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## PREFACE.

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THE design of the Author has been, to attempt the compression of the greatest body of general information that has ever appeared in a single volume, and to produce a Book of Reference whose extensive usefulness may render its possession material to every individual—in the same manner that a London *Directory* is indispensable, on business affairs, to a London merchant.

He grounds his hope of the Public taking an interest in this work altogether upon its own intrinsic utility. Its articles are drawn principally from historians of the first rank, and the most authentic annalists; and the DICTIONARY OF DATES will, in almost every instance, save its possessor the trouble of turning over voluminous authors to refresh his memory, or to ascertain the date, order, and features of any particular occurrence.

The volume contains upwards of FIFTEEN THOUSAND ARTICLES, alphabetically arranged; and, from the selection of its materials, it must be important to every man in the British Empire, whether learned or unlearned, or whether connected with the professions or engaged in trade.

It would be difficult to name all the authors from whose works the Compiler of this volume has copiously extracted ; but he may mention among the classics, Herodotus, Livy, Pliny, and Plutarch. He has chosen, in general chronology, Petavius, Usher, Blair, Prideaux, and the Abbé L'Englet du Fresnoy. For the events embraced in Foreign history, he has relied upon Henault, Voltaire, La Combe, Rollin, Melchior Adam, the *Nouveau Dictionnaire*, and chief authors of their respective countries. On subjects of general literature, his authorities are Cave's *Historia Literaria*, Moreri, Bayle, Priestley, and others of equal repute. And English occurrences are drawn from Camden, Stowe, Hall. Baker, Holingshed, Chamberlayne, Rapin, Hume, Gibbon, Goldsmith, &c. Besides these, the Compiler has freely used the various abridgments that have brought facts and dates more prominently forward ; and he is largely indebted to Chambers, Aspin, Beatson, Anderson, Beckmann, the *Cyclopædias*, *Annual Register*, *Statutes at Large*, and numerous other compilations. In almost every instance the authority is quoted for the extract made, and date assigned, though inadvertence may have prevented, in some few cases, a due acknowledgment.

The leading events of every country, whether ancient or modern kingdoms, are to be found in the annals of each respectively, as in the cases, for instance, of GREECE, ROME, the EASTERN EMPIRE, ENGLAND, FRANCE, and GERMANY. But, independently of this plan of reference, when any historical occurrence claims, from its importance, more specific mention, it is made in a separate article, according to alphabetical arrangement. Thus, in the annals of England, the dates are given of the foundation of our universities, the institution of honorary orders, and signature of *Magna Charta* ;

we find, in those annals, the periods of our civil wars, and remarkable eras in our history, set down as they have occurred; but if more ample information be necessary to the Reader, and if he desire to know more than the mere date of any fact or incident, the particulars are supplied under a distinct head. In the same way, the pages of *Battles* supply the date of each, in the order of time; yet in all instances where the battle has any relation to our own country, or is memorable or momentous, the chief features of it are stated in another part of the volume.

The Compiler persuades himself that the DICTIONARY OF DATES will be received as a useful companion to all Biographical works, relating, as it does, to *things* as these do to *persons*, and affording information not included in the range or design of such publications.

LONDON, *May*, 1841.

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THIS, the FIFTH Edition of the DICTIONARY OF DATES, has been corrected with much care. Every article the Work originally contained has been amended, its dates verified, and its general accuracy ascertained; and several hundreds of new articles have been added, these being respectively of great moment and importance, and not easily accessible to the Author in the earlier Editions, and not now produced without exceeding labour and research, and (in numerous instances) an examination of the Public Records. The Princes of Europe, with historic notices, the Judges of England and Ireland, and the Administrations and Governments of Great Britain, all compiled from the best authorities and from official

sources, distinguish the present volume. In offering it to the attention of the Public, the Author persuades himself that he has now completed a Book of Reference that may be relied upon in every case, and that is worthy of the reception the former Editions have met with from every order of the community.

To this Edition is appended a copious INDEX of the leading NAMES occurring in the Work, and that directly relate to the articles respectively. The *leading* names only are given, because those that are incidentally mentioned would alone fill a volume. This Index will materially assist the Inquirer in finding any required incident or date. A *name* may be remembered, but the circumstances relating to it may be forgotten. We may know that NAPOLEON fought in Italy, and WELLINGTON in India, but may not recollect the particular scene of action in either case; and the search for it may have been, hitherto, sometimes tedious and difficult. If the Reader now turn to the Index he will see, under the one name, *Castiglione, Lodi, and Marengo*; and under the other, *Assaye*; and the desired information is at once obtained. Again, a name may be connected with Science, but in what branch of it may have escaped the memory, and we may have looked through numerous articles, *Astronomy, Chemistry, Mechanics, Physics, &c.*, before it was found. The Index serves in such instances to render reference more easy and certain, and will prove in various other respects a valuable, indeed a *necessary*, addition to the volume.

LONDON, *April*, 1851.

# DICTIONARY OF DATES.

**ABACUS.** The capital of the Corinthian order in architecture had its origin in a simple incident:—On the death of a young maid of Corinth, her lover gathered the ornaments she had most valued when living, and placed them in a wicker basket, covered by a tile, upon her tomb. Close to her grave an acanthus had taken root, and the flower shooting forth in the spring, its leaves twined around the basket, and convolved beneath the tile in the form of volutes. Attracted by this display, Callimachus, the founder of the Corinthian order, made it the model for his capital; the tile being the **ABACUS**, the foliage of the acanthus the volutes, and the whole forming the capital which adorns his column, about 540 B.C.—*Perault*.

**ABBEYS** were first founded in the third century, near the close of which the sister of St. Anthony is said to have retired to one. An abbey was founded by St. Anthony at Phaim, in Upper Egypt, A.D. 305. The first founded in France was at Poitiers, in 360. The first in Ireland was in the fifth century: see *Clogher, Elphin, Down*. The first in Scotland was in the sixth century: see *Iles*. And the first in Britain was in 560: see *Bangor*. The abbey of Mount Cassino, near Naples, founded by St. Benet in 529, was esteemed the richest in the world, and furnished many thousands of saints to the Church. 110 monasteries and priories were suppressed in England by order in council, 2 Henry V. 1414.—*Salmon*. The revenues of 193 abbeys which were dissolved at the Reformation amounted to 2,653,000*l*. Of this vast amount, a large part went to Rome, a great number of the superiors, of both sexes, being foreigners, and many of the richest among them altogether residing there. These foundations were totally suppressed throughout the realm, 31 Henry VIII. 1539. See *Monasteries*.

**ABBOT:** from *Ab* (father), a rank adopted by the Jewish doctors, and the heads of primitive monasteries. They are cardinal abbots, bishop abbots, mitred abbots, and crosiered abbots, when holding their dignities from the Pope. In England, mitred abbots were lords of parliament; twenty-seven abbots and two priors were thus distinguished in the 4th Edward III. 1329, but the number was reduced to twenty-five in the parliament 20 Richard II. 1396.—*Coke*. The abbots of Reading, Glastonbury, and St. John's, Colchester, hanged and quartered for denying the king's supremacy, and not surrendering their abbeys, 1539. See *Glastonbury*.

**ABDICATION OF KINGS.** They are numerous in ancient history. Those in later times of most remarkable character and greatest political importance, and to which reference may more frequently be made, are the following:—

Of Henry IV., of Germany . . . . .	1080	Of John Casimir, of Poland . . . . .	1699
Of Stephen II., of Hungary, surnamed <i>Thunder</i> . . . . .	1114	Of James II., of England. . . . .	1688
Of Albert, of Saxony . . . . .	1142	Of Frederic Augustus II., of Poland . . . . .	1704
Of Leszcius V., of Poland . . . . .	1290	Of Philip V., of Spain . . . . .	1724
Of Ladislaus III., of Poland . . . . .	1296	Of Victor, of Sardinia . . . . .	1730
Of Ballol, of Scotland . . . . .	1396	Of Charles, of Naples . . . . .	1759
Of Otho, of Hungary . . . . .	1399	Of Stanislaus, of Poland . . . . .	1795
Of Eric IX., of Denmark . . . . .	1439	Of Victor, of Sardinia . . . . .	June 4, 1802
Of Eric XIII., of Sweden . . . . .	1441	Of Francis II., of Germany, who became Emperor of Austria only . . . . .	Aug. 11, 1804
Of Charles V., Emperor . . . . .	1556	Of Charles IV., of Spain, in favour of his son . . . . .	March 19, 1808
Of Christina, of Sweden . . . . .	1654		

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ABDICATION OF KINGS, *continued.*

He again abdicates in favour of the Buonaparte family. See <i>Spain</i> . . . . .	May 1, 1808	Of Pedro, of Brazil . . . . .	April 7, 1831
Of Joseph Buonaparte, of Naples, to take the crown of Spain . . . . .	June 1, 1808	Of Don Miguel, of Portugal (by leaving the kingdom) . . . . .	May 26, 1834
Of the same (by flying before the British from Madrid) . . . . .	July 29, 1808	Of William I., of Holland . . . . .	Oct. 8, 1840
Of Louis, of Holland . . . . .	July 1, 1810	Of Christina, of Spain, queen dowager and queen regent . . . . .	Oct. 12, 1840
Of Jerome, of Westphalia . . . . .	Oct. 20, 1813	Of Louis Philippe, of France . . . . .	Feb. 24, 1848
Of Napoleon, of France . . . . .	April 5, 1814	(Immediately afterwards deposed.)	
Of Emanuel, of Sardinia . . . . .	March 13, 1821	Of Louis Charles, of Bavaria . . . . .	March 21, 1848
Of Pedro, of Portugal . . . . .	May 2, 1826	Of Ferdinand, of Austria . . . . .	Dec. 2, 1848
Of Charles X., of France . . . . .	Aug. 2, 1830	Of Charles Albert, of Sardinia . . . . .	March 26, 1849

**ABELARD AND HELOISE.** Their amour, so celebrated for its passion and misfortunes, commenced at Paris, A.D. 1118, when Heloise (a canon's daughter) was under seventeen years of age. Abelard, after suffering an ignominious injury, became a monk of the abbey of St. Denis, and died at St. Marcel, of grief which never left his heart, in 1142. Heloise begged his body, and had it buried in the Paraclete, of which she was abbess, with the view of reposing in death by his side. She was famous for her Latin letters, as well as love, and died in 1163. The ashes of both were carried to the Museum of French Monuments in 1800; and the museum having been subsequently broken up, they were finally removed to the burying-ground of Père La Chaise, in 1817.

**ABERDEEN,** a seat of learning of considerable antiquity, upon which Gregory the Great conferred peculiar privileges in A.D. 893. The university was founded by William Elphinstone; for which purpose he had a bull from the pope, Alexander VI., in 1494. King's College was erected in 1500; and Mareschal College was founded by George Keith, earl mareschal of Scotland, in 1593.

**ABERDEEN, SEE OF.** King Malcolm III. having gained a great victory over the Danes in the year 1010, resolved to found a new bishopric, in token of his gratitude for his success, and pitched upon Mortlich in Banffshire, where St. Beanus was first bishop, 1015. The see was removed, early in the twelfth century, to Aberdeen, and was discontinued at the Revolution, 1689. Now a Post-Revolution bishopric. See *Bishops of Scotland*.

**ABHORRERS,** a political court-party in England, in the reign of Charles II.; and so called, in contradistinction to another party, named the Addressers, from their address to the king. The former expressed their *abhorrence* of those who endeavoured to encroach on the royal prerogative, 1680.—*Hume*. The commons expelled several members for being Abhorrrers, among them sir Francis Withens (whom they sent to the Tower), and prayed his majesty to remove others from places of trust. They also resolved, "that it is the undoubted right of the subject to petition for the calling of a parliament, and that to traduce such petitions as tumultuous and seditious, is to contribute to the design of altering the constitution."—*Kearsley*.

**ABINGDON LAW.** In the civil war against Charles I., Lord Essex and Waller held Abingdon, in Berks; this town was unsuccessfully attacked by sir Stephen Hawkins in 1644, and by Prince Rupert in 1645: on these occasions the defenders put every Irish prisoner, without trial, to death; hence the term "Abingdon Law."

**ABJURATION** of particular doctrines of the Church of Rome was enjoined by statute 25 Charles II. 1672. The oath of abjuration of the pope and the pretender, denying the authority of the one and the claims of the other, was first administered by statute 13 William III. 1701.

**ABORIGINES,** the original inhabitants of Italy; or, as others have it, the nation conducted by Saturn into Latium, founded by Janus, 1450 B.C.—*Univ. History*. Their posterity was called *Latini*, from Latinus, one of their kings; and Rome was built in their country. They were called Aborigines, being *absque origine*, the primitive planters here after the flood.—*St. Jerome*. The word signifies *without origin*, or whose *origin is not known*, and is generally applied to any original inhabitants.

**ABOUKIR,** the ancient Canopus, the point of debarkation of the British expedition to Egypt under general Abercrombie. Aboukir surrendered to the British, under Abercrombie, after an obstinate and sanguinary conflict with the French, March 8, 1801. See *Alexandria*. The bay is famous for the defeat of the French fleet by Nelson, August 1, 1798. See *Nile*.

**ABRAHAM, ERA OF.** So called from the patriarch Abraham. Used by Eusebius; it began October 1, 2016 B.C. To reduce this era to the Christian, subtract 2015 years and three months.

**ABRAHAMITES.** This sect adopted the errors of Paulus; but it was suppressed by Cyriacus, the patriarch of Antioch. In the ninth century there sprung up a sect of monks under this designation, and it, too, was suppressed, or rather exterminated, for worshipping images.

**ABSENTEES.** The complaint is, in Ireland, that the wealthy of that country retire to England; and in England, that the rich squander their fortunes abroad. According to late returns made to the prefect of police at Paris, the entire number of British residents in France was estimated at 54,000; but the thousands of continental tourists who pass annually through France are not included in this estimate. The number of British settled in the Netherlands, France, Germany, Switzerland, and Italy, is now supposed to far exceed 100,000, drawing from the country not less than five millions annually: "a sum so large," observes Dr. Southey, "that if, instead of being scattered among strangers, it were spent in the deserted halls and mansions of these realms, it would materially alleviate the distress with which England now struggles."—*Quar. Review.*

**ABSENTEE TAX.** In Ireland, a tax of four shillings in the pound was levied on profits, fees, emoluments, and pensions of absentees, in 1715. This tax ceased in 1753. In 1773, Mr. Flood, the great Irish orator, proposed a tax of two shillings in the pound, which was lost by a majority in the commons of 122 to 102. The question was renewed in the Irish parliament in 1783 by Mr. Molyneux, and again lost, on a division of 184 to 122.—*Statutes at large; Parl. Reports.*

**ABSTINENCE.** St. Anthony lived to the age of 105, on twelve ounces of bread and water. James the Hermit lived in the same manner to the age of 104. St. Epiphanius lived thus to 115. Simeon, the Stylite, to 112; and Kentigern, commonly called St. Mungo, lived by similar means to 185 years of age.—*Spottiswood.* A man may live seven, or even eleven, days without meat or drink.—*Pliny, Hist. Nat. lib. ii.* Democritus subsisted for forty days by smelling honey and hot bread, 323 B.C.—*Diog. Laert.* A woman of Normandy lived for 18 years without food.—*Petrus de Albano.* Gilbert Jackson, of Carse-grange, Scotland, lived three years without sustenance of any kind, 1719. A religious fanatic, who determined upon fasting forty days, died on the sixteenth, 1789.—*Phillips.* A country girl, of Osnabruck, abstained four years from all food and drink, 1799.—*Hufeland's Practical Journal.* Ann Moore, the fasting woman of Tutbury, Staffordshire, supposed to have been an impostor, was said to have lived twenty months without food, Nov. 1808. At Newry, in Ireland, a man named Cavanagh was reported to have lived two years without meat or drink; Aug. 1840; his imposture was afterwards discovered in England, where he was imprisoned as a cheat, Nov. 1841. See instances in *Haller's Elementa Physiologia; Cornaro; Pricher's Surgical Library, &c.*; and in this volume, article *Fasting.*

**ABSTINENTS.** The abstinents were a sect that wholly abstained from wine, flesh, and marriage; and were a community of harmless and mild ascetics. They appeared in France and Spain in the third century; and some authorities mention such a sect as having been numerous elsewhere in A. D. 170.—*Bossuet.*

**ABYSSINIAN ERA.** This era is reckoned from the period of the Creation; which they place in the 5493rd year before our era, on the 29th August, old style; and their dates consequently exceed ours by 5492 years and 125 days. To reduce Abyssinian time to the Julian year, subtract 5492 years and 125 days.

**ACADEMIES,** or societies of learned men to promote literature, sciences, and the arts, are of early date. *Academia* was a shady grove without the walls of Athens (bequeathed to Academus for gymnastic exercises), where Plato first taught philosophy, and his followers took the title of Academics, 378 B.C.—*Stanley.* Ptolemy Soter is said to have founded an academy at Alexandria, about 314 B.C. Theodosius the Younger and Charlemaigne are also named as founders. Italy has been celebrated for its academies; and Jarckius mentions 550, of which 25 were in the city of Milan. The first philosophical academy in France was established by Père Merseune, in 1635. Academies were introduced into England by Boyle and Hobbes; and the Royal Society of London was formed in 1660. The following are among the principal academies:—

Ancona, of the *Cagliñosi*, 1624.

Berlin, Royal Society, 1700; of Princes, 1708; Architecture, 1799.

Bologna, Ecclesiastical, 1687; Mathematics, 1650; Sciences and Arts, 1712.

Brescia, of the *Erranti*, 1626.

Brest and Toulon, Military, 1682.

Brussels, *Belles Lettres*, 1773.

Cæn, *Belles Lettres*, 1750.

Copenhagen, *Polite Arts*, 1742.

ACADEMIES, *continued.*

Cortona, Antiquities, 1726.  
 Dublin, Arts, 1749; Science and Literature, 1786; Painting, Sculpture, &c. 1823.  
 Erfurt, Saxony, Sciences, 1754.  
 Faenza, the *Philoponi*, 1612.  
 Florence, *Belles Lettres*, 1272; *Della Crusca*, 1582; Antiquities, 1807.  
 Geneva, Medical, 1715.  
 Genoa, Painting, &c. 1751; Sciences, 1783.  
 Germany, Medical, 1617; Natural History, 1652; Military, 1752.  
 Haarlem, the Sciences, 1700.  
 Lisbon, History, 1720; Sciences, 1779.  
 London; its various Academies are described through the volume.  
 Lyons, Sciences, 1700; had Physic and Mathematics added, 1758.  
 Madrid, the Royal Spanish, 1713; History, 1730; Painting and the Arts, 1753.  
 Manheim, Sculpture, 1775.  
 Mantua, the *Figlianti*, Sciences, 1704.  
 Marseilles, *Belles Lettres*, 1726.  
 Massachusetts, Arts and Sciences, 1780.  
 Milan, Architecture, 1380; Sciences, 1719.  
 Munich, Arts and Sciences, 1759.  
 Naples, *Rossana*, 1540; Mathematics, 1560; Sciences, 1635; *Herculeanum*, 1755.  
 New York, Literature and Philosophy, 1814.  
 Nismes, Royal Academy, 1682.

Padua, for Poetry, 1610; Sciences, 1792.  
 Palermo, Medical, 1645.  
 Paris, *Sorbonne*, 1256; Painting, 1301; Music, 1543; French, 1635; Medals, 1663; Architecture, 1671; Surgery, 1731; Military, 1751; Natural Philosophy, 1796.  
 Parma, the *Innominati*, 1550.  
 Peronsa, *Isaenati*, 1561; *Filigratti*, 1574.  
 Petersburg, Sciences, 1725; Military, 1732; the School of Arts, 1764.  
 Philadelphia, Arts and Sciences, 1749.  
 Portsmouth, Naval, 1722; enlarged, 1806.  
 Rome, *Umoristi*, 1611; *Fantascici*, 1625; *Inficondi*, 1653; Painting, 1665; *Arcadi*, 1690; English, 1752.  
 Spain, Royal, 1713; Military, 1751.  
 Stockholm, of Science, 1741; *Belles Lettres*, 1753; Agriculture, 1781.  
 Toulon, Military, 1682.  
 Turin, Sciences, 1759; Fine Arts, 1778.  
 Turkey, Military School, 1775.  
 Upsal, Royal Society, Sciences, 1720.  
 Venice, Medical, &c. 1701.  
 Verona, Music, 1543; Sciences, 1780.  
 Vienna, Sculpture and the Arts, 1705; Surgery, 1783; Oriental, 1810.  
 Warsaw, Languages and History, 1753.  
 Woolwich, Military, 1741.

ACANTHUS, or model of the foliage on the Corinthian chapter: for its origin, see article *Abacus*.

ACAPULCO, SHIP. This was the celebrated prize, a Spanish galleon, from Acapulco, laden with gold and precious wares, and estimated by some annalists at 1,000,000*l.* sterling and upwards; taken by Lord Anson, who had previously acquired booty in his memorable voyage amounting to 600,000*l.* Admiral Anson arrived at Spithead in the *Centurion* with his gains, after having circumnavigated the globe, June 15, 1744.

ACCENTS. The most ancient manuscripts are written without accents, and without any separation of words; nor was it until after the ninth century that the copyists began to leave spaces between the words. Michaelis, after Wetstein, ascribes the insertion of accents to Euthalius, bishop of Sulca, in Egypt, A.D. 458; but his invention was followed up and improved upon by other grammarians in the various languages.

ACCESSION, THE. By this term is usually understood the accession of the house of Hanover to the throne of England, in the person of George I. the elector of Hanover, as the Protestant descendant of Elizabeth, the daughter of James I.; he being the son of Sophia, who was the daughter of that princess. He succeeded to the crown August 1, 1714, by virtue of the act of settlement passed in the reign of William III., June, 1701. See article *Hanoverian Succession*.

ACCUSERS. By the occult writers, such as Agrippa, accusers are the eighth order of devils, whose chief is called Asteroth, or spy, and who, in the Revelation of St. John, is, by way of eminence, called the accuser of the brethren. He is an accuser who charges another with a crime, whether the charge be true or false. False accusers were hanged in England by statute 4 Henry VI. 1446. They were burnt in the face with an F by statute 37 Henry VIII. 1545.—*Stowe's Chron.*

ACHAIA. This country was governed by a race of kings, but even their names are all forgotten. The capital, Achaia, was founded by Achæus, the son of Xuthus, 1080 B.C. The kingdom was united with Sicyon or subject to the Ætolians until about 284 B.C. The Achæi were descendants of Achæus, and originally inhabited the neighbourhood of Argos; but when the Heraclidæ drove them thence, they retired among the Ionians, expelled the natives, and seized their thirteen cities, viz. Pelene, Ægira, Ægeum, Bura, Tritea, Leontium, Rhype, Ceraunia, Olenos, Helice, Patre, Dymæ, and Phare.

The Achaean league . . . . . B.C. 281  
 Aratus made pretor . . . . . 251  
 Fortress of Athenum built . . . . . 228  
 Defeat of the Achæans by the Spartans,  
 and Lysitades killed . . . . . 226  
 Battle of Sellasia . . . . . 222

The Social war begun; battle of Caphys,  
 in Arcadia; Aratus defeated . . . . . B.C. 220  
 The Peloponnesus ravaged by the Ætolians  
 Aratus poisoned at Ægium . . . . . 215  
 Battle of Mantinea; Philopomen defeats  
 the Spartan tyrant Machanidas . . . . . 208

ACHAIA, *continued.*

Alliance with the Romans . . . . .	B.C. 201	numbers of the people, among whom is the celebrated Polybius . . . . .	B.C. 165
Philopemen defeated by Nabis, in a naval battle . . . . .	194	Metellus enters Greece . . . . .	147
Sparta joined to the league . . . . .	191	The Achaean league dissolved . . . . .	146
The Achæans overrun Messenia with fire and sword . . . . .	182	Greece subjected to Rome, and named the province of Achaia . . . . .	146
The Romans enter Achala, and carry off			

The United States of America seem to have adopted the plan of the Achæan league in forming their constitution; and the Swiss cantons also had a great resemblance to it in their confederacy.

**ACHONRY, BISHOPRIC OF**, founded by St. Finian, who erected the church of Achad, usually called Achonry, about the year 520. St. Finian having built this church, conferred it on his disciple Nathy, named in Irish, Dathy, or David, who was the first bishop, and a man of great sanctity. In the ancient annals of Ireland the prelates of this see are, for the most part, called bishops of Luigny, or Liny, from the subdivision of the county wherein it is situated. The see of Achonry has been held *in commendam* with Killala since 1612.—See *Killala*.

**ACOUSTICS**. The doctrine of the different sounds of vibrating strings, and communication of sounds to the ear by the vibration of the atmosphere, was probably first explained by Pythagoras, about 500 B.C. Mentioned by Aristotle, 330 B.C. The speaking-trumpet is said to have been used by Alexander the Great, 335 B.C. The discoveries of Galileo were made about A.D. 1600. The velocity of sound was investigated by Newton before 1700. Galileo's theorem of the harmonic curve was demonstrated by Dr. Brook Taylor, in 1714; and further perfected by D'Alembert, Euler, Bernoulli, and La Grange, at various periods of the eighteenth century. See *Sound*.

**ACRE**. This measure was formerly of uncertain quantity, and differed in various parts of the realm, until made standard by statute 31 Edward I., and fixed at 40 poles or perches in length, and 4 in breadth—or 160 square poles, containing 4840 square yards, or 43,560 square feet, A.D. 1303.—*Pardon*.

**ACRE, ST. JEAN D'**. Taken by Richard I. and other crusaders in 1192, after a siege of two years, with the loss of 6 archbishops, 12 bishops, 40 earls, 500 barons, and 300,000 soldiers. Retaken by the Saracens, when 60,000 Christians perished, 1291. This capture was rendered memorable by the murder of the nuns, who had mangled their faces to repress the lust of the Infidels. Acre was attacked by Buonaparte in July 1798; and was relieved by sir Sydney Smith, who gallantly resisted twelve attempts during the memorable siege by the French, between March 6 and May 27, 1799, when, baffled by the British squadron on the water and the Turks on shore, Buonaparte relinquished his object and retreated. St. Jean d'Acre is a pachaic subject to the Porte; seized upon by Ibrahim Pacha, who had revolted, July 2, 1832. It became a point of the Syrian war in 1840. Stormed by the British fleet under sir Robert Stopford, and taken after a bombardment of a few hours, the Egyptians losing upwards of 2000 in killed and wounded, and 3000 prisoners, while the British had but 12 killed and 42 wounded, Nov. 3, 1840. See *Syria and Turkey*.

**ACROPOLIS OF ATHENS**. The citadel of Athens was built on a rock, and accessible only on one side: Minerva had a temple at the bottom.—*Paus. in Attic*. The roof of this vast pile, which had stood 2000 years, was destroyed in the Venetian siege, A.D. 1687.—*Aspin*. The Acropolis of Mycenæ was marked by terraces, and defended by ponderous walls, on which were high towers, each at the distance of fifty feet.—*Euripides*.

**ACTIUM, BATTLE OF**, between the fleets of Octavianus Caesar on the one side, and of Marc Antony and Cleopatra on the other, and which decided the fate of Antony, 30 of his galleys going over to Caesar; fought Sept. 2, 31 B.C. This battle made Augustus (the title afterwards conferred by the senate upon Caesar) master of the world, and the commencement of the Roman empire is commonly dated from this year. In honour of his victory, the conqueror built the city of Nicopolis, and instituted the Actian games.—*Blair*.

**ACTRESSES**. Women in the drama appear to have been unknown to the ancients; men or eunuchs performing the female parts. Charles II. is said to have first encouraged the public appearance of women on the stage in England, in 1662; but the queen of James I. had previously performed in a theatre at court.—*Theat. Biog.*

**ACTS OF PARLIAMENT.** The first promulgated, 16 John, 1215. See *Parliament*. For a great period of years the annual number of acts passed has been usually large, although varying considerably in every session. Between the 4th and 10th of George IV. 1126 acts were wholly repealed, and 443 repealed in part, chiefly arising out of the consolidation of the laws by Mr. Peel (afterwards sir Robert): of these acts, 1344 related to the kingdom at large, and 225 to Ireland solely. The greatest number of acts passed in any one year during the last fifty years (since 1800, the year of the union with Ireland), was 562; this number was passed in 1846: of these 402 were local and personal, 43 private, and 117 of public interest. In 1841, only 13 were passed (the lowest number), of which two were private. In three instances only, the annual number was under a hundred. The average number of the first ten years of the present century was 132 public acts. In the last ten years (ending 1850) the average number of acts, of public interest, was 112.—*Parliamentary Return*.

**ADAM AND EVE, ERA OF,** set down by Christian writers as being 4004 B.C. There have been as many as one hundred and forty opinions on the distance of time between the creation of the world and the birth of the Redeemer: some make it 3616 years, and some as great as 6484 years. See *Creation*.

**ADAMITES,** a sect that imitated Adam's nakedness before the fall, arose A.D. 130. They assembled quite naked in their places of worship, asserting that if Adam had not sinned, there would have been no marriages. Their chief was named Prodicus; they deified the elements, rejected prayer, and said it was not necessary to confess Christ.—*Eusebius*. This sect, with an addition of many blasphemies, and teaching from the text "increase and multiply," was renewed at Antwerp in the thirteenth century, under a chief named Tandeme, who, being followed by 3000 soldiers, violated females of every age, calling their crimes by spiritual names. A Flandrian, named Picard, again revived this sect in Bohemia, in the fifteenth century, whence they spread into Poland and existed some time.—*Bayle; Pardon*.

**ADDINGTON ADMINISTRATION.** Mr. Pitt having identified himself with Roman Catholic emancipation to secure the union with Ireland, his inability to propose his "resolutions" in relation to that measure, as a minister, induced him to resign, and a new ministry was formed. Right hon. Henry Addington, first lord of the treasury and chancellor of the exchequer; lord Eldon, lord chancellor; duke of Portland, lord president; earl of Westmoreland, lord privy seal; lord Pelham, home, lord Hawkesbury, foreign, and lord Hobart, colonial secretaries; earl St. Vincent, admiralty; earl of Chatham, ordnance; Right hon. Charles Yorke, secretary-at-war; viscount Lewisham, lord Auckland, &c. March, *et seq.* 1801. Terminated May 11, 1804.

**ADMINISTRATIONS OF ENGLAND, AND OF GREAT BRITAIN,** from the accession of Henry VIII. The following were the prime ministers, or favourites, or chiefs of administrations, in the respective reigns. For a fuller account of each administration, see them respectively.

KING HENRY VIII.	KING JAMES I.
Bishop Fisher and the earl of Surrey . . . 1509	Lord Buckhurst, now earl of Dorset . . . 1603
Cardinal Thomas Wolsey . . . 1513	Earls of Salisbury, Suffolk, and Northampton . . . 1608
Sir Thomas More and Cranmer, archbishop of Canterbury . . . 1529	Sir Robert Carr, created viscount Rochester, afterwards earl of Somerset, a favourite . . . 1613
Lord Audley, chancellor; and archbishop Cranmer . . . 1532	Sir George Villiers, created successively viscount Villiers, and earl, marquis, and duke of Buckingham, a favourite . . . 1615
And lord Cromwell (earl of Essex) . . . 1534	KING CHARLES I.
Duke of Norfolk, earl of Surrey, and bishop Gardiner . . . 1540	Duke of Buckingham <i>continued</i> .
Lord Wriothesley; earl of Hertford . . . 1544	Earl of Portland, archbishop Laud, &c. . . 1628
KING EDWARD VI.	Archbishop Laud, earl of Strafford, lord Cottington, &c. . . . . 1640
The earl of Hertford, <i>continued</i> .	Earl of Essex . . . . . 1640
John, duke of Northumberland . . . 1552	Viscount Falkland, lord Digby, &c. . . 1641
QUEEN MARY.	[The civil war commenced, and all went into confusion.]
Bishop Gardiner . . . . . 1553	KING CHARLES II.
QUEEN ELIZABETH.	Edward, earl of Clarendon, &c. . . 1680
Sir Nicholas Bacon . . . . . 1558	Dukes of Buckingham and Lauderdale . . . 1667
Sir William Cecil, afterwards lord Burleigh; chief minister during almost the whole of this long reign.	Sir Thomas Clifford, afterwards lord Clifford (c); lord Arlington (A); duke of Buckingham (B); lord Ashley (A); and the duke of Lauderdale (L). "The CABAL." . . . . 1670
Earl of Leicester, a favourite . . . 1564	
Earl of Essex, a favourite . . . 1588	
Lord Buckhurst . . . . . 1601	

ADMINISTRATIONS OF ENGLAND, AND OF GREAT BRITAIN, *continued.*

- Lord Arlington, lord Ashley, *created* earl Shaftesbury, sir Thomas Osborne, &c. . . . . 1673  
 Sir Thomas Osborne, &c. . . . . 1674  
 Earl of Essex, duke of Ormond, earl afterwards marquess of Halifax, sir William Temple, &c. . . . . 1677
- KING JAMES II.
- Earls of Sunderland and Tyrconnell, sir George afterwards lord Jeffries, &c. . . . . 1685  
 Lord Jeffries, earl of Tyrconnell, lord Bellasis, lord Arundel, earl of Middleton, viscount Preston, &c. . . . . 1687
- KING WILLIAM III. AND QUEEN MARY II.
- Sir John, afterwards lord Somers, lord Godolphin, earl of Danby, afterwards duke of Leeds, &c. . . . . 1689  
 The earl of Sunderland, &c. . . . . 1695  
 Charles Montagu, afterwards earl of Halifax, earl of Pembroke, viscount Lonsdale, &c. . . . . 1697
- QUEEN ANNE.
- Lord Godolphin, Robert Harley, esq., lord Pembroke, duke of Buckingham, &c. . . . . 1702  
 Duke of Marlborough, &c. . . . . 1705  
 Earl of Godolphin, lord Cowper, dukes of Marlborough and Newcastle, &c. . . . . 1707  
 Robert Harley, afterwards earl of Oxford. 1710  
 Earl of Rochester, lord Dartmouth, and Henry St. John, esq. afterwards viscount Bolingbroke; lord Harcourt, &c. . . . . 1710  
 Charles, duke of Shrewsbury, &c. . . . . 1714
- KING GEORGE I.
- Lord Cowper, duke of Shrewsbury, marquess of Wharton, earl of Oxford, duke of Marlborough, viscount Townshend, &c. 1714  
 Robert Walpole, esq., &c. . . . . 1715  
 James, afterwards earl Stanhope, &c. . . . . 1717  
 Charles, earl of Sunderland, &c. . . . . 1718  
 Robert Walpole, esq., afterwards sir Robert and earl of Orford, &c. . . . . 1721
- KING GEORGE II.
- Lord Carteret, earl of Wilmington, lord Bath, Mr. Sandys, &c. . . . . 1742  
 Hon. Henry Pelham, earl of Harrington, duke of Newcastle, &c. The "Broad Bottom" administration . . . . . 1744  
 Mr. Pelham, earl of Chesterfield, duke of Bedford, &c. . . . . 1746  
 Duke of Newcastle, sir Thomas Robinson, Henry Fox, lord Anson, &c. . . . . April, 1754  
 Duke of Devonshire, Mr. William Pitt, (afterwards earl of Chatham), earl Temple, hon. H. B. Legge, &c., Nov. 1756  
 Duke of Newcastle and Mr. Pitt, Mr. Legge, earl Temple, earl of Holderness, Mr. Fox, &c. . . . . June, 1757
- KING GEORGE III.
- Earl of Bute, earl of Egremont, duke of Bedford, hon. George Grenville, sir Francis Dashwood, Mr. Fox, &c. . . . . 1762  
 Right hon. George Grenville, earl of Halifax, earl of Sandwich, duke of Bedford, &c. . . . . 1763  
 Marquess of Rockingham, duke of Grafton, earl of Shelburne, &c. . . . . July, 1765  
 Earl of Chatham, duke of Grafton, hon. Charles Townshend, earl of Northampton, lord Shelburne, &c. . . . . Aug. 1766  
 Duke of Grafton, Frederick, lord North, earl of Chatham, lord Weymouth, lord Halifax, earl Gower, &c. . . . . Dec. 1767  
 Lord North, lord Halifax, lord Weymouth, lord Sandwich, sir Edward Hawke, marquess of Granby, &c. . . . . Jan. 1770  
 Marquess of Rockingham, lord John Cavendish, lord Camden, lord Shelburne, Charles James Fox, duke of Richmond, Thomas Townshend, Edmund Burke, &c. . . . . March, 1782  
 Earl of Shelburne, William Pitt, lord Camden, duke of Richmond, duke of Grafton, lord Grantham, Thomas Townshend, &c. . . . . July 10, 1782  
 Duke of Portland, lord North, Mr. Fox, &c. (The Coalition Ministry. See "Coalition.") . . . . . April 5, 1783  
 Rt. hon. William Pitt, lord Gower, lords Sidney, Carmarthen, and Thurlow, right hon. W. W. Grenville, Henry Dundas, lord Mulgrave, duke of Richmond, &c. . . . . Dec. 27, 1783  
 Mr. Pitt, lord Camden, marq. of Stafford, lord Hawkesbury, &c. . . . . 1786  
 Mr. Pitt, lord Grenville, duke of Leeds, lord Camden, &c. . . . . 1790  
 Mr. Pitt, lord Grenville, earl of Chatham, lord Loughborough, &c. . . . . 1793  
 Mr. Pitt, duke of Portland, lord Grenville, Mr. Dundas, &c. . . . . 1795  
 Mr. Pitt, earl of Westmoreland, earl of Chatham, lord Grenville, &c. . . . . 1798  
 Right hon. Henry Addington, duke of Portland, lord Hawkesbury, lord Hobart, lord Eldon, &c. . . . . March 17, 1801  
 Mr. Pitt, lord Melville, rt. hon. George Canning, lord Harrowby, lord Westmoreland, duke of Portland, Mr. Dundas, &c. . . . . May 12, 1804  
 Lord Grenville, lord Henry Petty, earl Spencer, rt. hon. William Wyndham, Mr. Fox, lord Erskine, rt. hon. Charles Grey, lord Sidmouth, &c. (See "All the Talents.") . . . . . Feb. 5, 1806  
 Duke of Portland, Mr. Canning, lord Hawkesbury, earl Camden, right hon. Spencer Perceval, &c. . . . . March 25, 1807  
 Duke of Portland, earl Bathurst, lord viscount Castlereagh, lord Granville Gower, &c. . . . . 1806  
 Mr. Perceval, earl Camden, earl of Westmoreland, earl of Liverpool, marquess Wellesley, viscount Palmerston, hon. Richard Ryder, &c. . . . . Oct. 1809
- REGENCY OF GEORGE, PRINCE OF WALES.
- Mr. Perceval, earl of Liverpool, &c. *continued.*  
 Earl of Liverpool, earl Bathurst, viscount Sidmouth, viscount Castlereagh, earl of Harrowby, right hon. Nich. Vansittart, &c. . . . . June 8, 1812
- KING GEORGE IV.
- Earl of Liverpool, viscount Sidmouth, Mr. Vansittart, &c. *continued.*  
 Rt. hon. George Canning, viscount Goderich, lord Lyndhurst, Mr. Sturges Bourne, &c. . . . . April 10, 1827  
 Viscount Goderich, duke of Portland, right hon. William Huskisson, Mr. Herries, &c. . . . . August 11, 1827  
 Duke of Wellington, right hon. Robert Peel, earl of Dudley, viscount Melville, earl of Aberdeen, Mr. Goulburn, Mr. Herries, Mr. Grant, &c. . . . . Jan. 25, 1828  
 Duke of Wellington, earl of Aberdeen, sir George Murray, lord Lowther, sir Henry Hardinge, &c. (Mr. Huskisson, viscount Palmerston, Mr. Grant, earl of Dudley, &c. retiring) . . . . . May 30, 1828
- KING WILLIAM IV.
- Duke of Wellington and his cabinet, *continued.*  
 Earl Grey, viscounts Althorpe, Melbourne, Goderich, and Palmerston, marquess of

ADMINISTRATIONS OF ENGLAND, AND OF GREAT BRITAIN, *continued.*

Lansdowne, lord Holland, lord Auckland, sir James Graham, &c. Nov. 22, 1830  
 [Earl Grey resigns May 9; but resumes office May 18, 1832.]

Viscount Melbourne, viscount Althorpe, lord John Russell, viscounts Palmerston and Duncannon, sir J. C. Hobhouse, lord Howick, Mr. S. Rice, Mr. Poulett Thomson, &c. July 14, 1834

Viscount Melbourne's administration dissolved: the Duke of Wellington takes the helm of state provisionally, waiting the return of Sir Robert Peel from Italy Nov. 14, 1834

Sir Robert Peel, duke of Wellington, lord Lyndhurst, earl of Aberdeen, lord Ellenborough, lord Rosslyn, lord Wharnclyffe, sir George Murray, Mr. A. Baring, Mr. Herries, Mr. Goulburn, &c. Dec. 15, 1834

Viscount Melbourne and his colleagues return to office April 18, 1835

## QUEEN VICTORIA.

Visct. Melbourne and the same cabinet, *continued.*

Viscount Melbourne resigns May 7, 1839  
 Sir Robert Peel receives the queen's commands to form a new administration, May 8.

This command is withdrawn, and lord Melbourne and his friends are reinstated May 10, 1839

Sir Robert Peel, duke of Wellington, earl of Aberdeen, earl of Haddington, earl of Ripon, lord Stanley, Mr. Goulburn, &c. Aug. 30, 1841

Lord John Russell, marquess of Lansdowne, lord Minto, viscount Palmerston, earl Grey, sir George Grey, Mr. now sir Charles Wood, sir John Hobhouse, Mr. Labouchere, viscount Morpeth, now earl of Carlisle, &c. July 3, 1846

**ADMIRAL.** The distinction of admiral does not appear to have been adopted in these realms until about the year 1300, but the title was in use some time previously in France.—*Sir Harris Nicolas.* Alfred, Athelstan, Edgar, Harold, and other kings, had been previously the commanders of their own fleets. The first was appointed in France in 1284. The rank of admiral of the English seas was one of great distinction, and was first given to William de Leybourne by Edward I. in 1297.—*Spliman; Rymer.*

**ADMIRAL, LORD HIGH, OF ENGLAND.** The first officer of this rank was created by Richard II. in Dec. 1385: there had been previously high admirals of *districts*—the north, west, and south. This office has seldom been entrusted to single hands. Prince George of Denmark, consort of queen Anne, was lord high admiral in her reign. Since that time (1708) the duties were uninterruptedly executed by lords commissioners until 1827, when the duke of Clarence, afterwards William IV., was appointed, on the secession of lord Melville from the Admiralty. The duke resigned the rank Aug. 12, 1828, and the office was again vested in a commission. A similar dignity existed in Scotland from the reign of Robert III.: in 1673, the king bestowed it upon his natural son, Charles Lenox, afterwards duke of Richmond and Lenox, then an infant; he resigned the office to the crown in 1703, and after the union it was discontinued. The dignity of lord high admiral of Ireland was conferred upon James Butler by Henry VIII., in May 1534. See *Nary.*

**ADMIRALTY, COURT OF,** erected by Edward III. in 1357. This is a civil court for the trial of causes relating to maritime affairs. In criminal matters, which commonly relate to piracy, the proceedings were formerly by accusation and information; but this being found inconvenient, it was enacted, by two statutes made in the reign of Henry VIII., that criminal causes should be tried by witnesses and a jury, some of the judges at Westminster (or, as now, at the Old Bailey) assisting. The judgship of the Admiralty was established in 1540, and was filled by two or more functionaries until the Revolution, when it was restricted to one.—*Beaton.* The judge is now, and has usually been, an eminent doctor of the civil law. There are appeals from the decisions of this court to the judicial committee of the privy council, by statutes 11 George IV. & 1 William IV. 1830 and 1831.

**ADRIAN'S WALL.** The wall of Adrian and Severus (to prevent the irruptions of the Scots and Picts into the northern counties of England, then under the Roman government), extended from the Tyne to Solway Frith, and was eighty miles long, twelve feet high, and eight in thickness, with watch-towers; built A.D. 121.

**ADRIANISTS.** These were the disciples of Simon Magus, who flourished about A.D. 34.—*Theodoret.* Another sect of the same name, the followers of Adrian Hampstead, appeared in the sixteenth century.

**ADRIANOPLE, BATTLE OF,** which got Constantine the empire, was fought July 3, A.D. 323. Adrianople was taken by the Ottomans from the Greeks in 1360; and it continued to be the seat of the Turkish empire till the capture of Constantinople in 1453. Mahomet II., one of the most distinguished of the sultans, and the one who took Constantinople, was born here in 1430.—*Priestley.* Adrianople was taken by

the Russians, who entered it Aug. 20, 1829; but was restored to the sultan at the close of the war, Sept. 14, same year. See *Turkey*.

**ADRIATIC.** The ceremony of the doge of Venice wedding the Adriatic Sea was instituted in A.D. 1173. Annually, upon Ascension-day, the doge married the *Adriaticum Mare*, by dropping a ring into it from his bucentaur, or state barge, and was attended on these occasions by all the nobility of the state, and foreign ambassadors, in gondolas. This ceremony was intermitted, for the first time for centuries, in 1797.

**ADULTERY, ANCIENT LAWS AGAINST IT.** Punished by the law of Moses with the death of both the guilty man and woman.—*Leviticus* xx. 10. This law was repealed, first, because the crime had become common; and secondly, because God's name should not be liable to be too often erased by the ordeal of the waters of bitterness. Leo, of Modena, says that the husband was obliged to dismiss his wife for ever, whether he willed it or not.—*Calmet*. Lycurgus punished the offender as he did a parricide, and the Locrians and Spartans tore out the offenders' eyes. The Romans had no formal law against adultery; the emperor Augustus was the first to introduce a positive law to punish it, and he had the misfortune to see it executed in the persons of his own children.—*Lenglet*. Socrates relates that women who were guilty of adultery were punished by the horrible sentence of public constupration. In England the legal redress against the male offender has been refined into a civil action for a money compensation.—*Lord Mansfield*.

**ADULTERY, ENGLISH LAWS AGAINST IT.** The early Saxons burnt the adulteress, and erected a gibbet over her ashes, whereon they hanged the adulterer.—*Pardon*. King Edmund punished the crime as homicide. It was punished by cutting off the hair, stripping the female offender naked, and whipping her through the streets, if the husband so demanded it to be done, without distinction of rank, during the Saxon Heptarchy, A.D. 457 to 828.—*Stowe*. The ears and nose were cut off under Canute, 1031. Ordained to be punished capitally, together with incest, under Cromwell, May 14, 1650; but there is no record of this law taking effect. In New England a law was ordained whereby adultery was made capital to both parties, even though the man were unmarried, and several suffered under it, 1662.—*Hardie*. At present this offence is more favourably viewed; to divorce and strip the adulteress of her dower, is all her punishment among us; but in Romish countries they usually shut up the adulteress in a nunnery.—*Ashc*.

**ADVENT.** In the calendar it signifies, properly, the approach of the feast of the Nativity; it includes four Sundays, the first of which is always the nearest Sunday to Saint Andrew's day (30th November), before or after. Advent was instituted by the council of Tours, in the sixth century.

**ADVENTURE BAY.** Captain Furneaux visited this bay, which lies at the south-east end of Van Diemen's Land, in his first voyage to the Pacific, and called it Adventure Bay, from the ship *Adventure* in which he sailed, 1778. It was visited by captain Bligh in 1788, and by various navigators since.

**ADVENTURERS, MERCHANT,** a celebrated and enterprising company of merchants, was originally formed for the discovery of territories, extension of commerce, and promotion of trade, by John duke of Brabant, in 1296. This ancient company was afterwards translated into England, in the reign of Edward III, and queen Elizabeth formed it into an English corporation in 1564.—*Anderson*.

**ADVERTISEMENTS IN NEWSPAPERS.** As now published, they were not general in England until the beginning of the eighteenth century. A penalty of 50*l.* was inflicted on persons advertising a reward with "No questions to be asked" for the return of things stolen, and on the printer, 25 Geo. II. 1754.—*Statutes*. The advertisement duty was formerly charged according to the number of lines; it was afterwards fixed, in England at 3*s.* 6*d.*, and in Ireland at 2*s.* 6*d.* each advertisement. The duty was further reduced, in England to 1*s.* 6*d.*, and in Ireland to 1*s.* each, by statute 3 and 4 Will. IV. 1833.

**ADVOCATE, THE KING'S.** This office was instituted about the beginning of the sixteenth century; and the advocate (always a doctor of the civil law) was empowered to prosecute at his own instance certain crimes, 1597.—*Statutes*. LORD ADVOCATE, in Scotland, is the same as the attorney-general is in England. It was decided in the parliament of Paris, in 1685, that the king's advocate of France might at the same time be a judge; and so in like manner it was allowed in Scotland, where sir John Nisbet and sir William Oliphant were lord advocates and lords of session at the same time.—*Beutson*.



**ÆDILES**, magistrates of Rome, first created 492 B.C. There were three degrees of these officers, and the functions of the principal were similar to our justices of the peace. The plebeian ædiles presided over the more minute affairs of the state, good order, and the reparation of the streets. They procured all the provisions of the city, and executed the decrees of the people.—*Varro*.

**ÆNIGMA**. The origin of the ænigma is doubtful: Gale thinks that the Jews borrowed their ænigmatical forms of speech from the Egyptians. The philosophy of the Druids was altogether ænigmatical. In Nero's time, the Romans were often obliged to have recourse to this method of concealing truth under obscure language. The following epitaph on Fair Rosamond is an elegant specimen of the ænigma:—

Hic jacet in tombâ Rosa mundi, non Rosa munda;  
Non redolet, sed olet, que redolere solet.

**ÆOLIAN HARP**. The invention of this instrument is ascribed to Kircher, 1653; but Richardson proves it to have been known at an earlier period than his time.—*Dissertation on the Customs of the East*. There is a Rabbinical story of the aerial harmony of the harp of David, which, when hung up at night, was played upon by the north wind.—*Baruch*.

**AERONAUTICS**. To lord Bacon, the prophet of art, as Walpole calls him, has been attributed the first suggestion of the true theory of balloons. The ancient speculations about artificial wings, whereby a man might fly as well as a bird, was refuted by Borelli, 1670. Mr. Henry Cavendish ascertained that hydrogen air is at least twelve times lighter than common air, 1777. The true doctrine of aeronautics announced in France by two brothers Montgolfier, 1782.—See *Balloon*.

**ÆSOP'S FABLES**. Written by the celebrated fabulist, the supposed inventor of this species of entertainment and instruction, about 565 B.C. Æsop's Fables are, no doubt, a compilation of all the fables and apologues of wits both before and after his own time, conjointly with his own.—*Plutarch*.

**ÆTOLIA**. This country was named after Ætolus of Elis, who, having accidentally killed a son of Phoroneus, king of Argos, left the Peloponnesus, and settled here. The inhabitants were very little known to the rest of Greece, till after the ruin of Athens and Sparta, when they assumed a consequence in the country as the opposers and rivals of the Achæans, to whom they made themselves formidable as the allies of Rome, and as its enemies. They were conquered by the Romans under Fulvius.

The Ætoliars begin to ravage the Peloponnesus . . . . . B.C. 282  
Jealous of the growing power of the Achæans, they prevail on Sparta to war with that republic . . . . . 220  
They dispute the passage of the Macedonians at Thermopylæ . . . . . 223  
Acarnania ceded to Philip as the price of peace . . . . . 218  
Battle of Lamia; the Ætoliars, commanded by Pyrrhus, are defeated by Philip of Macedon . . . . . 214  
With the assistance of allies, they seize Oreum, Opus, Tribon, and Dryne . . . . . 212

They put to the sword the people of Therma, Xenia, Cyphara, and other cities, and destroy with fire all the country they invade . . . . . B.C. 201  
They next invite the kings of Macedon, Syria and Sparta, to coalesce with them against the Romans . . . . . 195  
They seize Calchis, Sparta, and Demetrias, in Thessaly . . . . . 194  
Their defeat near Thermopylæ . . . . . 188  
They lose Lamia and Amphissa . . . . . 192  
Ætolia kept by the Romans in a state of slavery . . . . . 168  
Made a province of Rome . . . . . 146

This people, according to Polybius, were more like beasts than men; but it must be observed, that Polybius was an Achæan, a great enemy of the Ætoliars. The republic of Ætolia was governed by a senate, composed of deputies from the several towns, over which a prætor presided, and it had its magistrates, ephores, &c., like those of Sparta. In other respects the commonwealth bore a great resemblance to the Achæan league.

**AFFINITY, DEGREES OF**. Marriage within certain degrees of kindred was prohibited by the laws of almost all nations, and in almost every age. Several degrees were prohibited in scriptural law, as may be seen in *Leviticus*, chap. xviii. In England, a table restricting marriage within certain near degrees was set forth by authority, A.D. 1563. Prohibited marriages were adjudged to be incestuous and unlawful by the ninety-ninth Canon, in 1603. All marriages celebrated within the forbidden degrees of kindred are declared to be absolutely void by statute 5 and 6 Will. IV. 1835.

**AFFIRMATION OF THE QUAKERS**. This was first legally accepted as an oath A.D. 1696. The affirmation was altered in 1702, and again altered and modified December 1721. Quakers were relieved from oaths when elected to municipal offices, by an act which extended relief, generally, to all conscientious Christians not of the Established Church,

9 Geo. IV. 1828. Declaration to be made by Quakers, statute of 1 Vict. 1837 : extension of this act to persons who were formerly Quakers, but who have seceded from that sect, 2 Vict. 1838.

**AFFIRMATION OF THE TRUTH.** "Truth being of universal obligation on the followers of JESUS, it follows that, with true Christians, a deliberate, yet simple affirmation or negation possesses a force perfect in its kind, and incapable of any real augmentation: hence there arises a plain moral obligation, in conformity with the precept of the apostle James, that our *yea* should be *yea*, and our *nay*, *nay*: for if a man swear in addition to his *yea* and *nay*, in order to render them more convincing, their force becomes comparatively weak at other times, when they receive no such confirmation. Countenance is thereby given to the notion, that the oath of a Christian is more binding upon his conscience, and therefore more credible, than his deliberate word; and thus he lowers the standard of the law of truth."—*Gurney's Peculiarities of the Friends*, 1824.

**AFRICA**, called *Libya* by the Greeks, one of the three parts of the ancient world, and the greatest peninsula of the universe, first peopled by Ham. It was conquered by Belisarius in A.D. 553 *et seq.* In the seventh century, about 637, the Mahometan Arabs subdued the north of Africa; and their descendants, under the name of Moors, constitute a great part of the present population. See the several countries of Africa through the volume. Among the late distinguished travellers in this quarter of the world, may be mentioned Bruce, who commenced his travels in 1768; Mungo Park, who made his first voyage to Africa, May 22, 1795; and his second voyage, January 30, 1804, but from which he never returned. See *Park*. Richard Lander died of shot-wounds (which he had received when ascending the river Nunn) at Fernando Po, Jan. 31, 1834. The African expedition, for which parliament voted 61,000*l.*, consisting of the *Albert*, *Wilberforce*, and *Soudan* steam-ships, sailed in the summer of 1841. The vessels commenced the ascent of the Niger, Aug. 20; but when they reached Iddah, fever broke out among the crews, and they were successively obliged to return, the *Albert* having ascended the river to Egga, 320 miles from the sea, Sept. 28. The expedition was, in the end, wholly relinquished owing to disease, heat, and hardships, and all the vessels had cast anchor at Clarence Cove, Fernando Po, on Oct. 17, same year.

**AFRICAN COMPANY**, a society of merchants trading to Africa. An association in Exeter, which was formed in 1588, gave rise to this company. A charter was granted to a joint-stock company in 1618: a third company was created in 1631; a fourth corporation in 1662; and another formed by letters-patent in 1672, and remodelled in 1695. The rights vested in the present company, 23 Geo. II. 1749.

**AFRICAN INSTITUTION**, founded in London in 1807, with a view to the civilisation of Africa, and to afford moral and social instruction to its people—an immense but laudible undertaking. Many schools have been established, particularly at Sierra Leone, where the number of scholars, male and female, is said to approach 2000. The schools are usually well attended, and both males and females appear zealous to reap the advantages of instruction.—*Leigh*.

**AGAPEMONIANS, SECT OF.** This fanatic sect "live in a state of brotherly love, delivering themselves up to innocent amusements of all kinds, not vexing themselves with the cares of ordinary mortals, and believing that they exist in communion with God." This doctrine originated, within the last few years, with one Price, an enthusiast, who took their name from the Greek, *Agape*, love or friendship feasts. They have their residence in a building called "Agapemone," or the abode of love, near Bridgewater, in Devonshire. In a case brought before the vice-chancellor's court, May 22, 1850, by a person named Thomas Robinson, to recover the possession of his child from the care of its mother (from whom Thomas had separated), the application was refused on the ground that the father would instil the doctrines of the sect into the child in educating it, and the court held it a duty to "save it from the pollution of the parent's teaching."

**AGE.** Historians and chronologers have, commonly, divided the time that elapsed between the Creation and the birth of Christ into six periods, called ages. The first age was from the Creation to the Deluge, and comprehended 1656 years; the second age was from the Deluge to the coming of Abraham into the land of promise, and comprehended 426 years, terminating in the year of the world 2082; the third age, from Abraham to Moses quitting Egypt, comprising 430 years, and ending in the year

of the world 2513; the fourth age, from the going out of Egypt to the foundation of the temple of Solomon, being 479 years, and ending in the year of the world 2992; the fifth age, from the building of the temple to the destruction of Jerusalem, 424 years, ending in the year of the world 3416; and the sixth age, from the Babylonish captivity to the birth of the Redeemer, 584 years, ending in the year of the world 4000, and fourth year before the vulgar era, or 4004. See *next article*.

**AGE: GOLDEN AGE, MIDDLE AGE, &c.** Among the ancient poets, an age was the space of thirty years, in which sense age amounts to much the same as generation. The interval since the first formation of man has been divided into four ages, distinguished as the golden, silver, brazen, and iron ages; but a late author, reflecting on the barbarism of the first ages, will have the order assigned by the poets inverted—the first, being a time of ignorance, would be more properly denominated an iron, rather than a golden age. Various divisions of the duration of the world have been made by historians: by some the space of time commencing from Constantine, and ending with the taking of Constantinople by the Turks, in the fifteenth century, is called the middle age; the middle is also styled the barbarous age. The ages of the world may be reduced to three grand epochs, viz., the age of the law of nature, from Adam to Moses; the age of the Jewish law, from Moses to Christ; and the age of grace, from Christ to the present year.

**AGE, OF.** In England the minority of a male terminates at twenty-one, and of a female in some cases, as that of a queen, at eighteen. In 1547, the majority of Edward VI. was, by the will of his father, fixed at eighteen years; previously to completing which age, Henry VIII. had himself assumed the reins of government, in 1509. A male of twelve may take the oath of allegiance; at fourteen he may consent to a marriage, or choose a guardian, or make a will; at seventeen he may be an executor, and at twenty-one he is of age. A female at twelve may consent to a marriage; at fourteen she may choose a guardian, and at twenty-one she is of age.

**AGINCOURT, BATTLE OF,** between the French and English armies, gained by Henry V.—one of the most glorious of our victories. Of the French there were 10,000 killed, and 14,000 were taken prisoners, the English losing only 100 men. Among the prisoners were the dukes of Orleans and Bourbon, and 7000 barons, knights, and gentlemen, and men more numerous than the British themselves. Among the slain were the dukes of Alençon, Brabant, and Bar, the archbishop of Sens, one marshal, thirteen earls, ninety-two barons, and 1500 knights, Oct. 25, 1415.—*Goldsmith.*

**AGITATORS,** in English history, officers appointed by the army to take care of its interests: each troop or company had two, instituted by Cromwell, 1647. The Protector himself was, however, obliged to repress the power and influence of the Agitators, owing to the sedition they excited. At a review he seized the ring-leaders of a mutiny, shot one instantly, in the presence of his companions and the forces on the ground, and thus, by a bold act, restored the discipline of the army.—*Hume.*

**AGRA, FORTRESS OF,** termed the key of Hindostan, surrendered, in the war with the Mahrattas, to the British forces, Oct. 17, 1803. This was once the most splendid of all the Indian cities, and now exhibits the most magnificent ruins. In the 17th century the great mogul frequently resided here; his palaces, and those of the Omrahs, were very numerous; Agra then contained above 60 caravansaries, 800 baths, and 700 mosques. See *Mausoleums.*

**AGRARIAN LAW, Agraria Lex.** This was an equal division among the Roman people of all the lands which they acquired by conquest, limiting the acres which each person should enjoy, first proposed by Sp. Cassius, to gain the favour of the citizens, 486 B.C. It was enacted under the tribune Tiberius Gracchus, 132 B.C.; but this law at last proved fatal to the freedom of Rome under Julius Cæsar.—*Livy; Vossius.*

**AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES.** The first society for the promotion of agriculture in the British Isles, of whose history we have any account, was the *Society of Improvers of Agriculture in Scotland*, instituted in 1723. The establishment of the *Dublin Agricultural Society*, in 1749, gave a stimulus to agriculture in Ireland; but the origin of this society may be traced as early as 1731, when Mr. Prior, of Rathdowney, Queen's County, and a number of gentlemen, associated themselves for the improvement of husbandry. Miss Plumptre considers this the first association of the

kind formed within the British dominions; but she errs: societies for the promotion of agriculture multiplied in every direction during the eighteenth century; among them the highest rank may be claimed for the *Bath and West of England Society*, in 1777, and the *Highland Society of Scotland*, in 1793. The London Board of Agriculture was established, by act of parliament, same year. The good and illustrious Francis, duke of Bedford, who died March 2, 1802, was a great promoter and patron of agriculture: a fine statue to his memory, by Westmacott, has been erected in Russell-square, London.

**AGRICULTURE.** The science of agriculture may be traced to the period immediately succeeding the Deluge. In China and the eastern countries it was, perhaps, coeval with their early plantation and government. Of the agriculture of the ancients little is known. The Athenians pretend that it was among them the art of sowing corn began; and the Cretans, Sicilians, and Egyptians lay claim, the last with most probability, to the honour. Brought into England by the Romans, as a science, about A.D. 27. Official account of the cultivated, uncultivated, and unprofitable land of the United Kingdom, from the *Third Report of the Emigration Committee* :—

Countries.	Cultivated.	Wastes capable of Improvement.	Unprofitable.	Total.
	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.
England . . . . .	25,632,000	3,454,000	3,256,400	32,342,400
Wales . . . . .	3,117,000	530,000	1,105,000	4,752,000
Scotland . . . . .	5,265,000	5,950,000	8,523,930	19,738,930
Ireland . . . . .	12,125,280	4,900,000	2,416,664	19,441,944
British Islands . . . . .	383,690	166,000	569,469	1,119,159
	46,522,970	15,000,000	15,871,463	77,394,433

These numbers are considerably below some former computations, but the quantities may perhaps be correct in relation to each other. Much of the waste land of the three countries has been brought into cultivation in the few years that have elapsed since the above report was made. At that period it was computed that the soil of the United Kingdom was annually cropped in the following proportions :—

	ACRES.		ACRES.
Wheat . . . . .	7,000,000	Brought forward . . . . .	21,210,000
Barley and rye . . . . .	1,950,000	Nursery-grounds . . . . .	20,000
Potatoes, oats, and beans . . . . .	6,500,000	Inclosed fruit, flower, kitchen, and other gardens . . . . .	110,000
Turnips, cabbages, and other vegetables . . . . .	1,150,000	Pleasure-grounds . . . . .	100,000
Clover, rye-grass, &c. . . . .	1,750,000	Land depastured by cattle . . . . .	21,000,000
Fallow . . . . .	2,800,000	Hedge-rows, copses, and woods . . . . .	2,000,000
Hop-grounds . . . . .	60,000	Ways, water, &c. . . . .	2,100,000
Forward . . . . .	21,210,000	Cultivated land . . . . .	46,540,000

It is computed by the Agricultural Committee, that the cultivation of waste lands would yield to the nation an income of above 20,000,000*l.* a year. In the Report on the inquiry into the state of the Irish poor, the commissioners remark, that while in Great Britain the agricultural families constitute little more than a fourth, in Ireland they constitute about two-thirds of the whole population; that there were, in 1831, 1,055,982 agricultural labourers in Great Britain, and in Ireland 1,131,715; while the cultivated land of Great Britain amounts to about 34,250,000 acres, and that of Ireland only to about 14,000,000. There are in Ireland, therefore, about five agricultural labourers for every two that there are for the same quantity of land in Great Britain. See *Wheat*.

**AGYNNIANS.** This sect arose about A.D. 694, and alleged that God forbade the eating of flesh, assuming the first chapter of Genesis to be the authority upon which the doctrine was founded. A revival of this ancient sect now flourishes at Manchester and other towns of England, and has been public there since 1814.

**AILESBURY,** reduced by the West Saxons in A.D. 571. St. O'Syth, beheaded by the Pagans in Essex, was buried here, A.D. 600. William the Conqueror invested his favourites with some of its lands, under the tenure of providing "straw for his bed-chambers; three eels for his use in winter; and in summer, straw, rushes, and two green geese, thrice every year." Incorporated by charter in 1553.

**AIR.** Anaximenes of Miletus declared air to be a self-existent deity, and the first cause of everything created, 530 B.C. The pressure of air was discovered by Torricelli,

A.D. 1645. It was found to vary with the height by Pascal, in 1647. Halley, Newton, and others, up to the present time, have illustrated the agency and influences of this great power by various experiments, and numerous inventions have followed from them; among others, the air-gun by Guter of Nuremberg in 1656; the air-pump, invented by Otho Guericke at Magdeburg in 1650, and improved by the illustrious Boyle in 1657; and the air-pipe, invented by Mr. Sutton, a brewer of London, about 1756. See *Balloon*.

**AIX-LA-CHAPELLE, PEACE OF.** The first treaty of peace signed here, was between France and Spain, when France yielded Franche-Comté, but retained her conquests in the Netherlands, May 2, 1668. The second, or celebrated treaty, was between Great Britain, France, Holland, Hungary, Spain, and Genoa. By this memorable peace the treaties of Westphalia in 1648, of Nineguen in 1678 and 1679, of Ryswick in 1697, of Utrecht in 1713, of Baden in 1714, of the Triple Alliance in 1717, of the Quadruple Alliance in 1718, and of Vienna in 1738, were renewed and confirmed. Signed on the part of England by John earl of Sandwich, and sir Thomas Robinson, Oct. 7, 1748. A congress of the sovereigns of Austria, Russia, and Prussia, assisted by ministers from England and France, was held at Aix-la-Chapelle, and a convention signed, Oct. 9, 1818. The sum then due from France to the allies was settled at 265,000,000 of francs.

**ALBA.** Founded by Ascanius, 1152 B.C., and called *Longa*, because the city extended along the hill *Albanus*. This kingdom lasted 487 years, and was governed by a race of kings, the descendants of Æneas, in the order following; but little of their history is known:—

Ascanius, son of Æneas . . . . .	B.C. 1152	stream, is drowned, and hence this river is now called the <i>Tiber</i> . . . . .	B.C. 895
Sylvius Posthumus . . . . .	1143	Agrippa . . . . .	—
Æneas Sylvius . . . . .	1114	Remulus . . . . .	864
		Aventinus . . . . .	845
Reign of Latinus . . . . .	1043	Procas . . . . .	808
Alba reigns . . . . .	1038	Numitor . . . . .	795
Atys, or Capetus . . . . .	1002	Amulius, the brother of Numitor, seizes the throne . . . . .	794
Reign of Capys . . . . .	976	He is restored by his grandson, Romulus, who puts Amulius to death . . . . .	754
		The kingdom is conquered by Tullius Hostilius, who incorporates it with his Roman dominions . . . . .	685
Capetus . . . . .	916		
Reign of Tiberinus . . . . .	908		
Being defeated in battle near the river <i>Albulæ</i> , he throws himself into the			

When Amulius dethroned his brother, he condemned Ilia, the daughter of Numitor, to a life of celibacy, by obliging her to take the vows and office of a vestal, thereby to assure his safety in the usurpation. His object was, however, frustrated; violence was offered to Ilia, and she became the mother of twins, for which Amulius ordered her to be buried alive, and her offspring to be thrown into the Tiber, 770 B.C. But the little bark in which the infants were sent adrift stopped near Mount Aventine, and was brought ashore by Faustulus, the king's chief shepherd, who reared the children as his own, and called them Romulus and Remus. His wife, Acca-Laurentia, was surnamed *Lupa*; whence arose the fable that Romulus and his brother were suckled by a she-wolf. At sixteen years of age, Romulus avenged the wrongs of Ilia and Numitor, 754 B.C., and the next year founded Rome.— *Varro*.

**ALBAN'S, ST.** The name of this town was anciently Verulam; it was once the capital of Britain, and previously to the invasion of Julius Cæsar was the residence of British princes. It takes its present name from St. Alban, who was born here, and who is said to have been the first person who suffered martyrdom for Christianity in Britain. He is hence commonly stiled the proto-martyr of this country, and was decapitated during the persecution raised by Diocletian, June 23, A.D. 286. A stately monastery was erected here to his memory by Offa, king of Mercia, in 793. St. Alban's was incorporated by Edward VI. 1552.

**ALBAN'S, ST., BATTLES OF.** The first, between the houses of York and Lancaster, in which Richard duke of York obtained a victory over Henry VI., of whose army 5000 were slain, while that of the duke of York suffered no material loss, fought May 22, 1455. The second, between the Yorkists under the earl of Warwick, and the Lancastrians, commanded by queen Margaret of Anjou, who conquered: in this battle 2500 of the defeated army perished; fought on Shrove Tuesday, Feb. 2, 1461.

**ALBIGENSES.** This sect had its origin about A.D. 1160, at Albigeois, in Languedoc, and at Toulouse; they opposed the doctrines of the Church of Rome, and professed a hatred of all the corruptions of that religion. Simon de Montfort commanded against them,

and at Bezières he and the pope's legate put friends and foes to the sword. At Minerba, he burnt 150 of the Albigenses alive; and at La Vaur, he hanged the governor, and beheaded the chief people, drowning the governor's wife, and murdering other women. They next defeated the count of Toulouse, with the loss of 17,000 men. Simon de Montfort afterwards came to England. See *Waldenses*.

**ALBION.** The island of Great Britain is said to have been first so called by Julius Cæsar, on account of the chalky cliffs upon its coast, on his invasion of the country, 54 B.C. The Romans conquered it, and held possession about 400 years. On their quitting it, it was successively invaded by the Scots, Picts, and Saxons, who drove the original inhabitants from the plain country, to seek refuge in the steeps and wilds of Cornwall and Wales; the Danes and Normans also settled at various times in England; and from a mixture of these nations, the present race of Englishmen is derived. See *Britain*.—New Albion, district of California, was taken possession of by sir Francis Drake, and so named by him, in 1578; explored by Vancouver in 1792.

**ALBUERA, BATTLE OF,** between the French, commanded by marshal Soult, and the British and Anglo-Spanish army, commanded by marshal, now lord Beresford, May 16, 1811. After an obstinate and sanguinary engagement, the allies obtained the victory, justly esteemed one of the most brilliant achievements of the Peninsular war. The French loss exceeded 9000 men previously to their retreat.

**ALCHEMY.** This was a pretended branch of chemistry, which effected the transmutation of metals into gold, an alkahest, or universal menstruum, a universal ferment, and other things equally ridiculous. If regard may be had to legend and tradition, alchemy must be as old as the Flood: yet few philosophers, poets, or physicians, from Homer till 400 years after Christ, mention any such thing. Pliny says, the emperor Caligula was the first who prepared natural arsenic, in order to make gold of it, but left it off because the charge exceeded the profit. Others say, the Egyptians had this mystery; which if true, how could it have been lost? The Arabians are said to have invented this mysterious art, wherein they were followed by Ramond Lullius, Paracelsus, and others, who never found anything else but ashes in their furnaces. Another author on the subject is Zosimus, about A.D. 410.—*Fab. Bib. Græc.* A licence for practising alchemy with all kinds of metals and minerals granted to one Richard Carter, 1476.—*Rymer's Fæd.* Doctor Price, of Guildford, published an account of his experiments in this way, and pretended to success: he brought his specimens of gold to the king, affirming that they were made by means of a red and white powder; but being a Fellow of the Royal Society, he was required, upon pain of expulsion, to repeat his experiments before Messrs. Kirwan and Woulfe; but after some equivocation, he took poison and died, August 1783.

**ALCORAN.** The book which contains the revelation and *credenda* of Mahomet: it is confessedly the standard of the Arabic tongue, and as the Mahometans believe, inimitable by any human pen; hence they assume its divine origin. It is the common opinion of writers, that Mahomet was assisted by Batiras, a Jacobin, Sergius, a Nestorian monk, and by a learned Jew, in composing this book, most of whose principles are the same with those of Arius, Nestorius, Sabellius, and other heresiarchs. The Mahometans say, that God sent it to their prophet by the Angel Gabriel: it was written about A.D. 610. See *Koran, Mahometism, Mecca, &c.*

**ALDERMEN.** The word is derived from the Saxon *Ealdorman*, a senior, and among the Saxons the rank was conferred upon elderly and sage, as well as distinguished persons, on account of the experience that their age had given them. At the time of the Heptarchy, aldermen were the governors of provinces or districts, and are so mentioned up to A.D. 882. After the Danes were settled in England, the title was changed to that of *earl*, and the Normans introduced that of *count*, which though different in its original signification, yet meant the same thing. Henry III. may be said to have given its basis to this city distinction. In modern British polity, an alderman is a magistrate next in dignity to the mayor. Appointed in London, where there are twenty-six, in 1242; and in Dublin, where there are twenty-four, in 1323. Chosen for life, instead of annually, 17 Richard II., 1394. Present mode of election established 11 George I., 1725. Aldermen made justices of the peace 15 George II., 1741.

**ALDERNEY, RACE OF.** Through this strait the French made their escape after their defeat at the battle of La Hogue, by admiral Rooke, in 1692. It is celebrated for two memorable and fatal occurrences: Honry of Normandy, son of Henry I. of

England, with a vast crowd of young nobility, (as many as 140 youths of the principal families of France and Britain,) was overtaken by a storm, and all were lost, in 1119. The British man-of-war *Victory*, of 110 guns and 1100 men, was also wrecked here, October 8, 1744, when the admiral, sir John Balchan, and all his crew, perished on the rocks.

**ALE AND WINE.** They are said to have been invented by Bacchus; the former where the soil, owing to its quality, would not grow grapes.—*Tooke's Pantheon.* Ale was known as a beverage at least 404 B.C. Herodotus ascribes the first discovery of the art of brewing barley-wine to Isis, the wife of Osiris. The Romans and Germans very early learned the process of preparing a liquor from corn by means of fermentation, from the Egyptians.—*Tacitus.* Alehouses are made mention of in the laws of Ina, king of Wessex. Booths were set up in England, A.D. 728, when laws were passed for their regulation. Ale-houses were licensed in 1621; and excise duty on ale and beer was imposed on a system nearly similar to the present, 13 Charles II., 1660. See *Beer, Porter.*

**ALEMANNI, OR ALL MEN,** (*i.e.* men of all nations,) a body of Suevi, defeated by Caracalla, A.D. 214. On one occasion 300,000 of this warlike people are said to have been vanquished, in a battle near Milan, by Gallienus, at the head of 10,000 Romans. Their battles were numerous with the Romans and Gauls. They ultimately submitted to the Franks.—*Gibbon.*

**ALESSANDRIA, BATTLE OF,** between the Austro-Russian army under Suwarrow, and the French under Moreau, when the latter was defeated with the loss of 4000 men. The French had possessed themselves of Alessandria the year before, but they were now driven out, May 17, 1799. It was again delivered up to them after the battle of Marengo, in 1800.

**ALEXANDER, ERA OF,** dated from the death of Alexander the Great, November 12, 323 B.C. In the computation of this era, the period of the creation was considered to be 5502 years before the birth of Christ, and, in consequence, the year 1 A.D. was equal to 5503. This computation continued to the year 284 A.D., which was called 5786. In the next year (285 A.D.), which should have been 5787, ten years were discarded, and the date became 5777. This is still used in the Abyssinian era, *which see.* The date is reduced to the Christian era by subtracting 5502 until the year 5786, and after that time by subtracting 5492.

**ALEXANDRIA, IN EGYPT,** the walls whereof were six miles in circuit, built by Alexander the Great, 332 B.C.; taken by Cesar, 47 B.C., and the library of the Ptolemies, containing 400,000 valuable works in MS., burnt. Conquered by the Saracens, when the second library, consisting of 700,000 volumes, was totally destroyed by the victors, who heated the water for their baths for six months by burning books instead of wood, by command of the caliph Omar, A.D. 642. This was formerly a place of great trade, all the treasures of the East being deposited here before the discovery of the route by the Cape of Good Hope. Taken by the French under Buonaparte, when a massacre ensued, July 5, 1798; and from them by the British in the memorable battle mentioned in next article, in 1801. Alexandria was again taken by the British, under general Frazer, March 21, 1807; but was evacuated, Sept. 23, same year. For late events here, see *Syria and Turkey.*

**ALEXANDRIA, BATTLE OF,** between the French, under Menou, who made the attack, and the British army, under sir Ralph Abercrombie, amounting to about 15,000 men, which had but recently debarked, fought March 21, 1801. The British were victorious, but sir Ralph Abercrombie was mortally wounded; and after the retreat of Menou, he was carried to the admiral's ship, and died on the 28th. The command devolved on major-general Hutchinson, who baffled all the schemes of Menou, and obliged him to surrender, Sept. 2 following, the victor guaranteeing the conveyance of the French (whose number exceeded 10,000) to a French port in the Mediterranean.

**ALEXANDRINE VERSE.** Verse of twelve feet, or syllables. They were first written by Alexander of Paris, and have since been called, after him, Alexandrines, about A.D. 1164.—*Nouv. Dict.* Pope, in his *Essay on Criticism*, has the following well-known couplet, in which an Alexandrine is happily exemplified:—

"A needless Alexandrine ends the song,  
That, like a wound-ed snake, drags its slow length a-long."

**ALFORD, BATTLE OF.** General Baillie with a large body of Covenanters defeated by the marquess of Montrose, July 2, 1645. There was discovered some years since, in

one of the mosses near this place, a man in armour on horseback, supposed to have been drowned in attempting to escape from this battle.

**ALGEBRA.** Where algebra was first used, and by whom, is not precisely known. Diophantus first wrote upon it, probably about A.D. 170; he is said to be the inventor. Brought into Spain by the Saracens, about 900; and into Italy by Leonardo of Pisa, in 1202. The first writer who used algebraical signs was Stifelius of Nuremberg, in 1544. The introduction of symbols for quantities was by Francis Vieta, in 1590, when algebra came into general use.—*Moreri*. The binomial theorem of Newton, the basis of the doctrine of fluxions, and the new analysis, 1668.

**ALGESIRAS, or OLD GIBRALTAR.** By this city, the Moors entered Spain in A.D. 713; and it was not recovered from them until 1344. Engagement here between a British squadron, under sir James Saumarez (afterwards lord de Saumarez), and several French and Spanish ships of war, which closed in the destruction of two Spanish ships, each of 112 guns, and the capture of the *St. Antonio*, of 74 guns, July 12, 1801.

**ALGIERS.** The ancient kingdom of Numidia, reduced to a Roman province, 44 B.C. It afterwards became independent, till, dreading the power of the Spaniards, the nation invited Barbarossa, the pirate, to assist it, and he seized the government, A.D. 1516; but it afterwards fell to the lot of Turkey.—*Priestley*. The Algerines for ages braved the resentment of the most powerful states in Christendom, and the emperor Charles V. lost a fine fleet and army in an unsuccessful expedition against them, in 1541. Algiers was reduced by admiral Blake, in 1653, and terrified into pacific measures with England; but it repulsed the vigorous attacks of other European powers, particularly those of France, in 1688, and 1761; and of Spain, in 1775, 1783, and 1784. Bombarded by the British fleet, under admiral lord Exmouth, Aug. 27, 1816, when a new treaty followed, and Christian slavery was abolished. Algiers surrendered to a French armament, under Bourmont and Duperré, after some severe conflicts, July 5, 1830, when the dey was deposed, and the barbarian government wholly overthrown. The French ministry announced their intention to retain Algiers, permanently, May 20, 1834. Marshal Clausel defeated the Arabs in two battles (in one of which the duke of Orleans was wounded), and entered Mascara, Dec. 8, 1836. General Damremont attacked Constantina (*which see*), Oct. 13, 1837; and afterwards various engagements between the French and the natives took place. Abd-el-Kader, the heroic chieftain of Algiers, surrendered in Dec. 1847, and after a contest of seventeen years, his country became a colony of France. See *Morocco*.

**ALI, SECT OF.** Founded by a famous Mahometan chief, the son-in-law of Mahomet, (who married his daughter Fatima,) about A.D. 632. Ali was called by the Prophet, "the Lion of God, always victorious;" and the Persians follow the interpretation of the Alcoran according to Ali, while other Mahometans adhere to that of Abubeker and Omar. It is worthy of remark, that the first four successors of Mahomet—Abubeker, Omar, Othman, and Ali, whom he had employed as his chief agents in establishing his religion, and extirpating unbelievers, and whom on that account he styled the "cutting swords of God," all died violent deaths; and that this bloody impostor's family was wholly extirpated within thirty years after his own decease. Ali was assassinated in 660.

**ALIENS.** In England, aliens were grievously coerced up to A.D. 1377. When they were to be tried criminally, the juries were to be half foreigners, if they so desired, 1430. They were restrained from exercising any trade or handicraft by retail, 1483. The celebrated Alien Bill passed, January, 1793. Act to Register Aliens, 1795. Bill to abolish their naturalisation by the holding of stock in the banks of Scotland, June, 1820. New Registration act, 7 Geo. IV., 1826. This last act was repealed, and another statute passed, 6 Will. IV., 1836. The celebrated baron Geramb, a conspicuous and fashionable foreigner, known at court, was ordered out of England, April 6, 1812.

**ALIWAL, BATTLE OF, INDIA.** Between the Sikh army, under Sirdar Runjoor Singh Majeetha, 24,000 strong, supported by 68 pieces of cannon, and the British under sir H. Smith, 12,000 men, with 32 guns; the contest was obstinate, but ended in the defeat of the Sikhs, who lost nearly 6000 killed, or drowned in attempting to re-cross the Sutlej, Jan. 28, 1846. This battle was named after the village of Aliwal, in the Indian language, *Ulleewul*, near which it was fought.

**ALL SAINTS'.** The festival instituted, A.D. 625. All-Saints', or All-Hallows', in the Protestant Church, is a day of general commemoration of all those saints and martyrs



in honour of whom, individually, no particular day is assigned. The Church of Rome and the Greek Church have saints for every day in the year. The reformers of the English Church provided offices only for very remarkable commemorations, and struck out of their calendar altogether a great number of anniversaries, leaving only those which at *their time* were connected with popular feeling or tradition. "Our reformers," says Nicholls, in his Paraphrase on the Common Prayer, "having laid aside the celebration of a great many martyrs' days, which had grown too numerous and cumbersome to the Church, thought fit to retain this day (All Saints) wherein, by a general commemoration, our Church gives thanks for them all."

"ALL THE TALENTS" ADMINISTRATION. On the death of Mr. Pitt (Jan. 23, 1806), lord Grenville succeeded to the ministry, and united with Mr. Fox, and his friends. This administration consisted of lord Grenville, first lord of the treasury; lord Henry Potty, chancellor of the exchequer; earl Fitzwilliam, lord president; viscount Sidmouth (late Mr. Addington), privy seal; Charles James Fox, foreign, earl Spencer, home, and William Wyndham, colonial, secretaries; lord Erskine, lord chancellor; sir Charles Grey (afterwards viscount Howick and earl Grey), admiralty; lord Minto, board of control; lord Auckland, board of trade; lord Moira, master-general of the ordnance; Mr. Sheridan, treasurer of the navy; right hon. Richard Fitzpatrick, &c. Lord Ellenborough (lord chief justice) had a seat in the cabinet. The friends of this ministry gave it the appellation of "All the Talents," which, being echoed in derision by the opposition, became fixed upon it ever after, Feb. 5, 1806. The death of Mr. Fox (Sept. 13, 1806) led to various changes, and this ministry was finally dissolved, March, the next year.

ALLEGIANCE. The oath of allegiance, as administered in England for 600 years, contained a promise "to be true and faithful to the king and his heirs, and truth and faith to bear of life and limb and terrene honour; and not to know or hear of any ill or damage intended him, without defending him therefrom." A new oath of allegiance was administered in 1605. Altered by the convention parliament, 1688.

ALLEGORY. Of very ancient composition. The Bible abounds in the finest instances, of which Blair gives *Psalms* lxxx. ver. 8, 16, as a specimen. Spenser's *Faerie Queene* is an allegory throughout; Addison, in his *Spectator*, abounds in allegories: and the *Pilgrim's Progress* of Bunyan, 1663, is perfect in this way. Milton, among other English poets, is rich in allegory.

ALLIANCE, TREATIES OF, between the high European Powers. The following are the principal treaties distinguished by this name, and which are most commonly referred to. See *Coalition, Treaties, &c.*

Alliance of Leipsic . . . . .	April 9, 1631	Alliance of Versailles . . . . .	May 1, 1756
Alliance of Vienna . . . . .	May 27, 1657	Alliance, Germanic . . . . .	July 23, 1785
Alliance, the Triple . . . . .	Jan. 23, 1698	Alliance of Paris . . . . .	May 16, 1795
Alliance of Warsaw . . . . .	March 31, 1698	Alliance of Petersburg . . . . .	April 8, 1805
Alliance, the Grand . . . . .	May 12, 1699	Austrian Alliance . . . . .	March 14, 1812
Alliance, the Hague . . . . .	Jan. 4, 1717	Alliance of Sweden . . . . .	March 24, 1812
Alliance, the Quadruple . . . . .	Aug. 2, 1718	Alliance of Toplitz . . . . .	Sept. 9, 1813
Alliance of Vienna . . . . .	March 16, 1731	Alliance, the Holy . . . . .	Sept. 26, 1815

ALMANACKS. The Egyptians computed time by instruments. Log calendars were anciently in use. Al-mon-aght, is of Saxon origin. In the British Museum and universities are curious specimens of early almanacks. Michael Nostrodamus, the celebrated astrologer, wrote an almanack in the style of Merlin, 1566.—*Dufrenoy*. Among the earlier and more remarkable almanacks were:

John Somer's Calendar, written in Oxford . . . . .	1380	Poor Robin's Almanack . . . . .	1652
One in Lambeth palace, written in . . . . .	1460	Lady's Diary . . . . .	1705
First printed one, published at Buda . . . . .	1472	Moore's Almanack . . . . .	1713
First printed in England, by Richard . . . . .		Season on the Seasons . . . . .	1738
Tyndon . . . . .	1497	Gentleman's Diary . . . . .	1741
Tribault's Prognostications . . . . .	1533	Nautical Almanack . . . . .	1767
Lilly's Ephemeris . . . . .	1644		

Of Moore's, at one period (under the management of the late Mr. Andrews, who was for more than forty years the able computer of the *Nautical Ephemeris*), upwards of 430,000 copies were annually sold. The Stationers' company claimed the exclusive right of publishing, until 1790, in virtue of letters-patent from James I., granting the privilege to this company, and the two universities. The stamp duty on almanacks was abolished in August, 1834; since when almanacks are numberless.

ALMANZA, BATTLE OF, between the confederate forces under the earl of Galway, and the French and Spanish commanded by James Fitzjames, duke of Berwick (the

illegitimate son of James II.), when most of the English were killed or made prisoners of war, having been abandoned by the Portuguese at the first charge, April 14, 1707.

**ALMEIDA, BATTLE OF**, between the British and Anglo-Spanish army, commanded by lord Wellington, and the French army under Massena, who was defeated with considerable loss, August 5, 1811. Wellington compelled Massena to evacuate Portugal, and to retreat rapidly before him; but the route of the French was tracked by the most horrid desolation.

**ALMONER**. The precise date of this office is not certain; but we read of a lord almoner in various reigns, and in various countries. The rank was anciently allotted to a dignified clergyman, who had the privilege of giving the first dish from the royal table to the poor; or instead thereof, an alms in money. By the ancient canons, all monasteries were to spend at least a tenth part of their income in alms to the poor. By an ancient canon all bishops were required to keep almoners. The grand almoner of France (*le grand aumonier*) was the highest ecclesiastical dignity in that kingdom before the revolution, 1789.

**ALNEY, BATTLE OF**, or rather single combat, between Edmund Ironside and Canute the Great, in sight of their armies; the latter was wounded, when he proposed a division of the kingdom, the south part falling to Edmund, A.D. 1016; but this prince having been murdered at Oxford, shortly after the treaty, according to some, by the treachery of Ædric Streon, Canute was left in the peaceable possession of the whole kingdom in 1017.—*Goldsmith*.

**ALPHABET**. Athotes, son of Menes, was the author of hieroglyphics, and wrote thus the history of the Egyptians, 2122 B.C.—*Blair*. But Josephus affirms that he had seen inscriptions by Seth, the son of Adam; though this is doubted, and deemed a mistake, or fabulous. The first letter of the Phœnician and Hebrew alphabet was *aleph*, called by the Greeks *alpha*, and abbreviated by the moderns to A. The Hebrew is supposed to be derived from the Phœnician. Cadmus, the founder of Cadmea, 1493 B.C., brought the Phœnician letters (fifteen in number) into Greece; they were the following:—

A, B, Γ, Δ, I, K, Λ, M, N, O, Π, P, Σ, T, T.

These letters were originally either Hebrew, Phœnician, or Assyrian characters, and changed gradually in form till they became the ground of the Roman letters, now used all over Europe. Palamedes of Argos invented the double characters, Θ, X, Φ, Ξ, about 1224 B.C.; and Simonides added Z, Ψ, Η, Ω, about 489 B.C.—*Arundelian Marbles*. When the E was introduced is not precisely known. The Greek alphabet consisted of sixteen letters till 399 B.C., when the Ionic, of 24 characters, was introduced. The small letters are of later invention, for the convenience of writing. The alphabets of the different nations contain the following number of letters:—

English . . . . . 26	German . . . . . 26	Greek . . . . . 24	Turkish . . . . . 33
French . . . . . 23	Slavonic . . . . . 27	Hebrew . . . . . 22	Sanscrit . . . . . 50
Italian . . . . . 30	Russian . . . . . 41	Arabic . . . . . 28	and . . . . .
Spanish . . . . . 27	Latin . . . . . 22	Persian . . . . . 32	Chinese . . . . . 214

**ALPHONSINE TABLES**. Celebrated astronomical tables, composed by command, and under the direction, of Alphonsus X. of Castile, surnamed the Wise. This learned prince is said to have expended upwards of 400,000 crowns in completing the work, whose value was enhanced by a preface, written by his own hand: he commenced his reign in 1252.

**ALT-RANSTADT, PEACE OF**. This celebrated treaty of peace between Charles XII. of Sweden, and Frederick Augustus of Poland, was signed Sept. 24, 1706. Frederick Augustus, who was deposed in 1704, was afterwards restored to his throne.

**ALTARS** were first raised to Jupiter, in Greece, by Cecrops, who also instituted and regulated marriages, 1556 B.C. He introduced among the Greeks the worship of those deities which were held in adoration in Egypt.—*Herodotus*. Christian altars in churches were instituted by pope Sixtus I. in 135; and they were first consecrated by pope Sylvester. The first Christian altar in Britain was in 634.—*Stowe*. The church of England, and all the reformed churches, discontinue the name, and have abolished the doctrine that supported their use.

**ALUM** is said to have been first discovered at Rocha, in Syria, about A.D. 1300; it was found in Tuscany, in 1460; was brought to perfection in England, in 1608; was discovered in Ireland in 1757; and in Anglesey, in 1790. Alum is a salt used

as a mordant in tanning; it is used also to harden tallow, and to whiten bread. It may be made of pure clay exposed to vapours of sulphuric acid, and sulphate of potash added to the ley; but it is usually obtained by means of ore called alum slate.

**AMAZONIA.** Discovered by Francisco Orellana, in 1580. Coming from Peru, Orellana sailed down the river Amazon to the Atlantic, and observing companies of women in arms on its banks, he called the country Amazonia, and gave the name of Amazon to the river, which had previously been called Maranon.

**AMAZONS.** Their origin is fabulous. They are said to have been the descendants of Scythians inhabiting Cappadocia, where their husbands, having made incursions, were all slain, being surprised in ambuscades by their enemies. Their widows, reflecting on the alarms or sorrows they underwent, on account of the fate of their husbands, resolved to form a female state, and having firmly established themselves, they decreed that matrimony was a shameful servitude; but, to perpetuate their race, they, at stated times, admitted the embraces of their male neighbours.—*Quintus Curtius*. They were conquered by Theseus, about 1231 B.C. The Amazons were constantly employed in wars; and that they might throw the javelin with more force, their right breasts were burned off, whence their name from the Greek, *a non* and *μαστ mamma*. Their queen, Thalestris, visited Alexander the Great, while he was pursuing his conquests in Asia, and cohabited with him, in the hope of having issue by so illustrious a warrior; three hundred females were in her train.—*Herodotus*.

**AMBASSADORS,** accredited agents and representatives from one court to another, are referred to early ages, and to almost all nations. In most countries they have great and peculiar privileges; and in England, among others, they and their servants are secured against arrest. The Portuguese ambassador was imprisoned for debt, in 1653; and the Russian, by a lace-merchant, in 1709, when a law, the statute of 8 Anne, passed for their protection. Two men were convicted of arresting the servant of an ambassador. They were sentenced to be conducted to the house of the ambassador, with a label on their breasts, to ask his pardon, and then one of them to be imprisoned three months and the other fined, May 12, 1780.—*Phillips*.

**AMBASSADORS, INTERCHANGE OF.** England has thirty-five ambassadors, envoys, or other high diplomatic residents at foreign courts, exclusively of inferior agents; and the ambassadors and other high agents from abroad exceed that number at the court of London. Among recent memorable instances of interchange may be recorded, that the first ambassador from the United States of America to England was John Adams, presented to the king, June 2, 1785; and the first from Great Britain to America, was Mr. Hammond, in 1791.

**AMBER.** Of great repute in the world from the earliest time; esteemed as a medicine before the Christian era: Theophrastus wrote upon it, 300 B.C. Upwards of 150 tons of amber have been found in one year on the sands of the shore near Pillau.—*Phillips*. Much diversity of opinion still prevails among naturalists and chemists, respecting the origin of amber, some referring it to the vegetable, others to the mineral, and some to the animal kingdom; its natural history and its chemical analysis affording something in favour of each opinion.

**AMBOYNA.** Memorable massacre of the English factors at this settlement by the Dutch: they were cruelly tortured and put to death on an accusation of a conspiracy to expel the Dutch from the island, where the two nations resided and jointly shared in the pepper trade of Java, Feb. 17, 1623. Amboyna was seized by the English, Feb. 16, 1796, but was restored by the treaty of Amiens in 1802. It was again seized by the British, Feb. 17, 1810; and was restored at the peace of 1814.

**AMEN.** This word is as old as the Hebrew language itself. In that language it means *true, faithful, certain*. Employed in devotions, at the end of a prayer, it implies, *so be it*; at the termination of a creed, *so it is*. It has been generally used, both in the Jewish and Christian Churches, at the conclusion of prayer.

**AMENDE HONORABLE,** originated in France in the ninth century. It was first an infamous punishment inflicted on traitors and sacrilegious persons: the offender was delivered into the hands of the hangman; his shirt was stripped off, a rope put about his neck, and a taper in his hand; he was then led into court, and was obliged to pray pardon of God, the king, and the country. Death or banishment sometimes followed. *Amende honorable* is now a term used for making recantation in open court, or in the presence of the injured party.

**AMERCEMENT, IN LAW.** A fine assessed for an offence done, or pecuniary punishment at the *mercy* of the court: thus differing from a fine directed and fixed by a statute. By *magna charta* a freeman cannot be amerced for a small fault, but in proportion to the offence he has committed, 9 Henry III., 1224.

**AMERICA:** See *United States*. Discovered by Cristofaro Colombo, a Genoese, better known as Christopher Columbus, A.D. 1492, on the 11th of October, on which day he came in sight of St. Salvador. See *Bahama Islands*. This great navigator found the continent of America in 1497, and the eastern coasts were found by Amerigo Vespucci (Americus Vespucius) in 1498; and from this latter discoverer the whole of America is named.

Newfoundland, the first British colony in this quarter of the world, discovered by Cabot, and by him called <i>Prima Vista</i> . . . . .	1497	The memorable American Stamp Act passed . . . . .	March 22, 1765
Virginia, the first English settlement on the main land, by Lord De la Warr . . . . .	1609	The obnoxious duty on tea, paper, painted glass, &c. . . . .	June, 1767
New England, the second, by the Plymouth company . . . . .	1614	The populace destroy the tea from ships newly arrived from England, at Boston, and become boldly discontented . . . . .	Nov. 1773
New York settled by the Dutch . . . . .	1614	The Boston Port Bill, by which that port was to be shut up until satisfaction should be made to the East India Company for the tea destroyed, passed . . . . .	March 25, 1774
A large body of dissenters, who fled from church tyranny in England, built New Plymouth . . . . .	1620	The first general congress met at Philadelphia . . . . .	Sept. 5, 1774
Nova Scotia settled, under Sir William Alexander, by the Scotch . . . . .	1622	The revolution commenced; first action between the Americans and king's troops (see <i>Lexington</i> ) . . . . .	April 19, 1775
Delaware, by the Swedes and Dutch . . . . .	1627	The colonies agree on articles of confederation and perpetual union . . . . .	May 30, 1775
Massachusetts, by Sir H. Roswell . . . . .	1627	General George Washington appointed commander-in-chief of the American armies . . . . .	June 16, 1775
Maryland, by Lord Baltimore . . . . .	1632	Thirteen colonies declare themselves independent . . . . .	July 4, 1776
Connecticut granted to Lord Warwick in 1630; but no English settlement was made here till . . . . .	1635	[For the several actions fought during the war, see them severally.]	
Rhode Island settled by Roger Williams and his brethren . . . . .	1635	The independence of the colonies is acknowledged by France, and Franklin and others are received there as ambassadors . . . . .	March 21, 1778
New Jersey, grant to Lord Berkeley . . . . .	1644	American independence is recognised by Holland . . . . .	April 19, 1782
New York settled, first by the Dutch, but the English dispossessed them and the Swedes . . . . .	1664	And by England, in provisional articles of peace, signed at Paris . . . . .	Nov. 30, 1782
Carolina, by the English . . . . .	1669	Definitive treaty signed at Paris . . . . .	Sept. 3, 1783
Pennsylvania settled by William Penn, the celebrated Quaker . . . . .	1682	And ratified by congress . . . . .	Jan. 4, 1784
Georgia settled by General Oglethorpe, in Kentucky, by Colonel Bacon . . . . .	1732	John Adams was received as ambassador from America by George III. . . . .	June 2, 1785
Canada attempted to be settled by the French in 1534; they built Quebec in 1608; but the whole country was conquered by the English . . . . .	1759	And Mr. Hammond was first ambassador from Great Britain to the United States in . . . . .	1791
Louisiana discovered by Ferdinand de Soto, in 1541; settled by the French in 1718; but eastward of the Mississippi was ceded to England, in . . . . .	1763	[For other occurrences, see <i>United States of America</i> .]	
Florida discovered by Sebastian Cabot in 1497; re-discovered by Ponce de Leon in 1512; it belonged alternately to France and Spain; ceded by the latter to the English in . . . . .	1763		

**AMERICA, SOUTH.** The Spaniards, as being the first discoverers of this vast portion of the Western World, had the largest and richest share of it. When they landed in Peru, A.D. 1530, they found it governed by sovereigns called Incas, who were revered by their subjects as divinities, but they were soon subdued by their invaders under the command of Francis Pizarro. The cruelties practised by the new adventurers, wherever they appeared, will be a reproach to Spain for ever.\* Spanish America has successfully asserted its freedom within the present century: it first declared its independence in 1810; and the provinces assembled, and proclaimed the sovereignty of the people in July, 1814; since when, although the wars of rival and contending chiefs have been afflicting the country, it has released itself from the yoke of Spain for ever. Its independence was recognised by England, in sending consuls to the several new states, Oct. 30, 1823, *et seq.*; and by France, Sept. 30, 1830. See *Brazil, Columbia, Lima, Peru, &c.*

\* Las Casas, in describing the barbarity of the Spaniards while pursuing their conquests, records many instances of it that fill the mind with horror. In Jamaica, he says, they hanged the unresisting natives by thirteen at a time, in honour of the thirteen apostles! and he has beheld them throw the Indian infants to their dogs for food! "I have heard them," says Las Casas, "borrow the limb of a human being to feed their dogs, and have seen them the next day return a quarter of another victim to the lender!"

- AMETHYSTS.** When this stone was first discovered, or first prized, is not known; it was the ninth in place upon the breastplate of the Jewish high priests; and the name *Issachar* was engraved upon it. It is of a rich violet colour, and, according to Plutarch, takes its name from its hue, resembling wine mixed with water. One worth 200 rix-dollars having been rendered colourless, equalled a diamond in lustre valued at 18,000 gold crowns.—*De Boot, Hist. Gemmarum.* Amethysts were discovered at Kerry, in Ireland, in 1755.—*Burns.*
- AMIENS, PEACE OF,** between Great Britain, Holland, France, and Spain. The preliminary articles of this memorable peace, fifteen in number, were signed in London by lord Hawkesbury and M. Otto, on the part of England and France, Oct. 1, 1801; and the definitive treaty was subscribed at Amiens, on March 27, 1802, by the marquess Cornwallis for England, Joseph Buonaparte for France, Azara for Spain, and Schimmelpenninck for Holland.
- AMMONITES.** Descended from Ammon, the son of Lot: they invaded the land of Canaan and made the Israelites tributaries, but they were defeated by Jephthah, 1188, B.C. They again invaded Canaan in the reign of Saul, with an intention to put out the right eye of all those they subdued; but Saul overthrew them, 1093 B.C. They were afterwards many times vanquished; and Antiochus the Great took Rabboth their capital, and destroyed all the walls, 198 B.C.—*Josephus.*
- AMNESTY.** Oblivion and pardon as applied to enemies and nations: first acted on in Greece by Thrasylulus, the Athenian general and patriot, who commenced the expulsion of the thirty tyrants with the assistance of only thirty of his friends: having succeeded, the only reward he would accept was a crown made with two branches of olive, 409 B.C.—*Hume's Essays.*
- AMPHICTYONIC COUNCIL.** Established at Thermopylæ by Amphictyon, for the management of all affairs relative to Greece. The celebrated council, which was composed of the wisest and most virtuous men of some cities of Greece, consisted of twelve delegates, 1498 B.C. Other cities in process of time sent also some of their citizens to the council of the Amphictyons, and in the age of Antoninus Pius, they were increased to the number of thirty.—*Suidas.*
- AMPHION.** British frigate, of 38 guns, blown up while riding at anchor in Plymouth Sound, and the whole of her crew then on board, consisting of more than two hundred and fifty persons, officers and men, perished, Sept. 22, 1796.—*Butler.*
- AMPHITHEATRES.** They may be said to be the invention of Julius Cæsar and Curio: the latter was the celebrated orator, who called the former in full senate "*Omnium mulierum virum, et omnium virorum mulierem.*" In the Roman amphitheatres, which were vast round and oval buildings, the people assembled to see the combats of gladiators, of wild beasts, and other exhibitions; they were generally built of wood, but Statilius Taurus made one of stone, under Augustus Cæsar. The amphitheatre of Vespasian was built A.D. 79; and is said to have been a regular fortress in 1312. The amphitheatre of Verona was next in size, and then that of Nismes.
- AMPHITRITE, THE SHIP.** This vessel, conveying convicts to New South Wales, and having on board 103 female convicts, with twelve children, and a crew of sixteen men, was driven on the Boulogne sands, in a heavy gale. Those on board might probably have been saved before the return of the tide, but, apparently through the captain's doubt as to his authority to allow the convicts to escape to the shore, and the uncompromising dignity of a lady passenger, all, except three of the crew, were drowned, Aug. 30, 1833.
- AMSTERDAM.** This noble city was the castle of Amstel in A.D. 1100; and its building, as a city, was commenced about 1203. Its famous exchange was built in 1634; and the stadthouse, one of the noblest palaces in the world, in 1648; this latter cost three millions of guilders, a prodigious sum at that time. It is built upon 13,659 piles, and the magnificence of the structure is, for its size, both in external and internal grandeur, perhaps without a parallel in Europe. Amsterdam surrendered to the king of Prussia, when that prince invaded Holland in favour of the stadtholder, in 1787. The French were admitted without resistance, Jan. 18, 1795. The ancient government was restored in November, 1813. See *Holland.*
- AMULETS, OR CHARMS.** All nations have been fond of amulets. The Egyptians had a great variety; so had the Jews, Chaldeans, and Persians. Among the Greeks, they were much used in exciting or conquering the passion of love. They were also in

estimation among the Romans.—*Pliny. Ovid.* Among the Christians of early ages, amulets were made of the wood of the true cross, about A.D. 328. They have been sanctioned by religion and astrology, and even in modern times by medical and other sciences—witness the anodyne necklace, &c. The pope and Catholic clergy make and sell amulets and charms even to this day.—*Ashé.*

**ANABAPTISTS.** This sect arose about A.D. 1525, and was known in England before 1549. John of Leyden, Muncer, Storck, and other German enthusiasts, about the time of the reformation, spread its doctrines. The anabaptists of Munster (who are, of course, properly distinguished from the existing mild sect of this name in England) taught that infant baptism was a contrivance of the devil, that there is no original sin, that men have a free will in spiritual things, and other doctrines still more wild and absurd. Munster they called Mount Zion, and one Mathias, a baker, was declared to be the king of Zion. Their enthusiasm led them to the maddest practices, and they, at length, rose in arms under pretence of gospel liberty. Munster was taken about fifteen months afterwards, and they were all put to death. The anabaptists of England differ from other Protestants in little more than the not baptising children, as appears by a confession of faith, published by the representatives of above one hundred of their congregations, in 1689.

**ANACREONTIC VERSE.** Commonly of the jovial or Bacchanalian strain, named after Anacreon, of Teos, the Greek lyric poet, about 510 B.C. The odes of Anacreon are much prized; their author lived in a constant round of drunkenness and debauchery, and was choked by a grape stone in his eighty-fifth year.—*Stanley's Lives of the Poets.*

**ANAGRAM,** a transposition of the letters of a name or sentence; as from *Mary*, the name of the Virgin, is made *army*. On the question put by Pilate to our Saviour, "*Quid est veritas?*" we have this admirable anagram, "*Est vir qui adest.*" The French are said to have introduced the art, as now practised, in the reign of Charles IX., about the year 1560.—*Henault.*

**ANATHEMAS.** The word had four significations among the Jews: the anathema, or curse, was the devoting some person or thing to destruction. We have a remarkable instance of it in the city of Jericho (see *Joshua* vi. 17). Anathemas were used by the primitive churches, A.D. 387. Such ecclesiastical denunciations caused great terror in England up to the close of Elizabeth's reign.—*Rapin.* The church anathema, or curse, with excommunication, and other severities of the Romish religion, are still practised in Roman Catholic countries to this day.—*Ashé.*

**ANATOMY.** The structure of the human body was made part of the philosophical investigations of Plato and Xenophon; and it became a branch of medical art under Hippocrates, about 420 B.C. But Erasistratus and Herophilus may be regarded as being the fathers of anatomy: they were the first to dissect the human form, as anatomical research had been previously confined to brutes: it is mentioned that they practised upon the bodies of living criminals, about 300 and 293 B.C. In England, the schools were supplied with subjects unlawfully exhumed from graves; and, until lately, the bodies of executed criminals were ordered for dissection. See next article. The first anatomical plates were designed by Vesalius, about A.D. 1538. The discoveries of Harvey were made in 1616. The anatomy of plants was discovered in 1680.—*Freind's History of Physic.*

**ANATOMY LAWS.** The first law regulating the science was enacted in 1540; and laws relating to it, and encouraging schools, have been framed, altered, and amended in almost every reign to the present time. A new statute was enacted, regulating schools of anatomy, 3 Will. IV., 1832. This act repealed so much of the 9th of Geo. IV. as still empowered the judges to direct the body of a murderer, after execution, to be dissected; "but the court may direct that such criminal be buried within the precincts of the jail."—*Statutes at large.*

**ANCHORITES.** Paul, Anthony, and Hilarion, were the first anchorites. Many of the early anchorites lived in caves and deserts, and practised great austerities. Some were analogous to the fakcers, who impose voluntary punishments upon themselves as atonement for their sins, and as being acceptable to God; and their modes of torture were often extravagant and criminal. The order first arose in the fourth century.

**ANCHORS FOR SHIPS,** are of ancient use, and the invention belongs to the Tuscans.—*Pliny.* The second tooth, or fluke, was added by Anacharsis, the Scythian.—*Strabo.* Anchors were first forged in England A.D. 578. The anchors of a first-rate

ship of war (of which such a ship has four) will weigh 90 cwt. each, and each of them will cost £450.—*Phillips*.

**ANCIENT HISTORY AND MUSIC.** Ancient history commenced in the obscurity of tradition, about 1800 B.C., and is considered as ending with the destruction of the Roman empire in Italy, A.D. 476. Modern history began with Mahomet or Charlemagne, and has lasted about 1200 or 1000 years, commencing in almost as great obscurity as ancient history, owing to the ignorance of those times, A.D. 600 and 800. ANCIENT MUSIC refers to such musical compositions as appeared from the time of Palestrini to that of Bach; that is, from the year 1529 to 1684. See *History. Music*.

**ANDRÉ, MAJOR, HIS EXECUTION.** This gallant and lamented soldier was an adjutant-general in the British army, and was taken on his return from a secret expedition to the American general Arnold, in disguise, Sept. 23, 1780. He was sentenced to execution by a court of general Washington's officers, at Tappan, New York, and suffered death Oct. 2, following. His remains were removed to England in a sarcophagus, Aug. 10, 1821, and are now interred in Westminster abbey.

**ANDREW, ST.,** martyred by crucifixion, Nov. 30, A.D. 69, at Patræ, in Achaia. The festival was instituted about 359. Andrew is the titular saint of Scotland, owing to Hungus, the Pictish prince, having dreamed that the saint was to be his friend in a pending battle with the Northumbrians; and accordingly a St. Andrew's  $\times$  appeared in the air during the fight, and Hungus conquered. The collar of an order of knighthood, founded on this legend, is formed of thistles (not to be touched), and of rue (an antidote against poison); the motto is *Nemo me impune lacessit*. It was instituted by Achaius in the year 809, and was revived by king James V. in 1540. See *Thistle*.

**ANEMOMETER,** to measure the strength and velocity of the wind, was invented by Wolfius, in 1709. The extreme velocity was found by Dr. Lind to be 93 miles per hour. See article *Winds*.

**ANGELIC KNIGHTS OF ST. GEORGE.** Instituted in Greece, A.D. 456. The *Angelici* were instituted by Angelus Comnenus, emperor of Constantinople, 1191. The *Angelica*, an order of nuns, was founded at Milan by Louisa Torelli, A.D. 1534. There existed several communities in Italy under these or somewhat similar names.—*Ash*.

**ANGELS.** Authors are divided as to the time of the creation of angels. Some will have it to have been at the same time with our world; others, before all ages, that is, from eternity. This latter is Origen's opinion.—*Cave's Hist. Literat.* The Jews had ten orders of angels; and the popes have recognised nine choirs and three hierarchies.

**ANGELS, IN COMMERCE.** An angel was an ancient gold coin, weighing four pennyweights, and was valued at 6s. 8d. in the reign of Henry VI., and at 10s. in the reign of Elizabeth, 1562. The angelot was an ancient gold coin, value half an angel, struck at Paris when that capital was in the hands of the English, in the reign of Henry VI., 1431.—*Wood*.

**ANGERSTEIN GALLERY,** the foundation of the National Gallery in London, was a small collection of about forty pictures, the most exquisite of the art; purchased by the British government for the public service for 60,000*l.*, of the executors of Mr. John Julius Angerstein, in Jan. 1822. The exhibition of these pictures was opened to the public, in Pall Mall, in May, 1824. See *National Gallery*.

**ANGLESEY, OR ISLAND OF THE ANGLES** (*ey*, in Saxon, being island), the celebrated seat of the Druids, was subdued by the Romans (who called it *Mona*), A.D. 78; and by the English in 1282. The fortress of Beaumaris was built by Edward I. to overawe the Welsh, 1295. The spot in Anglesey where Suetonius Paulinus and his barbarous legions butchered the unoffending Druids, in A.D. 59, is still shown at a ferry called Porthamel, across the Menai Straits.—*Phillips*.

**ANGLING.** The origin of this art (the rod and line), is involved in obscurity; allusion is made to it by the Greeks and Romans, and in the most ancient books of the Bible, as *Amos*. It came into general repute in England about the period of the Reformation. Wynkin de Worde's *Treatyse of Fysshinge*, the first book printed on angling, appeared in 1496. Izaak Walton's book was printed in 1653.

**ANGLO-SAXONS, OR ANGLES.** The name of England is derived from a village near Sleswick, called *Anglen*, whose population (called *Angli* by Tacitus), joined the first Saxon freebooters. Egbert called his kingdom Anglesland. East Anglia was a

kingdom of the heptarchy, founded by the Angles, one of whose chiefs, Uffa, assumed the title of king, A.D. 575; the kingdom ceased in 792. See *Britain*.

**ANGRIA.** This famous pirate's fort, on the coast of Malabar, was invested by admiral Watson, and destroyed. The pirate, his wife, and family, were made prisoners; and great quantities of stores which were found in the fort, and several ships in the harbour, which he had taken from the East India Company, were seized, 1756.

**ANHALT, THE HOUSE OF,** in Germany, is very ancient and distinguished: the best genealogists deduce its origin from Berentholdus, who made war upon the Thuringians in the sixth century. In 1586, the principality was divided among the five sons of Joachim Ernest, and hence the five branches of this house, of which Anhalt-Dessau and Anhalt-Bernburg are the principal.—*Beatson*.

**ANHOLT, ISLAND OF.** Owing to the injury done by the Danish cruizers to British commerce, this island was taken possession of by England, in the last war. The Danes made an attempt to regain it with a force which exceeded 4000 men, but were gallantly repulsed. The British force opposed to them did not amount to more than 150, yet triumphed in a close and desperate engagement, March 14, 1811.

**ANIMALCULÆ,** in the semen of animals, first discovered by Leuwenhoek, 1677. His researches produced the most astonishing revelations of nature. In the milt of the cod-fish are contained, he says, more living animalcules than there are people on the whole earth. A mite was anciently thought the limit of littleness; but there are animals 27,000,000 of times smaller than a mite. A thousand millions of animalculæ, discovered in common water, are not altogether larger than a grain of sand. Yet their multitude sometimes gives the water, in the summer months, a pale red, or a yellow, tinge.—*Experiments of Leuwenhoek, 1677*.

**ANIMAL LIFE.** The body of man was designed for ninety years, but the average duration of human life falls infinitely short of that patriarchal age. "The days of our years are three-score years and ten; and if by reason of strength they be four-score years, yet is their strength labour and sorrow; for it is soon cut off, and we fly away."—Psalm xc. ver. 10. Without referring to ante- or post-diluvians, or to the authority of the Scriptures, many extraordinary instances of length of human life will be found under the article *Longevity*. The following is the duration of life in some of the lower animals:—

	YEARS.		YEARS.		YEARS.		YEARS.
The Horse	. 8 to 32	Mule	. . . 18	Swine	. . . 25	Goose	. . . 28
Ox	. . . 20	Sheep	. . . 10	Goat	. . . 8	Parrots	. 30 to 100
Cow	. . . 23	Ram	. . . 15	Cat.	. . . 10	Raven	. . . 100
Ass	. . . 33	Dog	. . 14 to 25	Pigeon	. . . 8	Turtles	. 50 to 200

As he mentions many other animals, whose ages, however, are too well known to be noticed here; he also mentions several, the duration of which he himself deems extreme and uncertain.

**ANIMAL MAGNETISM.** This deception was introduced by father Hehl, at Vienna, about 1774; and had wonderful success in France, about 1788. It had its dupes in England also, in 1789; but it exploded a few years afterwards. It was a pretended mode of curing all manner of diseases by means of *sympathetic affection* between the sick person and the operator. The effect on the patient was supposed to depend on certain motions of the fingers and features of the operator, he placing himself immediately before the patient, whose eyes were to be fixed on his. After playing in this manner on the imagination and enfeebled mind of the sick, and performing a number of distortions and grimaces, the cure was said to be completed. See *Galvanism, Mesmerism, &c.*

**ANIMALS, CRUELTY TO.** Several laws have been enacted for the prevention of cruelty to animals. The late Mr. Martin, M.P., zealously laboured as a senator to repress this odious offence; and a society, in London, which was established in 1824, effects much good in this way. See *Cruelty to Animals' Society*. Mr. Martin's act passed 3 Geo. IV., 1822. See statute 7 & 8 Geo. IV., June, 1727; statute 5 & 6 Will. IV., Sept. 1835; statute for Ireland, 1 Vict., July, 1837.

**ANJOU, or BEAUGÉ, BATTLE OF,** fought between the English and French armies; the latter commanded by the dauphin of France, who defeated the English, on whose side the duke of Clarence and 1500 men perished on the field: the duke was slain by sir Allan Swinton, a Scotch knight, who commanded a company of men at arms; and the earls of Somerset, Dorset, and Huntingdon, were taken prisoners. This was



the first battle that turned the tide of success against the English, April 3, 1421. The university of Anjou, so celebrated for learning, was founded in 1349.

\*ANNATES, or FIRST FRUITS. They were first exacted by Antonius, bishop of Ephesus; but the exaction was condemned by the council of Ephesus, A.D. 400. Clement V. was the first pope who imposed annates on England, 1306. See *First Fruits*.

ANNIHILATION. The doctrine of annihilation was unknown to the Hebrews, Greeks, and Latins. The ancient philosophers denied annihilation; the first notions of which are said to have arisen from the Christian theology.—*Dr. Burnet*.

ANNO DOMINI. The year of our Lord; used by the Christian world, and abbreviated, A.D. This is the computation of time from the incarnation of our Saviour, and is called the vulgar era; first adopted in the year 525. See *Era*. Charles III. of Germany was the first who added "in the year of our Lord" to his reign, in 879.

ANNUITIES, or PENSIONS, were first granted in 1512, when 20*l.* were given to a lady of the court for services done; and 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* for the maintenance of a gentleman, 1536. The sum of 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* was deemed competent to support a gentleman in the study of the law, 1554. An act was passed empowering the government to borrow one million sterling upon an annuity of fourteen *per cent.*, 4 & 6 William and Mary, 1691-3. This mode of borrowing soon afterwards became general among civilised governments. An annuity of 2*s.* 11*d.* *per annum*, accumulating at 10 *per cent.*, amounts in 100 years to 20,000*l.*

ANNUNCIATION OF THE VIRGIN MARY. This festival commemorates the Virgin's miraculous conception, denoting the tidings brought her by the angel Gabriel: its origin is referred variously by ecclesiastical writers to the fourth and seventh century. The day, the 25th of March, is also called Lady-day, *whicli see*. In England, before the alteration of the style, Sept. 3, 1752, our year began on the 25th of March, a reckoning which we still preserve in certain ecclesiastical computations. The religious order of the Annunciation was instituted in 1232; and the military order, in Savoy, by Amadeus, count of Savoy, in memory of Amadeus I., who had bravely defended Rhodes against the Turks, 1355.

ANPOINTING. The ceremony observed at the inauguration of kings, bishops, and other eminent personages, and a very ancient custom. It was first used at coronations in England on Alfred the Great, in 872; and in Scotland, on Edgar, in 1098. The religious rite is referred to a very early date in the Christian church; by some authors, to 550, when it was practised with consecrated oil, as extreme unction (one of the sacraments of the Roman Catholic church) on dying persons, and persons in extreme danger of death, and is done so to the present day.

ANONYMOUS LETTERS. The sending of letters denouncing persons, or demanding money, or using threats, made felony by the Black Act, 9 Geo. I., 1722.—*Statutes at large*. Several persons have been executed in England for sending anonymous letters, imputing crimes and making exposures; and the present laws against these practices are still very severe, but not more so than just.

ANTARCTIC. The south pole is so called, because it is opposite to the north or arctic pole. A continent of 1700 miles of coast from east to west, and 64 to 66 degrees south, was discovered in the Antarctic Ocean by French and American navigators on the same day, Jan. 9, 1840; a coincidence the more singular, as the discoverers were at a distance from each other of 720 miles. Mr. Briscoe, of the navy, fell in with land, which he coasted for 300 miles in lat. 67, long. 50, in the year 1830.

ANTEDILUVIANS. According to the tables of Mr. Whiston, the number of people in the ancient world, or world as it existed previous to the Flood, reached to the enormous amount of 549,755 millions, in the year of the world 1482. Burnet has supposed that the first human pair might have left, at the end of the first century, ten married couples; and from these, allowing them to multiply in the same decuple proportion as the first pair did, would rise, in 1500 years, a greater number of persons than the earth was capable of holding. He therefore suggests a quadruple multiplication only; and then exhibits the following table of increase during the first sixteen centuries that preceded the Flood:—

I. . . . . 10	V. . . . . 2,500	IX. . . . . 655,360	XIII. . . . . 167,142,160
II. . . . . 40	VI. . . . . 10,240	X. . . . . 2,621,440	XIV. . . . . 671,088,640
III. . . . . 160	VII. . . . . 40,960	XI. . . . . 10,485,760	XV. . . . . 2,684,354,400
IV. . . . . 640	VIII. . . . . 163,840	XII. . . . . 41,943,040	XVI. . . . . 10,737,418,240

This calculation, although the most moderate made, exceeds, it will be seen, by at

- least ten times, the present number of mankind, which, at the highest estimate, amounts to only a thousand millions.
- ANTHEMS, OR HYMNS.** Hilary, bishop of Poitiers, and St. Ambrose, were the first who composed them, about the middle of the fourth century.—*Lenglet*. They were introduced into the Church service in 386.—*Baker*. Ignatius is said to have introduced them into the Greek, and St. Ambrose into the Western Church. They were introduced into the reformed Churches in queen Elizabeth's reign, about 1565.
- ANTHESPHORIAN FESTIVALS.** Celebrated by the ancient Greeks in honour of Proserpine. They adorned the temples of this goddess with all kinds of flowers, because when Proserpine was carried off by Pluto, she was employed in gathering flowers in the plains of Enna. The ancients believed that Proserpine presided over the death of mankind.
- ANTHROPOPHAGY.** Eaters of human flesh have existed in all ages of the world. The Cyclops and Lestrygonas are represented as man-eaters, by Homer; and the Essendonian Scythians were so, according to Herodotus. Diogenes asserted that we might as well eat the flesh of men, as that of other animals; and the practice still exists in Africa, the South Sea Islands, &c. In order to make trial whether there was any repugnance in nature to the feeding of an animal on its own species, Leonardus Floroventius fed a hog with hog's flesh, and a dog with that of a dog, when he found the bristles of the hog to fall off, and the dog to become full of ulcers. The annals of Milan furnish an extraordinary instance of anthropophagy: a Milanese woman, named Elizabeth, from a depraved appetite, had an invincible inclination to human flesh; she enticed children to her house, and killed and salted them; and on a discovery being made, she was broken on the wheel and burnt, in 1519. Various more recent instances of this kind have occurred.—See *Cannibalism*.
- ANTICHRIST.** The name given by way of eminence by St. Paul to the *Man of Sin*, who, at the latter end of the world, is to appear very remarkably in opposition to Christianity. His reign, it is supposed, will continue three years and a half, during which time there will be a terrible persecution. This is the opinion of the Catholics; but the Protestants, as they differ from them, so they differ from themselves. Grotius and Dr. Hammond suppose the time past, and the characters to be finished in the persons of Caligula, Simon Magus, and the Gnostics. A general opinion prevailed, that the pope was the true antichrist, and, at the council held at Gap in 1603, they inserted in their confessions of faith, an article whereby the pope was declared to be antichrist.—*Brown*.
- ANTIMONY.** This mineral was very early known, and applied by the ancients to various purposes. It was used as paint to blacken both men's and women's eyes, as appears from 2 *Kings* ix. 30, and *Jeremiah* iv. 30, and in eastern countries is thus used to this day. When mixed with lead, it makes types for printing; and in physic its uses are so various that, according to its preparation, alone, or in company with one or two associates, it is sufficient to answer all a physician desires in an apothecary's shop.—*Boyle*. We are indebted to Basil Valentine for the earliest account of various processes, about 1410.—*Priestley*.
- ANTINOMIAN.** The name first applied by Luther to John Agricola, in 1538. The Antinomians trust in the gospel, and not in their deeds; and hold that crimes are not crimes when committed by them; that their own good works are of no effect; that no man should be troubled in conscience for sin; that God does not love any man for his holiness; and other doctrines equally absurd.
- ANTIOCH,** built by Seleucus, after the battle of Ipsus, 301 B.C. In one day, 100,000 of its people were slain by the Jews, 145 B.C. In this city, once the capital of Syria, the disciples of the Redeemer were first called Christians. The Era of Antioch is much used by the early Christian writers attached to the Churches of Antioch and Alexandria: it placed the creation 5492 years B.C.
- ANTIPODES.** Plato is said to be the first who thought it possible that antipodes existed, about 368 B.C. Boniface, archbishop of Mentz, legate of pope Zachary, is said to have denounced a bishop as a heretic for maintaining this doctrine, A.D. 741. The antipodes of England lie to the south-east of New Zealand; and near the spot is a small island, called Antipodes Island.—*Brookes*.
- ANTIQUARIES, AND ANTIQUE.** The term *antique* is applied to the productions of the arts from the age of Alexander to the time of the irruption of the Goths into

- Italy, in A.D. 400. A college of antiquaries is said to have existed in Ireland 700 years B.C.; but this has very little pretensions to credit. A society was founded by archbishop Parker, Camden, Stowe, and others, in 1572.—*Spelman*. Application was made in 1589 to Elizabeth for a charter, but her death ensued, and her successor, James I., was far from favouring the design. In 1717 this society was revived, and in 1751 it received its charter of incorporation from George II. It began to publish its discoveries, &c., under the title of *Archæologia*, in 1770. The Society of Antiquaries of Edinburgh was founded in 1780.
- ANTI-TRINITARIANS.** Theodotus of Byzantium is supposed to have been the first who advocated the simple humanity of Jesus, at the close of the second century. This doctrine spread widely after the Reformation, when it was adopted by Lælius and Faustus Socinus.—*Bayle*. See *Arians*, *Socinians*, and *Unitarians*.
- ANTOIGN, BATTLE OF,** between the central army of the French and the allies, in which 4,500 Austrians and Prussians were killed, 3,500 taken prisoners, and 600 emigrants shut up in Longwy; 900 French were killed in the action; thirty pieces of battering-cannon and howitzers, with all the baggage of the combined army, were captured, August 13, 1792.
- ANTWERP.** First mentioned in history in A.D. 517. Its fine exchange built in 1531. Taken after a long and memorable siege by the prince of Parma, in 1585. It was then the chief mart of Flemish commerce, but the civil war caused by the tyranny of Philip II. drove the trade to Amsterdam. The remarkable crucifix of bronze, thirty-three feet high, in the principal street, was formed from the demolished statue of the cruel duke of Alva, which he had himself set up in the citadel. Antwerp was the seat of the civil war between the Belgians and the house of Orange, 1830-31. In the late revolution, the Belgian troops having entered Antwerp, were opposed by the Dutch garrison, which, after a dreadful conflict, being driven into the citadel, cannonaded the town with red-hot balls and shells, doing immense mischief, Oct. 27, 1830. General Chassé surrendered the citadel to the French, after a destructive bombardment, Nov. 24, 1832.—See *Belgium*.
- APOCALYPSE,** the Revelation of St. John, written in the isle of Patmos, about A.D. 95.—*Ireneus*. Some ascribe the authorship to Cerinthus, the heretic, and others to John, the presbyter, of Ephesus. In the first centuries many churches disowned it, and in the fourth century it was excluded from the sacred canon by the council of Laodicea, but was again received by other councils, and confirmed by that of Trent, held 1545, *et seq.* Rejected by Luther, Michaelis, and others, and its authority questioned in all ages from the time of Justin Martyr, who wrote his first Apology for the Christians in A.D. 139.
- APOCRYPHA.** In the preface to the Apocrypha it is said, "These books are neyther found in the Hebrue nor in the Chaldæ."—*Bible*, 1539. The history of the Apocrypha ends 135 B.C. The books were not in the Jewish canon, but they were received as canonical by the Roman Catholic Church, and so adjudged by the council of Trent, held in 1545, *et seq.*—*Ashc*.
- APOLLINARIANS,** the followers of Apollinarius, bishop of Laodicea, who taught that the divinity of Christ was instead of a soul to him; that his flesh was pre-existent to his appearance upon earth, and that it was sent down from heaven, and conveyed through the Virgin, as through a channel; that there were two sons, one born of God, the other of the Virgin, &c. Apollinarius was deposed for his opinions in A.D. 378.
- APOLLO FRIGATE,** one of the finest of the British navy, with about forty sail of the outward-bound West India fleet, of which she was the convoy, lost in a heavy gale on the coast of Portugal, three leagues north of Cape Mondego, and with her perished sixty-one of her crew, including captain Dixon, the commander, besides an immense amount of life and property in the merchant vessels, April 2, 1804.
- APOLLO, TEMPLES OF.** Apollo, the god of all the fine arts, of medicine, music, poetry, and eloquence, had temples and statues erected to him in almost every country, particularly Egypt, Greece, and Italy. His most splendid temple was at Delphi, built 1263 B.C.—See *Delphi*. His temple at Daphnæ, built 434 B.C., during a period in which pestilence raged, was burnt in A.D. 362, and the Christians accused of the crime.—*Lenglet*.
- APOLLYON,** the same in Greek as *Abaddon* is in Hebrew, both signifying "the destroyer." St. John, *Rev.* ix. 11, says, "And they had a king over them, which is the angel of the

bottomless pit, whose name in the Hebrew tongue is *Abaddon*, but in the Greek tongue hath his name *Apollyon*." A. D. 95.

**APOSTASY.** The forsaking of the Christian faith was anciently punishable in England by burning, and tearing to pieces by horses. A law was enacted against it, 9 Will. III. 1697. In Catholic countries for a succession of ages apostasy from the Christian faith was punished by torture and death. See *Inquisition*.

**APOSTLES' CREED.** The summary of belief of the Christian faith, called the Apostles' Creed, is generally believed to have been composed a great while after their time.—*Pardon.* The repeating of this creed in public worship was ordained in the Greek church at Antioch, and was instituted in the Roman church in the eleventh century; whence it passed to the church of England at the period of the Reformation, in 1534.

**APOSTOLICI.** The first sect of Apostolici arose in the third century; the second sect was founded by Sagarelli, who was burned alive at Parma, A. D. 300. They wandered about, clothed in white, with long beards, dishevelled hair, and bare heads, accompanied by women whom they called their spiritual sisters, preaching against the growing corruption of the church of Rome, and predicting its downfall.

**APOTHECARY, THE KING'S.** The first mention of one attending the king's person in England, was on Edward III., 1344; when he settled a pension of three pence *per diem* for life on Courous de Gangeland, for taking care of him during his illness in Scotland.—*Rymer's Fœdera.* Apothecaries were exempted from serving on juries or other civil offices, 10 Anne, 1712. The Apothecaries' company was incorporated in London, 1617. The Botanical garden at Chelsea was left by sir Hans Sloane to the company of Apothecaries, Jan. 1753, on condition of their introducing every year fifty new plants, until their number should amount to 2,000. The Dublin guild was incorporated, 1745.

**APOTHEOSIS.** A ceremony of the ancient nations of the world, by which they raised their kings and heroes to the rank of deities. The nations of the East were the first who paid divine honours to their great men, and the Romans followed their example, and not only deified the most prudent and humane of their emperors, but also the most cruel and profligate.—*Herodian.* This honour of deifying the deceased emperor was begun at Rome by Augustus, in favour of Julius Cæsar, B. C. 13.—*Tillemont.*

**APEAL OF MURDER.** By the late law of England, a man in an appeal of murder might fight with the appellant, thereby to make proof of his guilt or innocence. In 1817, a young maid, Mary Ashford, was believed to have been violated and murdered by Abraham Thornton, who, in an appeal, claimed his right by his wager of battle, which the court allowed; but the appellant (the brother of the maid) refused the challenge, and the criminal escaped, April 16, 1818. This law was immediately afterwards struck from off the statute book, 59 Geo. III., 1819.

**APEALS.** In the time of Alfred, appeals lay from courts of justice to the king in council; but being soon overwhelmed with appeals from all parts of England, he framed the body of laws which long served as the basis of English jurisprudence.—*Hume.* For ages previously to 1533, appeals to the pope were frequent upon ecclesiastical, judicial, and even private matters, but they were thereafter forbidden. Appeals from English tribunals to the pope were first introduced 19 Stephen, 1154. Abolished by act 24 Henry VIII.—*Viner's Statutes.* Appeals in cases of murder, treason, felony, &c. were abolished, June 1819. See *preceding article.* Courts of appeal at the Exchequer Chamber, in error from the judgments of the King's Bench, Common Pleas, and Exchequer, were regulated by statutes 11 Geo. IV. and 1 Will. IV., 1830 and 1831. See *Judicial Committee of the Privy Council.*

**APPRAISERS.** The rating and valuation of goods for another was an early business in England; and so early as 11 Edward I., it was a law, that if they valued the goods of parties too high, the appraiser should take them at the price appraised. 1282.

**APPRENTICES.** Those of London, obliged to wear blue cloaks in summer, and blue gowns in winter, in the reign of queen Elizabeth, 1558. Ten pounds then a great apprentice fee. From twenty to one hundred pounds were given in the reign of James I.—*Stowe's Survey.* The Apprentice tax enacted, 43 Geo. III., 1802.

**APPROPRIATIONS, IN THE CHURCH,** were introduced in the time of William I.; the parochial clergy being then commonly Saxons, and the bishops and temporal clergy Normans. These made no scruple to impoverish the inferior clergy to enrich monasteries, which were generally possessed by the Conqueror's friends. Where the

churches and tithes were so appropriated, the vicar had only such a competency as the bishop or superior thought fit to allow. This humour prevailed so far, that pope Alexander IV. complained of it, as the bane of religion, the destruction of the church, and as a poison that had infected the whole nation.—*Pardon*.

**APRICOTS.** *Prunus Armeniaca*. They were first planted in England in A.D. 1540. They originally came from Epirus; the gardener of Henry VIII. introduced them into this country, and some say they excel here their pristine flavour and other qualities.

**APRIL.** The fourth month of the year according to the vulgar computation, but the second according to the ancient Romans, Numa Pompilius having introduced *Januarius* and *Februarius* before it, 713 B.C.—*Peacham*.

**APRIL-FOOL.** The origin of the jokes played under this name is conjectured to rest with the French, who term the object of their mockery *un poisson d'Avril*, a name they also give to mackerel, a silly fish easily caught in great quantity at this season. The French antiquaries have vainly endeavoured to trace this custom to its source. It is said that we have borrowed the practice from our neighbours, changing the appellation from *fish* to *fool*; but, in England, it is of no very great antiquity, as none of our old plays, nor any writer so old as the time of queen Elizabeth, have any allusion to it. In Scotland it is termed *hunting the gowk* (cuckoo).—*Butler*.

**AQUARIANS.** A sect in the primitive Church, said to have been founded by Tatian in the second century, and who forbore the use of wine even in the sacrament, and used nothing but water. The original occasion was the persecution the Christians were under, for which reason they met secretly and in the night, and for fear of discovery used water instead of wine, when they received the sacrament, which precaution became so fixed a custom, that when they could use it with safety, they rejected wine as unlawful.

**AQUEDUCTS.** Appius Claudian advised and constructed the first aqueduct, which was therefore called the *Appian-way*, about 453 B.C. Aqueducts of every kind were among the wonders of Rome.—*Livy*. There are now some remarkable aqueducts in Europe: that at Lisbon is of great extent and beauty; that at Segovia has 129 arches; and that at Versailles is three miles long, and of immense height, with 242 arches in three stories. The stupendous aqueduct on the Ellesmere canal, in England, is 1007 feet in length, and 126 feet high; it was opened Dec 26, 1805.

**AQUITAINE,** formerly belonged (together with Normandy) to the kings of England, as descendants of William the Conqueror. It was erected into a principality in 1362, and was annexed to France in 1370. The title of duke of Aquitaine was taken by the crown of England on the conquest of this duchy by Henry V. in 1418; but was lost in the reign of Henry VI.

**ARABIA.** This country is said never to have been conquered. The Arabians made no figure in history till A.D. 622, when, under the new name of Saracens, they followed Mahomet (a native of Arabia) as their general and prophet, and made considerable conquests.—*Priestley*.

**ARABICI.** A sect which sprung up in Arabia, whose distinguishing tenet was, that the soul died with the body, and also rose again with it, A.D. 207. There have been some revivals of this sect, but they were confined to the middle ages, and have not been known in civilised Europe.—*Bosnet*.

**ARBELA, BATTLE OF.** The third and decisive battle between Alexander the Great and Darius Codomanus, which decided the fate of Persia, 331 B.C. The army of Darius consisted of 1,000,000 of foot and 40,000 horse; the Macedonian army amounted to only 40,000 foot and 7,000 horse.—*Arrian*. The gold and silver found in the cities of Susa, Persepolis, and Babylon, which fell to Alexander from this victory, amounted to thirty millions sterling; and the jewels and other precious spoil, belonging to Darius, sufficed to load 20,000 mules and 5,000 camels.—*Plutarch*.

**ARBITRATION.** Submissions to arbitration may be a rule of any of the courts of record, and are equivalent in force to the decision of a jury, 9 and 13 Will. III. Submissions to arbitration may be made rules of any court of law or equity, and arbitrators may compel the attendance of witnesses, 3 and 4 Will. IV. 1833. If an action at law be referred, the award must be in accordance with the law; but in a suit in equity, the award must be according to the equity and justice of the case. See *Ouzel Galley*.

**ARBUTUS.** The *Arbutus Andrachne*, oriental strawberry-tree, was brought to England from the Levant, about 1724. Although this tree was not much known in London until 1770, yet the *arbutus* is found in great plenty and perfection in the islands which beautify the lakes of Killarney in Ireland, where it was probably introduced by the monks who inhabited that part of the country at a very early period.

**ARCADES, or WALKS ARCHED OVER.** Some fine public marts of this kind have recently been built in these countries. The principal, in London, are the Burlington arcade, opened in March, 1819; and the Lowther arcade, Strand, opened at the period of the Strand improvements. See *Strand*. The Royal arcade, Dublin, opened June, 1820, was burnt to the ground, April 25, 1837. Exeter change, London, an old and very celebrated mart of this kind, was rebuilt by the marquess of Exeter, and opened in 1845. See *Exeter Change*.

**ARCADIA.** The people of this country were very ancient, and reckoned themselves or longer standing than the moon; they were more rude in their manners than any of the Greeks, from whom they were shut up in a valley, surrounded with mountains. Pelasgus taught them to feed on acorns, as being more nutritious than herbs, their former food; and for this discovery they honoured him as a god, 1521 B.C.

Pelasgus begins his reign . . . . .	a.c. 1521	Agapenor, grandson of Lyncurgus, appears at the head of the Arcadians at the siege of Troy . . . . .	b.c. 1194
Lycæon institutes the Lupercalia, in honour of Jupiter . . . . .	1514	Reign of Epitius . . . . .	1174
Reign of Nyctimus . . . . .	• •	Orestes, king of Mycenæ, arrives at Trozène, to be purified of the murder of his mother and her paramour . . . . .	1169
Of Areas, from whom the kingdom receives the name of Arcadia . . . . .	• •	The Lacedæmonians invade Arcadia, and are beaten by the women of the country, in the absence of their husbands . . . . .	1102
He teaches his subjects agriculture and the art of spinning wool; and after his death is made a constellation, with his mother.— <i>Pausanias</i> . . . . .	• •	Aristocrates I. is put to death for offering violence to the priestess of Diana . . . . .	715
The Lycæan games instituted, in honour of Pan . . . . .	1320	Aristocrates II. stoned to death, and Arcadia made a republic . . . . .	681
Reign of Aleus, celebrated for his skill in building temples.— <i>Pausanias</i> . . . . .	• •		

Arcadia had twenty-five kings, whose history is altogether fabulous. The Arcadians were fond of military glory, although shepherds; and frequently hired themselves to fight the battles of other states.—*Eustathius*. A colony of Arcadians was conducted by Enotrus into Italy, 1710 B.C., and the country in which it settled was afterwards called *Magna Græcia*. A colony under Evander emigrated in 1244 B.C.—*Idem*.

**ARCHANGEL.** The passage to Archangel was discovered by the English in 1553, and it was the only seaport of Russia till the formation of the docks at Cronstadt, and foundation of St. Petersburg, in 1703. The dreadful fire here, by which the cathedral and upwards of 3000 houses were destroyed, occurred in June, 1793.

**ARCHBISHOP.** This dignity was known in the East about A.D. 320. Athanasius conferred it on his successor. In those realms the dignity is nearly coeval with the establishment of Christianity. Before the Saxons came into England there were three sees, London, York, and Caerleon-upon-Usk; but soon after the arrival of St. Austin, he settled the metropolitan see at Canterbury, A.D. 596. York continued archiepiscopal; but London and Caerleon lost the dignity. Caerleon was found, previously, to be too near the dominions of the Saxons; and in the time of king Arthur, the archbishopric was transferred to St. David's, of which St. Sampson was the 26th and last Welsh archbishop. See *St. David's*. The bishoprics in Scotland were under the jurisdiction of the archbishop of York until the erection of the archiepiscopal sees of St. Andrew's and Glasgow, in 1470 and 1491; these last were discontinued at the Revolution. See *Glasgow* and *St. Andrew's*.

**ARCHBISHOPS OF IRELAND.** The rank of archbishop was of early institution in Ireland. See *Ferns*. Four archbishoprics were constituted in A.D. 1151, namely, Armagh, Cashel, Dublin, and Tuam; until then the archbishop of Canterbury had jurisdiction over the Irish as well as English bishops, in like manner as the archbishop of York had jurisdiction over those of Scotland. See *preceding article*. Of the four archbishoprics of Ireland two have lately been reduced to bishoprics, namely, Cashel and Tuam, conformably with the statute 3 and 4 Will. IV. 1833, whereby the number of sees in Ireland is to be reduced (as the incumbents of ten of them, respectively, die) from twenty-two to twelve. See *Bishops, Cashel, Tuam, Pallium, &c.*

**ARCH-CHAMBERLAIN,** an officer of the German empire, and the same with our great chamberlain of England. The elector of Brandenburg was appointed the hereditary

arch-chamberlain of the empire by the golden bull of Charles IV. in 1356, and in that quality he bore the sceptre before the emperor.

**ARCH-CHANCELLORS.** They were appointed under the two first races of the kings of France; and when their territories were divided, the archbishops of Mentz, Cologne, and Treves, became arch-chancellors of Germany, Italy, and Arles.

**ARCHDEACONS.** There are sixty church officers of this rank in England, and thirty-four in Ireland. The name was given to the first or eldest deacon, who attended on the bishop, without any power; but since the council of Nice, his function is become a dignity, and set above that of priest, though anciently it was quite otherwise. The appointment in these countries is referred to A.D. 1075. The archdeacon's court is the lowest in ecclesiastical polity: an appeal lies from it to the consistorial court, stat. 24 Henry VIII. 1532.

**ARCHERY.** It originated, according to the fanciful opinion of the poet Claudian, from the porcupine being observed to cast its quills whenever it was offended. Plato ascribes the invention to Apollo, by whom it was communicated to the Cretans. The eastern nations were expert in archery in the earliest ages, and the precision of the ancient archer is scarcely exceeded by our skill in modern arms. Aster of Amphipolis, upon being slighted by Philip, king of Macedonia, aimed an arrow at him. The arrow, on which was written "Aimed at Philip's right eye," struck it, and put it out; and Philip threw back the arrow with these words: "If Philip take the town, Aster shall be hanged." The conqueror kept his word.

**ARCHERY IN ENGLAND.** It was introduced previously to A.D. 440, and Harold and his two brothers were killed by arrows shot from the cross-bows of the Norman soldiers at the battle of Hastings, in 1066; that which killed the king pierced him in the brain. Richard I. revived archery in England in 1190, and was himself killed by an arrow in 1199. The victories of Crecy, Poitiers, and Agincourt, were won chiefly by archers. The usual range of the long-bow was from 300 to 400 yards. Robin Hood and Little John, it is said, shot twice that distance. Four thousand archers surrounded the houses of Parliament, ready to shoot the king and the members, 21 Richard II. 1397.—*Stowe.* The citizens of London were formed into companies of archers in the reign of Edward III.: they were formed into a corporate body by the style of "The Fraternity of St. George," 29 Henry VIII. 1538.—*Noorthouck's History of London.*

**ARCHES** are traced to the era of the Macedonian conquest by the best writers. The triumphal arches of the Romans formed a leading feature in their architecture. Those of Trajan (erected A.D. 114) and Constantine were magnificent. The arches in our parks in London (that of Buckingham Palace was modelled from the arch of Constantine) were erected about 1828.

**ARCHES OF STONE.** In bridge architecture they were not in use in England until the close of the eleventh century. The Chinese bridges, which are very ancient, are of great magnitude, and are built with stone arches similar to those that have been considered as a Roman invention. Bow bridge was built in 1087. One of the largest stone arches hitherto built in England, is that of the new bridge of Chester, whose span is 200 feet; it was commenced in 1829. The central arch of London bridge is 152 feet; and the three cast-iron arches of Southwark bridge, which rest on massive stone piers and abutments, are, the two side ones 210 feet each, and the centre 240 feet; thus the centre arch is the largest in the world, as it exceeds the admired bridge of Sunderland by four feet in the span, and the long-famed Rialto at Venice, by 167 feet.

**ARCHES, COURT** or, chiefly a court of appeal from the inferior jurisdictions within the province of the archbishop of Canterbury; it is the most ancient consistory court, and derives its name from the church of St. Mary-le-Bow, London (*de Arcubus*), where it was held; and whose top is raised of stone pillars built archwise.—*Cowell.* Appeals from this court lie to the judicial committee of the privy council, by statute 11 Geo. IV. and 1 Will. IV. 1830.

**ARCHITECTURE** was cultivated by the Tyrians, about 1100 B.C. Their king, Hiram, supplied Solomon with cedar, gold, silver, and other materials for the Temple, in the building of which he assisted, 1015 B.C. The art passed to Greece, and from Greece to Rome. The style called Gothic came into vogue in the ninth century. The Saracens

- of Spain, being engaged during peace to build mosques, introduced grotesque carvings, &c., and the ponderous sublimity of bad taste; which species is known by elliptic arches and buttresses. The circular arch distinguishes the Norman Gothic from the Saracenic, and came in with Henry I. The true Grecian style did not fully revive till about the reign of James I., 1603. The five great orders of architecture are, the Composite, Corinthian, Doric, Ionic, and Tuscan. *See the Orders respectively.*
- ARCHONS.** When royalty was abolished at Athens, the executive government was vested in elective magistrates called archons, whose office continues for life. Medon, eldest son of Codrus, is the first who obtained this dignity, 1070 B.C.
- ARCOLA, BATTLE OF,** between the French under general Buonaparte, and the Austrians under field-marshal Alvinzy, fought November 19, 1796. The result of this bloody conflict, which was fought for eight successive days, was the loss on the part of the Austrians of 12,000 men, in killed, wounded, and prisoners, four flags, and eighteen guns.
- ARCOT, EAST INDIES,** established in 1716; it was taken by colonel Clive, in 1751; and retaken, but again surrendered to the British under colonel Coote, in 1760. Besieged by Hyder Ali, when the British, under Colonel Baillie, suffered a severe defeat, Sept. 10, and Oct. 31, 1780. *See India.*
- ARCTIC EXPEDITIONS.** Several have been undertaken by England, and some by Russia and other countries. Sir Martin Frobisher was the first Englishman who attempted to find a north-west passage to China, A.D. 1576. Davis's expedition to the Arctic regions was undertaken in 1585. After a number of similar adventurous voyages, Baffin, an Englishman, attempted to find a north-west passage, in 1616. *See Baffin's Bay.* For the subsequent and late expeditions of this kind, including among the latter those of Buchan, Franklin, Ross, Parry, Liddon, Lyon, Beck, &c., see *North-West Passage.*
- ARDAGH,** an ancient prelacy, founded by St. Patrick, who made his nephew the first bishop, previously to A.D. 454. This prelacy was formerly held with Kilmore; but since 1742, it has been held in *commendam* with Tuam (*whicli see*).
- ARDFERT AND AGHADOE,** bishoprics in Ireland, long united; the former was called the bishopric of Kerry; Ert presided in the fifth century. William Fuller, appointed in 1663, became bishop of Limerick in 1667, since when Ardfert and Aghadoe have been united to that prelacy. Near the cathedral, an anchorite tower, 120 feet high, the loftiest and finest in the kingdom, suddenly fell, 1770.
- AREOPAGITÆ.** A famous council said to have heard causes in the dark, because the judges were blind to all but facts, instituted at Athens, 1507 B.C.—*Arund. Marbles.* The name is derived from the Greek *ἄρειος πάγος*, the *Hill of Mars*, because Mars was the first who was tried there for the murder of Halirrhothius, who had violated his daughter Alcippa. Whatever causes were pleaded before them, were to be divested of all oratory and fine speaking, lest eloquence should charm their ears, and corrupt their judgment. Hence arose the most just and impartial decisions.
- ARGENTARIA, BATTLE OF.** One of the most renowned of its times, fought in Alsace, between the Allemanni and the Romans, the former being defeated by the latter with the loss of more than 35,000 out of 40,000 men, A.D. 378.—*Dufresnoy.*
- ARGONAUTIC EXPEDITION,** undertaken by Jason to avenge the death of Phryxus, and recover his treasures seized by the king of Colchis. The ship in which Phryxus had sailed to Colchis having been adorned with the figure of a ram, it induced the poets to pretend that the journey of Jason was for the recovery of the golden fleece. This is the first naval expedition on record; it made a great noise in Greece, and many kings and the first heroes of the age accompanied Jason, whose ship was called *Argo*, from its builder, 1263 B.C.—*Dufresnoy.*
- ARGOS.** This kingdom was founded by Inachus, 1856 B.C., or 1080 years before the first Olympiad.—*Blair.* The nine kings from the founder were called *Inachidæ*, of whom the fourth was Argus, and he gave his name to the country. When the Heraclidæ took possession of Peloponnesus, B.C. 1102, Temenus seized Argos and its dependencies. Argos was afterwards a republic, and distinguished itself in all the wars of Greece.—*Euripidæ.*



ARGOS, *continued.*

Inachus founds the kingdom . . . . .	B.C. 1856	Hypermnestra, who saved her husband, while her forty-nine sisters sacrificed theirs—(See <i>Flambeaux</i> ) . . . . .	B.C. 1425
Phoroneus reigns sixty years . . . . .	1807	Lynceus, son of Egyptus, whose life had been preserved by his wife, detrones Danaus . . . . .	1425
Apis reigns thirty-five years . . . . .	1747	Reign of Abas, son of Lynceus, and father of Proutus and Acrisius . . . . .	1384
The city of Argos built by Argus, son of Niobe . . . . .	1711	Reign of Proutus, twin-brother of Acrisius	1361
Cfiasus, son of Argus, succeeds his father, and reigns fifty-four years . . . . .	1641	Bellerophon comes to Argos; the passion for him of Sthenobœa . . . . .	1361
Pborbas reigns thirty-five years . . . . .	1587	Rebellion of Acrisius . . . . .	1344
Reign of Triopas; Polycæon seizes part of the kingdom, and calls it after his wife, <i>Messenia</i> . . . . .	1552	The brothers divide the kingdom . . . . .	1340
Reign of Crotopus . . . . .	1506	Perseus leaves Argos, and founds Mycenæ (which see) . . . . .	1313
Sthenelus reigns . . . . .	1485		
Gelanel is deposed by Danaus . . . . .	1474		
Feast of the Flambeau, in honour of			

Argos, in modern history, was taken from the Venetians, A.D. 1686. It was lost to the Turks in 1716, since when it continued in their hands until 1826. Argos became united in the sovereignty of Greece under Otho, the present and first king, Jan. 25, 1833.—See *Greece*.

**ARGYLE, BISHOPRIC** OF, founded A.D. 1200, Ewaldus being the first bishop; but the diocese was previously part of the see of Dunkeld; but was disjoined by pope Innocent III; and it ended, with the abolition of episcopacy in Scotland, 1688. This is now one of the post-revolution bishoprics of Scotland.

**ARIANS.** The followers of Arius, a numerous sect of Christians, who deny the divinity of Christ; they arose about A.D. 315. The Arians were condemned by the council of Nice, in 325; but their doctrine became for a time the reigning religion in the East. It was favoured by Constantine, 319. Carried into Africa under the Vandals, in the fifth century, and into Asia under the Goths. Servetus (see *Servetus*) published his treatise against the Trinity, 1531, and hence arose the modern system of Arianism in Geneva. Arius died in 336. Servetus (to the eternal disgrace of Calvin) was burnt, 1553.—*Varillas, Hist. de l'Hérésie*.

**ARITHMETIC.** Where first invented is not known, at least with certainty. It was brought from Egypt into Greece by Thales, about 600 B.C. The oldest treatise upon arithmetic is by Euclid (7th, 8th, and 9th books of his *Elements*), about 300 B.C. The sexagesimal arithmetic of Ptolemy was used A.D. 130. Diophantus, of Alexandria, was the author of thirteen books of Arithmetical questions (of which six are now extant) in 156. Notation by nine digits and zero, known at least as early as the sixth century in Hindostan—introduced from thence into Arabia, about 900—into Spain, 1050—into England, 1253. The date in Caxton's *Mirror of the World*, Arabic characters, is 1480. Arithmetic of Decimals invented, 1482. First work printed in England on arithmetic (*de Arte Supputandi*) was by Tonstall, bishop of Durham, 1522. The theory of decimal fractions was perfected by lord Napier in his *Rabdologia*, in 1617.

**ARK.** Mount Ararat is venerated by the Armenians, from a belief of its being the place on which Noah's ark rested, after the universal Deluge, 2347 B.C. But Apamea, in Phrygia, claims to be the spot; and medals have been struck there with a chest on the waters, and the letters NOE, and two doves: this place is 300 miles west of Ararat. The ark was 300 cubits in length, fifty in breadth, and thirty high; but most interpreters suppose this cubit to be about a foot and a half, and not the geometrical one of six. There were, we are told, three floors—the first for beasts, the second for provisions, and the third for birds, and Noah's family. It was not made like a ship, but came near the figure of a square, growing gradually narrower to the top. There was a door in the first floor, and a great window in the third.

**ARKLOW, BATTLE** OF, between the insurgent Irish, amounting to 31,000, and a small regular force of British, which signally defeated them, June 10, 1798. The town was nearly destroyed by the insurgents in May previous. Native gold was discovered in Arklow in Sept. 1795.—*Phil. Trans.* vol. 86.

**ARMADA, THE INVINCIBLE.** The famous Spanish armament, so called, consisted of 150 ships, 2650 great guns, 20,000 soldiers, 8000 sailors, and 2000 volunteers, under the duke of Medina Sidonia. It arrived in the Channel, July 19, 1588, and was defeated the next day by Drake and Howard. Ten fire-ships having been sent into the enemies' fleet, they cut their cables, put to sea and endeavoured to return to their rendezvous between Calais and Gravelines: the English fell upon them, took

many ships, and admiral Howard maintained a running fight from the 21st July to the 27th, obliging the shattered fleet to bear away for Scotland and Ireland, where a storm dispersed them, and the remainder of the armament returned by the North Sea to Spain. The Spaniards lost fifteen capital ships in the engagement, and 5000 men; seventeen ships were lost or taken on the coast of Ireland, and upwards of 5000 men were drowned, killed, or taken prisoners. The English lost but one ship.—*Rapin, Carte, Hume.*

**ARMAGH, BATTLE OF**, fought against Edward Bruce, who was defeated, taken, and beheaded at Dundalk; and with him 6200 Scots lost their lives, A.D. 1318.—*Buchanan.* The city of Armagh is most ancient. *See next article.* It was destroyed by the Danes on Easter-day, A.D. 852.—*Burns.*

**ARMAGH, SEE OF**, the first ecclesiastical dignity in Ireland, was founded by St. Patrick, its first bishop, in 444. One *Daire*, a man of great reputation among his own people, and of considerable wealth, granted the site whereon the church was erected, near the river Callan. The first name of this place was *Druim Saileg*; but from its situation on a rising ground, was afterwards called *Armach* or *Ardmach*; that is, *editus campus, a high field.* Six saints of the Roman calendar have been bishops of this see. In the king's books, by an extent taken 15 James I. it is valued at 400*l.* sterling a year; and until lately, was estimated at 15,000*l. per annum.* The see was re-constituted (see *Pallium*) in 1151.—*Beatson.*

**ARMED NEUTRALITY.** The confederacy, so called, of the northern powers against England, was commenced by the empress of Russia in 1780; but its objects were defeated in 1781. The pretension was renewed, and a treaty ratified in order to cause their flags to be respected by the belligerent powers, Dec. 16, 1800. The principle that neutral flags protect neutral bottoms being contrary to the maritime system of England, the British cabinet remonstrated, and Nelson and Parker destroyed the fleet of Denmark before Copenhagen, April 2, 1801. That power, in consequence, was obliged to secede from the alliance, and acknowledge the claim of England to the empire of the sea. The Armed Neutrality was soon after dissolved.

**ARMENIA.** Here Noah and his people resided when they left the ark, 2347 B.C. After having been subject successively to the three great monarchies, Armenia fell to the kings of Syria. The Armenians were the original worshippers of fire; they also paid great veneration to *Venus Anaitis*, to whose priests even the highest classes of the people prostituted their daughters, prior to marriage.—*Martin's Mémoires sur L'Arménie.*

City of Artaxarta built . . . . .	B.C. 186	He is restored to his throne, and dies.	
Antiochus Epiphanes invades Armenia . . . . .	165	— <i>Blair</i> . . . . .	B.C. 1
Tigranes the Great reigns . . . . .	93	Reign of Venones . . . . .	A.D. 16
He is called to the throne of Syria, assumes the fastidious title of "King of Kings," and is served by tributary princes . . . . .	83	He abdicates in favour of his son, Orodes Germanicus Cæsar, grandson of Augustus, dethrones him . . . . .	18
Tigranes defeated by Lucullus . . . . .	69	Zenon reigns . . . . .	18
Again defeated, and lays his crown at the feet of Pompey . . . . .	66	Tigranes IV. reigns . . . . .	36
His son, Artavasdes, reigns . . . . .	54	He is cited to Rome, and deposed . . . . .	37
Crassus taken prisoner, and beheaded . . . . .	53	Tiridates dethroned, and Roman power paramount in Armenia . . . . .	62
Artavasdes assists Pompey against Julius Cæsar . . . . .	48	Armenia reduced to a Persian province under Sapor . . . . .	395
Artavasdes assists the Parthians against Marc Antony . . . . .	36	Subdued by the Saracens . . . . .	687
Antony subdued, and sends him loaded with silver chains to Egypt, to grace his triumph . . . . .	34	Irruption of the Turks . . . . .	755
The Armenian soldiers crown his son, Artaxias . . . . .	33	Again made a Persian province, under Ufan Cassanes . . . . .	1472
Artaxias deposed and murdered . . . . .	30	Subdued by Seltm II. . . . .	1522
		Overrun by the Russians . . . . .	1828
		Surrender of Erzeroum . . . . .	July 1829
		(See <i>Syria</i> .)	

The sovereigns of Armenia seem to have been absolute in their authority over their subjects. The most known of them is Tigranes the Great, the second of that name. The Armenians were numerous and brave, but rude. Of their peculiar customs very few vestiges remain; though they had a practice of transmitting to their posterity the deeds of their ancestors in songs; but these are all lost.

**ARMENIAN ERA** commenced on the 9th of July, A.D. 552: the Ecclesiastical year on the 11th August. To reduce this last to our time, add 551 years and 221 days; and in leap years subtract one day from March 1 to August 10. The Armenians use the old Julian style and months in their correspondence with Europeans.

- ARMILLARY SPHERE.** Commonly made of brass, and disposed in such a manner that the greater and lesser circles of the sphere are seen in their natural position and motion, the whole being comprised in a frame. It is said to have been invented by Eratosthenes, about 255 B.C.
- ARMINIANS.** So called from James Arminius, a Protestant divine, of Holland. The Arminians chiefly contend for the doctrine of universal redemption, and generally espouse the principles of the Church of England; especially asserting the subordination of the Christian church to the civil powers. They also contend for the *efficacy* of good works, as well as their *necessity*, in securing man's salvation. James I. and Charles I. favoured the doctrines of the Arminians; and the principles of the sect prevail generally in Holland and elsewhere, though condemned at the synod of Dort (see *Dort*) in 1618. Arminius, who was a divinity professor at Leyden, died in 1609.—*Brandt*.
- ARMORIAL BEARINGS** became hereditary in families at the close of the twelfth century. They took their rise from the knights painting their banners with different figures, and were introduced by the Crusaders, in order at first to distinguish noblemen in battle, A.D. 1100. The lines to denote colours in arms, by their direction or intersection, were invented by Columbiere in 1639. Armorial bearings were taxed in 1798—and again in 1808.
- ARMOUR.** The warlike Europeans at first despised any other defence than the shield. Skins and padded hides were first used; and brass and iron armour, in plates or scales, followed. The first body-armour of the Britons was skins of wild beasts, exchanged after the Roman conquest, for the well-tanned leathern cuirass.—*Tacitus*. This latter continued till the Anglo-Saxon era. Hengist is said to have had scale armour, A.D. 449. The Norman armour formed breeches and jacket, 1066. The hauberk had its hood of the same piece, 1100. John wore a surtout over a hauberk of rings set edgeways, 1199. The heavy cavalry were covered with a coat of mail, Henry III., 1216. Some horsemen had visors, and scull caps, same reign. Armour became exceedingly splendid about 1350. The armour of plate commenced, 1407. Black armour, used, not only for battle, but for mourning, Henry V., 1413. The armour of Henry VII. consisted of a cuirass of steel, in the form of a pair of stays, about 1500. Armour ceased to reach below the knees, Charles I., 1625. In the reign of Charles II. officers wore no other armour than a large gorget, which is commemorated in the diminutive ornament known at the present day.—*Meyrick*.
- ARMS.** The club was the first offensive weapon; then followed the mace, battle-axe, pike, spear, javelin, sword, and dagger. Among ancient weapons were bows and arrows. Pliny ascribes the invention of the sling to the Phœnicians. See *the various weapons through the volume*.
- ARMS, IN HERALDRY.** See *Armorial Bearings and Heraldry*. Those of England, at first simple, varied with the conquests which she made, and included the insignia of Wales, Ireland, Scotland, France, and Hanover, as these countries successively fell to her sovereignty. The arms of England and France were claimed and quartered by Edward III., A.D. 1330. They were discontinued by the English kings on the union with Ireland, and a new Imperial standard was hoisted, Jan. 1, 1801. The escutcheon of Hanover was discontinued on the separation of the crowns of England and Hanover by the death of William IV. in 1837.
- ARMS' BILL, IRELAND.** A celebrated bill, whose object was the repression of crime and insurrection, was passed Oct. 15, 1831. It was a revival of the expired statutes of George III. The guns registered under this act throughout the kingdom at the close of the first year scarcely amounted to 3000, and the number was equally small of all other kinds of arms. The new Arms' bill passed August 22, 1843; but though it has been since renewed, it has not been latterly very rigidly enforced.
- ARMY.** Ninus and Semiramis had armies amounting to nearly two millions of fighting men, 2017 B.C. The first guards and regular troops as a standing army were formed by Saul, 1093 B.C.—*Eusebius*. One of the first standing armies of which we have any account, is that of Philip of Macedon. The first standing army, existing as such, in modern times, was maintained in France by Charles VII. in 1445. Standing armies were introduced by Charles I. in 1638; they were declared illegal in England, 31 Charles II., 1679. The chief European nations have had in their service the following armies: Spain, 150,000 men; Great Britain, 310,000; Prussia, 350,000; Turkey, 450,000; Austria, 500,000; Russia, 560,000; and France, 680,000.

**ARMY, BRITISH.** The effective rank-and-file of the army actually serving in the pay of Great Britain on the 24th Dec. 1800, amounted to 168,082; and the estimates of the whole army in that year were 17,973,000*l.* The militia, volunteer, and other auxiliary forces were of immense amount at some periods of the war ending in 1815. The strength of the volunteer corps was greatest between the years 1798 and 1804, in which latter year this species of force amounted to 410,000 men, of whom 70,000 were Irish; and the militia had increased to 130,000 men, previously to the regular regiments being recruited from its ranks in 1809. The following are statements of the effective military strength of the United Kingdom at the decennial periods respectively mentioned, and of the sums voted for military expenditure, drawn from parliamentary returns and other official records:

1780, Time of war: troops of the line . . .	amount	110,000 men	sum voted	£7,847,000
1800, War . . . . .	ditto	168,000 men	ditto	17,973,000
1810, War: army, including foreign troops . . .	ditto	300,000 men	ditto	26,748,000
1815, Last year of the war . . . . .	ditto	300,000 men	ditto	39,150,000
1820, Time of peace; war incumbrances . . .	ditto	88,100 men	ditto	18,253,000
1830, Peace . . . . .	ditto	89,300 men	ditto	6,991,000
1840, Peace . . . . .	ditto	93,471 men	ditto	6,800,267
1850, Peace . . . . .	ditto			

**BRITISH ARMY; NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS AND PRIVATES, IN 1840.**

	Life Guards.	Horse Guards.	Foot Guards.	Cavalry.	Infantry.
English . . . . .	724	367	4,314	6,174	35,785
Scotch . . . . .	67	22	472	781	12,046
Irish . . . . .	19	10	64	2,569	36,531
Total . . . . .	810	399	4,850	9,524	84,362

This is the last parliamentary return, of its kind, of the relative number of rank and file contributed by the three countries respectively, to the British standing army. The proportions, no doubt, more or less, continue, and may be inferred from it at the present time, 1850. See *Militia*, and *Volunteers*.

**ARMY or OCCUPATION.** The army distinguished by this name, was that of the allied powers of Austria, Russia, and Prussia, which occupied the northern frontier towns of France by the treaty which established the boundaries of France, and stipulated for the occupation of certain fortresses by foreign troops for three years, signed Nov. 20, 1815.

**AROMATIC.** Acron, of Agrigentum, is said to have been the first who caused great fires to be made, and aromatics to be thrown into them, to purify the air, by which means he put a stop to the plague at Athens, 473 B.C.—*Nour. Dict.*

**ARRAIGNMENT** consists in reading the indictment by the officer of the court, and the calling upon the prisoner to say whether he is guilty or not guilty. Formerly, persons who refused to plead in cases of felony were pressed to death by large iron weights being placed upon the breast. A person standing mute is, by the existing law, convicted, 12 Geo. III., 1771. See article *Mute*.

**ARRAS, TREATY OF,** between France and Burgundy, often quoted, was concluded, 1435. Another treaty was concluded by Maximilian of Austria with Louis XI. of France, whereby the countries of Burgundy and Artois were given to the Dauphin as a marriage portion; this latter was entered into, in 1482.—*L'Abbé Velly*.

**ARREST FOR DEBT.** The persons of peers, members of parliament, &c., protected. See remarkable case of *Ferrers' Arrest*. Clergymen performing divine service privileged from arrest, 50 Edw. III., 1375. Seamen privileged from debts under 20*l.*, by act 30 Geo. II., 1756. Barristers are privileged from arrest while going to, attending upon, and returning from, court, on the business of their clients. By statute 29 Charles II. no arrest can be made, nor process served, upon a Sunday. This law was extended by William III. Vexatious arrests prevented by act, May, 1733. Prohibited for less than 10*l.* on process, 1779; and for less than 20*l.*, July, 1827. Arrests for less than 20*l.* were prohibited on mesne process in Ireland, in June, 1829. Statute abolishing arrest for debt on mesne process, except in cases wherein there is ground to show that the defendant designs to leave the country, 2 Vict., Aug. 1838.

**ARSON.** This felony has always been deemed capital, and been punished with death: it continued to be so punished, on a consolidation of the laws by statute 7 & 8 Geo. IV., 1827. If any house be fired, and persons be therein, or if any vessel be fired, with a view to murder or plunder, it shall be death, statute 1 Vict., July, 1837.

- ARTICLES OF RELIGION.** Six were published by Henry VIII. 1539; and forty-two were published without the consent of parliament, in 1552. These forty-two were reduced to thirty-nine in Jan. 1563; and they received the royal authority, and that of parliament, in 1571: one hundred and four were drawn up for Ireland by archbishop Usher, in 1614, and were established in 1634. On the union of the churches, the Irish adopted the English articles.
- ARTIFICERS AND MANUFACTURERS** were prohibited from leaving England, and those abroad were outlawed, if they did not return within six months after the notice given them; and a fine of 100*l.*, together with imprisonment for three months, made the penalties for seducing them from these realms, 9 Geo. II., 1736. This and subsequent statutes have, however, failed in their object, as vast numbers of our scientific and experienced artificers are lured to foreign countries, and thus create rival manufactures to the prejudice of England.
- ARTILLERY.** The first piece was a small one, contrived by Schwartz, a German cordelier, soon after the invention of gunpowder, in 1330. Artillery was used, it is said, by the Moors at Algeiras, in Spain, in the siege of 1341; it was used, according to our historians, at the battle of Cressy, in 1346, when Edward III. had four pieces of cannon, which gained him the battle. We had artillery at the siege of Calais, 1347. The Venetians first employed artillery against the Genoese at sea, 1377.—*Voltaire*. Cast in England, together with mortars for bomb-shells, by Flemish artists, in Sussex, 1543.—*Rymer's Fœdera*. Made of brass, 1635; improvements by Browne, 1728. See *Iron*.
- ARTILLERY COMPANY OF LONDON;** instituted for weekly military exercises in the Artillery-Ground, Finsbury, in 1610. The ground was at first (in 1498) a spacious field for the use of the London archers. The Artillery Company consisted of about 300 men, and served as a nursery of officers for the City Militia.—*Noorthouck's Hist. of London*.
- ARTS.** See *Literature*. In the eighth century, the whole circle of sciences was composed of these seven liberal arts, namely—grammar, rhetoric, logic, arithmetic, music, geometry, and astronomy.—*Harris*. The Royal Society of England (which see) obtained its charter April 2, 1663. The Society of Arts, to promote the polite arts, commerce, manufactures, and mechanics, was instituted in 1754; it originated in the patriotic zeal of Mr. Shipley, and of its first president, lord Folkstone. The first public exhibition by the artists of the British metropolis took place in 1760, at the rooms of this society, and was repeated there for several years, till, in process of time, the Royal Academy was founded. See *Royal Academy*. The Society of British Artists was instituted May 21, 1823; and their first exhibition was opened April 19, 1824. See *British Museum; British Institution; National Gallery, &c.*
- ARUNDEL CASTLE**, built by the Saxons, about 800. The duke of Norfolk enjoys the earldom of Arundel, as a feudal honour, by inheritance and possession of the castle, without any other creation. Philip Howard, son of the attainted duke of Norfolk, was made earl of Arundel, by summons, as possessor of this castle, 1580. It was thoroughly repaired by the late duke at a vast expense.
- ARUNDELIAN MARBLES;** containing the chronology of ancient history from 1582 to 355 B.C., and said to have been sculptured 264 B.C. They consist of 37 statues, 128 busts, and 250 inscriptions, and were found in the Isle of Paros, in the reign of James I., about 1610. They were purchased by lord Arundel, and given to the university of Oxford, 1627. The characters are Greek, of which there are two translations: by *Selden*, 1628; by *Prideaux*, 1676.—See *Kidd's Tracts*; and *Porson's Treatise*, 1789.
- AS.** A Roman weight and coin: when considered as a weight, it was a pound; when a coin, it had different weights, but always the same value. In the reign of Servius, the *as* weighed a pound of brass; in the first Punic war, it weighed two ounces, 264 B.C.; in the second Punic war, one ounce, 218 B.C.; and afterwards, half an ounce: its value was about three farthings sterling.
- ASBESTOS.** A native fossil stone, which may be split into threads and filaments, and which is endowed with the property of remaining unconsumed in the fire.—*Chamb.* Cloth was made of it by the Egyptians.—*Herodotus*. Napkins made of it in the time of Pliny, A.D. 74; paper made of it by the ancients; the spinning of asbestos known at Venice, about A.D. 1500.—*Baptista Porta*.

- ASCALON, BATTLE OF**; in which Richard I. of England, commanding the Christian forces, defeated the sultan Saladin's army of 300,000 Saracens and other infidels. No less than 40,000 of the enemy were left dead on the field of battle; and the victorious Richard marched to Jerusalem, A.D. 1192.—*Rymer*.
- ASCENSION DAY**. This day, also called Holy Thursday, is that on which the church celebrates the ascension of our Saviour, the fortieth day after his resurrection from the dead, May 14, A.D. 33; first commemorated, A.D. 68. Some Christian writers affirm that Christ left the print of his feet on that part of mount Olivet where he last stood; and *St. Jerome* says that it was visible in his time.
- ASH-WEDNESDAY**. The primitive Christians did not commence their Lent until the Sunday, now called the first in Lent. Pope Felix III., in A.D. 487, first added the four days preceding the old Lent Sunday, to complete the number of fasting days to forty; Gregory the Great introduced the sprinkling of ashes on the first of the four additional days, and hence the name of *Dies Cinerum*, or Ash-Wednesday: at the Reformation this practice was abolished, "as being a mere shadow, or vain show."
- ASHMOLE LIBRARY**. His manuscripts, library, coins, and other rarities, were presented by Elias Ashmole, the celebrated herald and antiquary, to the university of Oxford, about 1683. Mr. Ashmole died at Lambeth, in 1692.
- ASIA**; so called by the Greeks, from the nymph Asia, the daughter of Oceanus and Tethys, and wife of Japhet. Asia was the first quarter of the world peopled; here the law of God was first promulgated; here many of the greatest monarchies of the earth had their rise; and from hence most of the arts and sciences have been derived.—*Pardon*.
- ASPERNE, BATTLE OF**, between the Austrian army under the archduke Charles, and the French, fought on the 21st May, 1809, and two following days. In this most sanguinary fight, the loss of the former army exceeded 20,000 men, and the loss of the French was more than 30,000: it ended in the defeat of Buonaparte, who commanded in person, and was the severest check that he had yet received. The bridge of the Danube was destroyed, and his retreat endangered; but the success of the Austrians had no beneficial effect on the subsequent prosecution of the war.
- ASSAM, AND ASSAM TEA**. Assam came under British dominion in 1825; and the right to the principality was renounced by the king of Ava in 1826. The tea-plant was discovered by Mr. Bruce in 1823. A superintendant of the tea forests was appointed in 1836, the cultivation of the plant having been recommended by lord William Bentinck. The Assam Tea committee was formed same year; and the Assam Tea Company established in 1839. The tea was much in use in England, in 1841.—*Account of Assam*.
- ASSASSINATION PLOT**. A conspiracy so called, formed by the earl of Aylesbury and others to assassinate king William III., near Richmond, Surrey, as he came from hunting. The object of the conspiracy was to have been consummated, Feb. 15, 1695-6, but for its timely discovery by Prendergast.—*Hist. England*.
- ASSASSINS**. A tribe in Syria, a famous heretical sect among the Mahometans, settled in Persia, in A.D. 1090. In Syria, they possessed a large tract of land among the mountains of Lebanon. They murdered the marquis of Montferrat in 1192; they assassinated Lewis of Bavaria in 1213; the khan of Tartary was murdered in 1254. They were conquered by the Tartars in 1257; and were extirpated in 1272. The chief of the corps assumed the title of "*Ancient of the Mountain*."
- ASSAY OF GOLD AND SILVER**, originated with the bishop of Salisbury, a royal treasurer, in the reign of Henry I.—*Du Cange*. But certainly some species of assay was practised as early as the Roman conquest. Assay was formally established in England, 1354; regulated, 13 Will. III., 1700, and 4 Anne, 1705. Assay masters appointed at Sheffield and Birmingham, 1773. The alloy of gold is silver and copper, and the alloy of silver is copper. Standard gold is 2 carats of alloy to 22 of fine gold. Standard silver is 18 dwts. of copper to 11 ozs. 2 dwts. of fine silver. See *Goldsmiths' Company*.
- ASSAYE, BATTLE OF**. The British army, under general Arthur Wellesley (now duke of Wellington) enters the Mahratta States on the south; takes the fort of Ahmednugger, Aug. 12; and defeats Scindia and the rajah of Berar at Assaye, Sept. 23, 1803. This was the gallant chieftain's first great battle, in which he opposed a force full ten times greater than his own.

- ASSESSED TAXES.** The date of their introduction has been as variously stated as the taxes coming under this head have been defined—all things having been assessed, from lands and houses to dogs and hair-powder. By some, the date is referred to the reign of Ethelbert, in 991; by others, to the reign of Henry VIII., 1522; and by more, to the reign of William III., 1689, when a land-tax was imposed. See *Land Tax*. The assessed taxes yielded, in 1815 (the last year of the war), exclusively of the land-tax, 6,524,766*l.*, their highest amount. These imposts have varied in their nature and amount, according to the exigences of the state and the contingencies of war and peace. They were considerably advanced in 1797; and again in 1801, *et seq.*: considerably reduced in 1816, and in subsequent years; and altogether abolished in Ireland.
- ASSIENTO.** A contract between the king of Spain and other powers, for furnishing the Spanish dominions in America with negro slaves.—*Burke*. It began in 1689, and was vested in the South Sea Company in 1713. By the treaty of Utrecht it was transferred to the English, who were to furnish 4800 negroes annually to Spanish America. This contract was given up to Spain in 1748. See *Guinea*.
- ASSIGNATS.** Paper currency, to support the credit of the republic during the revolution, ordered by the National Assembly of France, April, 1790. At one period the enormous amount of eight milliards, or nearly 350 millions of pounds sterling, of this paper were in circulation in France and its dependencies.—*Alison*.
- ASSIZE or BREAD.** The first statute for it was in the third year of John, 1202, when the regulations thereof were ordered to be observed upon pain of the pillory. The chief justiciary, and a baker commissioned by the king, had the inspection of the assize.—*Matthew Paris*. The assize was abolished in England, and the sale of bread regulated as at present, in August, 1815. The sale in Ireland was regulated by statute, 2 Will. IV., May, 1832; Bread Act, 7 Will. IV., 1836; Bread Act, Ireland, placing its sale on the same footing as in England, 1 Vict., 1838. See *Bread*.
- ASSIZE COURTS.** They are of very ancient institution in England, and in ancient law books are defined to be an assembly of knights and other substantial men, with the justice, to meet at a certain time and place: regulated by *Magna Charta*, A.D. 1215. The present justices of assize and *Nisi Prius* are derived from the statute of Westminster, 13 Edw. I., 1284.—*Coke*; *Blackstone*. "The king doth will that no lord, or other of the country, shall sit upon the bench with the justices to take assize in their sessions in the counties of England, upon great forfeiture to the king," 20 Rich. II., 1396.—*Statutes*. Various regulations respecting assize courts have been made from time to time. Assizes are general or special: they are general when the judges go their circuits, and special when a commission is issued to take cognisance of one or more causes.
- ASSUMPTION, FEAST OF THE.** This festival is observed by the church of Rome in honour of the Virgin Mary, who, as the Roman Catholics believe, was taken up to heaven in her corporeal form, body and spirit, on August 15, A.D. 45. She is reported to have been then in her 75th year. The festival was instituted A.D. 813.
- ASSURANCE.** See *Insurance*. The practice is of great antiquity. Suetonius ascribes the contrivance to Claudius Cæsar, A.D. 43. It is certain that assurance of ships was practised in the year 45. The first regulations concerning it are in the *Lex Oleron*, by which it appears to have been known in Europe very generally in 1194. The custom of Lombard-street was made a precedent for all policies at Antwerp, and in the Low Countries; but the first statute to prevent frauds from private assurers was made 43 Elizabeth, 1601.—*Molineaux's Lex Mercatoria*.
- ASSYRIAN EMPIRE.** This is the earliest recorded empire—that of Bacchus wanting records. It commenced under Ninus, who was the Jupiter of the Assyrians, and the Hercules of the Chaldeans, 2069 B.C.\* It arose out of the union of two powerful kingdoms, Babylon and Assyria, or Nineveh, the latter founded by Ashur, and ending with Sardanapalus, 820 B.C. When this last-named prince was conquered by Arbaces, he shut himself up in his palace, with his concubines and eunuchs, and causing it to be set on fire, they all perished in the flames. On the ruins of the empire were formed the Assyrians of Babylon, Nineveh, and the Median kingdom.—*Lenglet*.

\* Dr. Blair calculates this king's reign from the establishment of the monarchy, 2059; but the Abbé Lenglet reckons it from his accession to the throne of Assyria ten years before; the latter mode is here adopted.

ASSYRIAN EMPIRE, *continued.*

The tower of Babel built.— <i>Genesis</i> x. 6: xi. 1.— <i>Blair</i> . . . . .	b.c. 2247	Semiramis invades Libya, Ethiopia, and India.— <i>Langlet</i> . . . . .	b.c. 1975
The kingdom of Babylon begins under Belus, supposed to be the Nimrod of holy writ.— <i>Langlet</i> . . . . .	2245	The Arabs seize Nineveh . . . . .	1537
Astronomical observations begun by the Chaldeans . . . . .	2234	Semiramis is put to death by her son, for so long usurping his throne, which he recovers . . . . .	1970
Belus reigns 55 years.— <i>Usher</i> . . . . .	2124	Ninyas put to death, and Arius reigns . . . . .	1989
Ninus, son of Belus, reigns in Assyria, and names his capital after himself, Nineveh.— <i>Idem</i> . . . . .	2069	Reign of Arallus . . . . .	1507
Babylon taken by Ninus, who having subdued the Armenians, Persians, Bactrians, and all Asia Minor, establishes what is properly the Assyrian monarchy, of which Nineveh was the seat of empire.— <i>Blair</i> . . . . .	2050	Belochus, the last king of the race of Ninus.— <i>Blair</i> . . . . .	1446
Ninyas, an infant, succeeds Ninus . . . . .	2017	He makes his daughter Atossa, surnamed Semiramis II., his associate on the throne . . . . .	1433
Semiramis, mother of Ninyas, enlarges and embellishes Babylon, and makes it the seat of her dominion.— <i>Langlet</i> . . . . .	2017	Atossa pronounces the death of her father, and marries Belatores . . . . .	1421
		Belatores, or Bellapares, reigns . . . . .	1421
		The prophet Jonah appears in the streets of Nineveh, and threatens to destroy the city for its crimes.— <i>Blair</i> . . . . .	840
		Nineveh taken by Arbaces . . . . .	820

The uncertainty with which the history of this country has been handed down to us, leaves most of the particulars relative to its inhabitants rather to be imagined than ascertained: the population, if we may judge from the great armies which the sovereigns brought into the field, must have been considerable; but as to its precise amount, we have no means of information.

**ASSYRIA, PROPER.** After the destruction of the first Assyrian monarchy, Phul, the last king's son, was raised to the throne by the Ninevites, 777 B.C., and the kingdom continued until 621 B.C., when Sarac, or Sardanapalus II., being besieged by the Medes and Babylonians, put his wife and children to death, and burnt himself in his palace, a fate somewhat similar to that of Sardanapalus I. See *preceding article*. Nineveh was then razed to the ground, and the conquerors divided Assyria.—*Blair*. In modern history, it was finally conquered by the Turks in 1637 A.D.—*Priestley*.

Phul raised to the throne, about the year.—[ <i>Blair</i> ] . . . . .	b.c. 777	ral, Rabshakeh, besieges Jerusalem, when the angel of the Lord in one night destroys 180,000 of his army.— <i>Isaiah</i> , xxxvii. . . . .	b.c. 710
He invades Israel, but departs without drawing a sword.— <i>Blair</i> ; 2 <i>Kings</i> xv. 19, 20 . . . . .	770	[Commentators suppose that this messenger of death was the fatal blast known in eastern countries by the name of <i>Smeil</i> .]	
Tiglath-Peaser invades Syria, takes Damascus, and makes great conquests . . . . .	740	Esar-haddon invades Judea, and takes Babylon.— <i>Blair</i> . . . . .	680
Shalmanezar takes Samaria, transports the people, whom he replaces by a colony of Cutheans and others, and thus finishes the kingdom of Israel.— <i>Blair</i> . . . . .	721	He invades Judea.— <i>Blair</i> . . . . .	677
He retires from before Tyre, after a siege of five years.— <i>Blair</i> . . . . .	713	Holofernes is slain by Judith . . . . .	677
Sennacherib invades Judea, and his gene-		Saoduchinus reigns.— <i>Usher</i> . . . . .	667
		Nueveh taken, and razed to the ground . . . . .	621

On the destruction of Nineveh, the Assyrian monarchy was divided between the Medes and Babylonians.—*Blair*.

**ASTROLOGY.** Judicial astrology was invented by the Chaldeans, and hence was transmitted to the Egyptians, Greeks, and Romans. It was much in vogue in France in the time of Catherine de Medicis, 1533.—*Henault*. The early history of astrology in England is very little known: Bede was addicted to it, 700; and so was Roger Bacon, 1260. Cecil, Lord Burleigh, calculated the nativity of Elizabeth; and she, and all the European princes, were the humble servants of Dee, the astrologer and conjuror. But the period of the Stuarts was the acme of astrology amongst us. Sir Walter Scott has made ample use of sir William Lilly, the noted astrologer, in his tales of this period; and it is certain that Lilly was consulted by Charles I. respecting his projected escape from Carisbrook castle in 1647.—*Ferguson*.

**ASTRONOMY.** The earliest accounts we have of this science are those of Babylon, about 2234 B.C.—*Blair*. The study of astronomy was much advanced in Chaldea under Nabonassar; it was known to the Chinese about 1100 B.C.; some say many centuries before. Lunar eclipses were observed at Babylon with exceeding accuracy, 720 B.C. Spherical form of the earth, and the true cause of lunar eclipses, taught by *Thales*, 640 B.C. Further discoveries by *Pythagoras*, who taught the doctrine of celestial motions, and believed in the plurality of habitable worlds, 500 B.C. *Hipparchus* began his observations at Rhodes, 167 B.C.—began his new cycle of the moon in 143, and made great advances in the science, 140 B.C. The precession of the equinoxes



confirmed, and the places and distances of the planets discovered, by *Ptolemy*, A.D. 130. After the lapse of nearly seven centuries, during which time astronomy was neglected, it was resumed by the Arabs, about 800; and was afterwards brought into Europe by the Moors of Barbary and Spain, but not sooner than 1201, when they also introduced geography.

The Alphonsine tables ( <i>which see</i> ) were composed . . . . . A.D. 1284	Motion of the sun round its own axis proved by Halley . . . . . A.D. 1676
Clocks first used in astronomy, about . . . . . 1500	Discoveries of Huygens . . . . . 1686
True doctrine of the motions of the planetary bodies revived by Copernicus . . . . . 1530	Newton's <i>Principia</i> published, and the system as now taught incontrovertibly established . . . . . 1687
The science greatly advanced by Tycho Brahe, about . . . . . 1582	Catalogue of the stars made by Flamsteed 1688
True laws of the planetary motions, by Kepler . . . . . 1619	Satellites of Saturn, &c. discovered by Cassini . . . . . 1701
Telescopes and other instruments used in astronomy, about . . . . . 1627	Aberration of the stars clearly explained by Dr. Bradley . . . . . 1737
The discoveries of Galileo were made about 1631	Celestial inequalities found by La Grange 1780
The transit of Venus over the Sun's disk first discovered by Horrox . . . . . Nov. 24, 1639	Uranus and satellites discovered by Herschel, March 13.—See <i>Georgium Sidus</i> . . . . . 1781
Cassini draws his meridian line, after Dante.—See <i>Bologna</i> . . . . . 1655	<i>Mécanique Céleste</i> , published by La Place 1796
The aberration of the light of the fixed stars discovered by Horrebow . . . . . 1650	Ceres discovered by Piazzi . . . . . Jan. 1, 1801
Discoveries of Picart . . . . . 1669	Pallas, by Dr. Olbers . . . . . March 28, 1802
Map of the moon constructed by Hevelius 1670	Juno, by Harding . . . . . Sept. 1, 1804
	Vesta, by Olbers . . . . . 1807
	Astronomical Society of London founded 1820

The distance of the fixed stars is supposed to be 400,000 times greater from us than we are from the sun, that is to say, 38 millions of millions of miles; so that a cannon-ball would take near nine millions of years to reach one of them, supposing there were nothing to hinder it from pursuing its course thither. As light takes about eight minutes and a quarter to reach us from the sun, it would be about six years in coming from one of those stars; but the calculations of later astronomers prove some stars to be so distant, that their light must take centuries before it can reach us; and that every particle of light which enters our eyes left the star it comes from three or four hundred years ago.—*Objects of Science.*

**ASYLUMS, or PRIVILEGED PLACES.** At first they were places of refuge for those who, by accident or necessity, had done things that rendered them obnoxious to the law. God commanded the Jews to build certain cities for this purpose. The posterity of Hercules is said to have built one at Athens, to protect themselves against such as their father had irritated. Cadmus built one at Thebes, and Romulus one at Mount Palatine. A while after the coming of Christianity into England, superstitious veneration ran so high, that churches, monasteries, church-yards, and bishops' houses became asylums to all that fled to them, let the crime be what it would; of which very ill use was made, both by the clergy and laity. In London persons were secure from arrest in particular localities: these were the Minories, Salisbury-court, Whitefriars, Fulwood's-rents, Mitre-court, Baldwin's-gardens, the Savoy, Clink, Deadman's-place, Montague-close, and the Mint. This security was abolished A.D. 1696; but the last was not wholly suppressed until the reign of George I.—See *Privileged Places* and *Sanctuaries*.

**ATHANASIAN CREED AND CONTROVERSY.** The great controversy regarding the divinity of Christ arose and extended between A.D. 333 and 351. Athanasius, who was a native of Alexandria, encountered great persecution at the hands of the Arians for his religious doctrines, and was exiled for them again and again. The creed which goes by his name is supposed by most authorities to have been written about the year 340; but it is affirmed by other writers to be the compilation of an African bishop in the fifth century.—*Du Pin.*

**ATHEISM.** This absurd doctrine has had its votaries and its martyrs. Spinosa, a foreigner, was its noted defender in the 17th century. Lucilio Vanini publicly taught atheism in France, and was condemned to be burnt at Toulouse in 1619. Mathias Knutzen, of Holstein, openly professed atheism, and had upwards of a thousand disciples in Germany about 1674; he travelled to make proselytes, and his followers were called *Conscienciarics*, because they held that there is no other deity than conscience. Many eminent men of various countries have been professors of atheism, and even in England we have had writers tinctured with it.—*Richardson. Ashe.* "Though a small draught of philosophy may lead a man into atheism, a deep draught will certainly bring him back again to the belief of a God."—*Lord Bacon. "Si Deus*

*n'existait pas il faudrait l'inventer*—"If a God did not exist, it would be necessary to invent one."—*Voltaire*.

**ATHENÆA.** These were great festivals celebrated at Athens in honour of Minerva. One of them was called Panathenæa, and the other Chalcea; they were first instituted by Erectheus or Orpheus, 1397 B.C.; and Theseus afterwards renewed them, and caused them to be observed by all the people of Athens, the first every fifth year, 1234 B.C.—*Plutarch*.

**ATHENÆUM.** A place at Athens, sacred to Minerva, where the poets and philosophers declaimed and recited their compositions. The most celebrated Athenæa were at Athens, Rome, and Lyons: that of Rome was of great beauty in its building, and was erected by the emperor Adrian, A.D. 125.—*Tillemont's Life of Adrian*. The Athenæum Club of London was formed in 1824, for the association of persons of scientific and literary attainments, artists, and noblemen and gentlemen, patrons of learning, &c.; the club-house was erected in 1829, on the site of the late Carlton-palace; it is of Grecian architecture, and the frieze is an exact copy of the Panathenæic procession which formed the frieze of the Parthenon. The Liverpool Athenæum was opened Jan. 1, 1799. Manchester Athenæum: a great and brilliant meeting of its friends and subscribers, at which presided Mr. B. D'Israeli, who descanted in an eloquent address on the union of literature and the arts with commerce and manufactures; held Oct. 3, 1844.

**ATHENS.** The once celebrated capital of ancient Attica, whose magnificent ruins yet attest its former grandeur—the seat of science and theatre of valour. The first sovereign of whom we have any knowledge is Ogyges, who reigned in Bœotia, and was master of Attica, then called Ionia. In his reign a deluge took place (by some supposed to be no other than the universal deluge, or Noah's flood) that laid waste the country, in which state it remained two hundred years, until the arrival of the Egyptian Cecrops and a colony, by whom the land was re-peopled, and twelve cities founded, 1556 B.C. The first state of Athens was under seventeen kings, comprising a period of 457 years, but the history of its first twelve monarchs is mostly fabulous; in its second state it was governed by thirteen perpetual archons, a period of 316 years; in its third state by seven decennial archons, whose rule extended over 70 years; and, lastly, in its fourth state by annual archons, who ruled for 760 years. Under this democracy Athens became unrivalled, and her people signalled themselves by their valour, munificence, and culture of the fine arts; and perhaps not one other single city in the world can boast, in such a short space of time, of so great a number of illustrious citizens. The ancients, to distinguish Athens in a more peculiar manner, called it *Astu*, one of the eyes of Greece.—*Plutarch*.

Arrival of Cecrops . . . . .	B.C. 1556	rushes into the thickest of the fight, resolved to perish, the oracle having declared that the victory should be with the side whose leader was killed . . . . .	B.C. 1070
The Areopagus established . . . . .	1507	Royalty abolished . . . . .	1070
Deucalion arrives in Attica . . . . .	1502	Athens governed by archons . . . . .	1069
The Panathenæan Games . . . . .	1495	Alcmeon, last perpetual archon . . . . .	754
Erichonius teaches husbandry . . . . .	1494	Hippomenes deposed for his cruelty; among other acts he exposes his own daughter to be devoured by horses, on account of an illicit amour . . . . .	713
Ceres arrives in Attica . . . . .	1383	Erixias, seventh and last decennial archon, dies . . . . .	684
Eleusinian mysteries introduced by Eumolpus . . . . .	1356	Draco, the twelfth annual archon, publishes his laws . . . . .	623
Erectheus killed in battle with the Eleusinians . . . . .	1347	Solon supersedes them by his code . . . . .	578
Ægeus invades Attica, ascends the throne, and reigns 48 years . . . . .	1283	Pisistratus, the tyrant, seizes the supreme power . . . . .	560
He throws himself into the sea, and is drowned; hence the name of the Ægean Sea.— <i>Eusebius</i> . . . . .	1235	First tragedy acted at Athens on a waggon, by Thespis . . . . .	535
Theseus, his son, succeeds, and reigns 30 years . . . . .	1235	Pisistratus dies . . . . .	527
He collects his subjects into one city, and names it Athens . . . . .	1234	Hipparchus assassinated . . . . .	513
Seizure of Helen by Theseus . . . . .	1228	The law of Ostracism . . . . .	510
Reign of Mnestheus . . . . .	1206	The Lacedæmonian war . . . . .	505
Reign of Demophon . . . . .	1182	The isle of Lemnos taken by the Athenian general Miltiades . . . . .	504
Court of Ephefus established . . . . .	1179	Memorable battle of Marathon, in Attica. See <i>Marathon</i> . . . . .	490
The Prianæus instituted . . . . .	1178	Aristides, surnamed the <i>Just</i> , banished by ostracism . . . . .	487
Oxyntes reigns 12 years . . . . .	1149	Athens taken by the Persians, during their invasion of Greece . . . . .	480
He is succeeded by Aphidæus . . . . .	1137		
Aphidas assassinated . . . . .	1136		
Melanthus conquers Xuthus in single combat, and is chosen king . . . . .	1128		
Reign of Codrus, his son, the last king of Athens . . . . .	1091		
In a battle with the Hæraclidæ, Codrus			

ATHENS, *continued.*

Burnt to the ground by Mardonius . . .	479	The sea-fight at Naxos; the Lacedæmonians defeated . . .	B.C. 377
Rebuilt and fortified the next year . . .	478	Philip, king of Macedon, gains his first victory, at Methon, over the Athenians. See <i>Macedon</i> . . .	360
Cymon, son of Miltiades, overruns all Thrace, even to Macedon . . .	469	Second Sacred war commenced . . .	357
Cymon banished through the intrigues of Pericles . . .	468	It terminates. See <i>Sacred War</i> . . .	348
The Athenians defeat the Persians in a naval battle in Egypt . . .	462	Battle of Chæroneia; the Athenians and Thebans defeated by Philip and his son, Alexander. See <i>Chæroneia</i> . . .	538
Athens begins to tyrannise over the rest of Greece . . .	459	Athens submits to Alexander the Great, who enters Greece . . .	335
The first Sacred war, <i>which see</i> . . .	448	Demosthenes, Hyperides, and Demades put to death . . .	322
Toimidas conducts an expedition into Bœotia, and is defeated and killed near Chæroneia. See <i>Chæroneia</i> . . .	447	Demetrius restores liberty to Greece, and re-establishes the democracy at Athens. <i>Usher</i> . . .	307
The thirty years' truce between the Athenians and Lacedæmonians . . .	446	Demetrius takes Athens . . .	296
Herodotus reads his History in the council at Athens . . .	445	The revolt from Demetrius . . .	287
Pericles subdues Samos; the battering-ram is first used here . . .	441	A league formed between Athens, Sparta, and Egypt . . .	277
Comedies prohibited at Athens . . .	440	Athens taken by Antigonos, king of Macedon, and held twelve years . . .	268
The Peloponnesian war begins, and lasts 27 years . . .	431	Restored to liberty, by Aratus . . .	256
A dreadful pestilence, which had ravaged Ethiofia, Libya, Egypt, and Persia, extends to Athens, and continues for five years . . .	430	The Athenians join the Achaean league . . .	256
Death of Pericles, who had governed Athens forty years . . .	429	The original manuscripts of Æschylus, Euripides, and Sophocles, pledged to Ptolemy Euergetes, king of Egypt, for fifteen talents . . .	233
Second great pestilence; owing to the depopulation, each man is permitted to have two wives . . .	426	The Athenians join the Ætolians and their allies against Macedon, and send for assistance to Rome . . .	215
The Decellan war begins . . .	414	A Roman fleet arrives in the ports of Athens. <i>Blair</i> . . .	211
The battle of Cyzicum; <i>which see</i> . . .	408	Subjugation of Greece . . .	145
The inhabitants of Miletus put to the sword, and Lycia entered . . .	408	The Athenians implore assistance against the Romans from Mithridates, king of Pontus . . .	88
Alcibiades accused of aspiring to sovereign power . . .	407	His general, Archelaus, makes himself master of Athens . . .	88
Athenian fleet of 180 ships defeated by Lysander, in the Hellespont . . .	405	Athens besieged by Sylla, the Roman general; it surrenders the following year, being reduced by famine . . .	87
Lysander besieges Athens by land and sea; its walls are destroyed, and it capitulates . . .	404	The Athenians desert Pompey, to follow the interests of Cæsar . . .	47
The Peloponnesian war terminates . . .	404	They are subjected to Rome . . .	21
Rule of the thirty tyrants . . .	403		
Socrates put to death . . .	400		
The Corinthian war begins . . .	395		

The Venetians got possession of Athens in A.D. 1204, and the Turks in 1687.—*Priestley*. It became the capital of Livadia, a province of European Turkey; and is now that of the new kingdom of Greece, and the seat of its legislature, established under king Otho I., Jan. 25, 1833.—See *Greece*.

**ATHLONE.** Once a place of great strength and beauty; the castle was founded by king John. The town was destroyed by fire during the fury of the war in 1641. The English army under general Ginckel stormed Athlone, which was then a town of prodigious strength, crossing the Shannon in the face of the Irish army, yet not losing more than fifty men. This bold and successful enterprise procured for Ginckel the title of Earl of Athlone, 1691.—*Burn's Annals*.

**ATMOSPHERE.** Posidonius first calculated the height of the atmosphere, stating it to be 800 stadia, nearly agreeing with our modern idea, about 79 n.c. Its weight was determined by Galileo and Torricellius, about 1630; its density and elasticity by Boyle; and its relation to light and sound by Hooke, Newton, and Derham. The composition of the atmosphere was ascertained by Hales, Black, Priestley, Scheele, Lavoisier, and Cavendish; and its laws of refraction were investigated by Dr. Bradley, 1737.

**ATMOSPHERIC RAILWAY.** Experiments were made on a line of rail, laid down between Shepherd's-bush and the Great Western railroad across Wormwood Scrubs London, by which to test the efficacy of atmospheric tubes, the working of the air-pump, and speed of carriages upon this new principle of railroads; and its efficiency demonstrated, June 30, 1840. In Ireland an atmospheric railway has been since successfully established between Dalkey and Killiney, in the vicinity of Dublin; it was commenced in September, 1843.

**ATTAINDER, ACTS OF**, have been passed in numerous reigns; two witnesses in cases of high treason are necessary where corruption of blood is incurred, unless the party accused shall confess, or stand mute, 7 and 8 Will. III., 1694-5.—*Blackstone*. The attainer of lord Russell, who was beheaded in Lincoln's-inn-Fields, July, 21, 1683, was reversed under William, in 1689. The rolls and records of the acts of attainer passed in the reign of king James II. were cancelled and publicly burnt, Oct. 2, 1695. Several acts were reversed in subsequent reigns. Amongst the last acts so reversed, not the least interesting was the attain of the children of lord Edward Fitzgerald (who was implicated in the rebellion in Ireland of 1798), July 1, 1819.

**ATTIC**. Anything in relation to the city, manners, customs, or mode of speaking of the people of Attica or Athenians, we call attic. We say attic, or attic salt, for a delicate, piquant style of wit or humour, after the Athenian manner; in this way, an attic witness means one that cannot be corrupted.—*Pardon*. We call Plato, "words from whose tongue sweeter than honey flowed," the Athenian Bee; and Xenophon, the Attic Muse; both on account of the grace, sweetness, and purity of their language: the first, died 360, the second, 348 B.C.

**ATTILA**, surnamed the "*Scourge of God*," and thus distinguished for his conquests and his crimes, ravaged all Europe, A.D. 447. He invaded the Roman empire with an army of 500,000 Huns, and laid waste all the provinces. He died of an uncommon effusion of blood on the night of his nuptials with a beautiful virgin named Ildico, having retired late to bed, oppressed with wine, about A.D. 453.—*Goldsmith*.

**ATTORNEY-GENERAL**. A great officer of the crown, appointed by letters patent. It is among his duties to exhibit informations and prosecute for the king in matters criminal; and to file bills in Exchequer, for any claims concerning the crown, in inheritance or profit; and others may bring bills against the king's attorney. The first Attorney-General was William de Gisilham, 7 Edward I., 1278.—*Beaton*.

ATTORNEY-GENERALS SINCE THE RESTORATION.

Jeffery Palmer . . . . .	A.D. 1660	Alexander Wedderburne, esq., afterwards	
Sir Heneage Finch, afterwards lord Finch	1670	lord Loughborough	A.D. 1778
Sir Francis North, knt., afterwards lord		James Wallace, esq.	1780
Guildford	1673	Lloyd Kenyon, esq.	1782
Sir William Jones . . . . .	1674	James Wallace, esq.	1783
Sir Cresvel Levinz, knt. . . . .	1679	John Lee, esq.	1783
Sir Robert Sayer, knt. . . . .	1680	Lloyd Kenyon, esq., again; afterwards	
Sir Thomas Powis, knt. . . . .	1687	lord Kenyon	1783
Henry Pollexfen, esq. . . . .	1688	Sir Richard Pepper Arden, afterwards	
Sir George Treby, knt. . . . .	1689	lord Alvanley	1784
Sir John Somers, knt., afterwards lord		Sir Archibald Macdonald	1788
Somers	1697	Sir John Scott, afterwards lord Eldon	1793
Edward Ward, esq. . . . .	1693	Sir J. Mitford, afterwards lord Redesdale	1799
Sir Thomas Trevor, knt., afterwards lord		Sir Edward Law, afterwards lord Ellen-	
Trevor	1695	borough	1801
Edward Northey, esq. . . . .	1701	Hon. Spencer Perceval (murdered by Bel-	
Sir Simon Harcourt, knt. . . . .	1707	ingham, May 11, 1812)	1802
Sir James Montagu, knt. . . . .	1708	Sir Arthur Pigott . . . . .	1806
Sir Simon Harcourt, again; afterwards		Sir Vickery Gibbs . . . . .	1807
lord Harcourt	1710	Sir Thomas Plumer . . . . .	1812
Sir Edward Northey, knt., again		Sir William Garrow . . . . .	1813
Nicholas Lechmere, esq., afterwards lord		Sir Samuel Shepherd	1819
Lechmere	1717	Sir Robert Gifford, afterwards lord Gifford	1819
Sir Robert Raymond, knt., afterwards		Sir John Singleton Copley, afterwards	
lord Raymond	1720	lord Lyndhurst	1823
Sir Phillip Yorke, knt., afterwards earl of		Sir Charles Wetherell . . . . .	1827
Hardwicke	1723	Sir James Scarlett, afterwards lord	
Sir John Willes, knt. . . . .	1733	Ablinger	1830
Sir Dudley Ryder, knt. . . . .	1736	Sir Thomas Denman, now lord Denman	1830
Hon. William Murray, afterwards earl of		Sir William Home . . . . .	1832
Mansfield	1754	Sir John Campbell . . . . .	1834
Sir Robert Henley, knt., afterwards earl		Sir Frederick Pollock	1834
of Northampton	1756	Sir John Campbell, again; now lord	
Sir Charles Pratt, knt., afterwards lord		Campbell	1835
Camden	1757	Sir Thomas Wilde . . . . .	July 3, 1841
Hon. Charles Yorke . . . . .	1762	Sir Frederick Pollock, again	Sept. 6, 1841
Sir Fletcher Norton, knt., afterwards lord		Sir William W. Follett . . . . .	April 17, 1844
Grantley	1763	Sir Frederick Thesiger . . . . .	July 4, 1845
Hon. Charles Yorke, again; afterwards		Sir Thomas Wilde, again; now lord	
lord Morden, and lord chancellor. See		Truro, and lord chancellor	July 6, 1846
<i>Chancellors</i>	1765	Sir John Jervis . . . . .	July 13, 1846
William de Grey, afterwards lord Wal-		Sir John Romilly, the present attorney-	
slingham	1766	general	July 11, 1850
Edward Thurlow, esq., afterwards lord			
Thurlow	1771		

- ATTORNEYS.** The number practising in Edward III.'s reign was under 400 for the whole kingdom. In the 32d of Henry VI., 1454, a law reduced the practitioners in Norfolk, Norwich, and Suffolk, from eighty to fourteen, and restricted their increase. The number of attorneys now practising in England, or registered, or retired, is about 13,000. The number sworn, and practising or retired in Ireland, is stated at 2000.
- ATTRACTION.** Copernicus described attraction as an appetence or appetite which the Creator impressed upon all parts of matter, about 1520. It was described by Kepler to be a corporeal affection tending to union, 1605. In the Newtonian philosophy, it is an original power which restores lost motion; a principle whereby all bodies mutually tend to each other.—See *Astronomy*.
- AUBURN.** The scene of Goldsmith's exquisite poem, *The Deserted Village*, now a decayed hamlet, about ten miles from Athlone, county of Westmeath, Ireland. Hence Goldsmith is sometimes styled, "The Poet of Auburn." "There has not been so fine a poem since Pope's time."—*Dr. Johnson*. "It is one of those poems that take possession of the heart and imagination with irresistible sway, and cannot satiate by repeated perusal."—*Dr. Aikin*. Published in 1770.
- AUCTION,** a kind of sale known to the Romans. The first in Britain was about 1700, by Elisha Yale, a Governor of Fort George, in the East Indies, of the goods he had brought home with him. Auction and sales' tax began, 1779. Various acts of parliament have regulated auctions and imposed duties, which had, in some cases, risen to five per cent. Among these acts were, 43, 45, 54, 55 George III. and 5 George IV. By the act, 8 Vict., cap. 15 (passed May 8, 1845), the duties were repealed, and a charge imposed "on the licence to be taken out by all auctioneers in the United Kingdom, of 10*l*." Certain sales are now exempt from being conducted by a licensed auctioneer, such as goods and chattels under a distress for rent, and sales under the provisions of the Small-Debts' acts for Scotland and Ireland.—*Statutes at large*.
- AUERSTADT, BATTLE OF.** In this most sanguinary conflict between the French and Prussian armies, they were commanded by their respective sovereigns, and Napoleon obtained a decisive victory. The Prussians were routed on every side, and lost 200 pieces of cannon, thirty standards, and 28,000 prisoners, leaving 30,000 slain upon the field, Oct. 14, 1806. The French emperor immediately afterwards entered Berlin, from whence he issued his memorable Berlin decree. See *Berlin Decree*.
- AUGHRIM, BATTLE OF,** near Athlone, in Ireland, between the Irish, headed by the French general, St. Ruth, and the English, under general Ginckel, when the former lost 7000 men, the latter only 600 killed, and 960 wounded. St. Ruth was slain. This engagement proved decisively fatal to the interests of James II. in Ireland. Ginckel was immediately after created earl of Athlone; fought July 12, 1691. The hall by which St. Ruth was killed is still preserved, suspended in the choir of St. Patrick's cathedral, Dublin.
- AUGMENTATION OF POOR LIVINGS' OFFICE** was established 3 Anne, 1704. As many as 5597 poor clerical livings of under 10*l*. and not exceeding 50*l*. per annum, were found by the commissioners under the act of Anne capable of augmentation, by means of the bounty then established by parliament for the benefit of the poorer clergy.—*Chalmers*.
- AUGMENTATION COURT.** At the suppression of the monastic institutions of England, Henry VIII. erected this court, whose business it was to increase the royal revenues by adding those of the various monasteries thereto, 1534.—*Pardon*.
- AUGSBURG, BATTLE OF,** between the Imperialists and the French army, the latter commanded by Moreau, who obtained a victory so decisive in its consequences, that Augsburg and Munich were opened to him; fought August 24, 1796. Moreau, Sept. 2, following, again defeated the Austrians on the Inn; and again, Sept. 7, at Mainburg.
- AUGSBURG CONFESSION OF FAITH.** The confession or articles of faith drawn up at Augsburg by Melancthon, and by him and Luther presented to the emperor Charles V. in 1530. It was divided into two parts, the first consisting of twenty-one articles, and the second of seven, directly opposed to the abuses that had crept into the church of Rome. The elector of Saxony, his son, and several other princes of Germany, signed this confession, which was delivered to the emperor in the palace of the bishop of Augsburg, and hence is called the Confession of Augsburg.
- AUGSBURG, LEAGUE OF.** A memorable treaty concluded between Holland and other European powers, which had for its object the causing the treaties of Munster and

- Nimeguen to be respected, 1686. See *Munster* and *Nimeguen*. Many of the important diets of the empire have been held in Augsburg. So early as A.D. 952, a council here confirmed the order for the celibacy of the priesthood; and in 1555, here was signed the celebrated treaty, by which religious liberty was secured to Germany.
- AUGURY.** Husbandry was in part regulated by the coming or going of birds, long before the time of Hesiod. Augurs instituted at Rome, with vestals and several orders of the priesthood, by Numa, 710 B.C. There was a community of them, appointed to foretell events by the flight of birds, and other circumstances. The king Car, from whom Caria in Asia Minor is named, was the inventor of augury by birds.—*Vossius*. The augurs of Rome drew omens from the phenomena of the heavens, and chirping and flight of birds, and various strange casualties.—*Livy*.
- AUGUST.** The eighth month of the year. It was dedicated to the honour of Augustus Caesar, from whom it was named in the year 8 B.C., because in this month he was born, was created consul, or chief magistrate, thrice triumphed in Rome, subdued Egypt to the Roman empire, and made an end of the civil wars. It was previously called *Sextilis*, or the sixth from March.
- AULIC COUNCIL.** A sovereign court in Germany, established by the emperor Maximilian I., in 1506, being one of two courts, the first called the Imperial Chamber, formerly held at Spire, and afterwards at Wetzlar, and the other the Aulic Council, at Vienna. These courts having concurrent jurisdiction, were instituted for appeals in particular cases from the courts of the Germanic states.
- AURIFLAMMA, OR ORIFLAMME.** The holy and golden national banner so often mentioned in French history: it was a costly standard that belonged to the abbey of St. Denis, and was suspended over the tomb of that saint, A.D. 1140. Louis le Gros was the first king who took this standard from the abbey, to battle.—*Henault*. At the battle of Agincourt, 1415, the auriflamme appeared for the last time.—*Tillet*. It is said, however, that Louis XI. also took the auriflamme to battle in 1465.—*MS. Chronology of France*. See *Banner*.
- AURORA BOREALIS, OR NORTHERN LIGHTS.** This sublime phenomenon, though rarely seen in the middle of Europe, is almost constant in the arctic and antarctic regions, covering the whole heavens, and eclipsing by its splendour the stars and planets. Memorable appearance of the aurora borealis, when it extended from the west of Ireland to the confines of Russia, March, 1716. It overspread the whole horizon in the lat. of 57° N. in one continued fixed haze of a dismal red during the whole night, by which many people were much terrified, Nov. 1765. The electricity of the aurora borealis was discovered at Jena in 1769. Mr. Forster, the companion of Captain Cook, saw the aurora borealis in 58° S. lat.; it had been previously matter of doubt whether it ever appeared in the southern hemisphere.—*Butler*.
- AURORA FRIGATE.** On board of this ship there sailed a number of persons, many of them of great consideration and wealth, proceeding from England and Ireland to the East Indies; but after leaving the British shore they were never heard of, 1771.
- AUSTERLITZ, BATTLE** or, between the French and Austrian armies, gained by the former. Three emperors commanded at this battle, Alexander of Russia, Francis of Austria, and Napoleon of France. The killed and wounded exceeded 40,000 on the side of the allies, who lost, besides, forty standards, 150 pieces of caannon, and many thousands of prisoners. This decisive victory of the French led to the treaty of Presburg, which was signed Dec. 26, same year. The battle was fought Dec. 2, 1805. See *Presburg*.
- AUSTRALASIA.** The fifth great division of the world. It includes New Holland, Van Diemen's Land, New Guinea, New Britain, New Zealand, &c., mostly discovered within two centuries. Of a population of twenty-two millions, the native inhabitants are not supposed to exceed one hundred thousand. Several settlements from Europe have been made since the commencement of the present century. Act to provide for the government of Western Australia, 10 Geo. IV., 1829. Act to erect South Australia into a British province, 4 & 5 Will. IV., 1834. New acts, 5 & 6 Will. IV., 1835, and 5 & 6 Viet., 1842. Several companies and institutions connected with Australasia have lately been formed in London.
- AUSTRIA,** anciently the Belgic Gaul of the Romans. It was taken from Hungary and annexed to Germany, when it received its present name, about A.D. 1040. This was after Charlemagne had re-established the Western Empire, Austria being a part of

what was called Eastern France, which its name in the German language implies. The sovereigns of the house of Austria (see *Hapsburg*) have been emperors of Germany for more than five hundred years: in 1804 they relinquished the title, and became hereditary emperors of Austria only. For the succession of the emperors, see *Germany*.

Rodolph, count of Hapsburg, seizes Austria from Bohemia, and makes himself arch-duke . . . . . A.D.	1273	Hungary, Maria Theresa, daughter of the deceased emperor, Charles VI. A.D.	1745
Revolt of Switzerland from the house of Austria, in the reign of Albert I. . . . .	1307	Reign of Joseph II. . . . .	1765
Albert II., duke of Austria, succeeds to three crowns,—the imperial, and those of Hungary and Bohemia; his family (of which the male line was extinct in 1740,) still possess the empire . . . . .	1438	Religious toleration granted . . . . .	1776
Burgundy accrues to Austria by the marriage of Maximilian with the heiress of that province . . . . .	1477	The emperor controls the pope . . . . .	1782
Also Spain, by the marriage of Philip I. of Austria with the heiress of Aragon and Castile . . . . .	1496	Reign of Leopold II. . . . .	1790
Charles V., reigning over Germany, Austria, Bohemia, Hungary, Spain, the Netherlands, and their dependencies, abdicates, and retires from the world, leaving his German dominions to his brother Ferdinand, and Spain and the Netherlands to his son, Philip II.—See <i>Spain</i> . . . . .	1557	Reign of Francis II. . . . .	1792
The Protestant princes of Germany, being opposed by the house of Austria, call in the aid of Gustavus Adolphus of Sweden, and this leads to the treaty of Westphalia . . . . .	1648	Austria becomes a distinct empire, and Francis II. of Germany takes the title of I. of Austria . . . . .	Aug. 9, 1804
Leopold I. reigns.—(See <i>Germany</i> ) . . . . .	1658	The emperor issues his declaration against France . . . . .	Aug. 5, 1805
Death of Charles VI., the last sovereign, in the male line, of the house of Hapsburg . . . . .	1740	Napoleon, after many victories, enters Vienna . . . . .	Nov. 14, 1805
Accession of Francis, duke of Lorraine, who marries the celebrated queen of		Vienna evacuated by the French, Jan. 12, 1806 . . . . .	1806
		They again capture it . . . . .	May 13, 1809
		But restore it at the peace . . . . .	Oct. 24, 1809
		Napoleon marries the arch-duchess Maria Louisa, the daughter of the emperor . . . . .	April 1, 1810
		Congress at Vienna . . . . .	Oct. 2, 1814
		Treaty of Vienna . . . . .	Feb. 25, 1815
		Death of Francis I., and accession of Ferdinand . . . . .	March 2, 1835
		New treaty of commerce with England, signed . . . . .	July 3, 1838
		Ferdinand is crowned with great splendour at Milan . . . . .	Sept. 6, 1838
		He abdicates in favour of his nephew, Francis-Joseph, the now emperor, Dec. 2, 1848 . . . . .	1848
		[For the late warlike demonstrations in Italy and Hungary, see those countries, respectively.]	
		(See also <i>Germany, Vienna, &amp;c.</i> )	

Before the establishment of the Confederation of the Rhine in 1806, Francis ceased to be emperor of Germany, as mentioned above, and became hereditary emperor of Austria, under the title of Francis I. Upon the formation of the Germanic Confederation in 1815, the emperor of Austria was declared hereditary head of that body.

**AUTHORS.** For the laws securing copyright, see *Copyright* and *Literary Property*.

**AUTO DA FE.** See *Inquisition*. The punishment, often by burning alive, of a heretic. This is called an act of faith, and is coeval with the Inquisition; and since its first practice in A.D. 1203, more than 100,000 victims have been sacrificed by the sentence of the inquisitions of Roman Catholic countries on the burning pile. One of the last executions of this kind was at Goa, where, for the glory of the Christian religion (!) and in vindication of the Roman Catholic faith, twenty sufferers perished in the flames, 1787. These horrible sacrifices have ceased in Spain.—*Ashé*.

**AUTOMATON FIGURES, OR ANDROIDES.** They are made to perform human actions, and are of early invention. Archytas' flying dove was formed about 400 B.C. Friar Bacon made a brazen head that could speak, A.D. 1264. Albertus Magnus spent thirty years in making another. A coach and two horses, with a footman, a page, a lady inside, were made by Camus, for Louis XIV. when a child; the horses and figures moved naturally, variously and perfectly, 1649. Vaucanson made an artificial duck, which performed every function of a real one, even an imperfect digestion, eating, drinking, and quacking. Vaucanson also made a flute-player, 1738. The writing androides, exhibited in 1769, was a pentograph worked by a confederate out of sight; so were also the automaton chess-player, exhibited the same year, and "the invisible girl," exhibited in 1800.

"*AVE MARIA!*" the salutation of the angel Gabriel to the Virgin.—*Luke* i. 26, 27, 28. A formula of devotion in the Roman church, ordered by pope John XXII. in the fourteenth century.—*Butler*. This prayer to the Virgin is repeated in Roman Catholic countries daily at the ringing of the matin and the vesper bell.—*Ashé*. Although of universal use in the Roman Catholic church, it can be traced no higher than the beginning of the fifteenth century, when Vicentius Ferrerius used it before his discourses.—*Bingham*.

**AVIGNON**, ceded by Philip III. of France to the pope in 1273. The papal seat was removed for seventy years to Avignon, in 1308. It was seized several times by the French, by whom it was taken from the pope in 1769, but was restored on the suppression of the Jesuits, 1773. Declared to belong to France by the National Assembly, 1791. Horrible massacres in October of that year. Continued to France by the Congress of sovereigns, in 1815.

**AXE, WEDGE, WIMBLE, &c.** These instruments, with the lever, and various others of a coarse construction, and still in common use, are said to have been invented by Dædalus, an artificer of Athens, to whom also is ascribed the invention of masts and sails for ships, 1240 B.C.

**AYDE, OR AIDE.** The tax paid by the vassal to the chief lord upon urgent occasions. In France and England an *aide* was due for knighting the king's eldest son, and was demanded by Philip the Fair, in 1313. This *aide* being due upon the birth of a prince, it was ordained by the statute of Westminster, in the reign of Edward I., that, for the ease of the subject, it should not be levied until he was fifteen years of age. In England, Normandy, and elsewhere, an *aide* was exacted for the marriage of the king's eldest daughter; but by the above statute it could not be demanded, in this country, until her seventh year. In feudal tenures, there was an *aide* for ransoming the chief lord; so when our Richard I. was kept a prisoner by the emperor of Germany, an *aide* was enforced of 20s. upon every knight's fee, to redeem him.

**AZORES, OR WESTERN ISLES**, supposed to be the site of the ancient Atalantis. They were discovered by Vandenburg, A.D. 1439; and were settled by the Portuguese, in 1448. Martin Behem found one of them covered with beech-trees, and he called it therefore *Fayal*; another abounding in sweet flowers, and he therefore called it *Flores*; and all full of hawks, and he therefore named them the Azores. A violent concussion of the earth took place here for twelve days, in 1591. A devastating earthquake, in 1757. Here are fountains of boiling water. A volcano at St. George's destroyed the town of Ursulina, May, 1808; and in 1811, a volcano appeared near St. Michael's, in the sea, where the water was eighty fathoms deep. An island called Sabrina gradually disappeared, Dec. 1812.

## B

**BABEL, THE TOWER OF**, built by Noah's posterity, 2247 B.C. The temple of Belus, originally this celebrated tower, was the most magnificent in the world; it had lofty spires, and was enriched with many statues of gold, one of them forty feet high. In the upper part of this temple was the tomb of the founder, Belus (the Nimrod of the Sacred Scriptures), who was deified after death; and in an adjoining apartment was a magnificent bed, whither the priests daily conducted a female, who, as they pretended, was there honoured with the company of the god.—*Blair*.

**BABINGTON'S CONSPIRACY**, formed in the cause of Mary against Elizabeth, for which the chief conspirator, with thirteen others, suffered death. Babington was a gentleman of Derbyshire, and he associated with persons of his own persuasion (the Roman Catholic), with a design to assassinate the queen, and deliver Mary. He seems to have been principally induced to this rash conspiracy by a romantic hope that Mary, in gratitude, would accept of him as a husband, 1586.

**BABYLON, EMPIRE OR**, founded by Belus, supposed to be the Nimrod of Holy Writ, the son of Chus, and grandson of Ham, 2245 B.C.—*Lenglet*. Ninus of Assyria seized on Babylon, and established what was properly the Assyrian empire, by uniting the two sovereignties, 2059 B.C. According to Eusebius this empire existed 1240 years; according to Justin, 1300 years; according to Herodotus 500 or 600 years. Of these opinions Blair has adopted the first, which calculates from the foundation of the empire by Ninus, B.C. 2059, to the close of the reign of Sardanapalus, who was dethroned by his generals, and his kingdom divided into the Assyrian, Babylonian, and Median kingdoms, 820 B.C.—See *Assyria*.

The tower of Babel built . . . . . B.C. 2247  
 The kingdom of Babylon begins . . . . . 2245  
 Ashur builds a city, afterwards called Nineveh . . . . . 2245  
 The astronomical observations are begun at Babylon by the Chaldeans.—*Blair*;  
*Lenglet* . . . . . 2234  
 Belus, king of Assyria, extends his empire

over the neighbouring states, defeats the Babylonians, and makes them tributary.—*Usher* . . . . . B.C. 2124  
 Ninus, son of Belus, reigns in Assyria, and names his capital after himself, *Nineveh*.—*Lenglet* . . . . . 2069  
 Babylon taken by Ninus . . . . . 2059  
 The Assyrian empire ends . . . . . 820

E



BABYLON, EMPIRE OF, *continued.*

Belshazzar governs in Babylon . . . . .	B.C.	766	the furnace for refusing to worship it.—	
Babylon taken by Esar-haddon . . . . .		680	<i>Daniel</i> , iii. . . . .	B.C. 570
Nabopolassar assumes the title of king . . . . .		625	Daniel interprets the king's second dream, and Nebuchadnezzar is driven from among men.— <i>Daniel</i> , iv. . . . .	509
[This is the Nebuchodonosor of Tobit.]			Nebuchadnezzar recovers his reason and his throne . . . . .	562
Nebuchadnezzar makes his first expedition into Syria . . . . .		606	He dies about a year after . . . . .	561
He invades Judea.— <i>Blair</i> . . . . .		605	Babylon taken by the Medes and Persians, under Cyrus . . . . .	538
He returns to Babylon with the spoils of Jerusalem.— <i>Blair</i> ; <i>Lenglet</i> . . . . .		604	Daniel thrown into the lion's den.— <i>Daniel</i> , vi. . . . .	537
Daniel interprets the king's dream of the golden-headed image.— <i>Daniel</i> , ii. . . . .		602	[The history of Susannah, as recorded in the <i>Apocrypha</i> , may also be placed about this time.]	
Nebuchadnezzar goes a third time against Jerusalem, takes it, and destroys the temple.— <i>Blair</i> ; <i>Usher</i> . . . . .		589 to 587		
The golden image set up, and Shadrach, Meshach, and Abed-nego thrown into				

The city of Babylon was, anciently, the most magnificent in the world; and in later times famous for the empire established under the Seleucidae. Its greatness was so reduced in succeeding ages, that Pliny says, in his time it was but a desolate wilderness; and at present the place where it stood is scarcely known to travellers.—*Rollin's Ancient Hist.*

**BABYLON, HANGING GARDENS OF.** They were of a square form, and in terraces one above another until they rose as high as the walls of the city, the ascent being from terrace to terrace by steps. The whole pile was sustained by vast arches raised on other arches; and on the top were flat stones closely cemented together with plaster of bitumen, and that covered with sheets of lead, upon which lay the mould of the garden, where there were large trees, shrubs, and flowers, with various sorts of vegetables. There were five of these gardens, each containing about four English acres, and disposed in the form of an amphitheatre.—*Strabo*; *Diodorus*.

**BACCHANALIA.** Games celebrated in honour of Bacchus. They arose in Egypt, and were brought into Greece by Melampus, and were there called *Dionysia*, about 1415 B.C.—*Diodorus*. They were celebrated in Rome under the name of *Bacchanalia*. The priests of the drunken revelries and feasts of Bacchus were called Bacchanals, and were crowned with ivy and sprigs of vine, and carried in their hands staffs wreathed with the same emblems.

**BACHELORS.** The Roman censors frequently imposed fines on unmarried men; and men of full age were obliged to marry. The Spartan women at certain games laid hold of old bachelors, dragged them round their altars, and inflicted on them various marks of infamy and disgrace.—*Vossius*. After twenty-five years of age, a tax was laid upon bachelors in England, 12*l.* 10*s.* for a duke, and for a common person, one shilling, 7 Will. III., 1695. Bachelors were subjected to a double tax on their male and female servants, in 1785.

**BACKGAMMON.** Palamedes of Greece is the reputed inventor of this game (decidedly one of the oldest known to our times), about 1224 B.C. It is stated by some to have been invented in Wales in the period preceding the Conquest.—*Henry*.

**BADAJOS, SIEGE OF.** This important barrier fortress had surrendered to the French, March 11, 1811, and was invested by the British under lord Wellington on March 18, 1812, and stormed and taken on April 6, following. This victory was not only a glorious military achievement in itself, but it obliged the French, who had entered Portugal for the purpose of plunder, to commence a precipitate retreat from that kingdom.

**BADEN, HOUSE OF,** descended from Herman, son of Berthold I., duke of Zahringen, who died A.D. 1074. From Christopher, who united the branches of Hochberg and Baden, and died in 1527, proceed the branches of Baden-Baden, and Baden-Dourlach. This family makes a most conspicuous figure in the annals of Germany, and is allied to all the principal families in the empire.

**BADEN, TREATY OF,** between France and the emperor, when Landau was ceded to the former, Sept. 7, 1714. Baden was formerly a margravate; it was erected into a grand duchy, as a member of the Rhenish Confederation, in 1806. Its territorial acquisitions by its alliances with France were guaranteed by the congress at Vienna, in 1815.

**BAFFIN'S-BAY.** Discovered by William Baffin, an Englishman, in 1616. The nature and extent of this discovery were much doubted until the expeditions of Ross and

- Parry proved that Baffin was substantially accurate in his statement. These voyagers returned home in 1818. See article *North West Passage*.
- BAGDAD**, built by Almanson, and made the seat of the Saracen empire, A.D. 762—taken by the Tartars, and a period put to the Saracen rule, 1258. It has since been often taken by the Persians, and from them again by the Turks.—*Blair*.
- BAGPIPE**. This instrument is supposed by some to be peculiar to Ireland and Scotland; but it must have been known to the Greeks, as, on a piece of Grecian sculpture of the highest antiquity, now in Rome, is represented a bagpiper dressed like a modern highlander. Nero is said to have played upon a bagpipe, A.D. 51.
- BAHAMA ISLES**. These were the first points of discovery by Columbus. San Salvador was seen by this great navigator on the night of the 11th October, 1492.—The Bahamas were not known to the English till 1667, when captain Seyle was driven among them on his voyage to Carolina. Seized for the crown of England, 1718, when the pirates who inhabited them surrendered to captain Rogers.
- BAIL**. By ancient common law, before and since the Conquest, all felonies were bailable, till murder was excepted by statute; and by the 3 Edward I. the power of bailing in treason, and in divers instances of felony, was taken away, 1274. Bail was further regulated, 23 Henry VI., 2 Philip and Mary, and in later reigns. Bail is now accepted in all cases, those of felony excepted; and in cases wherein a magistrate refuses bail, it may be granted by a judge.
- BAILIFFS, OR SHERIFFS**, are said to be of Saxon origin. London had its *shire-reve* prior to the Conquest, and this officer was generally appointed for counties in England in 1079. Sheriffs were appointed in Dublin under the name of bailiffs, in 1308; and the name was changed to sheriff, 1548. There are still some places where the chief magistrate is called bailiff, as the high bailiff of Westminster. The term *Bum-bailiff* is a corruption of bound-bailiff, every bailiff being obliged to enter into bonds of security for his good behaviour.—*Blackstone*.
- BAIZE**. This species of coarse woollen manufacture was brought into England by some Fleming or Dutch emigrants who settled at Colchester, in Essex, in the reign of Charles II., about the year 1660. It has flourished in this quarter ever since. These emigrants had peculiar privileges granted them by act of parliament, 12 Charles II. The trade is under the control of a corporation called the governors of the Dutch Baize-hall, who examine the cloth previous to sale.—*Anderson*.
- BALANCE OF POWER**, to assure the independency and integrity of states, and control ambition; the principle is said to be a discovery of the Italian politicians of the fifteenth century, on the invasion of Charles VIII. of France.—*Robertson*. By the treaty of Munster, the principle of a balance of power was first recognised by treaty, Oct. 24, 1648.
- BALKAN, PASSAGE OF THE**. This adventurous experiment was deemed impracticable by a hostile army, until effected by the Russian army under Diebitsch, whose march through the Balkan mountains is a memorable achievement of the late great Russian and Turkish war: the passage was completed July 26, 1829. An armistice was the consequence; and a treaty of peace was signed at Adrianople, Sept. 14 following.
- BALLADS**. They may be traced in British history to the Anglo-Saxons.—*Turner*. Anhelme, who died A.D. 709, is mentioned as the first who introduced ballads into England. "The harp was sent round, and those might sing who could."—*Bede*. Alfred sung ballads.—*Malsbury*. Canute composed one.—*Turner*. Minstrels were protected by a charter of Edward IV.; but by a statute of Elizabeth they were made punishable among rogues, vagabonds, and sturdy beggars.—*Viner*.
- BALLADS, NATIONAL**. "Give me the writing of the ballads, and you may make the laws."—*Fletcher of Saltoun*. A British statesman has said, "Give me the writing of the ballads of the country, and while I place at your command every other species of composition, I will fix public opinion, and rule public feeling, and sway the popular sentiment, more powerfully than all your writers, political and moral, can do by any other agency or influence." The beautiful and frequently touching ballads of Dibdin, particularly those of the sea, inspired many a brave defender of his country in the late war; Dibdin died Jan. 20, 1833.
- BALLETTS**. They arose in the meretricious taste of the Italian courts. One performed at the interview between our Henry VIII. and Francis I. of France, in the Field of the

Cloth of Gold, 1520.—*Guicciardini*. In the next century, they reached the summit of their glory, in the splendid pomp at the courts of Tuscany and Lorraine; and their most zealous patron, Louis XIV., bore a part in one, 1664.

**BALLOON.** Galien of Avignon wrote on aerostation, in 1755. Dr. Black gave the hint as to hydrogen, in 1767. A balloon was constructed in France by MM. Montgolfier, in 1783, when Rozier and the marquis d'Arlandes ascended at Paris. Pilâtre Desrozier and M. Romain perished in an attempted voyage from Boulogne to England, the balloon having taken fire, June 14, 1785. At the battle of Fleurus, the French made use of a balloon to reconnoitre the enemy's army, and convey the observations by telegraph, June 17, 1794. Garnerin ascended in a balloon to the height of 4000 feet, and descended by a parachute, Sept. 21, 1802. Gay-Lussac ascended at Paris to the height of 23,000 feet, Sept. 6, 1804. Madame Blanchard ascended from Tivoli at night, and the balloon, being surrounded by fireworks, took fire, and she was precipitated to the ground and killed, July 6, 1819.

**BALLOON, IN ENGLAND.** The first attempt to navigate the atmosphere in England in a balloon was by signor Lunardi, who ascended from Moorfields, Sept. 15, 1784. Blanchard and Jeffries passed from Dover to Calais, in 1785. Mr. Arnold went up from St. George's-fields, and fell into the Thames; and major Money ascended from Norwich, and fell into the North Sea, but was saved by a revenue cutter. The first ascent from Ireland was from Ranelagh-gardens, Dublin, in 1785. Sadler, who made many previous expeditions in England, fell into the sea near Holyhead, but was taken up, Oct. 9, 1812. Sadler, jun., was killed, falling from a balloon, in 1825. Mr. Cocking ascended from Vauxhall; the parachute, in its descent from the balloon, collapsed, and he was thrown out and killed, July 24, 1837. Green and others have made repeated ascents, to the present time, 1850.

**BALLOON, THE NASSAU.** The great Nassau balloon, of immense dimensions, and which had for some time previously been exhibited to the inhabitants of London in repeated ascents from Vauxhall-gardens, started from that place on an experimental voyage, having three individuals in the car, and, after having been eighteen hours in the air, descended at Wielburg, in the duchy of Nassau, Nov. 7, 1836.

**BALLOONS. EQUESTRIAN ASCENTS.** Mr. Green affirms that he ascended from London, on a horse attached to a balloon, in May, 1828; though few persons seem to be aware that the experiment was made. He performed a feat of this kind, however, from Vauxhall-gardens, in July, 1850; his "steed" being a very diminutive pony. To M. Poitevin, of Paris, appears to belong the "honour" of this species of aerostation: he ascended on a horse, in the vicinity of that capital, about the time just mentioned. Lieut. Gale, an Englishman, made an ascent from the Hippodrome of Vincennes, near Bordeaux, Sept. 8, 1850. On descending, and detaching the animal from the balloon, the people who held its ropes, from some misconception prematurely let them go, and the unfortunate aeronaut was rapidly borne in the air before he was quite ready to resume his voyage. He was found next morning dashed to pieces in a field a mile from where the balloon was found.

**BALLINAHINCH, BATTLE OF,** a sanguinary engagement on the estate of the earl of Moira, between a large body of the insurgent Irish and the British troops, June 13, 1798. In this battle a large part of the town was destroyed, and the royal army suffered very severely.

**BALTIC EXPEDITION.** This was also called the Copenhagen expedition, the Danish expedition, &c. There were two: in the first expedition, under lord Nelson and admiral Parker, Copenhagen was bombarded, and twenty-eight sail of the Danish fleet were taken or destroyed, April 2, 1801.—See *Armed Neutrality*. In the second expedition, under admiral Gambier and lord Cathcart, eighteen sail of the line, fifteen frigates, and thirty-one brigs and gun-boats surrendered to the British, July 26, 1807.

**BALTIMORE, BATTLE OF,** between the British army under general Ross and the Americans; the British in making an attack upon the town were unsuccessful, and after a desperate engagement were repulsed with great loss; the gallant general who led the enterprise was killed, Sept. 12, 1814.

**BAND OF GENTLEMEN PENSIONERS,** a court retinue instituted by Henry VIII., 1509. The earl of Essex was appointed their first captain.—*Salmon*. This retinue now bears the more suitable name of the 'Hon. Corps of Gentlemen-at-arms.'

**BANDON**, founded by the first earl of Cork, in 1610. The walls having been demolished by the Irish then in arms, the catholics were forbidden to enter the town; and the following words, which were set up in 1689, by the inhabitants—

“A Turk, a Jew, or Atheist—may enter here, but not a papist.”

are memorable as an interdict long blazoned on its gates.—*Annals of Munster*. The catholics in derision and humour added, in chalk, the following couplet:—

“Whosoe'er wrote these words, he wrote them well;  
The same are written on the gates of hell.”—*Burns's Annals*.

**BANGALORE, SIEGE OF**, commenced by the British under lord Cornwallis, March 6, and the town taken by storm, March 21, 1791. Bangalore was restored to Tippoo in 1792, when he destroyed the strong fort, deemed the bulwark of Mysore.

**BANGOR**. Here was one of the earliest monastic institutions in Britain, and its monks were mercilessly murdered by the Danes; its bishoprick is of great antiquity, but its founder is unknown; the church is dedicated to St. Daniel, who was a bishop, *anno* 516. Owen Glendower greatly defaced the cathedral; but a more cruel ravager than he, the bishop Bulkely, alienated many of the lands, and even sold the bells of the church, 1553. The see is valued in the king's books at 131*l.* 16*s.* 4*d.* An order in council, directing that the sees of Bangor and St. Asaph be united on the next vacancy in 1816, was issued, Oct., 1838; but this order was rescinded by the act 10 Vict., 1846. See *St. Asaph*.

**BANGORIAN CONTROVERSY**. Dr. Hoadley, bishop of Winchester, preached a sermon before George I., March 31, 1717, from the text “*My kingdom is not of this world*,” in which he descanted on the nature of the kingdom of Christ, and maintained that our Saviour could not be represented by a visible head on earth. He thereby drew upon himself the indignation of almost all the clergy, and occasioned the famous Bangorian controversy; a contest which ended in the utter confusion of his enemies.—*Steel*.

**BANK**. The first established was in Italy, A.D. 808, by the Lombard Jews, of whom some settled in Lombard-street, London, where many bankers still reside. The name bank is derived from *banco*, a bench, which was erected in the market-place for the exchange of money. The mint in the Tower of London was anciently the depository for merchants' cash, until Charles I. laid his hands upon the money, and destroyed the credit of the mint, in 1640. The traders were thus driven to some other place of security for their gold, which, when kept at home, their apprentices frequently absconded with to the army. In 1645, therefore, they consented to lodge it with the goldsmiths in Lombard-street, who were provided with strong chests for their own valuable wares; and this became the origin of banking in England.—

Bank of Venice formed . . . . .	1157	Bank of Scotland . . . . .	1695
Bank of Geneva . . . . .	1345	Bank of Copenhagen . . . . .	1736
Bank of Barcelona . . . . .	1401	Bank of Berlin . . . . .	1765
Bank of Genoa . . . . .	1407	Caisse D'Escompte, France . . . . .	1776
Bank of Amsterdam . . . . .	1607	Bank of Ireland . . . . .	1783
Bank of Hamburgh . . . . .	1619	Bank of Petersburg . . . . .	1786
Bank of Rotterdam . . . . .	1635	In the East Indies . . . . .	1787
Bank of Stockholm . . . . .	1688	And one in America . . . . .	1791
Bank of England . . . . .	1694	Branch banks in these realms . . . . .	1828

**BANK OF ENGLAND**, (See *preceding article*.) originally projected by a merchant named Patterson. It was incorporated by William III. in 1694, in consideration of 1,200,000*l.*, the then amount of its capital, being lent to government. The capital has gone on increasing from one period to another up to the present time, as the discretion of parliament allowed; and the same authority has also at different intervals prolonged the privileges of the bank, and renewed its charter. When first established the notes of the bank were at 20 per cent. discount; and so late as 1745, they were under par. Bank bills were paid in silver, 1745. The first bank post-bills were issued 1754; small notes were issued 1759; cash payments were discontinued February 25, 1797, when notes of *one* and *two* pounds were put into circulation. Silver tokens appeared in January, 1798; and afterwards Spanish dollars, with the head of George III. stamped on the neck of Charles IV., were made current. Cash payments were resumed partially, September 22, 1817, and the restriction had altogether ceased in 1821. For a number of years the financial measures of the crown have been largely aided by loans from this great reservoir of wealth. The average amount of the Bank of England notes in circulation is as follows:—

BANK OF ENGLAND, *continued.*

In 1718 (earliest account)	£1,829,990	In 1820	£27,174,000
1778	7,090,680	1830	20,620,000
1790	10,217,000	1835	18,215,220
1800	15,450,000	1840	17,231,000
1810	23,904,000	1845. Jan. 1	19,262,327
1815	26,803,520	1850. Jan. 1	19,776,814

At some periods the note circulation has infinitely exceeded these amounts. The amount of gold and silver coin and bullion in the bank fluctuates considerably; it has been of late years as low as twelve and as high as seventeen millions; Oct. 24, 1850, it was 15,443,965*l.*: the returns of the bank are now (pursuant to the act 7 and 8 Vict., cap. 32) made weekly. To secure the credit of the bank it was enacted, "that no other banking company should consist of more than six persons," 6 Anne, 1707. There are branch banks of the Bank of England in many of the chief towns of the kingdom; as Birmingham, Bristol, Exeter, Gloucester, Hull, Leeds, Liverpool, Manchester, Newcastle, Norwich, Swansea, &c., all formed since 1828. See *Funds*.

**BANK OF IRELAND.** Established by act of parliament, and opened at Mary's-abbey, Dublin, June 25, 1783. The business was removed to the late houses of parliament, in College-green, in May, 1808. Branch banks of this establishment have been formed in most of the provincial towns in Ireland; as Armagh, Belfast, Clonmel, Cork, Galway, Limerick, Newry, Sligo, Waterford, Westport, Wexford, &c., all since 1828.

**BANK OF SCOTLAND.** The old bank was set up in 1695, the year after the establishment of the Bank of England, and was the second institution of the kind in these kingdoms. The Royal bank was instituted in 1727. The Commercial bank in 1810. National bank, 1825. The first stone of the present Bank of Scotland was laid June 3, 1801.

**BANK OF SAVINGS.** Jeremy Bentham suggested a Frugality bank in 1797.—*Young's Annals of Agriculture*. The first bank actually instituted for the benefit of the poor, and established at Tottenham by Mrs. Elizabeth Wakefield, in 1803. The first bank for savings in Edinburgh was founded in 1814. Several were established in England in 1816, having been brought under parliamentary regulation by the efforts of the right hon. George Rose; since which period, savings' banks have been very generally opened throughout the United Kingdom. See *Savings' Banks*.

**BANKS, JOINT STOCK.** A vast number of banks under this denomination have been established in England since the act of the 7 Geo. IV., 1826; they have been instituted in almost every large town in the kingdom. In 1840, the amount of paper currency issued by joint-stock banks amounted to 4,138,618*l.*; the amount in circulation by private banks, same year, was 6,973,613*l.*—the total amount exceeding eleven millions. In Ireland many similar banks have been instituted, the first being the Hibernian bank, established by a special act in 1825. The note circulation of joint-stock banks, on Oct. 6, 1850, was, in England, 2,577,234*l.*; in Scotland, 3,139,414*l.*; in Ireland, 4,133,928*l.*; total, with English private banks, 13,202,782*l.*, and with the Bank of England, 31,127,483*l.*

**BANKRUPTS IN ENGLAND,** first law enacted regarding them, 35 Henry VIII., 1543. Again, 3 Elizabeth, 1560; again, 1 James I., 1602; again, 1706; and more recently. It was determined by the King's Bench that a bankrupt may be arrested, except in going to, and coming from any examination before the commissioners, May 13, 1780. The lord chancellor (Thurlow) refused a bankrupt his certificate, because he had lost five pounds at one time in gaming, July 17, 1788. Enacted that members of the House of Commons becoming bankrupts, and not paying their debts in full, shall vacate their seats, 1812. The new bankrupt bill, constituting a new bankrupt court, passed October, 1831.—*Statutes at Large*.

## NUMBER OF BANKRUPTS IN GREAT BRITAIN AT DIFFERENT PERIODS.

1700	38	1800	1339	1830	1467
1725	416	1810	2000	1840	1398
1750	432	1820	1358	1845 England	1023
1775	520	1825	2683	1850 Ditto	1298

According to a return to parliament made at the close of February, 1826, there had become bankrupt in the four months preceding, 59 banking-houses, comprising 144 partners; and 20 other banking establishments had been declared insolvent. Every succeeding week continued to add from seventy to a hundred merchants, traders, and manufacturers to the bankrupt list. This was, however, the period of bubble speculation, and of unprecedented commercial embarrassment and ruin.

- BANKRUPTCY COURT.** Act empowering his majesty to erect and establish a court of judicature to be called the Court of Bankruptcy, and to appoint a judge thereto, 2 Will. IV., October 1831. Bankruptcy act, Ireland, consolidating all the statutes relating to bankruptcy, and founding a complete system of administering bankrupts' estates, 6 Will. IV., May 1836. An important act in relation to the Bankrupt court for England and Wales, was passed (12 & 13 Vict., cap. 106) Aug. 1, 1849; it repeals several previous acts; defines the jurisdiction of the court; prescribes the duties of the official assignee, accountant, and master; makes various provisions; regulates fees; and enumerates the traders and others that shall be deemed bankrupts and liable to become so.—*Statutes at Large.*
- BANNER.** Almost every nation had its banner to distinguish it in battle, and under which it fought, inspired with superstitious confidence of success. The standard of Constantine bore the inscription *In hoc signo vinces*—in this sign thou shalt conquer, under the figure of the cross.—See *Cross*. The banner was early in use in England: the famous magical banner of the Danes was taken by Alfred, A.D. 879.—*Spelman*. St. Martin's cap, and afterwards the celebrated auriflamma, or oriflamme, were the standards of France, about 1100. See *Auriflamma, Standards, &c.*
- BANNERET.** Some trace the origin of bannerets to France, others to Brittany, and more to England. These last attribute the institution of this order to Conan, lieutenant of Maximus, who commanded the Roman legions in England, A.D. 383. Banneret is an almost obsolete title of nobility, conferred by the king himself, under the royal standard. The knights led their vassals to battle under their own banner, but knights-bachelors were commanded by a superior. The dignity lies between baron and knight.—*Beaton*. Created in England, 1360; renewed by Henry VII., 1485. It was disused from the reign of Charles I., but was revived by George III. in the person of sir William Erskine in 1764.
- BANNOCKBURN, BATTLE** or, between king Robert Bruce, of Scotland, and Edward II. of England; the army of Bruce consisted of 30,000 Scots, and that of Edward of 100,000 English, of whom 52,000 were archers. The English crossed a rivulet to the attack, and Bruce having dug pits, which he had covered, they fell into them, and were thrown into confusion. The rout was complete, the king narrowly escaping, and 50,000 English were killed or taken prisoners, June 25, 1314.—*Barbour*.
- BANNS.** In the feudal law, banns were a solemn proclamation of anything, and hence arose the custom of asking banns, or giving notice before marriage. The use of matrimonial banns is said to have been introduced into the Gallican Church, about A.D. 1210; and banns of marriage are proclaimed in the Church of England to this day.
- BANTAM.** The celebrated rich British factory here was first established by captain Lancaster in 1603. The English and Danes were driven from their factories by the Dutch in 1683. Bantam surrendered to the British in 1811, but was restored to the Dutch at the peace in 1814. It was not, in fact, worth retaining; the harbour is now choked up and inaccessible to vessels of burden.
- BANTRY BAY.** A French fleet, with succours of arms, ammunition, and money, to the adherents of James II., attacked in this bay by admiral Herbert, May, 1689. A French squadron of seven sail of the line and two frigates, armed *en flûte*, and seventeen transports, anchored here for a few days, December, 1796. Mutiny of the Bantry Bay squadron under admiral Mitchell in Dec. 1801, and Jan. 1802. Twenty-two of the mutineers were tried on board the *Gladiator*, at Portsmouth, when seventeen were condemned to death, of whom eleven were executed; the others were sentenced to receive each 200 lashes; the executions took place on board the *Majestic, Centaur, Formidable, Téméraire*, and *L'Achille*, Jan. 8 to 18, 1802.
- BAPTISM.** The sacrament of admission instituted by Christ, and practised by all sects professing Christianity, except Quakers. St. John, the forerunner of our Saviour, is eminently called the *Baptist*, as being the first that publicly baptized with a spiritual intention. Christ came from Galilee to Jordan, and was baptized by John, A.D. 30. Originally the people were baptized in rivers; but in the reign of Constantine, A.D. 319, in great cities they built chapels, or places specially to baptize in, which in the eastern countries was by dipping the person all over. Now, in the western and colder parts, they use sprinkling; at first every church had not a baptistery belonging to it; our founts answer the same end.—*Pardon*.

- BAPTISTS, OR ANABAPTISTS.** A sect distinguished from other Christians by their opinions respecting baptism, began their doctrine about A.D. 1525, but much earlier dates are mentioned. They suffered much persecution in England in the sixteenth century. Rhode Island, America, was settled by Baptists in 1635. Of Baptist missions, it may be said, that the Moravian brethren led the way to their benevolent enterprises, about 1732. See *Anabaptists*.
- BARBADOES.** The first English settlement in the West Indies. This mother plantation gave rise to the sugar trade in England about 1605; and was, with other Caribbee islands, settled by charter granted to James, earl of Marlborough, 2 Charles I., 1627. Barbadoes has suffered severely from elemental visitations: in a dreadful hurricane in 1780, more than 4000 of the inhabitants lost their lives. A large plantation with all its buildings was destroyed, by the land removing from its original site to another, and covering everything in its peregrination, Oct. 1784. An inundation, Nov. 1795; and two great fires, May and Dec. 1796. Awful devastation, with the loss of thousands of lives, and of immense property, by a hurricane, Aug. 10, 1831. The history of *Inkle and Yarico*, which Addison, in his *Spectator*, has recorded for the detestation of mankind, took its rise in this island.
- BARBER.** This trade was practised at Rome in the third century B.C. In England, from the earliest time. "No persons using any shaving or barbery in London shall occupy any surgery, letting of blood, or other matter, except only drawing of teeth," 32 Henry VIII., 1540. Barbers formerly exhibited a head, or *pole*, at their doors; and the barber's *pole* afterwards used by them was a burlesque imitation of the former sign. The pole is now confined to humbler barbers' shops.
- BARBER-SURGEONS.** Formerly the business of a surgeon was united to that of barber, and he was denominated a barber-surgeon. A company was formed under this name in 1308, and the London company was incorporated, 1 Edw. IV., 1461. This union of professions was dissolved by a statute of Henry VIII.
- BARCLAY, CAPTAIN,** his celebrated walking wager, to walk 1000 miles in 1000 successive hours, each mile within each hour, and upon which hundreds of thousands of pounds depended, accomplished July 10, 1809. This feat occupied, without intermission, every hour (less eight) of forty-two days and nights. A wager was won by a young lady, at Newmarket, who had undertaken to *ride* 1000 miles in 1000 hours, which she performed in little more than two-thirds of the time, May 3, 1758.—*Butler*. See *Walking*.
- BARDS.** The profession of bard appeared with great lustre in Gaul, Britain, and Ireland. Demodocus is mentioned as a bard by Homer; Alexander the Great had a bard named Cherylus; and we find bards, according to Strabo, among the Romans before the age of Augustus. The Druids among the English were philosophers and priests, and the bards were their poets. They were the recorders of heroic actions, in Ireland and Scotland, almost down to our own times. Ossian flourished in the third century, Merlin in the fifth. The former speaks of a prince who kept a hundred bards. Irish ballads are the chief foundations of the ancient history of Ireland.—See *Ballads*.
- BAREBONES' PARLIAMENT.** Cromwell having the power of the three kingdoms in his hands, and not yet thinking it a proper time to usurp the whole authority of the state, summoned about 120 persons, such as he thought he could manage, who, with six from Scotland, and five from Ireland, met, and assumed the name of parliament. One of them, a leather-seller, who, according to these fanatical times, was called "Praise-God Barebones," as being a great haranguer and frequent in prayer, gave to the assembly the derisive name of the "Barebones' Parliament." But soon finding the weight of government too great for their shoulders, they resigned their power, upon which Cromwell became invested with the supreme management of public affairs, 1653.—*Charles Home*.
- BARFLEUR.** At this port William the Conqueror equipped the fleet by which he conquered England, 1066. Near it, prince Henry, son of Henry I., was shipwrecked, 1120. Barfleur was taken and destroyed by the English in the same campaign in which they fought and won the battle of Cressy, A.D. 1346. Destruction of the French navy near this cape by admiral Russell, after the victory of La Hogue in 1692.
- BARK, THE JESUITS'.** Its medicinal virtues first discovered in Peru, by the Indians about 1535. Brought into Europe by some Jesuits, from whom it took its common name, 1649. Introduced into general medical practice in France about 1680, and in England by Sir Hans Sloane, about 1700. See *Jesuits*.

**BARM, OR YEAST.** Said to have been first used by the Celts in the composition of bread. Eggs, milk, and honey, were the ingredients used in making bread till the knowledge of brewing acquainted the Celts with this mode to render it lighter.

**BARNET, BATTLE** OF, between the houses of York and Lancaster, when Edward IV. gained a decisive and memorable victory over the earl of Warwick, Easter-day, April 14, 1471. The earl of Warwick, his brother the marquis of Montacute, and ten thousand of his army were slain. At the moment Warwick fell, he was leading a chosen body of troops into the thickest of the slaughter, and his body was covered with wounds.—*Goldsmith*. A column commemorative of this battle has been erected at the meeting of the St. Alban's and Hatfield roads.—*Brooks*.

**BAROMETERS.** Torricelli, a Florentine, having discovered that no principle of suction existed, and that water did not rise in a pump owing to nature's abhorrence of a vacuum, imitated the action of a pump with mercury, and made the first barometer, in 1643, and Descartes explained the phenomena. Wheel barometers were contrived in 1668; pendant barometers in 1695; marine in 1700.

**BARONS.** The dignity of baron is extremely ancient: its original name in England was *Vavasour*, which, by the Saxons was changed into *Thane*, and by the Normans into *Baron*. Many of this rank are named in the history of England, and undoubtedly had assisted in, or had been summoned to parliament; but such is the deficiency of public records, that the first precept to be found is of no higher date than the 49 Henry III., 1265. The first who was raised to this dignity by patent was John de Beauchamp, created baron of Kidderminster, by Richard II., 1387. Barons first summoned to parliament, 1205. Took arms against king John, and compelled him to sign the great charter of our liberties, and the charter of the forests, at Runnymede, near Windsor, June, 1215. Charles II. granted a coronet to barons on his restoration: they attended parliament in complete armour in the reign of Henry III.—*Beaton*.

**BARONETS.** The first among the gentry, and the only knighthood that is hereditary: instituted by James I., 1611. The baronets of Ireland were created in 1619. The rebellion in Ulster seems to have given rise to this order, it having been required of a baronet, on his creation, to pay into the exchequer as much as would maintain "thirty soldiers three years at eightpence a day, in the province of Ulster in Ireland." It was further required that a baronet should be a gentleman born, and have a clear estate of 1000*l.* per annum. The first baronet was sir Nicholas Bacon (whose successor is therefore styled *Primus Baronetorum Angliæ*), May 22, 1611. The first Irish baronet was sir Francis Blundell. Baronets of Nova Scotia were created, 1625. Sir Robert Gordon was the first baronet. All baronets created since the Irish union in 1801, are of the United Kingdom.

**BARRACKS.** This word is not to be found in our early lexicographers; it comes to us from the French, and in the Dict. de l'Acad. is thus defined: "*Baraque—Hutte qui font les soldats en campagne pour se mettre à couvert.*"—Barracks were not numerous in these countries until about 1789. A superintendent-general board was appointed in 1793, since when commodious barracks have been built in the various garrison towns and central points of the empire.

**BARRIER TREATY.** By this celebrated treaty, the Low Countries were ceded to the emperor Charles VI. It was signed by the British, Imperial, and Dutch ministers, on the part of their respective sovereigns, Nov. 15, 1715.

**BARRISTERS.** They are said to have been first appointed by Edward I. about 1291; but there is earlier mention of professional advocates in England. There are various ranks of barristers, as King's Counsel, Sergeants, &c., which see. Students for the bar must keep a certain number of terms at the Inns of Court, previously to being called; and Irish students also must keep eight terms in England. The original intention of the statute as respected Ireland, was the cultivation of English habits and associations, and attention to the working of the courts at Westminster.

**BARROSA, BATTLE** OF, between the British army, commanded by general Graham, afterwards lord Lynedoch, and the French under marshal Victor. After a long and sanguinary conflict, the British achieved one of the most glorious triumphs of the Peninsular war; although they fought to great disadvantage they compelled the enemy to retreat, leaving nearly three thousand dead, six pieces of cannon, and an eagle, the first that the British had taken, March 6, 1811.



- BARROWS.** The circular mounds found in Britain and other countries to record a burial on the spot. They were the most ancient sepulchres; but lest the relics of the dead should be violated by enemies, the custom of burning the dead was commenced by Sylla, and it was not in disuse until the time of Macrobius. Sir Richard Hoare caused several barrows near Stonehenge to be opened; in them were found a number of curious remains of Celtic ornaments, such as beads, buckles, and brooches, in amber, wood, and gold, Nov. 1808.
- BARROW'S STRAITS.** Discovered by Parry, who penetrated as far as Melville Island, in lat.  $74^{\circ} 26' N.$ , and long.  $113^{\circ} 47' W.$  The strait was entered on August 2, 1819. The lowest state of the thermometer was  $55^{\circ}$  below zero of Fahrenheit.
- BARTHOLOMEW, ST.,** martyred, August 24, A.D. 71. The festival instituted 1130. Monastery of St. Bartholomew (Austin Friars) founded in the reign of Henry I by Rayhere, 1102. On its dissolution, the hospital of this name in London was enlarged, 1539, and was incorporated in the last year of the reign of Henry VIII., 1546-7. It was rebuilt by subscription in 1729. The charter for the fair was granted by Henry II.; and was held on the ground which was the former scene of tournaments and martyrdoms. The spot where the latter took place is situated in the centre of the pens, where the gas-lamp now stands. Here Wat Tyler was killed by the lord mayor Walworth in 1381, and in consequence of which the dagger was added to the city arms. The fair has latterly been almost wholly discontinued.
- BARTHOLOMEW, MASSACRE OF ST.** This dreadful massacre in France, commenced at Paris on the night of the festival of St. Bartholomew, August 24, 1572. According to Sully, 70,000 Huguenots, or French Protestants, were murdered throughout the kingdom, by secret orders from Charles IX., at the instigation of the queen dowager, Catherine de Medicis, his mother. The massacre was attended with circumstances of demoniacal cruelty, even as regarded the female and the infant. The number of the victims is differently stated by various authors. La Popélonière calculates the whole at 20,000; Adriani, De Serres, and De Thou, say 30,000; Davila states them at 40,000; Sully (whose account is the received one) at 70,000; and Péréfixe makes the number 100,000. Above 500 persons of rank, and 10,000 of inferior condition, perished in Paris alone, besides those slaughtered in the provinces.—*Davila.*
- BARTHOLOMITES.** A religious order founded, A.D. 1307, at Genoa, where is preserved in the Bartholomite church, the image, which, it is said, Christ sent to king Abgarus. The order suppressed by pope Innocent X., 1650.
- BASILIANs.** The order of St. Basil, of which, in the saint's time, there were ninety thousand monks; it was reformed by pope Gregory, in 1569.—A sect founded by Basil, a physician of Bulgaria, on the most extravagant notions: they rejected the books of Moses, and also the eucharist and baptism, and had everything, even their wives, in common, 1110. Basil was burnt alive in 1118.
- BASKET-MAKING.** The art was very early known in Britain, and it is recorded that our ancestors made baskets which were celebrated for their workmanship at Rome. "Failing in *that* new pursuit, I returned to my old trade of basket-making," was a well-known common-place in England.—*Rogers.*
- BASQUE ROADS.** Heroic achievement in these roads by the British. Four French ships of the line, while riding at anchor, were attacked by lord Gambier and lord Cochrane (the latter commanding the fire-ships) and all, with a great number of merchant and other vessels, were destroyed, April 12, 1809. But a serious difference between these officers on this occasion led to a court-martial, preferred by lord Cochrane, on lord Gambier, who was honourably acquitted.
- BASS'S STRAITS.** Mr. Bass, surgeon of the *Reliance*, penetrated in 1797 as far as Western Port, in an open boat, from Port Jackson, and affirmed that a strait existed between New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land. Lieutenant Flinders circumnavigated Van Diemen's Land, and named the strait after Mr. Bass, 1799.
- BASSET, OR BASSETTE,** or *Pour et Contre*, a game at cards, invented by a noble Venetian, and for which he was banished; introduced into France, 1674.
- BASTARD CHILDREN.** An attempt was made in England in 1272, to make bastard children legitimate by the subsequent marriage of the parents, but it failed, and led to the memorable answer of the barons assembled in the parliament of Merton, *Nolumus leges Anglice mutari*—the laws of England we will not be changed. Women concealing their children's birth, deemed guilty of murder, 21 James I., 1624.

— *Viner's Statutes*. In Scotland, bastard children had not the power of disposing of their movable estates by will, until the 6 Will. IV., 1836. A new act, facilitating the claims of mothers, and making several provisions for proceeding in bastardy cases, was passed 8 Vict., cap. 10, in 1845.

**BASTILE OF PARIS.** A royal castle, built by Charles V. king of France, in 1369 *et seq.*, for the defence of Paris against the English, completed in 1383. It was afterwards used as a state prison, like the Tower of London, and became the scene of the most deplorable suffering and frightful crimes. It was of such strength that Henry IV. and his veteran army assailed it in vain in the siege of Paris, during the intestine war that desolated France between the years 1587 and 1594; yet it was pulled down by the infuriated populace, July 14, 1789, and thus was commenced the French revolution. On the capture of this great monument of slavery, the governor and other officers were seized, and conducted to the Place de Grève, and having had their hands cut off, they were then beheaded. The furious citizens having fixed their heads on pikes carried them in triumph through the streets. "The man with the iron mask," the most mysterious prisoner ever known, died here, Nov. 19, 1703. See *Iron Mask*.

**BATAVIA.** The capital of Java, and of all the Dutch settlements in the East Indies, fortified by that people, 1618. Twelve thousand Chinese massacred here in one day, 1740. Taken by the English, January, 1782. Again, by the British, under general sir Samuel Auchmuty, to whom the garrison surrendered, Aug. 8, 1811.

**BATH.** This city was very early a favourite station of the Romans, and it was remarkable even in their time for its springs. Coel, a British king, is said to have given this city a charter, and the Saxon king Edgar was crowned here, A.D. 973. Bath was plundered and burnt in the reign of William Rufus, and again in 1137. The Abbey church was commenced in 1495, and was finished in 1532; the Assembly-rooms were built in 1791; the Pump-room, in 1797; the Theatre, Beaufort-square, was opened in 1805. The Bath Philosophical Society was formed in 1817.

**BATH, EARL OF; HIS ADMINISTRATION.** Mr. Pelham and his friends having tendered their resignation to the king (George II.), the formation of a new ministry was undertaken by William Pulteney, earl of Bath; but it expired within two days while yet incomplete, and received the name of the "Short-lived" administration. The members of it actually appointed, were: the earl of Bath, first lord of the treasury; lord Carlisle, lord privy-seal; lord Winchilsea, first lord of the admiralty; and lord Granville, one of the secretaries of state, with the seals of the other in his pocket, "to be given to whom he might choose." Feb. 10, 1746. Mr. Pelham and his colleagues returned to power, Feb. 12.—*Coxe's Life of Pelham*.

**BATH AND WELLS, BISHOPRIC OF,** an ancient see, whose cathedral church was built by Ina, king of the West Saxons, in 704; it was erected into a bishopric, 5 Edward the Elder, 905. John de Villula, the sixteenth bishop, having purchased the city of Bath for 500 marks of Henry I., transferred his seat to Bath from Wells, in 1088; and from this, disputes arose between the monks of Bath and the canons of Wells, about the election of a bishop; but they were compromised in 1136, when it was decreed, that from henceforward the bishop should be styled from both places, and that the precedence should be given to Bath. This see is valued in the king's books at 531*l.* 1*s.* 3*d.* *per annum*.

**BATH, ORDER OF THE.** The origin of this order is ascribed to the ancient Franks, with whom it is probable the Saxons who invaded England had the same common descent, and who, with other customs, upon their settling here, introduced the same method of knighthood. These ancient Franks, when they conferred knighthood, bathed before they performed their vigils, and from this ablutio came the title of knights of the Bath. Henry IV. instituted a degree of knighthood of the Bath, and on his coronation in the Tower he conferred the order upon forty-six esquires, who had watched the night before, and had bathed. After the coronation of Charles II. the order was neglected until 1725, when it was revived by George I. who fixed the number of knights at 37. In 1815, the prince regent enlarged the order, forming the present classes of knights grand crosses (72), and knights commanders (180), with an unlimited number of companions. See *Knighthood*.

**BATHS,** long used in Greece, and introduced by Mæcenas into Rome. The thermæ of the Romans and gymnasia of the Greeks were sumptuous. The marble Laocœon was found in the baths of Titus, and the Farnese Hercules in those of Caracalla.—*Strabo*.

- BATHS IN ENGLAND.** The baths of Somersetshire are said to have been in use eight centuries before Christ. In London, St. Agnes Le Clere, in Old-street-road, is a spring of great antiquity, and was well known in the time of Henry VIII. St. Chad's-well, Gray's-inn-road, derived its name from St. Chad, the fifth bishop of Lichfield, in A.D. 667. Old Bath-house, Coldbath-square, was in use in 1697. A bath opened in Bagno-court, London, is said to have been the first bath established in England for hot bathing.—*Leigh*.
- BATHS AND WASH-HOUSES FOR THE POOR.** An act to encourage the establishment of public baths and wash-houses, "for the health, comfort, and welfare of the inhabitants of populous towns and districts," was passed (9 & 10 Vict., cap. 74). Aug. 26, 1846. In the same session (cap. 87) a similar act was passed for Ireland. Several of these institutions were forthwith opened in London, and have been most successful in realising their contemplated objects. In the quarter ending Sept. 28, 1850, as many as 183,225 bathers availed themselves of the baths in the different districts of London, and in this period there were 15,933 washers. The number in Liverpool was comparatively greater.
- BATON, OR TRUNCHEON,** borne by generals in the French army, and afterwards by the marshals of other nations. Henry III. of France, before he ascended the throne, was made generalissimo of the army of his brother, Charles IX., and received the *baton* as the mark of his high command, 1569.—*Henault*.
- BATTEL-ABBEY.** Founded by William the Conqueror, on the plain where the battle of Hastings was fought, Oct. 14, 1066. It was built in atonement for the many thousands who were slain in that memorable battle. This monastery was dedicated to St. Martin, and was given to Benedictine monks, who were to pray for the souls of the slain. The original name of the plain was Heathfield. See *Hastings*.
- BATTEL-ROLL.** After the battle of Hastings, which decided the fate of England, and subjected it to the Norman yoke, a list was taken of William's chiefs, amounting to 629, and called the *Battel-roll*; and among these chiefs the lands and distinctions of the followers of the defeated Harold were distributed, 1066.
- BATTEL, WAGER OF.** A trial by combat, formerly allowed by our laws, where the defendant in an appeal of murder might fight with the appellant, and make proof thereby of his guilt or innocence. In a late case of appeal of murder, *Ashford v. Thornton*, before the King's Bench in London, April, 1818, the court allowed that the law gave the defendant a right to his wager of battle; but the appellant, the brother of a lovely girl, whom Thornton had first violated and then murdered, not accepting the challenge, the murderer was discharged. A statute was immediately passed, putting an end to this mode of trial, 59 Geo. III., 1819.—*Statutes at Large*.
- BATTERIES** were introduced immediately after the use of cannon by the English along the coasts. The famous floating batteries with which Gibraltar was attacked in the memorable siege of that fortress were the scheme of D'Arcon, a French engineer. There were ten of them, and they resisted the heaviest shells and 32-pound shot, but ultimately yielded to red-hot shot, Sept. 13, 1782. See *Gibraltar*.
- BATTERING-RAM.** *Testudo Arietaria*, with other military implements, some of which are still in use, invented by Artemones, about 441 B.C. These ponderous engines by their own weight exceeded the utmost effects of our battering-cannon.—*Desaguliers*. Sir Christopher Wren employed a battering-ram in demolishing the old walls of St. Paul's church, previously to rebuilding the new edifice in 1675.
- BATTLE-AXE.** A weapon of the Celts. The Irish went constantly armed with an axe.—*Burns*. At the battle of Bannockburn king Robert Bruce clave an English champion down to the chine at one blow with a battle-axe, 1314.—*Hume*. The battle-axe guards, or beaufetiers, who are vulgarly called beef-eaters, and whose arms are a sword and lance, were first raised by Henry VII. in 1485. They were originally attendants upon the king's buffet. See *Yemen of the Guard*.
- BATTLEFIELD, BATTLE OF,** near Shrewsbury, between king Henry IV. and Percy, surnamed Hotspur; the victory was gained by Henry, whose usurpation of the throne had laid the foundation of the factions of the houses of York and Lancaster, and the civil wars that ensued, 1402.
- BATTLES.** Palamedes of Argos was the first who ranged an army in a regular line of battle, and placed sentinels round a camp, and excited the soldier's vigilance by giving him a watch-word.—*Lenglet*. The following are the principal and most

memorable battles mentioned in general history, and in British annals, and are those also that are most commonly referred to; they are set down according to the dates of their occurrence:—

BEFORE CHRIST.		ANNO DOMINI.	
• The Trojan war commenced . . . . .	1193	• Cheronea ( <i>Sylla</i> ) . . . . .	86
• Troy taken and destroyed . . . . .	1184	• Marius defeated by Sylla . . . . .	82
• Spartans and Argives	735	• Pharsalia . . . . .	48
Ithome taken . . . . .	724	• Zela ( <i>Cæsar</i> : <i>Veni, vidi, vici</i> ) . . . . .	47
• Assyrians and Jews . . . . .	710	• Munda, in Spain . . . . .	45
• Horatii and Curiatii . . . . .	699	• Philippi ( <i>Roman Republic ends</i> ) . . . . .	42
• Corcyra ( <i>Sea-fight, first on record</i> ) . . . . .	664	• Octavius and Pompey the Younger . . . . .	38
• Rages ( <i>Medes and Assyrians</i> ) . . . . .	625	• Actium ( <i>the empire of Rome is confirmed to Augustus Cæsar</i> ) . . . . .	31
• Halys ( <i>Eclipse of the Sun</i> ) . . . . .	585		
• Sybaris, in Magna Græcia . . . . .	508		
• Marathon . . . . .	490	• Shropshire ( <i>Caractacus taken</i> ) . . . . .	51
• Thermopylæ ( <i>Leonidas</i> ) . . . . .	480	• Boadicea and Romans . . . . .	61
• Salamis . . . . .	480	• Jerusalem . . . . .	70
• Mycale ( <i>Sea-fight</i> ) . . . . .	479	• Silures defeated in Britain . . . . .	70
• Platea ( <i>Mardonius slain</i> ) . . . . .	479	• Antoninus and the Moors . . . . .	145
• Eurymedon . . . . .	470	• Issus ( <i>Niger slain</i> ) . . . . .	194
• Mycale ( <i>Cymon</i> ) . . . . .	450	• Claudius and Goths (300,000 slain) . . . . .	209
• Sacred War . . . . .	448	• Constantius and Alectus . . . . .	296
• Cheronea ( <i>Toxidæus</i> ) . . . . .	447	• Constantine and Maxentius ( <i>"In hoc signo vinces"</i> ) . . . . .	312
• Torone ( <i>Cleon</i> ) . . . . .	422	• Adrianople ( <i>Constantine</i> ) . . . . .	323
• Cyzicum . . . . .	408	• Aquileia ( <i>Constantine II. slain</i> ) . . . . .	340
• Hannibal and Syracusans	406	• Argentaria, in Alsace . . . . .	378
Ægospotamos . . . . .	405	• Aquileia ( <i>Maximus slain</i> ) . . . . .	388
• Retreat of the Greeks . . . . .	401	• Aquileia ( <i>Eugenius slain</i> ) . . . . .	394
• Cnidus ( <i>Lysander killed</i> ) . . . . .	394	• Mountains of Fesulus . . . . .	405
• Allia ( <i>Brennus</i> ) . . . . .	390	• Rome taken by Alaric . . . . .	410
• Rome burned by the Gauls . . . . .	387	• Alemanni and Goths . . . . .	417
• Volsci defeated by Camillus . . . . .	381	• Ravenna . . . . .	425
• Volsci defeat the Romans . . . . .	379	• Franks defeated by Aëtius . . . . .	428
• Naxos ( <i>Sea-fight</i> ) . . . . .	377	• Genseric takes Carthage . . . . .	439
• Leuctra . . . . .	371	• Stamford ( <i>Britons and Saxons</i> ) . . . . .	449
• Camillus defeats the Gauls . . . . .	367	Châlons-sur-Marne . . . . .	451
• Mantinea ( <i>Eporimonidas slain</i> ) . . . . .	363	Ebro ( <i>Suevi and Goths</i> ) . . . . .	456
• Methone ( <i>Philip</i> ) . . . . .	360	• Crayford, Kent . . . . .	457
• Sacred War ( <i>the Second</i> ) . . . . .	356	• Ipswich ( <i>Britons and Saxons</i> ) . . . . .	496
• Timoleon and Carthaginians . . . . .	340	• Saxons and Britons . . . . .	477
• Cheronea ( <i>Philip</i> ) . . . . .	338	• Pevensy Moor . . . . .	485
• Thebes destroyed by Alexander . . . . .	335	• Saxons and Britons . . . . .	508
• Granicus . . . . .	334	• Bath . . . . .	529
• Issus (110,000 <i>Perrians slain</i> ) . . . . .	333	• Banbury . . . . .	542
• Arbela ( <i>Fall of Persia</i> ) . . . . .	331	• Bedford . . . . .	571
• Cranon, in Thessaly . . . . .	322	• Hatfield ( <i>Penda and Etrvin</i> ) . . . . .	633
• Perdicas and Ariarathes . . . . .	322	• Oswestry ( <i>Penda and Oswald</i> ) . . . . .	641
• Fabius defeats the Tuscans . . . . .	310	• Leeds . . . . .	905
• Ipsus ( <i>Antigonus slain</i> ) . . . . .	301	• Landisfarn . . . . .	740
• Bœrea ( <i>Pyrrhus</i> ) . . . . .	294		
• Pyrrhus and Romans . . . . .	279		
• Punic wars begin . . . . .	275		
• Xantippus and Regulus . . . . .	265		
• Asdrubal and Metellus . . . . .	255		
• Lilybæum ( <i>Elder Hannibal</i> ) . . . . .	251		
• Sellasia in Laconia . . . . .	250		
• Caphys, in Arcadia . . . . .	222		
• Hannibal takes Saguntum . . . . .	220		
• Punic war ( <i>the Second</i> ) . . . . .	219		
• Raphia ( <i>Antiochus defeated</i> ) . . . . .	218		
• Cannæ ( <i>Victory of Hannibal</i> ) . . . . .	217		
• Marcellus and Hannibal . . . . .	216		
• Mantinea ( <i>Machanidas slain</i> ) . . . . .	209		
• Nero and Asdrubal . . . . .	209		
• Zama ( <i>Scipio and Hannibal</i> ) . . . . .	203		
• Abydos ( <i>Siege of</i> ) . . . . .	202		
• Cyrocephalus . . . . .	200		
• Persus and the Romans . . . . .	197		
• Prusias and Attalus . . . . .	197		
• Punic war ( <i>the Third</i> ) . . . . .	171		
• Carthage taken by Publius Scipio . . . . .	155		
• Metellus defeats Jugurtha . . . . .	149		
• Aquæ Sextiæ . . . . .	146		
• Cimabri and Romans . . . . .	146		
• Nicomedes and Mithridates . . . . .	109		
• Athens besieged by Sylla . . . . .	102		
	101		
	90		
	87		
		• Helston ( <i>Danes and Egbert</i> ) . . . . .	834
		• Romney ( <i>Ethelwolf and Danes</i> ) . . . . .	840
		• Stoke-Courcy ( <i>Danes</i> ) . . . . .	845
		• Canterbury ( <i>Danes</i> ) . . . . .	852
		• Thanet ( <i>Danes now settle here</i> ) . . . . .	854
		• Merton ( <i>Danes</i> ) . . . . .	871
		• Assendon ( <i>Danes</i> ) . . . . .	871
		• Wilton ( <i>Danes</i> ) . . . . .	872
		• Farnham ( <i>Danes</i> ) . . . . .	894
		• Bury ( <i>Edward and Ethelwald</i> ) . . . . .	905
		• Maldon ( <i>Danes</i> ) . . . . .	918
		• Stamford, Lincolnshire . . . . .	923
		• Widendene . . . . .	938
		• Brombridge . . . . .	938
		• Semineas, Spain . . . . .	938
		[The Saxons and Danes fought with dif-	
		ferent success from 938 to 1016.] . . . . .	
		• Ashdon ( <i>Canute and Edmond</i> ) . . . . .	1016
		• Crossford ( <i>with the Welch</i> ) . . . . .	1038
		• Clontarf, Ireland . . . . .	1039
		• Dunstanne . . . . .	1054
		• Stamford ( <i>Harold</i> ) . . . . .	Oct. 5, 1066
		• Hastings ( <i>Conquest</i> ) . . . . .	Oct. 14, 1066
		• Llechryd, Wales . . . . .	1087
		• Alnwick . . . . .	1092
		• Crusades commence . . . . .	1096

[The battles which are thus (\*) marked will be found described in their alphabetical order through the volume, for more particular reference.]

BATTLES, *continued.*

	A.D.		A.D.
Rouen, in Normandy . . . . .	1117	Murten ( <i>Charles the Bold</i> ) . . . . .	June 22, 1476
Brenneville, Normandy . . . . .	1119	* Bosworth . . . . .	Aug. 22, 1485
Cardigan ( <i>Welsh and English</i> ) . . . . .	1136	Stoke ( <i>Lambert Simnel taken</i> ) . . . . .	1487
* Northallerton, or Battle of the Standard . . . . .	Aug. 22, 1138	St. Aubin, in France . . . . .	1488
York ( <i>castle besieged</i> ) . . . . .	1138	Knocktow, Ireland . . . . .	1491
Ourique, Portugal . . . . .	1139	* Blackheath ( <i>Cornish rebels defeated</i> ) . . . . .	1497
Leeds ( <i>besieged by K. John</i> ) . . . . .	1189	Ravenna ( <i>Gaston de Foix</i> ) . . . . .	April 11, 1512
* Lincoln . . . . .	Feb. 2, 1141	* Flodden . . . . .	Sept. 9, 1513
English defeat off Anglesey . . . . .	1157	Guinegate, or Battle of Spurs . . . . .	1513
Reufrew ( <i>Aryyll and Angus</i> ) . . . . .	1164	* Marignan, Italy . . . . .	Sept. 13, 1515
Farnham, Surrey ( <i>Leicester and De Lucey</i> ) . . . . .	1173	Biccoco, near Milan . . . . .	1522
Alnwick ( <i>Wm. the Lion</i> ) . . . . .	July 13, 1174	Pavia ( <i>French and Austrians</i> ) . . . . .	Feb. 24, 1525
* Ascalon ( <i>Richard I.</i> ) . . . . .	Sept. 3, 1191	* Mohatz . . . . .	Aug. 19, 1526
* Gisors ( <i>Dieu et mon Droit</i> ) . . . . .	1198	* Solway Moss . . . . .	Nov. 25, 1542
* Black Mountains ( <i>Adolphus</i> ) . . . . .	1212	Aneram, Scotland . . . . .	Feb. 17, 1544
* Bovines ( <i>French and Germans</i> ) . . . . .	1214	* Plinkey . . . . .	Sept. 10, 1547
* Lincoln . . . . .	May 19, 1217	* Ket and Warwick . . . . .	1549
Tholosa . . . . .	1220	St. Quentin . . . . .	Aug. 10, 1567
* Lewes . . . . .	May 14, 1264	* Calais ( <i>taken</i> ) . . . . .	Jan. 7, 1558
* Evesham . . . . .	Aug. 4, 1265	Gravelines, in Flanders . . . . .	1558
Chesterfield . . . . .	1266	Dreux, in France . . . . .	1562
* Llewellyn and the English . . . . .	1282	St. Denis ( <i>Montmorency</i> ) . . . . .	1567
* Dunbar ( <i>King of Scots taken</i> ) . . . . .	1296	* Langaide . . . . .	May 13, 1598
* Falkirk ( <i>Wallace</i> ) . . . . .	July 22, 1296	* Jarnac . . . . .	March 13, 1599
Courtray, in Flanders . . . . .	1302	Moncontour ( <i>Raleigh</i> ) . . . . .	1598
Roslin, Scotland . . . . .	Feb. 24, 1303	Coutras ( <i>K. of Navarre and France</i> ) . . . . .	1567
* Banockburn . . . . .	June 25, 1314	Arques ( <i>Huguenots victorious</i> ) . . . . .	1569
* Boroughbridge . . . . .	1322	Blackwater, Ireland . . . . .	1597
Duplin, Scotland ( <i>Edward Baliol and Earl of Mar</i> ) . . . . .	July 31, 1329	Nieuport, Flanders . . . . .	1600
Brechin ( <i>Siege of</i> ) . . . . .	1333	Kinsale ( <i>Siege of</i> ) . . . . .	1601
* Halidon-Hill, Berwick . . . . .	July 19, 1333	* Prague . . . . .	Nov. 7, 1620
* Dunbar ( <i>Siege of</i> ) . . . . .	1337	* Lutzingen ( <i>Gustavus slain</i> ) . . . . .	1632
Aleroeche, France . . . . .	1344	Arras, in France . . . . .	1640
* Cressy ( <i>Ich Dien</i> ) . . . . .	Aug. 25, 1346		
* Durham, Nevil's Cross . . . . .	Sept. 19, 1356	CIVIL WAR COMMENCES.	
* Potters . . . . .	1363	* Worcester . . . . .	Sept. 13, 1642
Auray, in Brittany . . . . .	1371	* Edgichill fight . . . . .	Oct. 23, 1642
* Berwick . . . . .	1378	Liscarrol, Ireland . . . . .	1642
* Rosbach . . . . .	Nov. 17, 1382	Kilrush . . . . .	1642
* Sempach . . . . .	July 9, 1386	Ballintobber . . . . .	1642
* Otterburn ( <i>Chery Chase</i> ) . . . . .	1388	Hopton Heath . . . . .	1642
Myton-upon-Swale, York . . . . .	1391	Rocroy ( <i>French and Spaniards</i> ) . . . . .	1643
Nicopolis ( <i>Turks and Christians</i> ) . . . . .	1396	Drayton-in-Hales . . . . .	Jan. 25, 1643
Kincairdine, Scotland . . . . .	1397	Barnham Moor . . . . .	March 29, 1643
* Nislet . . . . .	May 7, 1402	Ross, Ireland . . . . .	1643
* Shrewsbury ( <i>Battlefield</i> ) . . . . .	July 21, 1403	Lansdowne ( <i>Royalists beaten</i> ) . . . . .	July 5, 1643
Monmouth . . . . .	May 11, 1405	Round-away-down . . . . .	July 13, 1643
* Harlaw . . . . .	July 24, 1411	* Newbury ( <i>Lord Falkland killed</i> ) . . . . .	1643
* Agincourt . . . . .	Oct. 25, 1415	* Stratton ( <i>poet Waller</i> ) . . . . .	May 16, 1643
* Nicopolis ( <i>second</i> ) . . . . .	1420	* Alderton Moor . . . . .	1643
* Anjou, or League . . . . .	1421	Donnington, Lincoln . . . . .	1643
Crevent, Burgundy . . . . .	June 11, 1423	Liskeard, Cornwall . . . . .	Jan. 29, 1643
Verneuil . . . . .	Aug. 16, 1424	Alresford . . . . .	March 29, 1644
* Patay ( <i>Joan of Arc and the English</i> ) . . . . .	1429	Friedburgh, Suabia . . . . .	1644
Basli . . . . .	1444	Oldcastle, Chester . . . . .	1644
* Brechin, Scotland . . . . .	1452	* Cropredy Bridge, Oxford . . . . .	June 6, 1644
* Castillon, in Guilenne . . . . .	1453	* Marston Moor . . . . .	July 3, 1644
		* Newark . . . . .	1644
WAR OF THE ROSES.			
St. Alban's ( <i>York and Lancaster</i> ) . . . . .	1455	* Newbury ( <i>second battle</i> ) . . . . .	Oct. 10, 1644
* Belgrade . . . . .	1456	* Naseby . . . . .	June 14, 1645
* Bloreheath . . . . .	Sept. 23, 1459	Alford ( <i>Covenanters</i> ) . . . . .	July 2, 1645
* Northampton . . . . .	July 19, 1460	Donnington, Gloucester . . . . .	1645
* Wakefield . . . . .	Dec. 31, 1460	* Benburb, Ireland . . . . .	1646
* Mortimer's Cross . . . . .	Feb. 2, 1461	* Kingston, Surrey . . . . .	1647
* Towton . . . . .	March 29, 1461	* Dungan-hill . . . . .	July 10, 1647
* St. Alban's ( <i>second</i> ) . . . . .	1461	Maldstone . . . . .	1648
* Hexham ( <i>Yorkists defeated</i> ) . . . . .	May 15, 1464	* Rathmines, Ireland . . . . .	1649
Banbury . . . . .	July 26, 1469	* Drogheda ( <i>taken by storm</i> ) . . . . .	1649
* Stamford . . . . .	March 13, 1470	* Dunbar . . . . .	Sept. 3, 1650
* Barnet ( <i>Edicard IV.</i> ) . . . . .	April 14, 1471	Invercharron ( <i>Montrose and Strachan</i> ) . . . . .	1650
Tewkesbury . . . . .	May 4, 1471	Bothwell-Bridge . . . . .	1651
		* Worcester ( <i>Charles II.</i> ) . . . . .	1651

[This battle, and defeat of Charles, put a period to the civil war in England.]

[The battles which are thus (\*) marked will be found described in their alphabetical order through the volume, for more particular reference.]

BATTLES, *continued.*

	A.D.
Galway ( <i>surrendered</i> ) . . . . .	1652
Arras, France . . . . .	1654
Estrénois, Portugal . . . . .	June 8, 1663
Brod ( <i>Emperors and Turks</i> ) . . . . .	1668
Seneffa, Flanders, ( <i>P. of Orange</i> ) . . . . .	1674
Mulhausen ( <i>Turenne</i> ) . . . . .	Dec. 31, 1674
Altenheim . . . . .	July 28, 1675
Saltsburgh ( <i>Turenne</i> ) . . . . .	July 28, 1675
Bothwell Bridge, Scotland . . . . .	1679
Argos ( <i>Allies and Turks</i> ) . . . . .	1683
Vienna . . . . .	July 18, 1683
Sedgemoor . . . . .	July 5, 1685
Coron ( <i>Allies and Turks</i> ) . . . . .	1685
Mohatz, Hungary . . . . .	1687
Torven ( <i>Germans and Turks</i> ) . . . . .	1688
Walcourt . . . . .	1689

## ERA OF THE REVOLUTION.

Newton-Butler, Ireland . . . . .	1689
Killiecrankie, Scotland . . . . .	July 27, 1689
Charleroi . . . . .	1690
Cavan . . . . .	Feb. 7, 1690
Boyne, Ireland . . . . .	July 1, 1690
Fleurus, in Flanders . . . . .	1690
Flughrim, Ireland . . . . .	July 12, 1691
Louise ( <i>Allies and French</i> ) . . . . .	1691
Landen ( <i>William III.</i> ) . . . . .	July 29, 1693
Pignerol, Piedmont . . . . .	Oct. 4, 1693
Zenta, Hungary ( <i>Prince Eugene</i> ) . . . . .	1697
Narva ( <i>Charles XII. of Sweden</i> ) . . . . .	1700
Chiara ( <i>Austrians and French</i> ) . . . . .	1701
Higa ( <i>Russians and Poles</i> ) . . . . .	1701
Carpi, Modena ( <i>French and Allies</i> ) . . . . .	1701
Vitoria, Spain . . . . .	1702
Paltusk . . . . .	1703

## WARS OF QUEEN ANNE.

Blenheim ( <i>Marlborough</i> ) . . . . .	Aug. 2, 1704
Schellenburg, Bavaria . . . . .	1704
Mittau ( <i>Swedes and Russians</i> ) . . . . .	1705
Cassano ( <i>Prince Eugene</i> ) . . . . .	1705
Tirlemont ( <i>French and Allies</i> ) . . . . .	1705
Ramilles ( <i>Marlborough</i> ) . . . . .	May 23, 1706
Turin ( <i>French and Germans</i> ) . . . . .	1706
Lerida, Spain . . . . .	1707
Offenberg ( <i>Germans and French</i> ) . . . . .	1707
Callish, Poland . . . . .	April 14, 1707
Almanza, in Spain . . . . .	April 14, 1707
Lecno ( <i>Russians and Swedes</i> ) . . . . .	1708
Lisle ( <i>taken by the Allies</i> ) . . . . .	1708
Winnendale ( <i>French and Allies</i> ) . . . . .	1708
Oudenard ( <i>Marlborough</i> ) . . . . .	July 11, 1708
Pultowa ( <i>Charles XII.</i> ) . . . . .	July 8, 1709
Malplaquet ( <i>Marlborough</i> ) . . . . .	1709
Almanza . . . . .	July 16, 1710
Elsinburg . . . . .	1710
Saragossa . . . . .	Aug. 20, 1710
Villa Viciosa . . . . .	Dec. 12, 1710
Arlieux . . . . .	1711
Bouchain ( <i>Marlborough</i> ) . . . . .	1711
Friburg ( <i>French and Germans</i> ) . . . . .	1713
Bitoulo ( <i>Austrians and Spaniards</i> ) . . . . .	1713

## SCOTS' REBELLION.—GEO. I.

Preston . . . . .	Nov. 12, 1715
Dumbhain; Sheriff-muir . . . . .	Nov. 12, 1715

[These were the principal actions, but the rebellion yet endured.]

Peterwarden . . . . .	Aug. 5, 1717
Belgrade . . . . .	1717
Parma ( <i>Austrians and French</i> ) . . . . .	1734
Kouli Khan and Turks . . . . .	May 22, 1734
Gustalla . . . . .	Aug. 21, 1734
Choczim, Hungary . . . . .	July 21, 1739
Molwitz . . . . .	April 10, 1741
Williamstadt . . . . .	July 23, 1741

Czaslaw ( <i>Austr. and Pruss.</i> ) . . . . .	May 7, 1742
Teyn, Bohemia ( <i>Austr. and French</i> ) . . . . .	1742
Brenau ( <i>Austrians and Bavarians</i> ) . . . . .	1743
Caupo Santo . . . . .	1743
Dettingen ( <i>George II.</i> ) . . . . .	1743
Fontenoy . . . . .	April 30, 1745
Friedburg . . . . .	June 4, 1745
Landsbut ( <i>Prussians and Austrians</i> ) . . . . .	1745
Erzeroum ( <i>Turks and Prussians</i> ) . . . . .	1745

## SCOTS' REBELLION.—GEO. II.

Preston Pans . . . . .	Sept. 21, 1745
Falkirk, Scotland . . . . .	Jan. 18, 1746
Roucoux ( <i>French and Allies</i> ) . . . . .	Apr. 12, 1746
Culloden ( <i>Duke of Cumberland</i> ) . . . . .	Apr. 16, 1746

St. Lazaro . . . . .	May 31, 1746
Placentia . . . . .	June 15, 1746
Kesseldorf . . . . .	Dec. 15, 1746
Bergen-op-Zoom ( <i>taken</i> ) . . . . .	1747
Laffeldt ( <i>Duke of Cumberland</i> ) . . . . .	1747
Valle ( <i>Saxe and Cumberland</i> ) . . . . .	1747
Exilles, Piedmont . . . . .	July 19, 1747
Bahoor, India . . . . .	August 7, 1752
Fort du Quesnoe . . . . .	July 9, 1755
Lake of St. George . . . . .	Sept. 8, 1755
Calcutta, India . . . . .	June 1756
Lowoschutz . . . . .	Sept. 3, 1756
Reichenberg ( <i>Prussia and Austria</i> ) . . . . .	1757
Schweidnitz, in Silesia . . . . .	1757
Prague . . . . .	May 6, 1757
Kolin ( <i>Prussia and Austria</i> ) . . . . .	June 12, 1757
Plassey, India ( <i>see India</i> ) . . . . .	June 20, 1757
Jagersdorff . . . . .	Aug. 3, 1757
Rosbach . . . . .	Nov. 5, 1757
Breslau . . . . .	Nov. 22, 1757
Lissa . . . . .	Dec. 5, 1757
Crevelt . . . . .	June 23, 1758
Meere ( <i>French and Allies</i> ) . . . . .	August 5, 1758
Zorndorf . . . . .	Aug. 25, 1758
Olmutz ( <i>Prussians and Austrians</i> ) . . . . .	1758
Hochkirchen . . . . .	Oct. 14, 1758
Hoya ( <i>French and Allies</i> ) . . . . .	1758
Bergen . . . . .	April 13, 1759
Niagara, North America . . . . .	July 24, 1759
Minden ( <i>Prince Ferdinand</i> ) . . . . .	Aug. 1, 1759
Warburg . . . . .	Aug. 6, 1759
Cunnersdorf . . . . .	Aug. 12, 1759
Montmorenci . . . . .	Aug. 10, 1759
Peterswalde . . . . .	1759
Quebec, or the Plains of Abraham ( <i>Wolfe</i> ) . . . . .	Sept. 13, 1759
Wandewash, East Indies . . . . .	Jan. 10, 1760
Landsbut, Silesia . . . . .	June, 1760
Before Quebec . . . . .	April 28, 1760
Pfaffendorf . . . . .	Aug. 15, 1760
Torgau . . . . .	Nov. 11, 1760
Plains of Sillery . . . . .	1760
Warbourg . . . . .	1760
Toplitz ( <i>Austrians and Prussians</i> ) . . . . .	1762
Homburg . . . . .	1762
Johannesburg . . . . .	1762
Schweidnitz . . . . .	Aug. 16, 1762
Errero, India . . . . .	1763
Buxard, India.— <i>See India</i> . . . . .	1764
Choczim . . . . .	1769
Braillow . . . . .	1770
Silistria . . . . .	1773

## AMERICAN WAR.

Lexington ( <i>first battle</i> ) . . . . .	April 19, 1775
Bunker's-Hill . . . . .	June 17, 1775
Long Island . . . . .	Aug. 27, 1776
White Plains . . . . .	Nov. 30, 1776
Of the Lakes . . . . .	July 5, 1777
Skenesborough . . . . .	July 7, 1777

[The battles which are thus (\*) marked will be found described in their alphabetical order through the volume, for more particular reference.]

BATTLES, *continued.*

	A.D.		A.D.
Allhany . . . . .	Aug. 16, 1777	Maestricht . . . . .	Sept. 18, 1794
* Brandywine . . . . .	Sept. 11, 1777	Clermont . . . . .	Sept. 20, 1794
* Saratoga . . . . .	Oct. 17, 1777	* Warsaw . . . . .	Oct. 10, 1794
* Germantown . . . . .	Oct. 4, 1777	* Nimeguen . . . . .	Oct. 28, and Nov. 4, 1794
St. Lucie . . . . .	. . . . . 1778	* Warsaw . . . . .	Nov. 8, 1794
Rhode Island . . . . .	. . . . . 1779	Navarre . . . . .	Nov. 25, 1794
* Briar's Creek . . . . .	. . . . . 1779	Mentz . . . . .	Dec. 1, 1794
* Camden . . . . .	Aug. 16, 1780	Nantes ( <i>Chouans</i> ) . . . . .	Jan. 18, 1795
Broad River . . . . .	Feb. 1781	Piedmont . . . . .	June 24, 1795
* Gullford . . . . .	March 16, 1781	* Quiberon ( <i>Emigrants</i> ) . . . . .	July 21, 1795
* Camden . . . . .	April 25, 1781	* Mannheim . . . . .	Sept. 23, 1795
Hobkirk's hill . . . . .	. . . . . 1781	Worms . . . . .	Nov. 8, 1795
Eutaw Springs . . . . .	. . . . . 1781	Moselle . . . . .	Nov. 22, 1795
* York Town . . . . .	Oct. 29, 1781	Deux Ponts . . . . .	Nov. 28, 1795
[Other, but inferior actions, took place with various success during this war.]		* Lodi . . . . .	May 10, 1796
Porto Novo, India . . . . .	. . . . . 1781	Mautua . . . . .	May 29, 1796
* Bedmore, India . . . . .	. . . . . 1783	Edengen . . . . .	July 1, 1796
Lassmere . . . . .	Aug. 28, 1789	* Castiglione . . . . .	July 2, 1796
Ismail ( <i>taken by storm</i> ) . . . . .	. . . . . 1790	* Augsburg . . . . .	Aug. 24, 1796
* Seringapatam . . . . .	. . . . . 1791	Roveredo . . . . .	Sept. 4, 1796
* Again ( <i>Tippoo reduced to give his sons as hostages to lord Cornwallis</i> ) . . . . .	. . . . . 1792	Caveila . . . . .	Sept. 6, 1796
		* Munich . . . . .	Sept. 11, 1796
		* Arcola . . . . .	Nov. 19, 1796
		Mantua . . . . .	Jan. 31, 1797
FRENCH REVOLUTION.		IRISH REBELLION.	
* Antoin . . . . .	Aug. 13, 1792	* Killeen . . . . .	May 23, 1798
Conde . . . . .	Oct. 2, 1792	* Naas . . . . .	May 24, 1798
Hanau . . . . .	Oct. 27, 1792	Stratford-upon-Stanley . . . . .	May 25, 1798
* Jemappes . . . . .	Nov. 5, 1792	Dunlaven . . . . .	May 25, 1798
Tirlemont . . . . .	Nov. 17, 1792	* Taragh . . . . .	May 26, 1798
Varoux . . . . .	Nov. 27, 1792	Carlow . . . . .	May 27, 1798
Aix-la-Chapelle . . . . .	Jan. 15, 1793	Monastereven . . . . .	May 27, 1798
Louvain . . . . .	March 22, 1793	* Oulart . . . . .	May 27, 1798
Coblentz . . . . .	April 1, 1793	Kildare . . . . .	May 27, 1798
Cassel . . . . .	April 7, 1793	* Newtownbarry . . . . .	June 1, 1798
* Tournay . . . . .	May 8, 1793	* Gorey . . . . .	June 4, 1798
St. Amand . . . . .	May 10, 1793	* New Ross . . . . .	June 4, 1798
* Valenciennes . . . . .	May 23, 1793	Antrim . . . . .	June 5, 1798
* Mannheim . . . . .	May 30, 1793	Arklow . . . . .	June 9, 1798
* Furnes . . . . .	June 21, 1793	Ballinahinch . . . . .	June 13, 1798
Villers . . . . .	July 18, 1793	Ovlotstown . . . . .	June 19, 1798
Cambray, or Cæsar's Camp . . . . .	Aug. 9, 1793	Ballyuarush . . . . .	June 20, 1798
* Lincolles . . . . .	Aug. 18, 1793	* Vinegar-hill . . . . .	June 21, 1798
* Dunkirk . . . . .	Sept. 7, 1793	* Hacketstown . . . . .	June 25, 1798
* Quenoy . . . . .	Sept. 11, 1793	Clonard . . . . .	July 11, 1798
Menin . . . . .	Sept. 15, 1793		
* Toulon . . . . .	Oct. 1, 1793	[In most of these, and other actions, the insurgents were defeated.]	
Maubenge; Bonfleurs . . . . .	Oct. 16, 1793	* Castlebar ( <i>French</i> ) . . . . .	Aug. 28, 1798
Orchies . . . . .	Oct. 20, 1793	Colooney ( <i>French</i> ) . . . . .	Sept. 5, 1798
Weisenau . . . . .	Oct. 25, 1793	Ballinamuck ( <i>French</i> ) . . . . .	Sept. 8, 1798
Landau . . . . .	Nov. 29, 1793	* Killala . . . . .	Sept. 23, 1798
Toulon . . . . .	Nov. 19, 1793	Verona . . . . .	March 5, 1799
Lebach . . . . .	Nov. 27, 1793	* Acre ( <i>siege commenced</i> ) . . . . .	March 18, 1799
Mons . . . . .	Dec. 4, 1793	* Milan . . . . .	April 27, 1799
Rousillon . . . . .	Dec. 11, 1793	* Seringapatam ( <i>Tippoo killed</i> ) . . . . .	May 4, 1799
Perpignan . . . . .	Dec. 20, 1793	* Alessandria . . . . .	May 17, 1799
Oppenheim . . . . .	Jan. 8, 1794	Bank of the Adda . . . . .	May 22, 1799
Bayonne . . . . .	March 19, 1794	Acre ( <i>Sir Sydney Smith</i> ) . . . . .	May 27, 1799
* Cateau ( <i>Cobourgh</i> ) . . . . .	March 28, 1794	Zurich . . . . .	June 4, 1799
Cracow . . . . .	April 4, 1794	Trebia . . . . .	June 10, 1799
Piedmont . . . . .	April 6, 1794	* Parma ( <i>Sucarrow</i> ) . . . . .	July 12, 1799
Warsaw . . . . .	April 21, 1794	Aboukir ( <i>Turks</i> ) . . . . .	July 26, 1799
* Landrecy ( <i>taken</i> ) . . . . .	April 24, 1794	* Novi ( <i>Sucarrow</i> ) . . . . .	Aug. 16, 1799
Contraay . . . . .	April 29, 1794	* Bergen and Alkmaer . . . . .	Sept. 19, 1799
Ostend . . . . .	May 10, 1794	* Zurich . . . . .	Sept. 24, 1799
Tournay . . . . .	May 18, 1794	* Bergen . . . . .	Sept. 19, and Oct. 2, 1799
* Espieres . . . . .	May 22, 1794	* Alkmaer ( <i>see Bergen</i> ) . . . . .	Oct. 6, 1799
Barcelona . . . . .	June 14, 1794	Mondevi . . . . .	Nov. 6, 1799
* Charleroi; Fleurus . . . . .	June 17, 1794	Phillipsburgh . . . . .	Dec. 8, 1799
Aost . . . . .	June 26, 1794	* Novi ( <i>second battle</i> ) . . . . .	Jan. 8, 1800
* Mannheim . . . . .	July 12, 1794	Savona, in Italy . . . . .	April 8, 1800
Fontarabia . . . . .	Aug. 2, 1794	Stockach . . . . .	May 1, 1800
Bellegarde . . . . .	Aug. 26, 1794	Montebello . . . . .	June 9, 1800
* Bois-le-Duc . . . . .	Sept. 14, 1794	Bronni, in Italy . . . . .	June 10, 1800
* Boxtel . . . . .	Sept. 17, 1794		

[The battles which are thus (\*) marked will be found described in their alphabetical order through the volume, for more particular reference.]

## BATTLES, continued.

	A. D.		A. D.
* Marengo . . . . .	June 14, 1800	* Mockern . . . . .	April, 1813
* Ulm . . . . .	June 21, 1800	* Lutzen . . . . .	May 2, 1813
* Hohelinden . . . . .	Nov. 3, 1800	* Bautzen . . . . .	May 20, 1813
Mincio . . . . .	Dec. 25, 1800	* Wurtzen . . . . .	May 21, 1813
* Alexandria (Abercrombie)	March 21, 1801	Fort George, Niagara . . . . .	May 27, 1813
Scindlah and the British	Aug. 11, 1803	* Hurlington Heights . . . . .	June 6, 1813
* Assaye (Wellesley) . . . . .	Sept. 23, 1803	* Vittoria . . . . .	June 21, 1813
Ferruckabad, India . . . . .	Nov. 17, 1804	* Valley of Bastan . . . . .	July 24, 1813
* Bihurpore (Holkar) . . . . .	April 2, 1805	* Pyrenees . . . . .	July 28, 1813
* Ulm (surrendered) . . . . .	Oct. 19, 1805	* San Marcial (Spaniards) . . . . .	Aug. 4, 1813
Moelk . . . . .	Nov. 10, 1805	* Dresden . . . . .	Aug. 26 and 27, 1813
* Austerlitz . . . . .	Dec. 2, 1805	* Toplitz . . . . .	Aug. 30, 1813
* Buenos-Ayres (Popham) . . . . .	June 21, 1806	Dennewitz . . . . .	Sept. 6, 1813
* Maida, in Sicily . . . . .	July 4, 1806	Elster (Blucher) . . . . .	Oct. 1813
* Castel Nuovo . . . . .	Sept. 29, 1806	* Mockern . . . . .	Oct. 14, 1813
* Auerstadt } . . . . .	Oct. 14, 1806	* Lelipze . . . . .	Oct. 16 and 18, 1813
* Jena } . . . . .	Oct. 14, 1806	* Hanau (Wrede) . . . . .	Oct. 29, 1813
Halle (Bernadotte) . . . . .	Oct. 17, 1806	* St. Jean de Luz . . . . .	Nov. 10, 1813
* Pultusk . . . . .	Dec. 26, 1806	[Passage of the Neve: several engage- ments between the Allies and French, Dec. 10 to 13, 1813.]	
* Eylan . . . . .	Feb. 8, 1807	* St. Dizier, France . . . . .	Jan. 27, 1814
* Friedland . . . . .	June 14, 1807	* La Rothiere . . . . .	Feb. 1, 1814
* Buenos-Ayres (Whitelock) . . . . .	July 6, 1807	* Brienne . . . . .	Feb. 2, 1814
Baylen (Spaniards) . . . . .	July 20, 1808	* Champ Aubert . . . . .	Feb. 10 and 12, 1814
[Most of the preceding battles were of a sauginary and decisive character.]		Jauvillers . . . . .	Feb. 14, 1814
PENINSULAR CAMPAIGNS BEGIN.		* Fontainebleau . . . . .	Feb. 17, 1814
* Vimeira (Wellington) . . . . .	Aug. 21, 1808	Montreau . . . . .	Feb. 25, 1814
Tudela . . . . .	Nov. 23, 1808	* Orthez . . . . .	Feb. 27, 1814
* Coruña (Moore) . . . . .	Jan. 16, 1809	* Bergen-op-Zoom . . . . .	March 8, 1814
Braga (Portuguese) . . . . .	March 19, 1809	* Laon . . . . .	March 9, 1814
Landshut (Austrians) . . . . .	April 21, 1809	Rheims . . . . .	March 13, 1814
Echmuhl . . . . .	April 22, 1809	* Tarbes . . . . .	March 20, 1814
* Oporto . . . . .	May 11, 1809	* Fere Champenoise . . . . .	March 25, 1814
* Asperne } . . . . .	May 22, 1809	* Heights of Fontenoy . . . . .	March 30, 1814
* Essling } . . . . .	May 22, 1809	[Battle of the Barriers—Marmont eva- cuates Paris, and the allied armies enter that capital, March 31.]	
* Kaab . . . . .	June 14, 1809	* Toulouse . . . . .	April 10, 1814
* Wagram . . . . .	July 5, 1809	AMERICAN WAR.	
* Talavera de la Reyna . . . . .	July 27, 1809	Christler's Point, Canada . . . . .	Nov. 11, 1813
Ocaña (Spaniards) . . . . .	Nov. 19, 1809	Black-rock, America . . . . .	Dec. 3, 1813
* Ciudad Rodrigo (invested) . . . . .	June 11, 1810	* Chipawa . . . . .	July 5 and 25, 1814
* Busaco . . . . .	Sept. 27, 1810	* Erie, Fort . . . . .	Aug. 15, 1814
Palma . . . . .	March 2, 1811	Bladensburg . . . . .	Aug. 24, 1814
* Barrosa . . . . .	March 6, 1811	* Bellair . . . . .	Aug. 30, 1814
* Badajos . . . . .	March 11, 1811	* Baltimore . . . . .	Sept. 12, 1814
* Albuera . . . . .	May 16, 1811	* New Orleans . . . . .	Jan. 8, 1815
* Almeida . . . . .	Aug. 5, 1811	* Ligny . . . . .	June 16, 1815
* Ciudad Rodrigo (stormed) . . . . .	Jan. 19, 1812	* Quatre Bras . . . . .	June 16, 1815
* Tarragona . . . . .	Jan. 24, 1812	* Waterloo . . . . .	June 18, 1815
* Villa Franca . . . . .	April 10, 1812	* Algiers (Esrmouth) . . . . .	Aug. 27, 1816
* Salamanca . . . . .	July 22, 1812	Larissa (Greeks) . . . . .	July 8, 1822
Mohilow . . . . .	July 23, 1812	Thermopylae (Greeks) . . . . .	July 13, 1822
Ostrovno . . . . .	July 25, 1812	Cadix (Troadero) . . . . .	Aug. 31, 1822
Polotzk . . . . .	July 30, 1812	Prome (Burmese) . . . . .	Dec. 2, 1825
* Smolensko . . . . .	Aug. 27, 1812	Malloun (Burmese) . . . . .	Jan. 20, 1826
* Moskwa } . . . . .	Sept. 7, 1812	Anatolia (Greeks) . . . . .	May 23, 1828
* Borodino } . . . . .	Sept. 7, 1812	Brohlow (Russians) . . . . .	June 19, 1828
* Moscow (burnt) . . . . .	Sept. 4, 1812	Akhalzic . . . . .	Aug. 24, 1828
* Queenstown (Americans) . . . . .	Oct. 13, 1812	Czoroi . . . . .	Sept. 26, 1828
* Polotzk . . . . .	Oct. 20, 1812	* Varna (surrenders) . . . . .	Oct. 11, 1828
* Moscow (retaken) . . . . .	Oct. 22, 1812	* Morea (Castle surrenders) . . . . .	Oct. 30, 1828
Witpak . . . . .	Nov. 14, 1812	Lepanto (Greeks) . . . . .	May 9, 1829
* Krasnoi . . . . .	Nov. 16, 1812	Kulertscha, near Schumla . . . . .	June 11, 1829
[Ney's corps, of which 10,000 men laid down their arms, defeated by the Russians, Nov. 17, 1812.]		Sillistria (surrenders) . . . . .	June 18, 1829
Borissau . . . . .	Nov. 27, 1812	* Balkan (Passage of the) . . . . .	July 26, 1829
* Beresia . . . . .	Nov. 27, 1812	* Adrianople (entered) . . . . .	Aug. 20, 1829
* Wlina . . . . .	Dec. 11, 1812	* Algiers (French) . . . . .	July 4, 1830
* Kowno . . . . .	Dec. 14, 1812	* Paris (Days of July) . . . . .	July 27, 28, 29, 1830
* French Town, Canada . . . . .	Jan. 22, 1813	* Brussels (Dutch) . . . . .	Sept. 21, 1830
Miami (Americans) . . . . .	Jan. 22, 1813	* Antwerp . . . . .	Oct. 27, 1830
Kalitch (Saxons) . . . . .	Feb. 1813		
Bejar, Spain . . . . .	Feb. 20, 1813		
* Castella . . . . .	April 13, 1813		

[The battles which are thus (\*) marked will be found described in their alphabetical order through the volume, for more particular reference.]



## BATTLES, continued.

	A.D.		A.D.
Grochow (See Warsaw)	Feb. 20, 1831	Cabul pass (massacre)	Jan. 8, 1842
Wawz (Poles)	March 31, 1831	Candahar (Afghans)	March 10, 1842
Seldex (Poles)	April 10, 1831	Ning-po (See China)	March 10, 1842
Zelicho (Poles)	April 10, 1831	Jellalabad (India)	April 5, 1842
Ostrolenka (Poles)	May 26, 1831	Chin-keang (See China)	July 21, 1842
Wilna (Poles)	June 12, 1831	Ghiznee (India)	Sept. 6, 1842
Warsaw (taken)	Sept. 8, 1831	Ameers of Scinde	Feb. 17, 1843
Vallonga (Doh Pedro)	July 23, 1832	Maharajpooor and Punnjar (See India)	Dec. 29, 1843
Leiria (Portugal)	Feb. 14, 1834	Moodkee (India)	Dec. 18, 1845
St. Sebastian	May 5, 1836	Ferozeshah (India)	Dec. 21, 1845
St. Sebastian	Oct. 1, 1836	Phulloor (India; Sir H. Smith's army attacked on the Sutlej by the Sikhs)	Jan. 21, 1846
Bilboa (British Legion)	Dec. 24, 1836	Allwal (India)	Jan. 28, 1846
Hernani	May 15, 1837	Sobraon (India)	Feb. 10, 1846
Irun (British Legion)	May 17, 1837	Monterey (Mexico)	Sept. 24, 1846
Valentia	July 15, 1837	Benno Vista (Mexico)	Feb. 22, 1847
Herera (Don Carlos)	Aug. 24, 1837	St. Ubes (Portugal)	May 9, 1847
Constantina (Algiers)	Oct. 13, 1837	Mexico (Scott)	Aug. 19, 1847
St. Eustace (Canada)	Dec. 14, 1837	Sonderbund	Nov. 13, 1847
Pennecerrada (Spain)	June 22, 1838	Valanzez (Hungarians)	Sept. 29, 1848
Altura (Spain)	June 25, 1838	Mooltan (India)	Nov. 7, 1848
Prescott (Canada)	Oct. 17, 1838	Chillianwallah (India)	Jan. 13, 1849
Ghiznee (India)	July 23, 1839	Gojerat (India)	Feb. 21, 1849
Fall of Morelia	May 31, 1840	Vigevano (Badetaki)	March 21, 1849
Capture of Sidon (See Syria)	Sept. 27, 1840	Novaro (Sardinians)	March 23, 1849
Fall of Beyrout	Oct. 10, 1840	Kronstadt (Hungarians)	June 21, 1849
Afghanistan (India)	Nov. 2, 1840	Acs (Austr. and Hung.)	July 2, 1849
Storming of Acre	Nov. 3, 1840	Waitzen (ditto)	July 14, 1849
Kotriah (Scinde)	Dec. 1, 1840	Schüsssburg (Bem)	July 31, 1849
Chuen-pe (See China)	Jan. 7, 1841	Tameswar (Haynu)	Aug. 9, 1849
Canton (Bogue forts taken)	Feb. 26, 1841	Listed (Danes and Holts.)	July 25, 1850
Amoy (city taken)	Aug. 27, 1841		
Chin-hae (taken)	Oct. 10, 1841		
Cabul (massacre)	Nov. 2, 1841		
Yu-yaou (taken)	Dec. 23, 1841		

[The battles which are thus (\*) marked will be found described in their alphabetical order through the volume, for more particular reference.]

**BAUTZEN, BATTLE OF.** Between the allied army under the sovereigns of Russia and Prussia, and the French commanded by Napoleon; the allies were signally defeated, and this battle, followed by that of Wurtzchen, compelled them to pass the Oder, and led to an armistice, which, however, did not produce peace. May 20, 1813.

**BAVARIA, HOUSE OF.** The dukedom founded in the eleventh century: this house has the same origin as that of Saxony, and is a branch of the Guelphian family; Henry Guelph was made duke of Bavaria by Conrad II., emperor of Germany, who reigned in 1024. Otho, count Wittelpatch, was made duke in 1179; and Maximilian I., elector in 1624. Bavaria was erected into a kingdom by Buonaparte in December, 1805; and obtained by the treaty of Presburg the incorporation of the whole of the Italian and German Tyrol, the bishopric of Anspach, and lordships in Germany. This kingdom joined the coalition against France in Oct. 1813.

## DUKES OF BAVARIA.

- 1156. Henry the Lion. Dispossessed by the emperor Frederic Barbarossa.
- 1179. Otho, earl of Wittelpatch, created duke by the same emperor.
- 1231. Louis of Wittelpatch.
- 1253. Otho II., the Illustrious; his son Louis was raised to the electoral dignity.
- 1253. Louis the Severe.
- 1293. Louis III.
- 1294. Louis IV. Elected emperor of Germany, in 1314.
- \* \* Stephen I.
- 1375. Stephen II.
- 1413. John.
- \* \* Albert.
- 1508. William.
- 1550. William II.
- \* \* Albert II.

## \* \* William III.

- 1597. Maximilian the Great; the first elector of Bavaria.
- 1651. Ferdinand.
- 1679. Maximilian Emanuel.
- 1726. Charles Albert; elected emperor of Germany, in 1742.
- 1745. Maximilian-Joseph I., as elector.
- 1777. Charles Theodore.
- 1799. Maximilian-Joseph II., as elector.

## KINGS OF BAVARIA.

- 1806. Maximilian-Joseph I., the preceding elector, created king.
- 1825. Louis-Charles, 13th October: abdicated.
- 1848. Maximilian-Joseph II.: succeeded his father, Louis-Charles, on his abdication, March 20. The present king.

The abdication of Charles-Louis was mainly caused by his unfortunate attachment to an intriguing woman, known throughout Europe under the assumed name of Lola Montes, who, in the end, was expelled the kingdom for her interference in religious and state affairs.

**BAYEUX TAPESTRY.** This important historical document was wrought by Matilda, the queen of William I., and represents the facts of the Conquest, from the signature of the will of the Confessor down to the crowning of William, 1066.—*Rapin*. This curious monument of antiquity, embroidered by Matilda, is 19 inches wide, 214 feet long, and is divided into compartments showing the train of events, commencing with the visit of Harold to the Norman court, and ending with his death at Hastings; it is now preserved in the town-house of Rouen.—*Agnes Strickland*.

**BAYONETS.** The short sword or dagger fixed at the end of a musket. This weapon was invented at Bayonne, in France (whence the name), about 1670. According to the abbé Lenglet, it was first used in battle by the French, in 1693, "with great success against an enemy unprepared for the encounter with so formidable a novelty."

**BAYONNE.** Charles IV. of Spain abdicated here in favour of "his friend and ally" the emperor Napoleon; and Ferdinand, prince of Asturias, and Don Carlos and Don Antonio renounced their rights to the Spanish throne, May 1, 1808. Napoleon issued a decree commanding the Spanish notables to meet him here, May 25, same year. Bayonne, the strongest citadel in France, was invested by the British in January, 1814, during which the French made a sally, and attacked the English with success, but were at length driven back. The loss of the British, in this affair, was considerable, and their commander wounded and taken prisoner.

**BAYREUTH.** The margravate of Bayreuth, with that of Anspach, was abdicated by the reigning prince in favour of the king of Prussia, 1791. The archives of the principality had been previously (in 1783) brought from Plassenburg to the city of Bayreuth, the capital of the domain.

**BAZAAR, or COVERED MARKET.** The word is of Arabic origin. The bazaar of Ispahan is magnificent, yet it is excelled by that of Tauris, which has several times held 30,000 men in order of battle. Places of this name have opened recently in these countries. In London, the Soho-square bazaar was opened by Mr. Trotter in 1815. The Queen's bazaar, Oxford-street, a very extensive one, was (with the Diorama) burnt down, and the loss estimated at 50,000*l.*, May 27, 1829: a new one has since been erected. The St. James's bazaar was built by Mr. Crockford in 1832. There are also the Pantheon, the Western Exchange, &c.

**BEACHEY HEAD, ENGAGEMENT OFF.** Memorable defeat of the British and Dutch combined fleet, near this promontory on the coast of Sussex, between Hastings and Senforth, by a superior French force; the British, whose ships were commanded by the earl of Torrington, suffered very severely in the unequal contest, June 30, 1690. The Dutch lost two admirals and 500 men; the English two ships and 400 men. Several of the Dutch ships were sunk to prevent them from falling into the hands of the enemy. The admirals on both sides were blamed; on ours, for not fighting; on the French side, for not pursuing the victory.

**BEADS.** The Druids appear to have used beads. They were early used by Dervises and other holy men in the East. They were in general use in Roman Catholic devotions, A.D. 1213. The bead-roll was a list of deceased persons for the repose of whose souls a certain number of prayers were recited, which the devout counted by a string of beads.—*Butler*.

**BEAGUE, BATTLE OF, IN ANJOU.** Between the English and French, the former commanded by the duke of Clarence, the latter by the dauphin of France, who was aided by a body of 7000 Scotch under the earl of Buchan. The English were defeated with the loss of 1500 men killed; and the duke himself was slain by a Scotch knight; the earls of Somerset, Dorset, and Huntingdon were taken prisoners, April 3, 1421.—*Hume*.

**BEAM AND SCALES.** The apparatus for weighing goods was so called, "as it weighs so much at the king's beam." A public beam was set up in London, and all commodities ordered to be weighed by the city officer, called the weigh-master, who was to do justice between buyer and seller, statute 3 Edw. II., 1309.—*Stowe*. Beams and scales, with weights and measures, were ordered to be examined by the justices at quarter sessions, 35 Geo. III., 1794. They have been frequently the subject of penal acts to assure justice in public dealings. See *Weights and Measures*.

**BEANS, BLACK AND WHITE.** Used by the ancients in gathering the votes of the people, and for the election of magistrates. A white bean signified absolution, and a black one condemnation. The precept of Pythagoras to abstain from beans, *abstine a fabis*, has been variously interpreted. "Beans do not favour mental tranquillity."—*Cicero*.

- BEANS, GARDEN.** The finer kinds of beans were brought to these countries at the period of the introduction of most other vegetables, in Henry VIII.'s reign. The principal sorts now cultivated in our gardens are, the Mazagan (from the northern coast of Africa), the small Lisbon, the Spanish, Tokay, Sandwich, and Windsor.—*Miller*. The exquisite odour emitted from beans in blossom is mentioned in rapturous language by Thomson, who says "Arabia cannot boast a sweeter gale."
- BEARDS.** Various have been the customs of most nations respecting them. The Tartars, out of a religious principle, waged a long and bloody war with the Persians, declaring them infidels, because they would not cut their beards after the rites of Tartary. The Greeks wore their beards till the time of Alexander, who ordered the Macedonians to be shaved, lest the beard should give a handle to their enemies, 330 B.C. Beards were worn by the Romans, 297 B.C. They have been worn for centuries by the Jews. In England, they were not fashionable after the Conquest, A.D. 1066, until the thirteenth century, and were discontinued at the Restoration. The Russians, even of rank, did not cut their beards until within these few years; and Peter the Great, notwithstanding his enjoining them to shave, was obliged to keep officers on foot to cut off the beard by force.
- BEARDS ON WOMEN.** A bearded woman was taken by the Prussians at the battle of Pultowa, and presented to the Czar, Peter I., 1724: her beard measured 1½ yard. A woman is said to have been seen at Paris with a bushy beard, and her whole body covered with hair.—*Dict. de Trévoux*. The great Margaret, governess of the Netherlands, had a very long stiff beard. In Bavaria, in the time of Wolfius, a virgin had a long black beard.
- BEAULIEU, ABBEY OF.** Founded by king John, in the New Forest, Hampshire, in 1204. It had the privilege of sanctuary, was dedicated to the Blessed Virgin, and was devoted to monks of the reformed Benedictine order. This abbey afforded an asylum to Margaret of Anjou, queen of Henry VI., after the defeat and death of the earl of Warwick at the battle of Barnet, April 14, 1471. Here, too, Perkin Warbeck sought and obtained refuge in the reign of Henry VII.
- BEAUVAIS, HEROINES OF.** On the town of Beauvais being besieged by Charles the Bold, duke of Burgundy, at the head of 80,000 men, the women under the conduct of Jeanne de la Hachette, or Laine, particularly distinguished themselves, and the duke was obliged to raise the siege, July 10, 1472. In memory of their noble exploits during the siege, the females of Beauvais walk first in the procession on the anniversary of their deliverance.—*Henault*.
- BECKET'S MURDER.** Thomas, archbishop of Canterbury, was murdered at the altar, Dec. 29, 1171. Four barons hearing Henry II. say, in a moment of exasperation, "What an unhappy prince am I, who have not about me one man of spirit enough to rid me of this insolent prelate," resolved upon Becket's assassination; and rushing with drawn swords into the cathedral of Canterbury, where he was at vespers, they announced their design, when he cried out, "I charge you, in the name of the Almighty, not to hurt any other person here, for none of them have been concerned in the late transactions." The confederates then strove to drag him from the church; but not being able to do so, on account of his resolute deportment, they killed him on the spot with repeated wounds, all which he endured without a groan. The bones of Becket were enshrined in gold and set with jewels, in 1220; and were taken up and burned in the reign of Henry VIII., 1539.—*Stowe*.
- BED.** The practice universal in the first ages, for mankind to sleep upon the skins of beasts.—*Whittaker*. This was the custom of the early Greeks and Romans, and of the Britons, before the Roman invasion. They were afterwards changed for loose rushes and heather. Straw followed, and was used in the royal chambers of England so late as the close of the 15th century. The Romans were the first who used feathers.
- BEER.** See *Ale*. A beverage of this sort is made mention of by Xenophon, in his famous retreat, 401 B.C. Beer was drunk generally in England in the thirteenth century. By a law of James I., when there was a kind of duty paid on "ale called bere," one quart of the best thereof was to be sold for a penny. Subjected to excise in 1660. There have been various statutes passed from time to time regulating the sale of beer. In England the number of retailers under the late acts of 1 Will. IV., and 4 Will. IV., 1834, amount to about 60,000. See *Brewers*; *Porter*.
- BEEES.** Mount Hybla, on account of its odoriferous flowers, thyme, and abundance of honey, has been poetically called the "empire of bees." Hymettus, in Attica, is also

famous for its bees and honey. The economy of bees was admired in the earliest ages; and Eumelus, of Corinth, wrote a poem on bees, 741 B.C. There are 292 species of the bee, or *apis* genus, and 111 in England. Strange to say, bees were not originally natives of New England: they were introduced into Boston by the English, in 1670, and have since spread over the whole continent; the first planters never saw any.—*Hardie's America*.

**BET-ROOT.** It is of recent cultivation in England. Margraff first produced sugar from the white beet-root, in 1747. M. Achard produced excellent sugar from it in 1799; the chemists of France, at the instance of Buonaparte, largely extracted sugar from the beet-root in 1800. A refinery of sugar from beet-root was lately erected at the Thames-bank, Chelsea.

**BEGGAR'S PETITION.** This beautiful little poem, designed by its benevolent author to implant mercy and charity in the hearts of our youth, was written by the Rev. Thomas Moss, curate of Brierley Hill, Staffordshire. The date is not mentioned. Like Dibdin's songs, that inspired our tars with valour and patriotism, and love of country and of home, this petition has, in its gentler object, achieved more than any other poem or verses in our language.

**BEGUINES.** Nuns, first established at Liege, and afterwards at Nivelles, in 1207. The "Grand Beguinage" of Bruges is the most extensive of modern times.—Some of these nuns once fell into the extravagant error that they could, in this life, arrive at the highest moral perfection, even to impeccability. The council of Vienne condemned this error, and abolished a branch of the order in 1311.

**BEHEADING**—or *Decollatio* of the Romans, introduced into England from Normandy (as a less ignominious mode of putting high criminals to death) by William the Conqueror, 1074, when Waltheof, earl of Huntingdon, Northampton, and Northumberland, was first so executed.—*Salmon's Chron.* Our English history is filled with instances of this mode of execution, particularly in the reigns of Henry VIII. and Mary, when even women of the noblest blood, greatest virtues, and most innocent lives, thus suffered death.\*

**BEHRING'S STRAIT.** Explored by a Danish navigator in the service of Russia, captain Vitus Behring, whose name it bears. Behring thus established that the continents of Asia and America are not united, but are distant from each other about thirty-nine miles, 1728. The current between the shores is very inconsiderable, the depth not being more than from twelve to thirty fathoms, and what there is comes from the west.

**BELFAST.** First mentioned about A.D. 1315. Its castle, supposed to have been built by John de Courcy, was then destroyed by the Scots, under Edward Bruce. Belfast was granted by James I. to Sir Arthur Chichester, then lord deputy, 1612. It was erected into a corporation, 1613. The long bridge, 2000 feet in length, and of 21 arches, was commenced in 1682. William III. resided here several days, June, 1690. Here was printed the first edition of the Bible published in Ireland, 1704. The castle was burnt April, 1708. The bank built 1787. The mechanics' institute established 1825. The merchants of Belfast are the only commercial men in Ireland who have uniformly used their own vessels as the carriers of their own trade.—*Hardy's Tour*.

**BELGIUM.** Late the southern portion of the kingdom of the Netherlands, and anciently the territory of the Belge, who were conquered by Julius Cæsar, 47 B.C. Under the dominion of France so late as A.D. 1369; formed into a kingdom in 1831.

Before an acquisition of the house of Austria . . . . .	1477	These again fall to Spain . . . . .	1648
Charles V. annexed the Netherlands to the crown of Spain . . . . .	1556	Seven again ceded to Germany . . . . .	1714
Seven provinces, under William, prince of Orange, revolt, owing to the tyranny of Phillip II.; freed . . . . .	1579	And three to France . . . . .	1748
The ten remaining provinces are given to the archduke . . . . .	1598	Austrians expelled; but their rule afterwards restored . . . . .	1789
		The French entered Belgium . . . . .	Nov. 1, 1792
		United to France . . . . .	Sept. 30, 1795
		Placed under the sovereignty of the house of Orange . . . . .	1814

\* Among other instances (besides queens of England), may be mentioned the lady Jane Grey, beheaded Feb. 12, 1554; and the venerable countess of Salisbury,—the latter remarkable for her resistance of the executioner. When he directed her to lay her head on the block, she refused to do it; telling him that she knew of no guilt, and would not submit to die like a criminal. He pursued her round and round the scaffold, aiming at her hoary head, and at length took it off, after mangling the neck and shoulders of the illustrious victim in a horrifying manner. She was daughter of George, duke of Clarence, and last of the royal line of Plantagenet. May 27, 1541.—*Hume*.

BELGIUM, *continued.*

The great revolution commences at Brussels . . . . .	Aug. 25, 1830	The king of the Netherlands recommences the war . . . . .	Aug. 3, 1831
The Provisional Government declares Belgium independent . . . . .	Oct. 4, 1830	[France sends 50,000 troops to assist Belgium, and an armistice ensues.]	
The Belgian troops take Antwerp; the Dutch are driven to the citadel, from whence they cannonade the town, Oct. 27, 1830		A conference of the ministers of the five great powers is held in London, which terminates in the acceptance of the 24 articles of pacification . . . . .	Nov. 15, 1831
Belgian independence acknowledged by the Allied Powers, announced by Van der Weyer . . . . .	Dec. 26, 1830	Leopold marries Louise, eldest daughter of Louis-Philippe, king of the French, . . . . .	Aug. 9, 1832
Duke de Nemours elected king; but his father, the king of France, refuses his consent . . . . .	Feb. 3, 1831	The French army commences its return to France . . . . .	Dec. 27, 1832
M. Surllet de Chokier is elected regent of Belgium . . . . .	Feb. 24, 1831	Riot at Brussels (see <i>Brussels</i> ); much mischief ensues . . . . .	April 6, 1834
Leopold, prince of Cobourg, is elected king . . . . .	July 12, 1831	Treaty between Holland and Belgium signed in London . . . . .	April 19, 1839
He enters Brussels . . . . .	July 19, 1831	Death of the queen . . . . .	Oct. 10, 1850

This treaty last-mentioned arose out of the conference held in London on the Belgian question; by the decision of which, the treaty of Nov. 15, 1831, was maintained, and the pecuniary compensation of sixty millions of francs, offered by Belgium for the territories adjudged to Holland, was declared inadmissible.

**BELGRADE, BATTLE OF**, between the German and Turkish armies, in which the latter was defeated with the loss of 40,000 men, fought 1456. Belgrade was taken by Solyman, 1522, and retaken by the Imperialists in 1688, from whom it again reverted to the Turks in 1690. Taken by prince Eugene in 1717 (*see next article*), and kept till 1739, when it was ceded to the Turks, after its fine fortifications had been demolished. It was again taken in 1789, and restored at the peace of Reichenbach, in 1790. The Servian insurgents took possession of it in 1806.

**BELGRADE, SIEGE OF**. The memorable siege, so often quoted, was undertaken in May, 1717, under prince Eugene. On Aug. 5 of that year, the Turkish army, 200,000 strong, approached to relieve it, and a sanguinary battle was fought, in which the Turks lost 20,000 men; after this battle Belgrade surrendered. Belgrade has been frequently besieged. *See Sieges.*

**BELL, BOOK, AND CANDLE**; an ecclesiastical ceremony of the Romish Church, used in excommunication, *which see*, and also *Interdict*. The bell is rung, the book closed, and candle extinguished; the effect being to exclude the excommunicated from the society of the faithful, depriving them of the benefits of divine service and the sacraments.—*Pardon*. Swearing by bell, book, and candle, is said to have originated in the manner of the pope's blessing the world yearly from the balcony of St. Peter's at Rome.

**BELL-ROCK LIGHT-HOUSE**; justly esteemed as one of the finest structures of the kind in Great Britain. It is nearly in front of the Frith of Tay, and is 115 feet high; built upon a rock that measures 427 feet in length and 200 in breadth, and is about 12 feet under water. Upon this rock, tradition says, the abbots of the ancient monastery of Aberbrothock succeeded in fixing a bell in such a manner that it was rung by the impulse of the sea, so as to warn mariners of their impending danger. Tradition also tells us, that this apparatus was carried away by a Dutchman, who, to complete the story, was afterwards lost upon the rock, with his ship and crew. The present lighthouse was commenced in 1806; it is provided with two bells, for hazy weather, and hence its name.

**BELLAIR, BATTLE OF**, in America. The town was attacked by the British forces under command of sir Peter Parker; but, after an obstinate engagement, in which the result was a long time doubtful, they were repulsed with considerable loss, and their gallant commander was killed, Aug. 30, 1814.

**BELLEISLE**; erected into a duchy in favour of marshal Belleisle, in 1742, in reward of his brilliant military and diplomatic services, by Louis XV. Belleisle was taken by the British forces under commodore Keppel and general Hodgson, after a desperate resistance, June 7, 1761; but it was restored to France in 1763.

**BELLES-LETTRES, OR POLITE LEARNING**. We owe the revival of the belles-lettres in Europe, after the darkness of previous ages, to Brunetto, Latini, and other learned men in different countries, about A.D. 1272.—*Gen. Hist.* Learning greatly promoted by the Medici family in Italy, about 1550.—*Fontana*. Literature began to flourish in

France, Germany, and England, about this time. The belles-lettres commenced with us in the reign of Elizabeth, and flourished in that of Anne.

**BELLMEN**, first appointed in London, to proclaim the hour of the night before public clocks became general. They were numerous about A.D. 1556. The bellman was to ring his bell at night, and cry, "Take care of your fire and candle, be charitable to the poor, and pray for the dead."—*Noorthouck's History of London*.

**BELLOWS**. Anacharsis, the Scythian, is said to have been the inventor of them, about 569 B.C. To him is also ascribed the invention of tinder, the potter's wheel, anchors for ships, &c. Bellows were not used in the furnaces of the Romans. The production of the great leviathan bellows of our foundries (suggested by the diminutive domestic bellows) must have been early, but we cannot trace the time.

**BELLS**. Used among the Jews, Greeks, Roman Catholics, and heathens. The responses of the Dodonæan oracle were in part conveyed by bells.—*Strabo*. The monument of Porsenna was decorated by pinnacles, each surmounted by bells.—*Pliny*. Introduced by Paulinus, bishop of Nola, in Campagna, about A.D. 400. First known in France in 550. The army of Clothair II., king of France, was frightened from the siege of Sens by the ringing of the bells of St. Stephen's church. The second Excerpton of our king Egbert commands every priest, at the proper hours, to sound the bells of his church. Bells were used in churches by order of pope John IX., as a defence, by ringing them, against thunder and lightning, about 900. First cast in England by Turkeytel, chancellor of England, under Edmund I. His successor improved the invention, and caused the first tuneable set to be put up at Croyland abbey, 960.—*Stowe*.

Great Tom of Lincoln, weighs . . . lbs.	9,894	St. Peter's, at Rome . . . lbs.	18,007
Great Bell of St. Paul's, London* . . .	11,474	Great Bell at Erfurth . . .	28,224
Great Tom of Oxford . . .	17,000	St. Ivan's Bell, Moscow . . .	127,896
Bell of the Palazzo, Florence . . .	17,000	Bell of the Kremlin . . .	443,772

The last is the great unsuspended bell, the wonder of travellers. Its metal alone is valued, at a very low calculation, at 66,565*l.* sterling. In its fusion great quantities of gold and silver were thrown in as votive offerings by the people.

**BELLS, BAPTISM OF**. They were early anointed and baptised in churches.—*Du Fresnoy*. The bells of the priory of Little Dunmow, in Essex, were baptised by the names of St. Michael, St. John, Virgin Mary, Holy Trinity, &c., in 1501.—*Weever*. The great bell of Notre Dame, in Paris, was baptised by the name of Duke of Angoulême, in 1816. On the Continent, in Catholic states, they baptise bells as we do ships, but with religious solemnity.—*Ashc*.

**BELLS, RINGING OF**, in changes or regular peals, is almost peculiar to England; and the English boast of having brought the practice to an art. There were formerly societies of ringers in London.—*Holden*. A sixth bell was added to the peal of five, in the church of St. Michael, 1430.—*Stowe's Survey*. Nell Gwynne left the ringers of the church bells of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, where there is a peal of twelve bells, a sum of money for a weekly entertainment, 1687.

**BENARES**, a holy city of the Hindoos, abounding in temples. It was ceded by the nabob of Oude, Asoph ud Dowlah, to the English, in 1775. An insurrection took place here, which had nearly proved fatal to the British interests in Hindostan, 1781. The rajah, Cheyt Sing, was deposed in consequence of it, in 1783. Mr. Cherry, capt. Conway, and others, were basely assassinated at Benares by visier Aly, Jan. 14, 1799. See *India*.

**BENCOOLEN**. The English East India Company made a settlement here, which preserved to them the pepper trade after the Dutch had dispossessed them of Bantam, 1682.—*Anderson*. York Fort was erected by the East India Company, 1690. In 1693, a dreadful mortality raged here, occasioned by the town being built on a pestilent morass: among those who perished were the governor and council. Marlborough Fort built, 1714. The French, under count D'Estaing, destroyed the English settlement, 1760. Bencoolen was reduced to a residency under the government of Bengal, in 1801. See *India*.

**BENDER**. Memorable as the asylum of Charles XII. of Sweden, after his defeat at Pultowa by the czar Peter the Great, July 8, 1709. The celebrated peace of Bender

\* The clapper of St. Paul's bell weighs 180 lbs.; the diameter of the bell is 10 feet, and its thickness 10 inches. The hour of the day strikes upon this bell, the quarters upon two smaller ones beneath. See *Clocks*.

was concluded in 1711. Bender was taken by storm, by the Russians, in 1770; and was again taken in 1789. Restored at the peace of Jassy; but retained at the peace of 1812.

**BENEDICTINES.** An order of monks founded by Benedict, who was the first that introduced the monastic life into the western part of Europe, in the beginning of the sixth century. No religious order has been so remarkable for extent, wealth, and men of note, as the Benedictine. It spread over a large portion of Europe, but was superseded in the vast influence it possessed by other religious communities, about A.D. 1100. The Benedictines appeared early in England; and William I. built them an abbey on the plain where the battle of Hastings was fought, 1066. See *Battel Abbey*. William de Warrenne, earl of Warren, built them a convent at Lewes, in Sussex, in 1077. At Hammersmith is a nunnery, whose inmates are denominated Benedictine dames.—*Leigh*. Of this order, it is reckoned, that there have been 40 popes, 200 cardinals, 50 patriarchs, 116 archbishops, 4600 bishops, 4 emperors, 12 empresses, 46 kings, 41 queens, and 3600 saints. Their founder was canonised.—*Baronius*.

**BENEFICES.** Clerical benefices originated in the twelfth century; till then the priests were supported by alms and oblations at mass. All that should become vacant in the space of six months were given by pope Clement VII. to his nephew, in 1534.—*Notitia Monastica*. The number of benefices in England, according to the latest parliamentary returns, is 10,533, and the number of glebe-houses 5,527; these are exclusive of bishoprics, deaneries, canonries, prebendaries, priest-vicars, lay-vicars, secondaries, and similar church preferments. The number of parishes is 11,077, and of churches and chapels about 12,000. The number of parishes in Ireland is 1456, to which there are not more than about 900 glebe-houses attached, the rest having no glebe-houses. See *Church of England*.

**BENEFIT OF CLERGY.** A privilege first enjoyed only by clergymen, but afterwards extended to lettered laymen, relating to divers crimes, and particularly manslaughter. The ordinary gave the prisoner at the bar a Latin book, in a black Gothic character, from which to read a verse or two; and if the ordinary said, "*Legit ut clericus*," the offender was only burnt in the hand, otherwise he suffered death, 3 Edw. I., 1274. This privilege was abolished with respect to murderers and other great criminals, as also the claim of sanctuary, by Henry VIII., 1513.—*Stowe*. Benefit of clergy was wholly repealed by statute 7 and 8 Geo. IV., June, 1827. See *Clergy, Benefit of*.

**BENEFIT SOCIETIES.** These institutions originated among the humble and industrious classes in England. An act was passed for the regulation of them in 1795, since when various statutes for their protection and encouragement have served to raise them into great usefulness and importance. Building societies and Friendly societies have also been promoted by the protection afforded to them by the legislature. The Benefit and other societies having accumulated large amounts of money, a plan was adopted to identify their funds with the public debt of the country. See *Savings Banks*.

**BENEVENTO.** Near here was erected the triumphal arch of Trajan, A.D. 114. Benevento was formed into a duchy by the Lombards, A.D. 571. The castle built, 1323; the town nearly destroyed by an earthquake, 1688, when the archbishop, afterwards pope Benedict XIII., was dug out of the ruins alive, and contributed to its subsequent rebuilding—again, 1703. Seized by the king of Naples, but restored to the pope on the suppression of the Jesuits, 1773. Talleyrand de Perigord, Buonaparte's arch-chancellor, had the title of prince of Benevento conferred upon him by that usurper.

**BENGAL.** Of the existence of Bengal as a separate kingdom, there is no record. It was ruled by governors delegated by the sovereigns of Delhi in 1340, when it became independent, until 1560. It afterwards fell to the Mogul empire. Bengal is now the chief presidency of our possessions in India, and seat of our government there. See *India*.

The English were first permitted to trade to Bengal . . . . .	A.D. 1534	The Settlements first placed in a state of defence . . . . .	A.D. 1694
First regular despatch received by the Company at home . . . . .	1642	Calcutta bought, and fortified . . . . .	1700
Oppression of the natives—the Company's factories withdrawn . . . . .	1656	Its garrison consisted of only 129 soldiers, of whom but 66 were Europeans . . . . .	1706
Factories of the French and Danes . . . . .	1664	Calcutta taken by Surajah Dowla; and the dreadful affair of the Black-hole (see <i>Black-Hole</i> ) . . . . .	1756
Bengal made a distinct agency . . . . .	1680	Retaken by Colonel Clive . . . . .	1757
First factory at Calcutta . . . . .	1690		

BENGAL, *continued.*

New fort at Calcutta commenced . . . . . A.D. 1758	Supreme court established . . . . . June 16, 1773
Imperial grant vesting the revenues of Bengal in the Company, by which the virtual sovereignty of the country was obtained . . . . . Aug. 12, 1765	Mr. Pitt's celebrated India-bill, Courts of judicature erected for civil causes . . . . . Feb. 11, 1793
India-Bill; Bengal made the chief presidency . . . . . June 16, 1773	Bishops of Calcutta . . . . . July 21, 1813
	See <i>India.</i>

The appointments of governors-general, chief judges, and bishops, of the first for India, of the second and third for Bengal, Madras, and Bombay, will be found severally, under the article *India*.

**BERBICE.** In Guiana, surrendered to the British by the Dutch, April 23, 1796, and again Sept. 22, 1803. It was finally ceded to England in 1814 (since when it has much improved), and was placed in the same relation as to trade with the British West India Islands in 1816, and is now a British colony. See *Colonies*.

**BERESINA, BATTLE OF.** Total defeat of the French main army by the Russians on the banks of the Beresina, followed by their disastrous passage of it when escaping out of Russia. The French lost upwards of 20,000 men in this battle, and in their retreat (which was attended by the greatest calamity and suffering) the career of their glory was closed, Nov. 28, 1812.

**BERGEN, BATTLE OF,** between the French and allies, the latter defeated, April 14, 1759. The allies again defeated by the French with great loss, Sept. 19, 1799. In another battle, fought Oct. 2, same year, the allies lost 4000 men; and on the 6th, they were again defeated before Alkmaer, losing 5000 men. On the 20th, the duke of York entered into a convention by which he exchanged his army for 6000 French and Dutch prisoners in England.

**BERGEN-OP-ZOOM,** whose works were deemed impregnable, taken by the French, Sept. 16, 1747, and again in 1794. Here a gallant attempt was made by the British, under Graham, to carry the fortress by storm, but it was defeated; after forcing an entrance their retreat was cut off, and a dreadful slaughter ensued; nearly all were cut to pieces or made prisoners, March 8, 1814.

**BERKELEY CASTLE,** begun by Henry I. in 1108, and finished in the next reign. Here Edward II. was traitorously and cruelly murdered by the contrivance of his queen Isabella (a princess of France), and her favourite and paramour, Mortimer, earl of March. This wicked woman first deserted, next invaded, then dethroned, and lastly caused her unhappy king and husband to be inhumanly deprived of life by the most frightful means, in Berkeley castle, Sept. 21, 1327. Mortimer was hanged on a gibbet at the Elms, near London, Nov. 29, 1330; and Edward III. confined his guilty mother in her own house at Castle Rising, near Lynn, in Norfolk, till her death.

**BERLIN.** Founded by the margrave Albert, surnamed the Bear, in 1163. Its five districts were united under one magistracy, in 1714; and it was subsequently made the capital of Prussia. This city was taken by an army of Russians, Austrians, and Saxons, in 1760, but they were obliged to retire in a few days. On Oct. 27, 1806, thirteen days after the battle of Jena, the French entered Berlin; and from its palace Napoleon issued his famous Berlin decree. See *next article*. Berlin was declared in a state of siege, Nov. 1848. The continuation of this state of siege declared to be illegal by the lower chamber without its concurrence, April 25, 1849, and much commotion ensued.

**BERLIN DECREE,** a memorable interdict against the commerce of England. It declared the British islands to be in a state of blockade, and all Englishmen found in countries occupied by French troops were to be treated as prisoners of war; the whole world, in fact, was to cease from any communication with Great Britain; issued by Buonaparte from the court of the Prussian king, shortly after the battle of Jena (which, for the time, decided the fate of Prussia), Nov. 21, 1806. See *Jena*.

**BERLIN, CONVENTION OF,** entered into with Prussia by Buonaparte, Nov. 5, 1808. By this treaty, the French emperor remitted to Prussia the sum due on the war-debt, and withdrew his troops from many of the fortresses in order to reinforce his armies in Spain.

**BERMUDAS, OR SOMMERS' ISLES,** discovered by Joao Bermudas, a Spaniard, in 1527; but they were not inhabited until 1609, when sir George Sommers was cast away upon them. They were settled by a statute of 9 James I., 1612. Among the exiles from



England during the civil war, was Waller, the poet, who wrote, while resident here, a poetical description of the islands. Awful and memorable hurricane here, Oct. 31, 1780. Another, by which a third of the houses was destroyed, and all the shipping driven ashore, July 20, 1813.

**BERNARD, MOUNT** St. Velan, its highest peak, is 11,006 feet high, covered with perpetual snow. Hannibal, it is said, conducted the Carthaginian army by this pass into Italy; and it was by the same route that Buonaparte led his troops to the plains of Lombardy, before the battle of Marengo, fought June 14, 1800. The order of Bernardine monks was founded by Robert, abbot of Moleme, in the 12th century. On the summit of Great St. Bernard is a large community of monks who entertain in their convent all travellers gratis for three days.—*Brooke*.

**BERWICK.** This town was the theatre of many bloody contests between the English and Scots; and while England and Scotland remained two kingdoms, was always claimed by the Scots as belonging to them, because it stood on their side of the river. Berwick was burned in 1173, and again in 1216. It was taken from the Scots, and annexed to England, in 1333; and after having been taken and retaken many times, was finally ceded to England in 1502. The town surrendered to Cromwell in 1648, and afterwards to general Monk. Since the union of the Crowns (James I. 1603), the fortifications, which were formerly very strong, have been much neglected.

**BESSY BELL AND MARY GRAY**, the subjects of the popular song, so dear to Scotland. They were the beautiful daughters of the lairds of Kinvaid and Lednock; and being neighbours, an affectionate intimacy subsisted between them. A plague broke out, and, to avoid it, they retired to a romantic spot, called Burn Braes, where they lived some time, but afterwards caught the infection from a young gentleman, an admirer of both, who came to visit them in their solitude; and here they died, and were buried at some distance from their bower, near a beautiful bank of the river Almond, in 1645.—*Greig*.

**BETHLEHEM**, the birth-place of CHRIST. The Bethlehemite monks, who had an order in England in 1257, are named from this once distinguished city. It now contains a church, erected by the famous St. Helena, in the form of a cross; also a chapel, called the Chapel of the Nativity, where they pretend to show the manger in which Christ was laid; another, called the Chapel of Joseph; and a third, of the Holy Innocents. Bethlehem is much visited by pilgrims.—*Ash*.

**BETHLEHEM HOSPITAL**, so called from having been originally the hospital of St. Mary of Bethlehem. A royal foundation for the reception of lunatics, incorporated by Henry VIII. in 1546. The old Bethlehem Hospital, which was erected in 1675, on the east side of Moorfields, was pulled down in 1814. It was built in imitation of the Tuileries at Paris; and this copy of his palace gave so much offence to Louis XIV., that he ordered a plan of St. James's palace to be taken for offices of a very inferior nature. Present hospital, in St. George's Fields, begun, April, 1812.

**BEYROUT.** This city, which was colonised from Sidon, was destroyed by an earthquake, A.D. 566. It was rebuilt, and was alternately possessed by the Christians and Saracens; and after a frequent change of masters, fell into the power of Amurath IV., since when it remained with the Ottoman empire up to the revolt of Ibrahim Pacha, in 1832. Total defeat of the Egyptian army by the allied British, Turkish, and Austrian forces, and evacuation of Beyrout, the Egyptians losing 7000 in killed, wounded, and prisoners, and twenty pieces of cannon, Oct. 10, 1840.

**BHURTPORE, INDIA**, besieged by the British, Jan. 3, 1805, and attacked five times, up to March 21, without success. The fortress was taken by general Lake, after a desperate engagement with Holkar, April 2, 1805. The defeat of Holkar led to a treaty, by which the rajah of Bhurtpore agreed to pay twenty lacs of rupees, and ceded the territories that had been granted to him by a former treaty, delivering up his son as hostage, April 10, 1805. Bhurtpore was taken by storm, by lord Combermere, Jan. 18, 1826. See *India*.

**BIARCHY.** When Aristodemus, king of Sparta, died, he left two sons twins, Eurysthenes and Procles; and the people not knowing to whom precedence should be given, placed them both upon the throne, and thus established the first biarchy, 1102 B.C. The descendants of each reigned alternately for 800 years.—*Herodotus*.

**BIBLE.** The first translation from the Hebrew into the Greek was made by seventy-two interpreters, by order of Ptolemy Philadelphus; it is thence called the Septuagint

version, and was completed in seventy-two days, at Alexandria, 277 B.C.—*Josephus*. It was commenced 284 B.C.—*Lenglet*. In 283.—*Blair*. The Jewish sanhedrim consisted of seventy or seventy-two members; and hence, probably, the seventy or seventy-two translators of *Josephus*.—*Hewlett*. The seventy-two were shut up in thirty-six cells, and each pair translated the whole; and on subsequent comparison, it was found that the thirty-six copies did not vary by a word or a letter.—*Justin Martyr*.

**BIBLE, ANCIENT COPIES OF THE.** The oldest version of the Old and New Testament belonging to the Christians, is that in the Vatican, which was written in the fourth or fifth century, and published in 1587. The next in age is the Alexandrian MS., in the British Museum, presented by the Greek patriarch to Charles I., and said to have been copied nearly about the same time. The most ancient copy of the Jewish Scriptures existed at Toledo, about A.D. 1000; and the copy of Ben Asher, of Jerusalem, was made about 1100.

**BIBLE BISHOPS'.** Bishop Alley prepared the Pentateuch; bishops Davis and Sandys, the Historical Books; bishop Bentham, the Psalms, &c.; bishop Horne, the major Prophets; bishop Grindal, the minor Prophets; bishops Parkhurst and Barlow, the Apocrypha; bishop Cox, the Gospels and Acts; and archbishop Parker, the remainder. Printed A.D. 1558.

**BIBLE, DIVISION OF THE.** The Bible was divided into twenty-two books by the Jews, the number of letters in the alphabet. The Christians divided the Bible into thirty-nine books. The Hebrew division into chapters was made by the rabbi Nathan, about 1445. Our Bible was divided into chapters, and a part into verses, by archbishop Langton, who died in 1228; and this division was perfected by Robert Stephens, about 1534.

**BIBLE, EDITIONS OF THE.** The vulgate edition, in Latin, was made by St. Jerome, A.D. 405; and is that acknowledged by the Catholic church to be authentic: it was first printed in 1462.—*Blair*. The first perfect edition in English was finished as appears from the colophon, by Tindal and Coverdale, Oct. 4, 1535. A revision of this edition was made, 1538-9. This last was ordered to be read in churches, 1549. In 1604, at the conference at Hampton-court (see *Conference*), a new translation was resolved upon, which was executed 1607-11, and is that now generally used in Great Britain. The Bible was first printed in Ireland, at Belfast, in 1704. Permitted by the pope to be translated into the language of the Catholic states, 1759. The Bible was printed in

Spanish . . . . .	1478	Russian . . . . .	1561	Manks . . . . .	1771
German . . . . .	1522	Hungarian . . . . .	1569	Italian . . . . .	1776
English . . . . .	1534	Polish . . . . .	1596	Bengalee . . . . .	1801
French . . . . .	1535	Modern Greek . . . . .	1638	Tartar . . . . .	1813
Swedish . . . . .	1541	Turkish . . . . .	1666	Persian . . . . .	1815
Danish . . . . .	1550	Irish . . . . .	1685	African . . . . .	1816
Dutch . . . . .	1560	Portuguese . . . . .	1748	Chinese . . . . .	1820

Editions of the Old and New Testament, separately, appeared in several instances at earlier dates, particularly in European languages. The Polyglot Bible, edited by Walton, bishop of Chester, in the Hebrew, Syriac, Chaldee, Samaritan, Arabic, Ethiopic, Persian, Greek, and Latin languages, 1657.—*Wood's Fasti Oxon.*

**BIBLE SOCIETIES.** Among the principal and oldest societies which have made the dissemination of the Scriptures a collateral or an exclusive object, are the following—The Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge was formed 1698; Society for Propagating the Gospel in Foreign Parts, 1701; Society, in Scotland, for Promoting Christian Knowledge, 1709; Society for Promoting Religious Knowledge among the Poor, 1750; Naval and Military Bible Society, 1780; Sunday School Society, 1785; French Bible Society, 1792; British and Foreign Bible Society, 1801; Hibernian Bible Society, 1806; City of London Auxiliary Bible Society, 1812. A bull from the pope against Bible Societies appeared in 1817.

**BIDASSOA, PASSAGE OF THE.** The allied army, under lord Wellington, effected the passage of this river, Oct. 17, 1813; and the illustrious British chieftain, having thus completed his glorious career in Spain and Portugal, now pursued his conquered and flying enemy into France, where were fought the crowning battles of the campaign. See the *Battles severally*.

**BIDDENDEN MAIDS.** A distribution of bread and cheese to the poor takes place at Biddenden, Kent, on Easter Sundays, the expense being defrayed from the rental of twenty acres of land, the reputed bequest of the Biddenden maids, two sisters named

Chulchurst, who, tradition states, were born joined together by the hips and shoulders, in A.D. 1100; and having lived in that state to the age of thirty-four, died within six hours of each other. Cakes bearing a corresponding impression of the figures of two females, are given on Easter-day to all who ask for them. Halsted deems this tale fabulous, and states that the print on the cakes is of modern origin, and that the land was given by two maiden ladies, named Preston. See *Siamese Twins*.

**BIGAMY.** The Romans branded the guilty parties with an infamous mark; with us, the punishment of this offence, formerly, was death. The first act respecting it was passed 5 Edw. I., 1276.—*Viner's Statutes*. Declared to be felony, without benefit of clergy, 1 James I., 1602. Subjected to the same punishments as grand or petit larceny, 35 Geo. III., 1794.—*Statutes at large*. The bigamist is now punished, according to the degree or circumstances of the offence, by imprisonment or transportation.

**BILBOA, BATTLE OF.** This place, which had been invested by the Carlists under Villareal, and was in considerable danger, was delivered, by the defeat of the besiegers by Espartero, assisted by British naval co-operation. Espartero entered Bilbao in triumph next day—Christmas-day, Dec. 25, 1836.

**BILL OF EXCEPTION.** The right of tendering to a judge upon a trial between parties a bill of exceptions to his charge, his definition of the law, or to remedy other errors of the court, was provided by the 2nd statute of Westminster, 13 Edw. I., 1284. Such bills are tendered to this day.

**BILL OF RIGHTS.** One of the great foundations of the British constitution, was obtained from Charles I. by parliament, 1628. This bill recognised all the legal privileges of the subject; and notwithstanding the employment of all manner of arts and expedients to avoid it, Charles was constrained to pass it into a law. The Bill of Rights, declaratory of the rights of British subjects, passed 1 Will. and Mary, Feb. 1689. This is the only *written* law respecting the liberties of the people, except *Magna Charta*.—*Viner's Statutes*.

**BILLS OF EXCHANGE.** Invented by the Jews, as a means of removing their property from nations where they were persecuted, A.D. 1160.—*Anderson*. Bills were used in England, 1307.—The only legal mode of sending money from England, 4 Richard II., 1381. Regulated, 1698—first stamped, 1782—duty advanced, 1797—again, June 1801; and since. It was made capital to counterfeit bills of exchange in 1734. In 1825, the year of disastrous speculations in bubbles, it was computed that there were 400 millions of pounds sterling represented by bills of exchange and promissory notes. The present amount is not supposed to exceed 50 millions. The many statutes regarding bills of exchange were consolidated by act 9 Geo. IV., 1828. A new act regulating bills of exchange passed 3 Vict., July, 1839.

**BILLS OF MORTALITY FOR LONDON.** These bills were first compiled about A.D. 1536, but in a more formal and recognised manner in 1593, after the great plague of that year; and however imperfect they still are, they yet afford valuable materials for computation on the duration of life; no complete series of them has been preserved. The following are returns, showing the numbers at decennial distances, within the last seventy years:—

In the year 1780, Christenings . . . . .	16,634	In the year 1780, Burials . . . . .	20,507
1790, Christenings . . . . .	18,980	1790, Burials . . . . .	18,088
1800, Christenings . . . . .	19,176	1800, Burials . . . . .	23,008
1810, Christenings . . . . .	19,930	1810, Burials . . . . .	19,892
1820, Christenings . . . . .	26,158	1820, Burials . . . . .	19,348
1830, Christenings . . . . .	27,028	1830, Burials . . . . .	23,524
1840, Christenings . . . . .	30,387	1840, Burials . . . . .	26,774
1850, Christenings . . . . .	39,973	1850, Burials . . . . .	36,947

The number of births in London and its suburbs (within the bills of mortality) were registered up to Jan. 1850, as 72,662; and the number of deaths for the same year, at 61,423.—*Official Returns*.

**BILLIARDS.** Invented by the French, by whom, and by the Germans, Dutch, and Italians, they were brought into general vogue throughout Europe.—*Nouv. Dict.* The French ascribe their invention to Henrique Devigne, an artist, in the reign of Charles IX., about 1571. Slate billiard-tables were introduced in England in 1827.

**BILLINGSGATE.** the celebrated market-place for fish, in London, is said to have derived its name from Belinus Magnus, a British prince, the father of king Lud.—*Mortimer*. It was the old port of London, and the customs were paid here under Ethelred II.,

979.—*Stowe*. Billingsgate was made a free market, 1669.—*Chamberlain*. Fish by land-carriage, as well as sea-borne, now daily arrives here.

**BINARY ARITHMETIC**, that which counts by twos, for expeditiously ascertaining the property of numbers, and constructing tables, was invented by Leibnitz, baron of Leipsic, the celebrated statesman, philosopher, and poet, A.D. 1694.—*Moreri*. Leibnitz was a deep mathematician, and some of his calculations are wonderful performances.—*Watkins*.

**BINOMIAL ROOT**, in algebra, composed of only two parts connected with the signs *plus* or *minus*; the term was first used by Recorda, about A.D. 1550, when he published his Algebra. The *binomial theorem*, the celebrated theorem of Newton, was first mentioned in 1688.—*Hutton*.

**BIRCH TREE**, the Black (*Betula nigra*), brought from North America, 1736. The birch tree known as the *Betula pumila*, introduced into Kew-gardens, England, by Mr. James Gordon, from North America, 1762. The tree known as the *Birch*, is now largely cultivated in all the countries of Europe.—*Hardy's Annals*.

**BIRDS**. Divided by Linnæus into six orders; by Blumenbach into eight; and by Cuvier into six. Man is specially enjoined not to harm the nest of the bird: "If a bird's nest chance to be before thee in the way in any tree, or on the ground, whether they be young ones or eggs, and the dam sitting upon the young or upon the eggs, thou shalt not take the dam with the young."—*Deuteronomy*, xii. 6.

**BIRMINGHAM**. This town existed in the reign of Alfred, A.D. 872; but its importance as a manufacturing town commenced in the reign of William III. Birmingham was besieged and taken by prince Rupert in 1643. The great works of Soho were established by the illustrious engineer, Matthew Boulton, in 1764. The Birmingham canal was originated by act of parliament, 1768. Memorable riots commenced here, July 14, 1791, on some persons commemorating the French revolution. The theatre was destroyed by fire, August 17, 1792. More commotions, Nov. 1800. The theatre again burnt in 1817; and again, Jan. 7, 1820. Birmingham Political Union formed 1831; dissolved itself May 10, 1834. Town-hall built 1833. Birmingham and Liverpool railway opened as the Grand Junction, July 4, 1837. London and Birmingham railway opened its entire length, Sept. 17, 1838. Great political riot, firing of houses, and other outrages committed by the chartists, July 15, 1839. Birmingham police act passed, 3 Vict., Aug. 26, 1839. Birmingham Corn Exchange opened with a grand banquet, Oct. 27, 1847.

**BIRTHS**. Parish registers of them, and of marriages and burials, were instituted by Cromwell, earl of Essex, 28 Henry VIII., 1536. The births of children were taxed in England, viz.: birth of a duke, 30*l.*—of a common person, 2*s.*—7 Will. III. 1695. Taxed again, 1783. The instances of four children at a birth are numerous; but the most extraordinary delivery recorded in modern times is that of a woman of Königsberg, who had five children at a birth, Sept. 3, 1783.—*Phillips*. The wife of a man named Nelson, a journeyman tailor, of Oxford-market, London, had five children at a birth, in October, 1800.—*Annals of London*.

**BISHOPS**. The name was given by the Athenians to those who had the inspection of the city. The Jews and Romans had also a like officer; but now it means only that person who has the government of church affairs in a certain district. In England, the dignity is coeval with Christianity. St. Peter, the first bishop of Rome, was martyred A.D. 65. The bishops of Rome assumed the title of pope in 138. The rank was anciently assumed by all bishops; but it was afterwards ordained that the title of pope should belong only to the occupant of St. Peter's chair.—*Warner*.

**BISHOPS OF ENGLAND**. See them severally. The first was appointed in A.D. 180. See *York, London*. Made barons, 1072. The *Congé d'Elire* of the king to choose a bishop originated in an arrangement of king John with the clergy. Bishops were elected by the king's *Congé d'Elire*, 26 Henry VIII., 1535. Seven were deprived for being married, 1554. Several suffered martyrdom under queen Mary, 1555-6. See *Cronmer*. Bishops excluded from voting in the house of peers on temporal concerns, 16 Charles I., 1640. Several committed for protesting against the legality of all acts of parliament passed while they remained deprived of their votes, 1641; regained their seats, Nov. 1661. Seven sent to the Tower for not reading the king's declaration for liberty of conscience, contrived to bring the Roman Catholics into ecclesiastical and civil power, and tried, and acquitted, June 29-30, 1688. The archbishop of Canterbury (Dr. Sancroft) and five bishops (Bath and Wells, Ely, Gloucester, Norwich, and

Peterborough) suspended for refusing to take the oaths to William and Mary, 1689, and deprived 1690.—*Warner's Eccles. Hist.* The sees of Bristol and Gloucester united, and that of Ripon created, 1836. An order in council, Oct. 1838, directed the sees of Bangor and St. Asaph to be united on the next vacancy in either, and Manchester, a new see, to be created thereupon: this order, as regarded the union of the sees, rescinded 1846. See *Manchester*.

**BISHOPS OF IRELAND.** See them severally. Bishops are said to have been consecrated in this country as early as the second century. The bishopric of Ossory, first planted at Saiger, was founded A.D. 402, thirty years before the arrival of St. Patrick. The bishopric of Trim has been named as the first by some writers, although not erected before the year 432. Prelacies were constituted, and divisions of the bishoprics in Ireland made, by cardinal Paparo, legate from pope Eugene III., A.D. 1151. Several prelates were deprived by queen Mary, 1554. One (Atherton) suffered death ignominiously, 1640. Two were deprived for not taking the oaths to William and Mary, 1691. One was deprived (*Clogher*) in 1822. The Church Temporalities Act, for reducing the number of bishops in Ireland, 3 & 4 Will. IV., cap. 37, passed Aug. 14, 1833. By this statute, of the four archbishoprics, of Armagh, Dublin, Tuam, and Cashel, the last two were abolished on the decease of the then archbishops, which has since occurred; and it was enacted that eight of the then eighteen bishoprics should, as they became void, be thenceforth united to other sees, viz. :—

*Bishoprics when and as void to be united to other archbishoprics or bishoprics:*

1. Dromore . . . . . to be united to . . . . .
2. Raphoe . . . . . to be united to . . . . .
3. Clogher . . . . . to be united to . . . . .
4. Elphin . . . . . to be united to . . . . .
5. Killala and Achonry . . . . . to be united to . . . . .
6. Clonfert and Kilmacduagh . . . . . to be united to . . . . .
7. Kildare . . . . . to be united to . . . . .
8. Ossory . . . . . to be united to . . . . .
9. Waterford and Lismore . . . . . to be united to . . . . .
10. Cork and Ross . . . . . to be united to . . . . .

*Archbishoprics and bishoprics to which those becoming void are to be united:*

- Down and Connor.
- Derry.
- Armagh.
- Kilmore.
- Tuam, now a bishopric only.
- Killaloe and Kilenora.
- Dublin and Glandelagh.
- Ferns and Leighlin.
- Cashel and Emly, now a bishopric only.
- Cloyne.

All these sees have now (1850) merged into the bishoprics respectively mentioned, so that the Irish Church establishment, conformably with the above act, at present consists of two archbishops and ten bishops.

**BISHOPS OF SCOTLAND.** They were constituted in the fourth century. The see of St. Andrew's was founded by Hergustus, king of the Picts, who, according to a legendary tale of this prelate, encouraged the mission of Regulus, a Greek monk of Patre, about A.D. 370. The bishops were deprived of their sees, and episcopacy abolished in Scotland at the period of the revolution, 1688-9.—*Warner's Eccles. Hist.* There are now, however, six bishops belonging to the Scotch Episcopal Church, viz. : Aberdeen, Brechin, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Moray, and St. Andrew's. These are called Post-Revolution bishops.

**BISHOPS, PRECEDENCY OF,** was settled by statute 31 Henry VIII. to be next to viscounts, they being barons of the realm, 1540; and they have the title of *Lord* and *Right Rev. Father in God*. The archbishops of Canterbury and York, taking place of all dukes, have the title of *Grace*. The bishops of London, Durham, and Winchester have precedence of all bishops; the others rank according to the seniority of consecration. A late contest in Ireland between the bishops of Meath and Kildare for precedence was decided in favour of the former, who now ranks after the archbishop of Dublin. The others rank according to consecration.

**BISHOPRICS, COLONIAL.** The first was the Right Rev. Doctor Samuel Seabury, consecrated bishop of Connecticut by four nonjuring prelates, at Aberdeen, in Scotland, November 14, 1784. The bishops of New York and Pennsylvania were consecrated in London, by the archbishop of Canterbury, Feb. 4, 1787; and the bishop of Virginia in 1790. The first Roman Catholic bishop of the United States was Dr. Carroll of Maryland, in 1789. Bishops of Quebec, Jamaica, Gibraltar, &c. afterwards appointed. Colonial bishoprics have since been established in all our important settlements. That of Calcutta, by act 53 Geo. III., cap. 155, passed July 21, 1813; of Madras, 3 and 4 Will. IV., cap. 85, passed Aug. 28, 1833; and of Bombay, same time. There are now twenty-five bishops for the colonies.

**BISSEXTILE, OR LEAP YEAR.** An intercalary day was thrown into every fourth year to adjust the calendar, and make it agree with the sun's course. It originated

with Julius Caesar, who ordered a day to be counted before the 24th of February, which among the Romans was the 6th of the calends, and which was therefore reckoned twice, and called *bissextile*: this added day we name the 29th of February every fourth year, 45 B.C. See *Calendar* and *Leap Year*.

**BITHYNIA.** This country, previously called *Bebricia*, was first invaded by the Thracians under Bithynus, son of Jupiter, who gave it the name of Bithynia. It was subject successively to the Assyrians, Lydians, Persians, and Macedonians. Most of the cities were built by Grecian colonists. The first king of whom we have any knowledge, is Dydalsus, who, in the reign of Artaxerxes Memnon (B.C. 383), made himself independent. Of the customs of the Bithynians we know little more than that, in imitation of the Persians, they built no temples to their deities, and that they placed their tribunals of justice opposite to the sun, to remind the judges that their decisions should be enlightened.

Dydalsus appears on the throne of Bithynia . . . . .	a.c. 383	Macedon, and marries Apamea, the daughter of Philip . . . . .	B.C. 208
Botyras, his son, succeeds . . . . .	378	Prusias II, his son . . . . .	186
Bas, or bias, son of Botyras . . . . .	334	Defeats the army of Attalus, king of Pergamus, and takes that city . . . . .	155
Zypoetes, son of Bias . . . . .	318	Nicomedes II. . . . .	149
He defeats the Syrian general Patrocles . . . . .	279	Assassinated by his brother . . . . .	92
Zypoetes dies, leaving four sons, of whom the eldest, Nicomedes, succeeds . . . . .	278	Nicomedes III., surnamed Philopater . . . . .	••
His queen, Ditzele, torn to pieces by dogs that guarded her palace . . . . .	251	Deposed at the head of 50,000 men, by Mithridates, king of Pontus, who enters the kingdom with an army of 250,000 infantry, 40,000 cavalry, and 130 chariots armed with scythes . . . . .	86
Zellus, son of Nicomedes, reigns . . . . .	243	The fleet of Bithynia surrenders to that of Pontus . . . . .	••
Intending to massacre the chiefs of the Gauls at a feast, Zellus is detected in his design, and is himself put to death . . . . .	230	Nicomedes, dying, bequeaths his kingdom to the Roman republic . . . . .	75
His son, Prusias, succeeds . . . . .	••		
Prusias defeats the Gauls, and takes several of their cities . . . . .	223		
Prusias forms an alliance with the king of			

In modern history, Bithynia makes no figure, except that from its ruins rose the Othman Turks, who, in A.D. 1327, took Prusa, its capital, and made it the seat of their empire before they possessed Constantinople.

**BLACK BOOK.** A book kept in the exchequer, which received the orders of that court. A book kept in the English monasteries, wherein details of the scandalous enormities practised in religious houses were entered for the inspection of visitors, under Henry VIII., 1535, in order to blacken them and hasten their dissolution; hence the vulgar phrase "I'll set you down in the black book."

**BLACK-HOLE AT CALCUTTA.** Here 146 British gentlemen, merchants, and others, in the service of the East India Company, were seized by order of the nabob, Surajah Dowlah, and thrust into a dungeon called the "Black-hole," in the fort, by his soldiers. These latter saw that the place was too small for such a number, but they were afraid to awaken the nabob, then asleep, for further orders. One hundred and twenty-three of the sufferers died before morning, having been suffocated by the heat, crushing, and stench of a dungeon only eighteen feet square, June 20, 1756. Calcutta was retaken next year, and the nabob was deposed and put to death by his successor.—*Holwell's India Tracts*.

**BLACK MONDAY.** Or Easter Monday, 1351, "when hailstones killed both men and horses in the army of our King Edward III., in France."—*Bailey*. This was a memorable Easter Monday, which in the 34th of Edward III. "happened to be full dark of mist and hail, and so cold, that many men died on their horses' backs with the cold," 1351.—*Stowe*. In Ireland, it was the day on which a number of the English were slaughtered at a village near Dublin, in 1209. See *Cullen's Wood*.

**BLACK ROD.** The usher belonging to the order of the Garter is so called from the *black rod* he carries in his hand.—*Cowel*. It has a gold lion at the top and is carried by the king's chief gentleman usher, instead of a mace, at the feast of St. George at Windsor, instituted A.D. 1349-50. He also keeps the chapter-house door when a chapter of the order is sitting, and during the sessions of parliament attends the house of lords.

**BLACK-FRIARS.** Friars of the order of St. Dominic, instituted in 1215 by Dominic de Gusman, a priest of Spain. They had monasteries throughout Europe, and their power, influence, and authority became almost universal. Among their convents in England were those at Oxford, and in London, on the banks of the Thames; the site and vicinity of the latter are called Blackfriars to this day.

- BLACKFRIARS-BRIDGE, LONDON.** The first stone of this bridge was laid Oct. 31, 1760; and it was completed by Mylne, in 1770, though for some time previously made passable. It was the first work of the kind executed in England, in which arches approaching to the form of an ellipsis were substituted for semicircles. It is about a thousand feet in length and forty-five wide. Repaired in 1831. The thorough repair of its arches and piers (which had suffered from the combined exciting action of wind and water, and the vicissitudes of temperature) was commenced in 1837; the carriage-way was closed for the purpose of levelling the centre, and reducing the ascent, July 22, 1840; and the bridge was again opened, with improved approaches, Oct. 1, following. The carriage-way sunk considerably in 1850.
- BLACKGUARD.** The name was originally given to the seullions and coal-carriers to great houses, and mean dependants who were employed in the lowest offices.—*Stanhurst.* In modern nomenclature its import has undergone considerable change.—*Reece.* A tobacconist in Dublin, named Lundy Foot, has long manufactured a favourite snuff which sells by this name: various reasons, none of them worth recording, have been assigned for its being called *Blackguard*.
- BLACKHEATH.** On this plain the celebrated Walter, the Tyler, assembled his 100,000 men: his rebellion arose out of the brutal rudeness of a tax-collector to his daughter. The indignant plebeian having killed the collector in his rage, raised this multitude of followers to oppose a grievous impost called the poll-tax, June 12, 1381. Subsequently, in an interview with the king (Richard II.), in Smithfield, Tyler having frequently raised his sword in a menacing manner, William of Walworth, then lord mayor of London, struck him down with the mace, and one of the king's knights despatched him. His awed followers, on being promised a charter by Richard, submitted and dispersed; but the grant of it was afterwards revoked by parliament. Here, also, Jack Cade and his 20,000 Kentish men encamped, 1451. See *Cade.* Battle of Blackheath, in which the Cornish rebels were defeated and Flannoc's insurrection quelled, June 22, 1497. The cavern, on the ascent to Blackheath, supposed to have been the retreat of Cade, and the haunt of banditti in the time of Cromwell, was rediscovered in 1780.
- BLACKWALL, LONDON.** In this neighbourhood are erected the finest commercial docks and warehouses in the world. The West India docks were commenced Feb. 3, 1800, and opened Aug. 27, 1802. The East India docks were commenced under an act passed July 27, 1803, and opened Aug. 4, 1806. The Blackwall railway was opened to the public July 4, 1840; the eastern terminus being at Blackwall wharf, and the western in Fenchurch-street.
- BLASPHEMY.** This crime is recognised both by the civil and canon law of England. Justinian adjudged it the punishment of death. In Scotland, the tongue was amputated. Visited by fine and imprisonment, 9 & 10 Will. III., 1696-7.—*Statutes at large.* In England this offence has been subjected, on some late occasions, to the visitation of the laws. *Daniel Isaac Eaton* was tried and convicted in London of blasphemy, 13th March, 1812. A protestant clergyman, named *Robert Taylor*, was tried in London twice for the same crime, and as often convicted. *Taylor* was last brought to the bar, and sentenced to two years' imprisonment, and largely fined, for (among other things) reviling the Redeemer in his discourses, July, 1831. Even as late as in Dec. 1840, two prosecutions against publishers of blasphemous writings subjected the offenders to the sentence of the court of Queen's Bench.
- BLAZONRY.** The bearing coats-of-arms was introduced, and became hereditary in families in France and England, about A.D. 1192, owing to the knights painting their banners with different figures, thereby to distinguish them in the crusades.—*Dugdale.*
- BLEACHING.** This art was known early in Egypt, Syria, and India. Known in ancient Gaul.—*Pliny.* In the last century an improved chemical system was adopted by the Dutch, who introduced it into England and Scotland in 1768. There are now immense bleachfields in both countries, particularly in Lancashire, and in the counties of Fife, Forfar, and Renfrew, and in the vale of the Leven, in Dumbarton. The chemical process of Berthollet was introduced in 1795.—*Blanchiment des Toiles.*
- BLENHEIM, BATTLE OF;** between the English and confederates, commanded by the duke of Marlborough, and the French and Bavarians, under marshal Tallard and the elector of Bavaria, whom Marlborough signally defeated with the loss of 27,000 in killed, and 13,000 prisoners, Tallard being among the latter: the electorate of

Bavaria became the prize of the conquerors. The nation testified its gratitude to the duke by the gifts of the honour of Woodstock and hundred of Wotton, and erected for him one of the finest seats in the kingdom, known as the domain and house of Blenheim. Fought Aug. 2, 1704.—*Hume*.

**BLINDING**, by consuming the eyeballs with lime or scalding vinegar, a punishment inflicted anciently on adulterers, perjurers, and thieves. In the middle ages they changed the penalty of total blindness to a diminution of sight. Blinding the conquered was a practice in barbarous states; and a whole army was deprived of their eyes by Basilius, in the eleventh century. See *Bulgarians*. Several of the Eastern emperors had their eyes torn from their heads. See article *Eastern Empire*.

**BLISTERS**. They were first made, it is said, of cantharides.—*Preind*. Blisters are said to have been first introduced into medical practice by Aretæus, a physician of Cappadocia, about 50 B.C.—*Le Clerc's Hist. of Physic*.

**BLOOD, CIRCULATION OF THE**, through the lungs, first made public by Michael Servetus, a Spanish physician, in 1553. Cæsalpinus published an account of the general circulation, of which he had some confused ideas; improved afterwards by experiments, 1569. Paul of Venice, commonly called Father Paolo, whose real name was Peter Sarpi, certainly discovered the valves which served for the circulation; but the honour of the positive discovery of the circulation of the blood belongs to our immortal countryman, Harvey, by whom it was fully confirmed, 1628.—*Preind's Hist. of Physic*.

**BLOOD, DRINKING** or. Anciently a mode was tried of giving vigour to the system by administering blood as a draught. Louis XI., in his last illness, drank the warm blood of infants, in the vain hope of restoring his decayed strength, 1438.—*Hemault*. Eating blood was prohibited to Noah, *Gen.* ix.; and to the Jews, *Lev.* xvii. The prohibition repeated by the apostles at the council of Jerusalem, *Acts*, xv.

**BLOOD, TRANSFUSION** or. In the fifteenth century an opinion prevailed that the declining strength and vigour of old people might be repaired by transfusing the blood of young persons, drawn from their veins, into those of the infirm and aged. It was countenanced in France by the physicians, and prevailed for many years, till the most fatal effects ensued from the operation. Some of the principal nobility having died, and others turned raving mad, it was suppressed by an edict. Attempted in France in 1797. Practised more recently there, in a few cases, with success; and in England (but the instances are rare) since 1823.—*Med. Jour.* "One English physician, named Louver, or Lower, practised in this way; he died in 1691."—*Preind's Hist. of Physic*.

**BLOOD'S CONSPIRACY**. Blood, a discarded officer of Oliver Cromwell's household, and his confederates, seized the duke of Ormond in his coach, and had got him to Tyburn, intending to hang him, when he was rescued by his friends. Blood, afterwards, in the disguise of a clergyman, stole the regal crown from the Jewel-office in the Tower: yet, notwithstanding these and other offences, he was not only pardoned, but had a pension of 500*l.* per annum settled on him by Charles II., 1673.

**BLOOMSBURY GANG**. An old political knot, that ruled the councils of the king for many years, was known by this designation, in consequence of the then duke of Bedford being at its head: of this knot was the marquess of Stafford, and other conspicuous men of the reign of George III. The marquess of Stafford, the last survivor of the Bloomsbury gang, died Oct. 26, 1803.

**BLOWING MACHINES**. The first cylinders of magnitude, used in blowing machines, erected by Mr. Smeaton at the Carron iron-works, 1760. One equal to the supply of air for forty forge fires lately erected at the king's dockyard, Woolwich. By means of the BLOW-PIPE the alkalies are melted, and even volatilised, in a few minutes; rock crystal and quartz are converted into glass; opal and flint into enamel; blue sapphire, talc, emerald, and lapis lazuli, are converted into glass; gold and diamond are volatilised; platina and brass wire burn with a green flame; copper melts without burning; but iron burns with brilliant light.—*Phillips*.

**BLUE-COAT SCHOOLS**. There are numerous schools in the empire under this denomination, so called in reference to the costume of the children. The Blue-coat school in Newgate-street, London, is regarded as the first charitable foundation of the kind in the world; it was instituted by Edward VI. in 1552. See *Christ's Hospital*.



**BLUE STOCKING.** This term is applied to literary ladies, and was originally conferred on a society of literary persons of both sexes. One of the most active promoters of the society was Benjamin Stillingfleet, the distinguished naturalist and miscellaneous writer, who always wore blue worsted stockings, and hence the name: the society existed in 1760, *et seq.*—*Anec. of Bowyer*. The beautiful and fascinating Mrs. Jerningham is said to have worn blue stockings at the *conversaciones* of lady Montague; and this peculiarity also fastened the name upon accomplished women.

**BOADICEA TRANSPORT,** with a large body of military on board, with their wives and children, stranded in a violent gale near Kinsale, Ireland, when upwards of 200 of the 82nd regiment perished: this calamity was made more deplorable by many attendant circumstances and affecting incidents, which produced universal sympathy, Jan. 31, 1816. The vessel had been inconveniently crowded.

**BOARD OF CONTROL.** Mr. Pitt's celebrated bill, establishing this board for the purpose of aiding and controlling the executive government of India, and of superintending the territorial concerns of the company, was passed 24 Geo. III., Aug., 1784. Act amended 1786; and the board remodelled, 1793. The president of the board is now a chief minister of the crown, and necessarily one of the members of the Cabinet. See *India*.

**BOARD OF TRADE AND PLANTATIONS.** Cromwell seems to have given the first notions of a board of trade: in 1655 he appointed his son Richard, with many lords of his council, judges, and gentlemen, and about twenty merchants of London, York, Newcastle, Yarmouth, Dover, &c., to meet and consider by what means the trade and navigation of the republic might be best promoted.—*Thomas's Notes of the Rolls*. Charles II., on his restoration, established a council of trade for keeping a control over the whole commerce of the nation, 1660; he afterwards instituted a board of trade and plantations, which was remodelled by William III. This board of superintention was abolished in 1782; and a new council for the affairs of trade, on its present plan, was appointed Sept. 2, 1786.

**BOATS.** Their invention was so early, and their use so general, the art cannot be traced to any age or country. Flat-bottomed boats were made in England in the reign of the Conqueror: the flat-bottomed boat was again brought into use by Barker, a Dutchman, about 1690. The life-boat was first suggested at South Shields; and one was built by Mr. Greathhead, the inventor, and was first put to sea, Jan. 30, 1790.

**BOCCACCIO'S BOOK, IL DECAMERONE,** a collection of a hundred stories or novels, not of moral tendency; feigned to have been related in ten days, and, as is said by Petrarch, "possessing many charms." A copy of the first edition (that of Valdafer, in 1471) was knocked down, at the duke of Roxburgh's sale, to the duke of Marlborough, for 2260*l.*, June 17, 1812. This identical copy was afterwards sold, by public auction, for 875 guineas, June 5, 1819.

**BEOTIA,** the country of which Thebes was the capital. Thebes was equally celebrated for its antiquity, its grandeur, and the exploits and misfortunes of its kings and heroes. The country was known successively as Aonia, Messapia, Hyantis, Ogygia, Cadmeis, and Beotia; and it gave birth to Pindar, Hesiod, Plutarch, Democritus, Epaminondas, and the accomplished and beautiful Corinna.

Arrival of Cadmus, the founder of Cadmea . . . . .	B.C. 1493	Thersander reigns in Thebes . . . . .	B.C. 1215
Reign of Polydore . . . . .	1459	The Thebans abolish royalty, and ages of obscurity follow . . . . .	1128
Labdacus ascends the throne . . . . .	1430		
Amphion and Zethus besiege Thebes, and dethrone Laius . . . . .	1388	Battle of Charonea, in which the Thebans defeat the Athenians . . . . .	447
Oedipus, not knowing his father Laius, kills him in an affray, confirming the oracle as to his death by the hands of his son . . . . .	1276	Haliartus, son of Thersander, builds the city so called . . . . .	••
Oedipus encounters the Sphinx, and resolves her enigmas . . . . .	1206	Epaminondas defeats the Lacedaemonians at Leuctra, restores his country to independence, and puts it in a condition to dictate to the rest of Greece . . . . .	371
War of the Seven Captains . . . . .	1225	Phillip, king of Macedon, defeats the Thebans and Athenians, near Charonea . . . . .	338
Thebes besieged and taken . . . . .	1216		

Here the greatness of this country ends. Alexander destroyed Thebes, the capital, 335 B.C., when the house of Pindar alone was left standing, and all the inhabitants were either killed or sold as slaves.—*Strabo*.

**BOGS.** Commonly the remains of fallen forests, covered with peat and loose soil. Moving bogs are slips of land carried to lower levels by accumulated water. Of

recent acts, one relating to Ireland, for their drainage, passed March, 1830. The bog-land of Ireland has been estimated at 3,000,000 acres; that of Scotland, at upwards of 2,000,000; and that of England, at near 1,000,000 of acres.

**BOHEMIA.** *Boiemum.*—*Tacitus.* This country derives its name from the Boii, a Celtic tribe. It was originally governed by dukes: the title of king was obtained from the emperor Henry IV. The kings at first held their territory of the Empire, but they at length threw off the yoke; and the crown was elective till it came into the house of Austria, in which it is now hereditary.

The Slavonians, seizing Bohemia, are ruled by dukes . . . . . A.D.	550	the first Reformers, are burnt for heresy, which occasions an insurrection; when Sigismund, who betrayed them, is deposed, and the Imperialists are driven from the kingdom . . . . .	1415 and 1416
City of Prague founded . . . . .	795	Albert, duke of Austria, marries the daughter of the late emperor and king, and receives the crowns of Bohemia and Hungary . . . . .	1437
Introduction of Christianity . . . . .	894	The succession infringed by Ladislas, son of the king of Poland, and George Podiebrad, a protestant chief . . . . .	1440 to 1458
Bohemia conquered by the emperor Henry III., who spreads devastation through the country . . . . .	1041	Ladislas VI., king of Poland, elected king of Bohemia, on the death of Podiebrad . . . . .	1471
The regal title is conferred on Uratislas, the first king . . . . .	1061	The emperor Ferdinand I. marries Anne, sister of Louis the late king, and obtains the crown . . . . .	1527
The regal title is farther confirmed to Ottoacre I. . . . .	1199	The elector palatine Frederick is driven from Bohemia . . . . .	1618
Reign of Ottoacre II., who carries his arms into Prussia . . . . .	1258	The crown secured to the Austrian family by the treaty of . . . . .	1648
Ottoacre, refusing to do homage to the emperor Rodolphus, is by him vanquished, and deprived of Austria, Styria, and Carniola . . . . .	1282	Silesia and Glatz ceded to Prussia . . . . .	1742
In the reign of Wincestas III. mines of silver are first discovered, and agriculture is encouraged and improved ( <i>et seq.</i> ) . . . . .	1284	Prague taken by the Prussians . . . . .	1744
Wincestas IV., becoming odious for his vices, is assassinated . . . . .	1305	The memorable siege of Prague . . . . .	1757
John, count of Luxemburgh, is chosen to succeed . . . . .	1310	Revolt of the peasantry . . . . .	1775
Silesia is made a province of Bohemia . . . . .	1342	Edict of Toleration promulgated . . . . .	1781
King John slain at the battle of Crecy, fought with the English . . . . .	1346	The French occupy Prague . . . . .	1806
John Huss and Jerome of Prague, two of		See <i>Germany.</i>	

This kingdom has suffered much from contending armies and civil wars; its capital, Prague, is famous in modern history for sieges and battles. See *Prague.*

**BOILING OF LIQUIDS.** Liquids first ascertained by Dr. Hooke not to be increased in heat after they have once begun to boil; and that a fire, if made fiercer, can only make them boil more rapidly, but without adding a degree to their heat, A.D. 1683. The following have been ascertained to be the boiling points of certain liquids:—

Ether . . . . . 98 degrees.	Muriate of lime . . . . . 230 degrees.	Oil of turpentine . . . . . 560 degrees.
Ammonia . . . . . 140	Nitric acid . . . . . 248	Sulphur . . . . . 570
Alcohol . . . . . 176	Sulphuric acid . . . . . 500	Lined oil . . . . . 600
Water . . . . . 212	Phosphorus . . . . . 554	Mercury . . . . . 600

These are the results of various experiments made from time to time, by eminent chemists, of our own country, and of Germany and France.

**BOILING TO DEATH.** A capital punishment in England, by statute 23 Henry VIII., 1532. This act was occasioned by seventeen persons having been poisoned by Rouse, the bishop of Rochester's cook, when the offence of poisoning was made treason, and it was enacted to be punished by boiling the criminal to death! Margaret Davie, a young woman, suffered in the same manner for a similar crime, in 1541.

**BOIS-LE-DUC, BATTLE OF,** between the British and the French republican army, in which the British were defeated, forced to abandon their position, and to retreat to Schyndel, Sept. 14, 1794. This place was captured by the French, Oct. 6 following it surrendered to the Prussian army, under Bulow, in 1814.

**BOLOGNA.** Distinguished for its many rare and magnificent specimens of architecture Its ancient and celebrated university was founded by Theodosius, A.D. 433. Pope Julius II., after besieging and taking Bologna, made his triumphal entry into it with a pomp and magnificence by no means fitting (as Erasmus observes) for the vicergerent of the meek Redeemer, Nov. 10, 1506. Here, in the church of St. Patronius, which is remarkable for its pavement, Cassini drew his meridian line, at the close of the seventeenth century. Taken by the French, 1796; by the Austrians, 1799; again by the French, after the battle of Marengo, in 1800; restored to the pope in 1815.

**BOMBAY.** Now one of our three Indian presidencies, was given (with Tangier, in Africa, and 300,000*l.* in money) to Charles II., as the marriage-portion of the infant, Catherine

of Portugal, 1661. Granted to the East India "in free and common socage as of the manor of East Greenwich, at an annual rent of 10*l.*," 1668. Confirmed by William III., 1689. Bombay was at first the seat of government over all the company's establishments in India.

**BOMBS**, invented at Venlo, in 1495, but according to some authorities near a century after. They came into general use in 1634, having been previously used only in the Dutch and Spanish armies. Bomb-vessels were invented in France, in 1681.—*Voltaire*. The Shrapnel shell is a bomb filled with balls, and a lighted fuse to make it explode before it reaches the enemy; a thirteen-inch bomb-shell weighs 198 lbs.

**BONDAGE**, or **VILLANAGE**, was enforced under William I. soon after the conquest. A villain in ancient times meant a peasant enslaved by his lord. A release from this species of servitude was ordered on the manors of Elizabeth, in 1574, and led to its final overthrow in England. See *Villanage*.

**BONE**. "Give him a bone to pick," took its rise from a custom at marriage feasts, among the poor in Sicily, when the bride's father, at supper, gave the bridegroom a bone, saying, "*Pick this bone, for you have undertaken to pick one more difficult.*" *To bone him* is a vulgar phrase for seize or arrest. *To make no bones* is to make no scruple.—*Bishop Hall*.

**BONE-SETTING**. This branch of the art of surgery cannot be said to have been practised scientifically until 1620, before which time it was rather imperfectly understood.—*Bell*. The celebrity obtained by a practitioner at Paris, about 1600, led to the general study of bone-setting as a science.—*Freind's Hist. of Physic*.

**BONES**. The art of softening bones was discovered about A.D. 1688, and they were used in the manufacture of cutlery, and for various other purposes immediately afterwards. The declared value of the bones of cattle and of other animals, and of fish (exclusive of whale-fins) imported into the United Kingdom from Russia, Prussia, Holland, Denmark, &c., amounts annually to nearly 200,000*l.*

**BONHOMMES**. These were hermits of simple and gentle lives who made their appearance in France about the year 1257; and they came to England in 1283. The prior of the order was called *Le bon homme*, by Louis VI., and hence they derived their name.—*Du Fresnoy*. The name was afterwards given a more general interpretation in that kingdom.—*Henault*.

**BOOKS, ANCIENT**. Books were originally boards, or the inner bark of trees; and bark is still used by some nations, as are also skins, for which latter parchment was substituted. Papyrus, an Egyptian plant, was adopted in that country. Books whose leaves were vellum, were invented by Attalus, king of Pergamus, about 198 B.C., at which time books were in volumes or rolls. The MSS. in Herculaneum consist of papyrus, rolled and charred, and matted together by the fire, and are about nine inches long, and one, two, or three inches in diameter, each being a separate treatise. The Pentateuch of Moses, and the history of Job, are the most ancient in the world; and in profane literature, the poems of Homer, though the names of others still more ancient are preserved.

**BOOKS, PRICES** or. Jerome states that he had ruined himself by buying a copy of the works of Origen. A large estate was given for one on cosmography, by Alfred, about A.D. 872. The *Roman de la Rose* was sold for above 30*l.*; and a Homily was exchanged for 200 sheep and five quarters of wheat; and they usually fetched double or treble their weight in gold. They sold at prices varying from 10*l.* to 40*l.* each, in 1400. In our own times, the value of some volumes is very great. A copy of *Macklin's Bible*, ornamented by Mr. Tomkins, has been declared worth 500 guineas.—*Butler*. A yet more superb copy is at present insured in a London office for 3000*l.*—*Times*. *Il Decamerone* of Boccaccio, edition of 1471, was bought at the duke of Roxburgh's sale by the duke of Marlborough for 2260*l.*, June 17, 1812.—*Phillips*.

**BOOKS, PRINTED**. The first printed books were trifling hymns and psalters, and being printed only on one side, the leaves were pasted back to back. The first printing was, as a book, the *Book of Psalms*, by Faust and Schaeffer, his son-in-law, Aug. 14, 1457. Several works were printed many years before; but as the inventors kept the secret to themselves, they sold their first printed works as manuscripts. This gave rise to an adventure that brought calamity on Faust; he began in 1450 an edition of the Bible, which was finished in 1460. See article *Devil* and *Dr. Faustus*. The second printed was *Cicero de Officiis*, 1466.—*Blair*. The first book printed in England was

*The Game and Play of the Chess*, by Caxton, 1474. The first in Dublin was the *Liturgy*, in 1550. The first classical work printed in Russia was *Corn. Nepotis Vita*, in 1762. *Lucian's Dialogues* was the first Greek book printed in America (at Philadelphia), 1789. Books of astronomy and geometry were all destroyed in England as being infected with magic, 6 Edw. VI., 1552.—*Stow's Chronicles*.

**BOOK-BINDING.** The book of St. Cuthbert, the earliest ornamented book, is supposed to have been bound about A.D. 650. A Latin Psalter in oak boards was bound in the ninth century. A MS. copy of the Four Evangelists, the book on which our kings from Henry I. to Edward VI. took their coronation oath, was bound in oaken boards, nearly an inch thick, A.D. 1100. Velvet was the covering in the fourteenth century; and silk soon after. Vellum was introduced early in the fifteenth century; it was stamped and ornamented about 1510. Leather came into use about the same time. Cloth binding superseded the common boards, generally, about 1831. Caoutchouc, or India-rubber backs to account-books and large volumes introduced 1841.

**BOOK-KEEPING.** The system by double-entry, called originally Italian book-keeping, was taken from the course of algebra which was published by Burgo, at Venice, then a great commercial state, in the fifteenth century. It was made known in England by James Peele, who published his *Book-keeping* in 1569.—*Anderson*.

**BOOTS.** They are said to have been the invention of the Carians, and were made of iron, brass, or leather; of the last material some time after their invention, boots were known to the Greeks, for Homer mentions them about 907 B.C. They are frequently mentioned by the Roman historians.

**BORAX.** Known to the ancients. It is used in soldering, brazing, and casting gold and other metals, and was called *chryocolle*. It is also used in medicine, and in composing *fuscus*, or a wash or paint for the ladies.—*Pardon*. Borax is naturally produced in the mountains of Thibet; and was brought to Europe from India about 1713. It has lately been found in Saxony.

**BORNEO.** A great island of the Indian Ocean, of which a large part is inhabited or infested by pirates, upon whom the British made a successful attack in 1813, and for a time put a stop to their dreadful piracies. In 1844 the British landed here 700 men from boats, destroyed all the stores, burnt every house, spiked their guns, and made a desert of a flourishing town. By a treaty with the sultan, the island of Labooan, or Labuan, on the north-west coast of Borneo, and its dependencies were incorporated with the British empire, and formally taken possession of in presence of the Bornean chiefs, Dec. 2, 1846. His excellency James Brooke, rajah of Sarawak, by whose exertions this island was annexed to the British crown, and who had been appointed governor of Labuan and consul-general of Borneo, subsequently visited England, and was paid many honours, among which was the freedom of the corporation of London, Oct. 21, 1847.

**BORODINO, or MOSKWA, BATTLE** of, one of the most sanguinary in the records of the world, fought Sept. 7, 1812, between the French and Russians; commanded on the one side by Napoleon, and on the other by Kutusoff, 240,000 men being engaged. Each party claimed the victory, because the loss of the other was so immense; but it was rather in favour of Napoleon, for the Russians subsequently retreated, leaving Moscow to its fate. The road being thus left open, the French entered Moscow, Sept. 14, with little opposition. But a signal reverse of fortune now took place, which preserved the Russian empire from ruin, and paved the way to the downfall of the French military power over Europe. See *Moscow*.

**BOROUGH.** Anciently a company of ten families living together. The term has been applied to such towns as send members to parliament, since the election of burgesses in the reign of Henry III., 1265. Burgesses were first admitted into the Scottish parliament by Robert Bruce, 1326—and into the Irish, 1365.

**BOROUGH-ENGLISH.** This was an ancient tenure by which the younger son inherits. Its origin is thus explained: in feudal times the lord is said to have claimed the privilege of spending the first night with the vassal's bride, and on such occasions the land was made to descend to the next son, in consequence of the supposed illegitimacy of the elder. This kind of tenure is mentioned as occurring A.D. 834. It existed in Scotland but was abolished by Malcolm III. in 1062.

**BOROUGH-BRIDGE, BATTLE** of, between the earls of Hertford and Lancaster and Edward II. The latter, at the head of 30,000 men, pressed Lancaster so closely, that

he had not time to collect his troops together in sufficient force, and being defeated and made prisoner, was led, mounted on a lean horse, to an eminence near Pontefract or Pomfret, with great indignity, and beheaded by a Loudoner, 1322.—*Goldsmith*.

**BOSCOBEL.** Here Charles II. concealed himself in the renowned oak, after the battle of Worcester, in which Cromwell defeated the Scots army that had marched into England to reinstate him on the throne, Sept. 3, 1651. The streets were strewn with the dead; the whole Scots army was either killed or taken prisoners, and Charles escaped with great difficulty into France.—*Goldsmith*.

**BOSPHORUS**, now called *Circassia*. The history of this kingdom is involved in obscurity, though it continued for 530 years. It was named Cimmerian, from the *Cimmeri*, who dwelt on its borders. The descendants of Archanactes of Mytilene settled in this country, but they were dispossessed by Spartacus, in 438 B.C.

The Archanactidæ rule here . . . . .	B.C. 490	to the conquerors, are unrecorded and unknown.]	
They are succeeded by Spartacus . . . . .	438		
Eumelus, aiming to dethrone his brother, Satyrus II., is defeated; but Satyrus is wounded, and dies . . . . .	310	Mithridates conquers Bosphorus . . . . .	B.C. 80
Pritania, his next brother, ascends the throne. He is soon after murdered in his palace by Eumelus . . . . .	309	An awful earthquake lays numerous cities and towns in ruins . . . . .	65
Eumelus, to secure his usurpation, puts to death all his relations, and the friends of his brothers, and their wives and children . . . . .	309	Battle of Zela, gained by Julius Cæsar over Pharnaces . . . . .	47
His subjects, disgusted at his cruelties, call him to an account; but he remits their taxes, and is now adored for his virtues! . . . . .	309	Cæsar makes Mithridates of Pergamus king of Bosphorus . . . . .	47
Eumelus is killed . . . . .	304	Asander usurps the crown . . . . .	46
The Scythians invade Bosphorus . . . . .	285	Polemon conquers Bosphorus, and favoured by Agrippa, reigns . . . . .	14
[During their rule of 204 years, even the names of the kings who were tributary		Polemon killed by barbarians of the Palus Masotis . . . . .	A.D. 33
		Polemon II. reigns . . . . .	33
		Mithridates II. reigns . . . . .	40

Mithridates is conducted a prisoner to Rome, by order of the emperor Claudius, and his kingdom is soon afterwards made a province of the empire. The strait of the Bosphorus was closed by the Turks, Sept. 8, 1828. It was blockaded by the Russian squadron under admiral Greig, Dec. 31, same year. See *Dardanelles*.

**BOSTON, AMERICA.** Here originated that resistance to the British authorities which led to American independence. The act of parliament laying duties on tea, paper, colours, &c., passed June, 1767, and it so excited the indignation of the citizens of Boston, that they destroyed several hundreds of chests of tea, Nov. 1773. Boston was proscribed in consequence, and the port shut by the English parliament, until restitution should be made to the East India Company for the tea that had been lost, March 25, 1774. The town was besieged by the British next year, and 400 houses were destroyed. Battle between the royalists and independent troops, in which the latter were defeated in June, 1775. The city was evacuated by the king's troops, April, 1776.

**BOSWORTH FIELD, BATTLE OF**, the thirteenth and last between the houses of York and Lancaster, in which Richard III. was defeated by the earl of Richmond, afterwards Henry VII., the former being slain, Aug. 22, 1485. The crown of Richard was found in a hawthorn bush, on the plain where the battle was fought, and Henry was so impatient to be crowned, that he had the ceremony performed on the spot, with that very crown. In the civil contests between the "Roses," many of the most ancient families in the kingdom were entirely extinguished, and no less than 100,000 human beings lost their lives. This great battle established a new dynasty on the throne of England. See *England*.

**BOTANY.** Aristotle is considered the founder of the philosophy of botany. The *Historia Plantarum* of Theophrastus, written about 320 B.C. Authors on botany are numerous from the earlier ages of the world, to the close of the fifteenth century, when the science became better understood. The study was advanced by Fuchsius, Bock, Bauhin, Cesalpinius, and others, between 1535 and 1600.—*Melchior Adam*. The system and arrangement of Linnæus, the first botanist of modern times, made known about 1750. Jussieu's system, in 1758. At the time of Linnæus's death, A.D. 1778, the species of plants actually described amounted in number to 11,800. The number of species of all denominations now recorded cannot fall short of 100,000.

**BOTANY BAY**, originally fixed on for a colony of convicts from Great Britain. The first governor, Phillips, who sailed from England in May, 1787, arrived at the settlement in Jan. 1788. The bay had been discovered by captain Cook in 1770, and the

place took its name from the great variety of herbs which abounded on the shore. The colony was fixed at Port Jackson, about thirteen miles to the north of the bay. See *New South Wales and Transportation*.

**BOTTLE-CONJUROR.** The famous imposition of this charlatan occurred at the old Haymarket theatre, Jan. 16, 1748; he had announced that he would jump into a quart bottle, and so imposed upon the credulous multitude, that the theatre was besieged by 10,000 persons, anxious to gain admittance and witness the feat. The object of filling the house was accomplished; but the duped crowd (who really expected to see the man enter the quart bottle), in the storm of their indignation, nearly pulled the whole edifice down.

**BOTTLES,** of glass, were first made in England, about 1558. See *Glass*. The art of making glass bottles and drinking glasses was known to the Romans at least before 79 A.D., for these articles and other vessels have been found in the ruins of Pompeii. A bottle which contained two hogsheads was blown, we are told, at Leith, in Scotland, in January, 1747-8.

**BOULOGNE, FRANCE.** Taken by the British in 1542, but restored to France upon the peace, 1550. Lord Nelson attacked Boulogne, disabling ten vessels, and sinking five, Aug. 3, 1801. In another attempt he was repulsed with great loss, and captain Parker of the *Medusa* and two-thirds of his crew were killed, Aug. 15 following. Again, in Oct. 3, 1804, when the catamaran project for destroying the flotilla failed, Congreve-rockets were used in another attack, and they set the town on fire, Oct. 8, 1806. Prince Louis-Napoleon (afterwards president of the French republic) made a descent here with about fifty followers, Aug. 6, 1840. See *next article*, and *France*.

**BOULOGNE FLOTILLA.** This celebrated armament against England excited much attention for some years, but the grand demonstration was made in 1804. In that year, Buonaparte had assembled 160,000 men and 10,000 horses, and a flotilla of 1300 vessels and 17,000 sailors to invade England. The coasts of Kent and Sussex were covered with martello towers and lines of defence; and nearly half the adult population of Britain was formed into volunteer corps. It is supposed that this French armament served merely for a demonstration, and that Buonaparte never seriously intended the invasion. See *Flotilla*.

**BOUNTIES.** They were first granted on the exportation of British commodities—a new principle introduced into commerce by the British parliament. The first bounties granted on corn, were in 1688. First legally granted in England for raising naval stores in America, 1703. Bounties have been granted on sail-cloth, linen, and other goods.—*Elements of Commerce*.

**BOUNTY, MUTINEERS OF THE SHIP.** Memorable mutiny on board the *Bounty*, armed ship returning from Otaheite, with bread-fruit. The mutineers put their captain, Bligh, and nineteen men into an open boat, near Annamooka, one of the Friendly Islands, April 28, 1789, and they reached the island of Timor, south of the Moluccas, in June, after a perilous voyage of nearly 4000 miles, in which their preservation was next to miraculous. The mutineers were tried, Sept. 15, 1792, when six were condemned, of whom three were executed. See *Pitcairn's Island*.

**BOURBON, HOUSE OF.** Anthony de Bourbon was the chief of the branch of Bourbon, so called from a fief of that name which fell to them by marriage with the heiress of the estate. Henry IV. of France and Navarre, justly styled the Great, was son of Anthony, and came to the throne in 1589. The crown of Spain was settled on a younger branch of this family, and guaranteed by the peace of Utrecht, 1713.—*Rapin*. The Bourbon Family Compact took place, 1761. The Bourbons were expelled France, 1791, and were restored, 1814. The family was again expelled on the return of Buonaparte from Elba, and again restored after the battle of Waterloo, 1815. The elder branch was expelled once more, in the persons of Charles X. and his family in 1830, a consequence of the revolution of the memorable days of July in that year. The Orleans branch ascended the throne, in the person of the late Louis-Philippe, as "king of the French," Aug. 9, following: deposed Feb. 24, 1848, when his family also was expelled France. See *France*.

**BOURBON, ISLE OF,** discovered by the Portuguese, in 1545. The French first settled here in 1672, and built several towns. The island surrendered to the British, July 2, 1810. It is near the Isle of France, and the two are styled the Mauritius. There occurred an awful hurricane here in February, 1829, by which immense mischief was done to the shipping, and in the island. See *Mauritius*.

- BOURDEAUX (OR BORDEAUX)** was united to the dominions of Henry II. of England, by his marriage with Eleanor of Aquitaine. Edward the Black Prince brought his royal captive, John, king of France, to this city after the battle of Poitiers, in 1356, and here held his court during eleven years: his son, our Richard II., was born at Bourdeaux, 1362. The fine equestrian statue of Louis XV. was erected in 1743. Bourdeaux was entered by the victorious British army, after the battle of Orthes, fought Feb. 25, 1814.
- BOURIGNONISTS**, a sect founded by Madame *Antoinette Bourignon*, a fanatic, who, in 1658, took the habit of St. Augustin, and travelled into France, Holland, England, and Scotland. In the last she made a strong party and some thousands of sectarists, about 1670. She maintained that Christianity does not consist in faith or practice, but in an inward feeling and supernatural impulse. This visionary published a book entitled *Light of the World*, in which, and in several other works, she maintained and taught her pernicious notions. A disciple of hers, named Court, left her a good estate. She died in 1680.
- BOWLS, OR BOWLING**, an English game, played as early as the thirteenth century, and once in great repute among the higher ranks. Charles I. played at it. It formed a daily share in the diversions of Charles II., at Tunbridge.—*Mémoires de Grammont*.
- BOWS AND ARROWS.** See *Archery*. The invention of them is ascribed to Apollo. Known in England previous to A.D. 450. The use of them was again introduced into England by the Conqueror, 1066; and greatly encouraged by Richard I., 1190.—*Baker's Chronicle*. The usual range of the long-bow was from 300 or 400 yards; the length of the bow was six feet, and the arrow three. Cross-bows were fixed to a stock of iron or wood, and were discharged by a trigger.
- BOXING, OR PRIZE-FIGHTING**, the *pugilatus* of the Romans, and a favourite sport with the British, who possess an extraordinary strength in the arm, an advantage which gives the British soldier great superiority in battles decided by the bayonet. A century ago, boxing formed a regular exhibition, and a theatre was erected for it in Tottenham-court—Broughton's amphitheatre, behind Oxford-road, built 1742. Schools were opened in England to teach boxing as a science in 1790. Mendoza opened the Lyceum in the Strand in 1791. Owing to the dishonest practices in the "ring," selling the victory, and one combatant allowing the other to beat him, &c., the fights have been fewer of late, and the number and respectability of the patrons of boxing have declined.
- BOXTEL, BATTLE OF**, between the British and allied army, commanded by the duke of York and the army of the French republic. The latter attacked the allies and obtained the victory after an obstinate engagement, taking 2000 prisoners and eight pieces of cannon, and the duke retreated across the Meuse, Sept. 17, 1794.
- BOYDELL'S LOTTERY.** This was a lottery of a gallery of paintings, got up at vast expense by the eminent alderman Boydell, of London, a great encourager of the arts. The collection was called the Shakspeare Gallery, and every ticket was sold at the time the alderman died (which was before the decision of the wheel), Dec. 12, 1804. Alderman Boydell was lord mayor of London in 1791.
- BOYLE LECTURES.** Instituted by Robert Boyle (son of the great earl of Cork), an exceedingly good man and philosopher, distinguished by his genius, virtues, and unbounded benevolence. He instituted eight lectures in vindication of the Christian religion, which are delivered at St. Mary-le-Bow church, on the first Monday in each month, from January to May, and September to November—endowed 1691.
- BOYNE, BATTLE OF**, between king William III. and his father-in-law, James II., fought July 1, 1690. The latter was signally defeated, his adherents losing 1500 men, and the Protestant army about a third of that number. James immediately afterwards fled to Dublin, thence to Waterford, and escaped to France. The duke of Schomberg was killed in the battle, having been shot by mistake as he was crossing the river Boyne, by the soldiers of his own regiment. Near Drogheda is a splendid obelisk, 150 feet in height, erected in 1736 by the Protestants of the empire, in commemoration of this victory.
- BOYNE, MAN OF WAR**, of 98 guns. This magnificent ship was destroyed by fire at Portsmouth, when great mischief was occasioned by the explosion of the magazine, and numbers perished, May 4, 1795. Large portions of the Boyne have been recovered

from time to time, and explosions, with the view of clearing the harbour of the wreck were successfully commenced in June 1840.

**BRABANT.** It was erected into a duchy A.D. 620, and devolved upon Lambert I., count of Louvain, in 1005, and from him descended to Philip II. of Burgundy, and in regular succession to the emperor Charles V. In the seventeenth century it was held by Holland and Austria, as Dutch Brabant and Walloon. These provinces underwent many changes in most of the great wars of Europe. The Austrian division was taken by the French 1746—again in 1794 by their Republic; and it now forms part of the kingdom of Belgium, under Leopold, 1831. See *Belgium*.

**BRACELETS.** They were early worn and prized among the ancients; we read of them in almost all nations; those that were called *armilla* were usually distributed as rewards for valour among the Roman legions.—*Nowv. Dict.* Those of pearls and gold were worn by the Roman ladies; and armlets are female ornaments to the present day.

**BRAGANZA, HOUSE OF,** owes its elevation to royalty to a remarkable and bloodless revolution in Portugal, A.D. 1640, when the nation, throwing off the Spanish yoke, which had become intolerable, advanced John, duke of Braganza, to the throne, on which this family continues to reign.—*Abbé Vertot*.

**BRAHMINS.** A sect of Indian philosophers, reputed to be so ancient that Pythagoras is thought to have learned from them his doctrine of the *Metempsychosis*; and it is affirmed that some of the Greek philosophers went to India on purpose to converse with them. The modern Brahmins derive their name from Brahmé, one of three beings whom God, according to their theology, created, and with whose assistance he formed the world. They never eat flesh, and abstain from the use of wine and all carnal enjoyments.—*Strabo*. The modern Indian priests are still considered as the depositaries of the whole learning of India.—*Holwell*.

**BRANDENBURGH, FAMILY OF,** is of great antiquity, and some historians say it was founded by the Slavonians, who gave it the name of *Bamber*, which signifies *Guard of the Forests*. Henry I., surnamed the Fowler, fortified Brandenburg, A.D. 923, to serve as a rampart against the Huns. He bestowed the government on Sifroi, count of Ringelheim, with the title of Margrave, which signifies protector of the marches or frontiers, in 927. The emperor Sigismund gave perpetual investiture to Frederick IV. of Nuremberg, who was made elector in 1417. See *Prussia*.

**BRANDENBURGH-HOUSE, HAMMERSMITH.** Celebrated as the residence of queen Caroline, the unfortunate consort of George IV. The queen took possession of it Aug. 3, 1820, and here received the various addresses and deputations of the British people, consequent upon her majesty's trial in the house of lords, under a bill of pains and penalties, that year. She expired at Brandenburg-house, Aug. 7, 1821; and the house was demolished in 1823. See *Queen Caroline*.

**BRANDYWINE, BATTLE OF,** between the British royalist forces and the revolted Americans, in which the latter (after a fight, sometimes of doubtful result, and which continued the entire day) were defeated with great loss, and Philadelphia fell to the possession of the victors, Sept. 11, 1777.

**BRASS.** Its formation was prior to the Flood, and it was discovered in the seventh generation from Adam.—*Bible*. Brass was known among all the early nations.—*Usher*. The Britons from the remotest period were acquainted with its use.—*Whitaker*. When Lucius Mummius burnt Corinth to the ground, 146 B.C., the riches he found were immense, and during the conflagration, it is said, all the metals in the city melted, and running together, formed the valuable composition described under the name of *Corinthian brass*. This, however, may well be doubted, for the Corinthian artists had long before obtained great credit for their method of combining gold and silver with copper; and the Syriac translation of the Bible says, that Hiram made the vessels for Solomon's temple of Corinthian brass. Articles made of this brilliant composition, though in themselves trivial and insignificant, were yet highly valued.—*Du Fresnoy*.

**BRAURONIA.** Festivals in Attica, at Brauron, where Diana had a temple. The most remarkable that attended these festivals were young virgins in yellow gowns dedicated to Diana. They were about ten years of age, and not under five, and therefore their consecration was called "*dekateucin*," from *deka*, *decem*; 600 B.C.



**BRAY, THE VICAR OF.** Bray, in Berks, is famous in national song for its vicar, the Rev. Symon Symonds, who was twice a papist and twice a protestant in four successive reigns—those of Henry VIII., Edward VI., Mary, and Elizabeth. Upon being called a turncoat, he said he kept to his principle, that of “living and dying the vicar of Bray,” between the years 1533 and 1558. The story was first published by Fuller in his *Church History*.

**BRAZEN BULL.** Perillus, a brass-founder at Athens, knowing the cruel disposition of Phalaris of Agrigentum, contrived a new species of punishment for him to inflict upon his oppressed subjects. He cast a brazen bull, larger than life, with an opening in the side to admit the victims. Upon their being shut up in this engine of torture, a fire was kindled underneath to roast them to death; and the throat was so contrived that their dying groans resembled the roaring of a bull. He brought it to the tyrant, and expected a large reward. Phalaris admired the invention and workmanship, but said it was reasonable the artist should make the first experiment upon his own work, and ordered his execution. Ovid mentions that the Agrigentines, maddened by the tyrant's cruelties, revolted, seized him, cut his tongue out, and then roasted him in the brazen bull, by which he had put to death so great a number of their fellow-citizens, 561 B.C.—*Vita Phalaridis*.

**BRAZIL.** It was discovered by Alvarez de Cabral, a Portuguese, who was driven upon its coasts by a tempest in 1500. He called it the Land of the Holy Cross; but it was subsequently called Brazil on account of its red wood, and was carefully explored by Amerigo Vespucci, about 1504. The gold mines were first opened in 1684; and the diamond mines were discovered 1730 (see *Diamonds*). The French having seized on Portugal in 1807, the royal family and most of the nobles embarked for Brazil. A revolution took place here in 1821. Brazil was erected into an empire, when Don Pedro assumed the title of emperor, in November, 1825. He abdicated the throne of Portugal, May 2, 1826; and that of Brazil, in favour of his infant son, now (1850) emperor, April 7, 1831, and returned to Portugal, where a civil war ensued. See *Portugal*.

**BREAD.** The word is sometimes used for all the necessaries of human life, especially in the Scriptures. Ching-Noung, the successor of Fohi, is reputed to have been the first who taught men (the Chinese) the art of husbandry, and the method of making bread from wheat, and wine from rice, 1998 B.C.—*Univ. Hist.* Baking of bread was known in the patriarchal ages; see *Exodus*, xii. 15. Baking bread became a profession at Rome, 170 B.C. During the siege of Paris by Henry IV., owing to the famine which then raged, bread, which had been sold whilst any remained for a crown a pound, was at last made from the bones of the charnel-house of the Holy Innocents, A.D. 1594.—*Hemault*. In the time of James I. the usual bread of the poor was made of barley; and now in Iceland, cod-fish, beaten to powder, is made into bread; and the poor use potato-bread in many parts of Ireland. Earth has been eaten as bread in some parts of the world: near Moscow is a portion of land whose clay will ferment when mixed with flour. The Indians of Louisiana eat a white earth with salt; and the Indians of the Oronooko eat a white unctuous earth.—*Greig; Phillips*.

**BREAD, HOUSEHOLD.** There was an assize of bread in England in 1202. The London Bakers' Company was incorporated in 1307. Bread-street in London was once the market for bread in that city, and hence its name. Until the year 1302, the London bakers were not allowed to sell any in their shops.—*Stowe*. Bread was made with yeast by the English bakers in 1634. For the recent statutes relating to bread, see *Assize of Bread*.

**BREAD-FRUIT TREE.** It is mentioned by several voyagers,—by Dampier, Anson, and Wallis, among others. A vessel under the command of captain Bligh was fitted out to convey these trees to various parts of the British colonies in 1791. The number taken on board at Otaheite was 1151. Of these, some were left at St. Helena, 352 at Jamaica, and five were reserved for Kew Gardens, 1793. The Bread-fruit tree was successfully cultivated in French Guiana, in 1802. In the West Indies, the negroes prefer their own preparations of the plantain fruit to bread; and hence the bread-fruit tree, transported at such an expense from the South Sea Islands, has been attended with no success in the colonies.

**BREAKWATER AT PLYMOUTH.** The first stone of this stupendous work was lowered in the presence of the army and navy, and multitudes of the gentry, Aug. 12, 1812. It was designed to break the swell at Plymouth, and stretches 5280 feet across the

Sound ; it is 360 feet in breadth at the bottom, and more than thirty at the top, and consumed 3,666,000 tons of granite blocks, from one to five tons each, up to April, 1841 ; and cost a million and a half sterling. The architect was Rennie. The first stone of the lighthouse on its western extremity was laid Feb. 1, 1841.

**BREAST-PLATES.** The invention of them is ascribed to Jason, 937 B.C. The breast-plate formerly covered the whole body, but it at length dwindled in the lapse of ages to the diminutive gorget of modern times. See *Armour*. Ancient breast-plates are mentioned as made of the more costly metals, as gold and silver, until iron and steel were found of greater security to the warrior.—*Atkins*.

**BRECHIN, SCOTLAND.** The siege here was sustained against the army of Edward III., 1333. The battle of Brechin was fought between the forces of the earls of Huntly and Crawford ; the latter defeated, 1452. The see of Brechin was founded by David I. in 1150. One of its bishops, Alexander Campbell, was made prelate when but a boy, 1556. The bishopric was discontinued soon after the revolution in 1688 ; but was revived as a post-revolution bishopric in 1731.

**BREDA.** This city was taken by prince Maurice, of Nassau, in 1590 ; by the Spaniards in 1625 ; and again by the Dutch in 1637. Our Charles II. resided here at the time of the restoration, 1660. See *Restoration*. Breda was taken by the French in 1793, and retaken by the Dutch the same year. The French garrison was shut out by the burghesses in 1813, when the power of France ceased here.

**BREECHEES.** Among the Greeks, this garment indicated slavery. It was worn by the Dacians, Parthians, and other northern nations ; and in Italy, it is said, it was worn in the time of Augustus Cæsar. In the reign of Honorius, about A.D. 394, the *braccari*, or breeches-makers, were expelled from Rome ; but soon afterwards the use of breeches was adopted in other countries, and at length it became general.

**BREHONS.** These were ancient judges in Ireland, and are said to have administered justice with religious impartiality, but in later times with a tendency to love of country.—*Burns*. It was enacted by the statute of Kilkenny, that no English subject should submit to the Brehon law, 40 Edw. III., 1365. This law, however, was not finally abolished or disused until some time after.

**BREMEN,** a venerable Hanse town and duchy, sold to George I. as elector of Hanover, in 1716. It was taken by the French in 1757 ; they were driven out by the Hanoverians in 1758 ; and it was again seized in 1806. Bremen was annexed by Napoleon to the French empire in 1810 ; but its independence was restored in 1813. See *Hanse Towns*.

**BRESLAU, BATTLE OF,** between the Austrians and Prussians, the latter under prince Bevern, who was defeated, but the engagement was most bloody on both sides, Nov. 22, 1757, when Breslau was taken ; but was regained the same year. This city was for some time besieged by the French, and surrendered to them Jan. 5, 1807, and again in 1813.

**BREST.** It was besieged by Julius Cæsar, 54 B.C.—possessed by the English, A.D. 1378—given up to the Duke of Brittany, 1391. Lord Berkeley and a British fleet and army were repulsed here with dreadful loss in 1694. The magazine burnt, to the value of some millions of pounds sterling, 1744. The marine hospitals, with fifty galley-slaves, burnt, 1766. The magazine again destroyed by a fire, July 10, 1784. From this great dépôt of the French navy, numerous squadrons were equipped against England during the late war.

**BRETHREN IN INIQUITY.** The designation arose from persons covenanting formerly to share each other's fortune, in any expedition to invade a country, as did Robert de Oily and Robert de Ivery, in William I.'s invasion of England, 1066. The term is now applied to persons who combine in any enterprize in which fastidious scruples of honour and morals are laid aside.—*Ashc*.

**BRETIGNY, PEACE OF,** concluded with France at Bretigny, and by which England retained Gascony and Guienne, acquired Saintonge, Agenois, Perigord, Limousin, Bigorre, Angoumois, and Rouergue, and renounced her pretensions to Maine, Anjou, Touraine, and Normandy ; England was also to receive 3,000,000 crowns, and to release king John, who had been long prisoner in London, May 8, 1360.

**BREVIARIES.** The breviary is a book of mass and prayer used by the church of Rome. It was first called the *custos*, and afterwards the breviary ; and both the clergy and laity use it publicly and at home. It was in use among the ecclesiastical orders

about A.D. 1080; and was reformed by the councils of Trent and Cologne, and by Pius V., Urban VIII., and other popes. The quality of type in which the breviary was first printed gave the name to the type called brevier at the present day.

**BREWERS.** The first are traced to Egypt. Brewing was known to our Anglo-Saxon ancestors.—*Tindal*. "One William Murle, a rich maultman or bruer, of Dunstable, had two horses all trapped with gold, 1414."—*Stowe*. There are about 1700 public brewers in England, about 200 in Scotland, and 250 in Ireland: these are exclusively of retail and intermediate brewers, of which there are in England about 1400; there are, besides, 28,000 victuallers, &c., who brew their own ale. In London, there are about 100 wholesale brewers, many of them in immense trade. Various statutes relating to brewers and the sale of beer have been enacted from time to time. See *Beer, Porter*.

**BRIAR'S CREEK, BATTLE OF.** One of a series of successful actions which occurred with the revolted Americans, in 1779. The Americans, 2000 strong, under the command of their general, Ashe, were totally defeated by the English forces, under general Prevost, at this place, March 16, this year. Another action was fought, with the like result, at Briar's Creek, May 3, following.

**BRIBERY.** In England an indictable offence to bribe persons in the administration of public justice. Thomas de Weyland, a judge, was banished the land for bribery, in 1288; he was chief justice of the common pleas. William de Thorpe, chief justice of the king's bench, was hanged for bribery in 1351. Another judge was fined 20,000*l.* for the like offence, 1616. Mr. Walpole, secretary-at-war, was sent to the Tower for bribery in 1712. Lord Strangford was suspended from voting in the Irish house of lords, for soliciting a bribe, January, 1784. See *next article*.

**BRIBERY AT ELECTIONS,** as in the preceding cases, made an indictable offence. Messrs. Sykes and Rumbold fined and imprisoned for bribery at an election, March 14, 1776. An elector of Durham convicted, July 1803. Messrs. Davidson, Parsons, and Hopping convicted and imprisoned for bribery at Ilchester, April 28, 1804. Mr. Swan, M.P. for Penryn, fined and imprisoned, and sir Manasseh Lopez sentenced to a fine of 10,000*l.* and to two years' imprisonment for bribery at Grampound, Oct. 1819. Of late years several elections have been made void, and boroughs disfranchised, on account of bribery: among others, the members for Liverpool and Dublin were unseated, in 1831, and new elections proceeded with. The friends of Mr. Knight, candidate for Cambridge, were convicted of bribery, Feb. 20, 1835; and the elections for Ludlow and Cambridge were made void in 1840.

**BRICKS,** for building, were used in the earliest times in Babylon, Egypt, Greece, and Rome. Used in England by the Romans, about A.D. 44. Made under the direction of Alfred the Great, about 886.—*Saxon Chron.* The size regulated by order of Charles I., 1625. Taxed, 1784. The number of bricks which paid duty in England in 1820 was 949,000,000; in 1830, the number exceeded 1,100,000,000; in 1840 it amounted to 1,400,000,000; and in 1850, to 1,700,000,000. See *Building*.

**BRIDAL CEREMONIES.** Among the more rational ceremonies observed by the ancients, was the practice of conducting the bride to the house of her spouse on a chariot, which was afterwards burned; it originated with the Thebans, and was intended as a symbol of the bride's future dependence on her husband, from whom there was no chariot to convey her back to her parents; it is mentioned 880 B.C.

**BRIDEWELL.** Originally the name of a royal palace of king John, near Fleet-ditch, London; it was built anew by Henry VIII. in 1522, and was given to the city by Edward VI. in 1553. There are several prisons of this name throughout the kingdom; among others is a new house of correction for Westminster so called, and for which an act was passed in 1826. There is a new Bridewell in Southwark, as also various houses of correction. The new Bridewell prison was erected in 1829, and that of Tothill-fields was rebuilt in 1831. The first London Bridewell was in a locality near to Bride's well; but this is no reason, as is justly observed, why similar prisons, not in a similar locality, should have this name.

**BRIDGES.** So early and general, and the expedients for their construction so various, their origin cannot be traced. They were first of wood. The ancient bridges in China are of great magnitude, and were built of stone. Abydos is famous for the bridge of boats which Xerxes built across the Hellespont. Trajan's magnificent stone bridge over the Danube, 4770 feet in length, was built in A.D. 103. The Devil's Bridge in

the canton of Uri, so called from its frightful situation, was built resting on two high rocks, so that it could scarcely be conceived how it was erected, and many fabulous stories were invented to account for it. At Schaffhausen an extraordinary bridge was built over the Rhine, which is there 400 feet wide: there was a pier in the middle of the river, but it is doubtful whether the bridge rested upon it: a man of the lightest weight felt the bridge totter under him, yet waggons heavily laden passed over without danger. This bridge was destroyed by the French in 1799.

**BRIDGES IN ENGLAND.** The ancient bridges in England were of wood, and were fortified with planks and merlined; the first bridge of stone was built at Bow, near Stratford, A.D. 1087. Westminster-bridge, then the finest erected in these realms, and not surpassed by any in the world, except in China, was completed in twelve years, 1750. The first iron bridge, on a large scale, was erected over the Severn, in Shropshire, 1779. The finest chain suspension bridge is that of the Menai Strait, completed in 1825. Hungerford suspension bridge was completed and opened May 1, 1845. See *Blackfriars, Hungerford, London, Menai Strait*, and other bridges.

**BRIDGEWATER.** Incorporated by king John, and made a distinct county by Henry VII. In the war between Charles I. and the parliament, the forces of the latter reduced part of the town to ashes.

**BRIDGEWATER CANAL,** the first great work of the kind in England, was begun by the duke of Bridgewater, styled the father of canal navigation in this country, in 1758: Mr. Brindley was the architect. The canal commences at Worsley, seven miles from Manchester; and at Barton-bridge is an aqueduct which, for upwards of 200 yards, conveys the canal across the navigable river Irwell; its length is twenty-nine miles.

**BRIEF.** A written instrument in the Roman Catholic church, of early but uncertain date. Briefs are the letters of the pope despatched to princes and others on public affairs, and are usually written short, and hence the name, and are without preface or preamble, and on paper; in which particulars they are distinguished from *bulls*. The latter are ample, and are always written on parchment. A brief is sealed with red wax, the seal of the fisherman, or St. Peter in a boat, and always in the presence of the pope; they are used for graces and dispensations, as well as business.

**BRIENNE, BATTLE OF,** between the allied armies of Russia and Prussia, and the French, fought on the 1st, and resumed on the 2nd February, 1814. The allies were defeated with great loss; this was one of the last battles in which the French achieved victory, previously to the fall of Napoleon.

**BRIGHTON.** Now a place of most fashionable resort, though formerly inhabited chiefly by fishermen. From here Charles II. embarked for France, after the disastrous battle of Worcester, in 1651. The prince of Wales, afterwards George IV., built a fanciful yet magnificent marine palace at Brighton, formerly known as the Pavilion, 1784. It was afterwards greatly enlarged, and the entire exterior altered into a general resemblance of the kremlin at Moscow, and was distinguished as a royal palace: lately sold to the corporation of Brighton. The Block-house was swept away, March 26, 1786. Part of the cliff fell, doing great damage, Nov. 16, 1807. The chain pier, 1134 feet long and 13 wide, was completed in 1823. The length of the esplanade here from the Steyne is about 1250 feet.

**BRISTOL.** This city, one of the principal in England, was built by Brennus, a prince of the Britons, 380 B.C. It was granted a charter, and became a distinct county in the reign of Edward III. Taken by the earl of Gloucester, in his defence of his sister Maud, the empress, against king Stephen, A.D. 1138. St. Mary's church was built 1292. A new charter was obtained in 1581. Bristol was attacked with great fury by the forces of Cromwell, 1655. An act was passed for a new exchange in 1723, but it was not erected until 1741. The bridge was built by act, May 1760. The memorable attempt to set the shipping on fire was made Jan. 22, 1777.

**BRISTOL RIOTS.** Riot at Bristol on account of a toll, when the troops fired on the populace, and many were wounded, Oct. 25, 1793. Riot on the entrance of sir Charles Wetherell, the recorder, into the city, attended by a large police and special force, to open the sessions. He being politically obnoxious to the lower order of the citizens, a riot ensued, which was of several days' continuance, and which did not terminate until the mansion-house, the bishop's palace, several merchants' stores, some of the prisons (the inmates liberated), and nearly 100 houses had been burned,

and many lives lost, Oct. 29, 1831. Trial of the rioters, Jan. 2, 1832; four were executed and twenty-two transported. Suicide of col. Brereton during his trial by court-martial, Jan. 9, same year.

**BRISTOL, SEE OF.** One of the six bishoprics erected by Henry VIII. out of the spoils of the monasteries and religious houses which that monarch had dissolved. The cathedral was the church of the abbey of St. Austin, founded here by Robert Fitz-Harding, son to a king of Denmark, and a citizen of Bristol, A.D. 1148. It is valued in the king's books at 338*l.* 8*s.* 4*d.* Paul Bushe, provincial of the Bons-hommes, was the first bishop, in 1542—deprived for being married, 1554. The see of Bristol was united by an order in council with that of Gloucester, in 1836, and they now form one see under the name of Gloucester and Bristol.

**BRITAIN.** The earliest records of the history of this island are the manuscripts and poetry of the Cambrians. The Celts were the ancestors of the Britons and modern Welsh, and were the first inhabitants of Britain. Britain, including England, Scotland, and Wales, was anciently called Albion, the name of Britain being applied to all the islands collectively—Albion to only one.—*Pliny.* The Romans first invaded Britain under Julius Caesar, 55 B.C., but they made no conquests. The emperor Claudius, and his generals, Plautius, Vespasian, and Titus, subdued several provinces after thirty pitched battles with the natives, A.D. 43 and 44. The conquest was completed by Agricola, in the reign of Domitian, A.D. 85.

First invasion of Britain by the Romans, under Julius Caesar . . . . . B.C.	56	Constantius, emperor of Rome, dies at York . . . . . A.D.	306
Cymbeline, king of Britain . . . . .	4	The Roman forces are finally withdrawn from Britain . . . . .	420 to 428
Expedition of Claudius into Britain, A.D.	40	The Saxons and Angles are called in to aid the natives against their northern neighbours the Picts and Scots . . . . .	449
London founded by the Romans . . . . .	49	Having expelled these, the Anglo-Saxons attack the natives themselves, driving them into Wales . . . . .	455
Caractacus carried in chains to Rome . . . . .	51	Many of the natives settle in Armorica, since called Britanny . . . . .	457
The Romans defeated by Boadicea; 70,000 slain, and London burnt . . . . .	61	The Saxon Heptarchy; Britain divided into seven kingdoms . . . . .	457
A vast army of Britons is defeated by Suetonius, and 80,000 slain . . . . .	61	Reign of the renowned Arthur . . . . .	506
Reign of St. Lucius, the first Christian king of Britain, and in the world . . . . .	179	Arrival of St. Augustin (or Austin), and establishment of Christianity . . . . .	598
Severus keeps his court at York, then called Eboracum . . . . .	207	Cadwallader, last king of the Britons, began his reign . . . . .	678
He dies at York . . . . .	211	The Saxon Heptarchy ends . . . . .	828
Carausius, a tyrant, usurps the throne of Britain . . . . .	298	<i>See England.</i>	
He is killed by Alectus, who continues the usurpation . . . . .	293		
Constantius recovers Britain by the defeat of Alectus . . . . .	296		

#### KINGS, OR GOVERNORS, OF BRITAIN.

##### FROM JULIUS CÆSAR TO THE SAXONS.

[Where dates are not mentioned, it has been found impossible to reconcile the conflicting authorities for them; and in the same way, in the orthography of names, a like difficulty occurs.]

##### BEFORE CHRIST.

- Cassibelan.
- Theomantius.
- 4. Cymbeline.
- Gulderius.

##### AFTER CHRIST.

- 45. Arviragus.
- 73. Marius.
- 125. Collins I.
- 179. St. Lucius. [The first christian king of Britain, and in the world. He dies, and leaves the Roman emperors his heirs.]
- 207. Severus, emperor of Rome. Died at York in 210.
  - Bassianus.
  - Aselepodorus, duke of Cornwall.
  - Collins II.
- 284. Carausius, tyrant of Britain.
- 293. Alectus, sent from Rome by the senate.

- 296. { St. Helena.
- Constantius, emperor of Rome.
- 306. Constantine, son of the two former, who added Britain to the Roman empire, and was the first Christian emperor of Rome, in 306.
- 337. Constantine; son of the above.
- 340. Constans; his brother.
- 350. Magnentius.
- 353. Constantius; Gratianus Fnnarius, and afterwards Martinus, his vicars in Britain.
- 361. Julian, the Apostate.
- 363. Jovian; found dead in bed.
- 364. Valentinian.
- 375. Gratian.
- 381. Maximus; assumes the purple in Britain; is beheaded.
- 388. Valentinian; colleague of Gratian above named.
- 395. Honorius.
- 446. Vortigern; who called in the Saxons.
- 464. Vortimer.
- 471. Vortigern, again.
- 481. Aurelius Ambrosius; a Roman.
- 500. Uthur Pendragon.
- 506. Arthur, the renowned king.
- 542. Constantine cousin of Arthur.

BRITAIN, *continued.*

546. Aurelius Conan ; a cruel prince.  
 576. Vortipor ; a vicious ruler.  
 • Cuneglas ; also a tyrant.  
 580. Malgo Coranus ; another tyrant.  
 586. Careticus.  
 613. Cadwan VI. ; prince of N. Wales.

615. Cadwallan.  
 678. Cadwallader ; after whose death the Saxons conquer all the country east of the Severn, and divide it. The British princes lose the names of kings, and are called princes of Wales.

## KINGS OF THE HEPTARCHY.

## KENT.

[*Co-extensive with the shire of Kent.*]

455. Hengist.  
 488. Æsc, Esca, or Escus, son of Hengist ; in honour of whom the kings of Kent were for some time called Æscings.  
 512. Octa, son of Æsc.  
 542. Hermeric, or Ermenric, son of Octa.  
 569. St. Ethelbert : first Christian king.  
 616. Eadbald, son of Ethelbert.  
 640. Ercenbert, or Ercombert, son of Eadbald.  
 664. Ecbert, or Egbert, son of Ercenbert.  
 673. Lothar, or Lothair, brother of Ecbert.  
 685. Eáric : slain in 687.  
 [The kingdom was now subject for a time to various leaders.]  
 694. Wihtréd, or Wightred.  
 725. Eadbert,  
 748. Ethelbert II., } sons of Wihtréd, succeeded-  
 760. Atric, } ing each other.  
 794. Eábert, or Ethelbert Fryn : deposed.  
 796. Guthred, or Guthred.  
 806. Baldred ; who in 823, lost his life and kingdom to Egbert, king of Wessex.

## SOUTH SAXONS.

[*Sussex and Surrey.*]

490. Ella, a warlike prince, succeeded by  
 514. Cissa, his son, whose reign was long and peaceful, exceeding 70 years.  
 [The South Saxons here fell into an almost total dependence on the kingdom of Wessex, and we scarcely know the names of the princes who were possessed of this titular sovereignty.—*Hume.*]  
 648. Edilwald, Edilwach, or Adelwaleh.  
 688. Anthun and Berthun, brothers ; they reigned jointly ; both were vanquished by Ina, king of Wessex, and the kingdom was finally conquered in 725.

## WEST SAXONS.

[*Berks, Southampton, Wilts, Somerset, Dorset, Devon, and part of Cornwall.*]

519. Cerdicus.  
 534. Cynric, or Kenric, son of Cerdic.  
 560. Ceawlin, son of Cynric : banished by his subjects, and died in 563.  
 591. Ceolric, nephew of Ceawlin.

507. Ceolwulf.  
 611. } Cyneglis, and in  
 614. } Cwichelm, his son, reign jointly.  
 643. Cenwal, Cenwath, or Cenwald.  
 672. Sexburga, his queen, sister to Penda, king of Mercia ; of great qualities ; probably deposed.  
 674. Escwine ; in conjunction with Centwine ; on the death of Escwine,  
 676. Centwine rules alone.  
 685. Ceadwal, or Ceodwalla : this prince went in lowly state to Rome, to expiate his deeds of blood, and died there.  
 688. Ina, or Inas, a brave and wise ruler : he also journeyed to Rome, where he passed his time in obscurity, leaving behind him an excellent code of laws.  
 728. Ethelheard, or Ethelard, related to Ina.  
 740. Guthred, brother to Ethelheard.  
 754. Sigebryht, or Sigebert ; \* having murdered a nobleman, he fled, but was recognised and slain.  
 755. Cynewulf, or Kenwulf, or Conulpe, † a noble youth of the line of Cerdic : murdered by a banished subject.  
 784. Bertric, or Beorhtic ; † poisoned by drinking of a cup his queen had prepared for another.  
 800. Egbert, afterwards sole monarch of England.

## EAST SAXONS.

[*Essex, Middlesex, and part of Herts.*]

527. Erchenwin, or Erchwine.  
 587. Sleda ; his son.  
 597. St. Sebert, or Sabert ; son of the preceding ; first Christian king.  
 614. Saxred, or Sexted, or Serred, jointly with Sigebert and Seward : all slain.  
 623. Sigebert II., surnamed the Little ; son of Seward.  
 655. Sigebert III., surnamed the Good ; brother of Sebert : put to death.  
 661. Swithelm, son of Sczibald.  
 663. Sigler, or Sigeric, jointly with Sebbi, or Sebbu, who became a monk.  
 693. Sigenard, or Sigehard, and Suenfrid.  
 700. Offa ; left his queen and kingdom, and became a monk at Rome.  
 709. Suebriht, or Selred.  
 738. Swithred, or Swithed ; a long reign.

\* The fate of Sigebryht, and the two monarchs that immediately succeeded him, strikingly illustrates the condition of society in Britain at this time:—Sigebryht had treacherously conspired against, and murdered his friend, Duke Cumber, governor of Hampshire, who had given him an asylum when expelled from his throne. For this infamous deed he was forsaken by the world, and wandered about in the wilds and forests, where he was at length discovered by one of Cumber's servants, who took vengeance upon him for the murder of his master, by cutting him to pieces.—*Hume.*

† Cynewulf had an intrigue with a young lady, who lived at Merton, in Surrey, whither having secretly retired, he was suddenly environed in the night-time, by Kynehard, brother of Sigebryht, whom Cynewulf had banished, and, after making a vigorous resistance, was murdered, with all his attendants. The nobility and people of the neighbourhood rising next day in arms, revenged the slaughter of their king by putting every one concerned in it to the sword.—*Hume.*

‡ Beorhtic had married Eadburga, natural daughter of Offa, king of Mercia, a woman equally infamous for cruelty and incontinence. She had mixed a cup of poison for a young nobleman, an object of her jealousy ; but the king drank of the fatal cup along with the nobleman, and both soon expired. The crimes of Eadburga obliged her in the end to flee to France, whence she was expelled, and she afterwards wandered to Italy, where she died in poverty and want.—*Hume.*

BRITAIN, *continued.*

792. Sigeric; died in a pilgrimage to Rome.  
799. Sigered.  
823. The kingdom seized upon by Egbert, king of Wessex.

## NORTHUMBRIA.

[*Lancaster, York, Cumberland, Westmoreland, Durham, and Northumberland.*]

- \* Northumbria was at first divided into two separate governments, *Bernicia* and *Deira*; the former stretching from the river Tweed to the Tyne, and the latter from the Tyne to the Humber.
547. Ida; a vallant Saxon.  
560. Adda, his eldest son; king of Bernicia.  
— Ella, king of Deira; afterwards sole king of Northumbria.  
567. Clappa, Clappa, or Elappea; Bernicia.  
572. Hoodwulf; Bernicia.  
573. Freedwulf; Bernicia.  
580. Theodric; Bernicia.  
588. Ethelric; Bernicia.  
593. Ethelfrith, surnamed the Fierce.  
617. Edwin, son of Ella, king of Deira in 590. The greatest prince of the Heptarchy in that age.—*Hume.* Slain in battle with Penda, king of Mercia.  
634. The kingdom again divided; Eanfrid rules in Bernicia, and Oarc in Deira; both put to death.  
635. Oswald; slain in battle.  
644. Oswoo, or Oswy; a reign of great renown.  
670. Ecfrid, or Egfrid, king of Northumbria.  
685. Alcfrid, or Ealdferth.  
705. Oared, son of Ealdferth.  
716. Cenred; sprung from Ida.  
718. Oarc, son of Alcfrid.  
729. Ceolwulf; died a monk.  
738. Eadbert, or Egbert; retired to a monastery.  
757. Oswulf, or Osulf; slain in a sedition.  
759. Edilwald or Mollo; slain by Alred, who was impatient for the throne.  
765. Alred, Alired, or Alured; deposed.  
774. Ethelred, son of Mollo; expelled.  
778. Elwald, or Celwold; deposed and slain.  
789. Oared, son of Alred; fled.  
790. Ethelred restored; afterwards slain.  
795. Erdulf, or Arduif; deposed.  
808. Alfwoold II.; succeeded by Erdulf, and perhaps others; but the kingdom after so many fatal revolutions lost all attachment to its government and princes, and was prepared for its subjection to the yoke of Egbert.—*Hume.*

## EAST ANGLES.

[*Norfolk, Suffolk, Cambridge, Isle of Ely.*]

575. Uffa; a noble German.  
582. Titilius, or Titulus; son of Uffa.  
599. Redwald; son of Titilius; the greatest prince of the East Angles.  
624. Erpwald, or Eorpwald.

629. Sigebert; half-brother to Erpwald.  
632. Egfrid, or Egrie; cousin to Sigebert.  
635. Anna, or Annas; a just ruler; killed.  
654. Ethelric, or Ethelhere; slain in battle.  
655. Ethelwald; his brother.  
664. Aldulf or Aldwulf.  
713. Selred, or Ethelred.  
746. Alpwulf.  
749. Beorn and Ethelred, jointly.  
758. Beorn, alone.  
761. Ethelred.  
790. Ethelbert, or Ethelbyrht; treacherously put to death in Mercia in 792, when Offa, king of Mercia, overran the country, which was finally subdued by Egbert.

## MERCIA.

[*Counties of Gloucester, Hereford, Chester, Stafford, Worcester, Oxford, Salop, Warwick, Derby, Leicester, Bucks, Northampton, Notts, Lincoln, Bedford, Rutland, Huntingdon, and part of Herts.*]

586. Crida, or Cridda; a noble chieftain.  
593. [Interregnum.]  
597. Wibba, a vallant prince, his son.  
615. Ceorl, or Cheorl; nephew of Wibba.  
626. Penda, a fierce, cruel, and revengeful warrior; killed in battle.  
635. Peada, son of Penda; murdered.  
656. Wulfhere, brother of Peada; to make way for whom Peada was slain: he slew his two sons with his own hand.  
675. Ethelred; became a monk.  
704. Cenred, Cendred, or Kendred; became a monk at Rome.  
709. Ceolred, or Celred, or Chelred, son of Ethelred.  
716. Ethelbald; slain in a mutiny by one of his own chieftains, his successor, after a defeat in battle.  
755. Beornred, or Bernred; himself slain.  
756. Offa; he formed the great dyke on the borders of Wales known by his name.  
794. Egfrid, or Egferth, son of Offa; he had ruled jointly with his father for some years, killed suddenly.  
794. Cenulf, or Kenulph; slain.  
819. Kenelm, or Cenelm, a minor; reigned five months; killed by his sister Quendreda, from the ambitious hope of assuming the government.—*Hume.*  
819. Ceolwulf, uncle to Kenelm; driven from the throne.  
821. Beornulf, or Burnwulf; killed by his own subjects.  
823. Iuddecan; a vallant ruler; slain.  
825. Withlafa, or Wiglaf.  
838. Berthulf, or Bertulf.  
852. Burhred, or Buried.  
[This last kingdom merged, like the other kingdoms of the Heptarchy, into that of England.]

The Saxons, although they were divided into seven different kingdoms, yet were for the most part subject to one king alone, who was entitled *Rex gentis Anglorum*, or King of the English nation; those which were stronger than the rest giving the law to them in their several turns, till, in the end, they all became incorporated in the empire of the West Saxons, under Egbert. The following were kings or octarchs during the Heptarchy\* :—

\* The term "Octarchy" is sometimes applied, by writers, to the Saxon kingdoms, inasmuch as Northumbria, the seventh kingdom, was at different periods divided into two kingdoms, Bernicia and Deira, ruled by separate kings. Other writers apply the term to the successive kings whose authority was acknowledged by the other princes of the Heptarchy; these they call *Octarchs*.

BRITAIN, *continued.*

## KINGS, OR OCTARCHS, OF THE ENGLISH SAXONS.

457. Hengist, first king of Kent.  
 490. Ella, king of the South Saxons.  
 519. Cerdic, king of the West Saxons.  
 534. Kenric, ditto.  
 569. Cealwin, ditto.  
 563. St. Ethelbert, ditto, and of Kent.  
 616. Redwald, king of the East Angles.  
 630. Edwine, king of Northumbria.  
 635. Oswald, ditto; slain.  
 644. Osweo, or Oawry, ditto.  
 670. Wulfhere, king of Mercia.

675. Ethelred, king of Mercia.  
 704. Cenred, ditto.  
 709. Celred, ditto; slain in battle.  
 716. Ethelbald, ditto; slain.  
 758. Offa, ditto.  
 796. Egferth, or Egfrido, ditto.  
 796. Kenulph, ditto.  
 820. Egbert, king of the West Saxons; the first and absolute monarch of the whole Heptarchy, who vanquished all or most of the Saxon kings, and added their dominions to his own.

That Britain formerly joined the Continent has been inferred from the similar cliffs of the opposite coasts of the English Channel, and from the constant encroachments of the sea in still widening the channel. For instance, a large part of the cliffs of Dover fell, estimated at six acres, Nov. 27, 1810.—*Phillips's Annals.*

BRITANNIA TUBULAR BRIDGE. See *Tubular Bridge.*

BRITISH INSTITUTION, PALL MALL. Founded in 1805, and opened Jan. 18, 1806, on a plan formed by sir Thomas Bernard, for the encouragement of British artists. The gallery that was purchased for this institution was erected by Alderman Boydell, to exhibit the paintings that had been executed for his edition of Shakspeare.—*Leigh.*

BRITISH MUSEUM. The origin of this great national institution was the grant by parliament of 20,000*l.* to the daughters of sir Hans Sloane, in payment for his fine library, and vast collection of the productions of nature and art, which had cost him 50,000*l.* The library contained 50,000 volumes and valuable MSS., and 69,352 articles of vertu were enumerated in the catalogue of curiosities. The act was passed April 5, 1753; and in the same year Montagu-house was obtained by government as a place for the reception of these treasures. The museum has since been gradually increased to an immense extent by gifts, bequests, the purchase of every species of curiosity, MSS., sculpture and work of art, and by the transference to its rooms of the Cottonian, Harleian, and other libraries, the Elgin marbles, &c. George IV. presented to the museum the library collected at Buckingham-house by George III. Great additions to, and improvements in, the buildings have lately been made by the munificence of parliament, independently of a large annual grant for scientific purposes; and new works are now (1850) in progress to completion. See *Cottonian Library, and other collections.*

"BROAD BOTTOM" ADMINISTRATION. This ministry was ludicrously so called because it comprised nine dukes and a grand coalition of all parties.—*Coxe's Memoirs of Pelham.* Rt. hon. Henry Pelham, first lord of the treasury and chancellor of the exchequer; duke of Dorset, president of the council; earl Gower, lord privy seal; duke of Newcastle, and the earl of Harrington, secretaries of state; duke of Montagu, master-general of the ordnance; duke of Bedford, first lord of the admiralty; duke of Grafton, lord chamberlain; duke of Richmond, master of the horse; duke of Argyll, keeper of the great seal of Scotland; marquess of Tweeddale, secretary of state for Scotland; and lord Hardwicke, lord chancellor; all of the cabinet. The duke of Devonshire and duke of Bolton were *not* of the cabinet. Nov. 1744. Dissolved by the death of Mr. Pelham, March 6, 1754.—*Coxe.*

BROCADE. A silken stuff variegated with gold or silver, and raised and enriched with flowers and various sorts of figures, originally made by the Chinese.—*Johnson.* The trade in this article was carried on by the Venetians.—*Anderson.* Its manufacture was established with great success at Lyons in 1757.

BROCOLI. An Italian plant.—*Pardon.* The white and purple, both of which are varieties of the cauliflower, were brought to England from the Isle of Cyprus, in the seventeenth century.—*Anderson.* About 1603.—*Burns.* The cultivation of this vegetable was greatly improved in the gardens of England and came into great abundance about 1680.—*Anderson.*

BROKERS. Those both of money and merchandise were known early in England. See *Appraisers.* Their dealings were regulated by law, and it was enacted that they should be licensed before transacting business, 8 and 9 Will. III., 1695-6. The dealings of stock-brokers were regulated by act 6 Geo. I., 1719, and 10 Geo. II., 1736.—*Statutes at Large.* See *Paenbrokers.*



**BRONZE.** Known to the ancients, some of whose statues, vessels, and various other articles, made of bronze, are in the British Museum. The equestrian statue of Louis XIV., 1699, in the Place Vendôme at Paris, (demolished Aug. 10th, 1792,) was the most colossal ever made; it contained 60,000 lbs. weight of bronze. Bronze is two parts brass and one copper, and the Greeks added one fifteenth of lead and silver.

**BROTHEL**s were formerly allowed in London, and considered a necessary evil, under the regulation of a good police. They were all situated on the Bankside, Southwark, and subject to the jurisdiction of the bishop of Winchester; and they were visited weekly by the sheriff's officers, the severest penalties being enacted against keeping infected or married women, 8 Henry II., 1162.—*Survey of London*. Brothels tolerated in France, 1280. Pope Sixtus IV. licensed one at Rome, and the prostitutes paid him a weekly tax, which amounted to 20,000 ducats a year, 1471.—*Ital. Chron.*

**BROWNISTS.** A sect founded by a schoolmaster in Southwark, named Robert Brown, about 1615. It condemned all ceremonies and ecclesiastical distinctions, and affirmed that there was an admixture of corruptions in all other communions. But the founder subsequently recanted his doctrines for a benefice in the church of England.—*Collins's Eccles. Hist.*

**BRUCE'S TRAVELS.** Undertaken to discover the source of the Nile. The illustrious Bruce, the "Abyssinian Traveller," set out in June, 1768, and proceeding first to Cairo, he navigated the Nile to Syene, thence crossed the desert to the Red Sea, and, arriving at Jidda, passed some months in Arabia Felix, and after various detentions, reached Gondar, the capital of Abyssinia, in Feb. 1770. On Nov. 14th, 1770, he obtained the great object of his wishes—a sight of the sources of the Nile. Bruce returned to England in 1773, and died in 1794.

**BRUNSWICK, HOUSE OF.** This house owes its origin to Azo, of the family of Este. Azo died in 1055, and left, by his wife Cunegonde (the heiress of Guelph III., duke of Bavaria), a son who was Guelph IV., the great-grandfather of Henry the Lion. This last married Maud, daughter of Henry II. of England, and is always looked upon as being the founder of the Brunswick family. The dominions of Henry the Lion were the most extensive of any prince of his time; but having refused to assist the emperor Frederick Barbarossa in a war against pope Alexander III., he drew the emperor's resentment on him, and in the diet of Wurtzburg, in 1179, he was proscribed. The duchy of Bavaria was given to Otho, from whom is descended the family of Bavaria; the duchy of Saxony, to Bernard Ascanius, founder of the house of Anhalt; and his other territories to different persons. On this, he retired to England; but on Henry's intercession, Brunswick and Lunenburg were restored to him. The house of Brunswick has divided into several branches. The present duke of Brunswick-Wolfenbüttele is sprung from the eldest; the duke of Brunswick-Zell was from the second; and from this last sprang the royal family of England. See *Hanover*.

#### DUKES OF BRUNSWICK.

1634. Augustus; who left three sons, Rodolphus-Augustus, Anthony-Ulrick, and Ferdinand-Albert; the two first succeeded.  
 1666. Rodolphus-Augustus; who associated his next brother, Anthony-Ulrick, in the government, from 1685; died 1704.  
 1704. Anthony-Ulrick, brother of the preceding; now ruled alone; became a Roman Catholic in 1710; died in 1714.  
 1714. Augustus-William, his son; died without issue, 1731; succeeded by his brother,  
 1731. Ludowick-Rodolphus; died without male issue in 1735.  
 1735. Ferdinand-Albrecht; died same year; succeeded by his son,  
 1735. Charles; who transferred the ducal residence to Brunswick; succeeded by his son,  
 1780. Charles-William-Ferdinand; married the

- princess Augusta of England; killed on the battle-field of Jena, Oct. 14, 1806; succeeded by his fourth son, his eldest sons being blind, and abdicating in favour of  
 1806. Frederick-William, whose reign may be dated from the battle of Lœpsic in Oct. 1813. Fell at Waterloo (battle of Quatre-Bras) commanding the *avant-garde* under the duke of Wellington, June 16, 1815; and was succeeded by his eldest son,  
 1815. Charles-Frederick-William, now resident in London. Deposed by his younger brother William in 1830.  
 1830. William (Augustus-Louis); succeeded Sept. 7, 1830. The present (1850) Duke of Brunswick; unmarried.

A revolution took place at Brunswick, when the ducal palace was burnt, and the reigning prince (Charles-Frederick-William) was obliged to seek shelter in England, Sept. 7, 1830.

**BRUNSWICK CLUBS.** Established to maintain the principles of the revolution, the integrity of the house of Hanover, and Protestant ascendancy in church and state. The first was formed in England at a meeting held at Maidstone, in Sept. 1828. The

first general meeting for the formation of Brunswick clubs in Ireland was held at the Rotunda in Dublin, Nov. 4, same year.

**BRUSSELS.** Founded by St. Gery, of Cambrai, in the seventh century. The memorable bombardment of this city by Marshal Villeroy, when 14 churches and 4000 houses were destroyed, 1695. Taken by the French, 1746. Again, by Dumouriez, 1792. The revolution of 1830 commenced here, Aug. 25.—See *Belgium*. This town is celebrated for its fine lace, camlets, and tapestry. There is here a noble building, called the *Hôtel de Ville*, whose turret is 364 feet in height; and on its top is a copper figure of St. Michael, 17 feet high, which turns with the wind. Riot in Brussels, in which the costly furniture of 16 principal houses was demolished, in consequence of a display of attachment to the house of Orange, 5th April, 1834.

**BUBBLE COMPANIES**, in commerce, a name given to projects for raising money upon false and imaginary grounds, much practised, often with disastrous consequences, in France and England, in 1719 and 1721. In these years the bubbles in England alone, of which was the South Sea scheme, involved a capital to the amount of 300,000,000*l.*—*Kearley*. Many such projects were formed in England and Ireland in 1825; and in 1844 and 1845 many of the railway schemes, afterwards abandoned, may be classed under this description of enterprise. See *Companies*, and *Laws's Bubble*.

**BUCCANEERS.** These piratical adventurers, chiefly French, English, and Dutch, commenced their depredations on the Spaniards of America, soon after the latter had taken possession of that continent and the West Indies. The principal commanders of the first expeditions were, Montbar, Lolonois, Basco, and Morgan, who murdered thousands, and plundered millions. The expedition of Van Horn, of Ostend, was undertaken in 1603; that of Gramont, in 1685; and that of Pointis, in 1697.

**BUCHANITES.** Hundreds of deluded fanatics, followers of Margaret Buchan, who promised to conduct them to the new Jerusalem, prophesied the end of the world, and maintained many absurd doctrines, which appeared to take their rise in a disordered mind. She appeared in Scotland in 1779, and died in 1791, when her followers dispersed.

**BUCHAREST, TREATY** or. The preliminaries of peace ratified at this place between Russia and Turkey, it being stipulated that the Pruth should be the frontier limit of those empires, signed May 28, 1812. The subsequent war between those powers altered many of the provisions of this treaty.

**BUCKINGHAM PALACE, LONDON.** The original edifice, called Buckingham-house, was built on the site known as Mulberry-gardens, by John Sheffield, duke of Buckingham, in 1703. In 1761, it became the property of the late queen Charlotte, who made it her town residence; and here all her children, with the exception of the eldest, were born. Here likewise several royal marriages have taken place: the late duke of York and princess Frederica of Prussia, in 1791; duke of Gloucester and princess Mary, 1816; prince of Hesse-Homburg and princess Elizabeth, 1818; and the duke of Cambridge and princess of Hesse, in the same year. Buckingham-house was pulled down in 1825, and the new palace commenced on its site; and after an expenditure of nearly a million sterling, it was completed, and was taken possession of by queen Victoria, July 13, 1837. Vast sums have been since expended in the enlargement of this palace, now the ordinary London residence of her majesty; and further improvements, which include the railing-in of a portion of St. James's park, are (1850) in progress.

**BUCKLERS.** Those used in single combat were invented by Proetus and Acrisius, of Argos, about 1370 B.C. When Lucius Papirius defeated the Samnites, he took from them their bucklers, which were of gold and silver, 309 B.C. In modern warfare the buckler has been laid aside. But the light cuirass of horse-soldiers, called cuirassiers, is something akin to the ancient buckler. See article *Armour*.

**BUCKLES.** The wearing of buckles commenced in the reign of Charles II.; but people of inferior rank, and such as affected plainness in their garb, wore strings in their shoes some years after that period: these last were, however, ridiculed for their singularity in using them. Buckles continue to be used in court dress and by persons of rank in most countries of Europe.

**BUDA;** once called the Key of Christendom. It was taken by Solymán II. at the memorable battle of Mohatz, when the Hungarian king, Louis, was killed, and 200,000 of his subjects were carried away captives, 1526. Buda was sacked a second

time, when the inhabitants were put to the sword, and Hungary was annexed to the Ottoman empire, 1540. Re-taken by the Imperialists, and the Mahometans delivered up to the fury of the soldiers, 1686. See *Hungary*.

**BUENOS AYRES.** The capital was founded by Pedro Mendoza, in 1535. It was taken by the British under sir Home Popham, June 21, 1806; and was re-taken, after an attack of three days, Aug. 12, the same year. The British suffered a great repulse here under general Whitelocke, who was disgraced, July 6, 1807. Declaration of independence of this province, July 19, 1816; the treaty was signed in Feb. 1822.

**BUFFOONS.** These were originally mountebanks in the Roman theatres. The shows of the buffoons were discouraged by Domitian, and were finally abolished by Trajan, A.D. 98. Our ancient kings had *jesters*, who are described as being, at first, practitioners of indecent raillery and antic postures; they were employed under the Tudors. Some writers state that James I. converted the jesters into poet-laureates; but poet-laureates existed long before; Selden traces the latter to 1251.—*Warton*.

**BUILDING.** The first structures were of wood and clay, then of rough stone, and in the end the art advanced to polished marble. Building with stone was early among the Tyrians; and as ornaments and taste arose, every nation pursued a different system. The art of building with stone may be referred in England to Benedict, or Benet, a monk, about A.D. 670. The first bridge of this material in England was at Bow, in 1087. In Ireland, a castle was built of stone at Tuam by the king of Connaught, in 1161; and it was "so new and uncommon as to be called the *Wonderful Castle*." Building with brick was introduced by the Romans into their provinces. Alfred encouraged it in England, in 886. Brick-building was generally introduced by the earl of Arundel, about 1598, London being then almost built of wood. The increase of building in London was prohibited within three miles of the city-gates by Elizabeth, who ordered that one family only should dwell in one house, 1580. The buildings from High Holborn, north and south, and Great Queen-street, were erected between 1607 and 1631.—*Strype*.

**BUILDING ACTS.** The early and principal statutes relating to building were passed, viz., 5, 23, and 35, reign of Eliz.; 19 and 22 of Chas. II.; and 6 and 7 of Anne. The principal statutes since were, 33 Geo. II. and 6 Geo. III., followed by enactments in 1770, 1772, and 1783. The recent acts are very numerous; and building is now regulated by stringent provisions enforced by law.

**BULGARIANS.** They defeat Justinian, A.D. 687; and are subdued by the emperor Basilius, in 1019. On one occasion, this emperor having taken 15,000 Bulgarian prisoners, he caused their eyes to be put out, leaving one eye only to every hundredth man, to enable him to conduct his countrymen home. Bulgaria was governed by Roman dukes till 1186; subdued by Bajazet, 1396.—*Univ. Hist.* vol. xvii.

**BULL, OR EDICT OF THE POPE.** This is an apostolical rescript, of ancient use, and generally written on parchment. The bull is, properly, the seal, deriving its name from *bulia*, and has been made of gold, silver, lead, and wax. On one side are the heads of Peter and Paul; and on the other, the name of the pope, and year of his pontificate. The celebrated golden bull of the emperor Charles IV. was so called because of its golden seal; and was made the fundamental law of the German empire, at the diet of Nuremberg, A.D. 1356. Bulls denouncing queen Elizabeth and her abettors, and consigning them to hell-fire, accompanied the Spanish Armada, 1588.

**BULL-BAITING, OR BULL-FIGHTING,** This atrociously criminal sport of Spain and Portugal is somewhat equivalent in those countries to the fights of the gladiators among the Romans. It is recorded as being an amusement at Stamford so early as the reign of John, 1209. Bull-running was a sport at Tutbury in 1374. In the *Sports of England*, we read of the "Easter fierce hunts, when foaming boars fought for their heads, and lusty bulls and huge bears were baited with dogs;" and near the *Clink*, London, was the Paris, or Bear Garden, so celebrated in the time of Elizabeth for the exhibition of bear-baiting, then a fashionable amusement. A bill to abolish bull-baiting was thrown out in the Commons, chiefly through the influence of the late Mr. Windham, who made a singular speech in favour of the custom, May 24, 1802.—*Butler*. It has since been declared illegal. See *Cruelty to Animals*. Bull-fights were introduced into Spain about 1260: abolished there, "except for pious and patriotic purposes," in 1784. There was a bull-fight at Lisbon, at Campo de Santa Anna, attended by 10,000 spectators, on *Sunday*, June 14, 1840.

**BULLETS.** Those of stone were in use A.D. 1514. Immediately subsequent to the invention of gunpowder, they were usually of stone, coarsely rounded. Iron ones are first mentioned in the *Fœdera*, 1550. Lead bullets were made before the close of the sixteenth century, and continue to be those in use in all nations for musketry. The cannon-ball in some Eastern countries is still of stone, instead of iron.—*Ashe*.

**BUNKER'S HILL, BATTLE OF,** fought between the British forces and the revolted Americans, who made a formidable stand against the royal troops, but were ultimately defeated with considerable loss—the Americans were nearly 2000, and the British near 3000 men. It was one of the earliest actions of the provincials with the mother country; and notwithstanding its issue, and the retreat of their forces, the American people refer to it with great national pride, on account of the obstinate fight they made against the superior numbers of the British; fought June 17, 1775.—*Hist. of the American War*.

**BUONAPARTE'S EMPIRE OF FRANCE.** Napoleon Buonaparte, the most extraordinary man of modern times, ruled over France, and subdued most of the nations of the Continent, in the early part of the present century. See his various military and other achievements under their respective heads throughout the volume:—

Napoleon Buonaparte born at Ajaccio, in Italy	Aug. 15, 1769	Arrives at Fontainebleau	March 20, 1815
He first distinguishes himself in the command of the artillery at <i>Toulon</i>	1793	Joined by all the army	March 22, 1815
He embarks for Egypt	May 10, 1798	The allies sign a treaty for his extermination	March 25, 1815
Is repulsed before Acre	May 27, 1799	He abolishes the slave-trade	March 29, 1815
He returns from Egypt	Aug. 23, 1799	Leaves Paris for the army	June 12, 1815
Deposits the French directory, and becomes first consul	Nov. 9, 1799	Is defeated at Waterloo	June 18, 1815
Sends overtures of peace to the king of England	Jan. 1, 1800	Returns to Paris	June 20, 1815
His life attempted by an "infernal machine"	Dec. 24, 1800	And abdicates in favour of his infant son	June 22, 1815
Elected president of the Italian, late Cisalpine republic	Jan. 25, 1802	Intending to embark for America, he arrives at Rochefort	July 3, 1815
Elected consul for 10 years	May 8, 1802	He surrenders to Capt. Maitland, of the <i>Bellerophon</i>	July 15, 1815
Made first consul for life	Aug. 2, 1802	Transferred at Torbay to the <i>Northumberland</i> , and admiral sir George Cockburn sails with him for St. Helena	Aug. 8, 1815
Accepts the title of emperor from the senate in name of the people	May 18, 1804	Arrives at St. Helena, (where it is decreed by the allied sovereigns he shall remain for life)	Oct. 15, 1815
Crowned emperor by the pope	Dec. 2, 1804	The family of Buonaparte excluded for ever from France by the law of amnesty	Jan. 12, 1816
Crowned king of Italy	May 26, 1805	Death of Buonaparte	May 5, 1821
Divorced from the empress Josephine, she having no heir	Dec. 16, 1809	His will registered in England (see article <i>Wills</i> )	Aug. 1824
Marries Maria Louisa of Austria	April 7, 1810	His son, ex-king of Rome, dies	July 22, 1832
A son, the fruit of this marriage, born, and styled king of Rome	March 20, 1811	The French chambers decree, with the consent of England, that the ashes of Napoleon be removed from St. Helena, and brought to France	May 12, 1840
His overtures of peace to England are rejected	April 14, 1812	They are exhumed	Oct. 16, 1840
[The reverses of Buonaparte now follow in quick succession.]		The <i>Belle Poule</i> , French frigate, arrives at Cherbourg with the remains of Napoleon, in the care of the Prince de Joinville	Nov. 30, 1840
He renounces the thrones of France and Italy, and accepts of the Isle of Elba for his retreat	April 5, 1814	They are interred with great solemnity, in the <i>Hôtel des Invalides</i>	Dec. 15, 1840
Embarks at <i>Fréjus</i>	April 28, 1814		
Arrives at Elba	May 3, 1814		
Again appears in France; he quits Elba, and lands at Cannes	March 1, 1815		
Enters Lyons	March 10, 1815		

**BURFORD CLUB.** The appellation given (according to Mr. Layer, the barrister, a conspirator) by the Pretender and his agents, to a club of Tory lords and others, of which the lord Orrey was chairman, and lord Strafford, sir Henry Goring, lord Cowper, Mr. Hutcheson, the bishop of Rochester, sir Constantine Phipps, general Webb, lord Bingley, lord Craven, Mr. Dawkins, lord Scarsdale, lord Bathurst, Mr. Shippen, and lord Gower, were members. This club met (according to the same tainted evidence) at one another's houses, to form designs against the government. The improbability of this story was strengthened by the solemn declaration of lord Cowper, on his word of honour, that he did not know of its existence; and a like asseveration was made by lord Strafford, in his place in the house of lords. The list of this pretended club of conspirators was published in the *Weekly Journal*, printed in Whitefriars; but when Read, the printer of the paper, was ordered to appear at the bar of the house, he absconded from his home. March, 1722.—*Kearsley's Annals*.

**BURGESS**, from the French *Bourgeois*, a distinction coeval in England with its corporations. Burgesses were called to parliament in England A.D. 1265; in Scotland, in 1326; and in Ireland, about 1365. Burgesses to be resident in the places which they are elected to represent in parliament, 1 Henry V., 1413.—*Viner's Statutes*. See *Borough*.

**BURGHER SECEDERS**. These were dissenters from the Church of Scotland. Their separation from the associate presbytery arose in a difference of sentiment regarding the lawfulness of taking the burgh oath, 1739. The number of this class of separatists was, however, even at the time, comparatively small.

**BURGLARY**. Until the reign of George IV. this crime was punished with death. Formerly, to encourage the prosecution of offenders, he who convicted a burglar was exempted from parish offices, 10 and 11 Will. III., 1699. Statute of Rewards, 5 Anne, 1706, and 6 Geo. I., 1720. Receivers of stolen plate and other goods to be transported, 10 Geo. III., 1770. Persons having upon them picklock keys, &c., to be deemed rogues and vagabonds, 13 Geo. III., 1772-3. The laws with respect to burglary were amended by Mr. (afterwards sir Robert) Peel's acts, between 4 and 10 Geo. IV., 1823 and 1829.

**BURGOS, SIEGE OF**. Lord Wellington entered Burgos after the battle of Salamanca, which was fought July 22, 1812, and the castle was besieged by the British and allied army, and several attempts were made to carry it by assault; but the siege was abandoned in October, same year. The castle and fortifications were blown up by the French in June, 1813.

**BURGUNDY**. This kingdom begins in Alsace, A.D. 413. Conrad II. of Germany being declared heir to the kingdom, is opposed in his attempt to annex it to the empire, when it is dismembered, and on its ruins are formed the four provinces of Burgundy, Provence, Viennes, and Savoy, 1034. Burgundy becomes a circle of the German empire, 1521. It falls to Philip II. of Spain, whose tyranny and religious persecutions cause a revolt in the Batavian provinces, 1566. After various changes, Burgundy annexed to France, and formed into departments of that kingdom.

**BURIAL, AND BURIAL-PLACES**. The earliest and most rational mode of restoring the body to earth. The first idea of it was formed by Adam, on his observing a live bird covering a dead one with leaves. Barrows were the most ancient graves. See *Barrows*. Places of burial were consecrated under pope Calixtus I. in 210.—*Eusebius*. The Greeks had their burial-places at a distance from their towns; the Romans near the highways, hence the necessity for inscriptions on tombs. The first Christian burial-place was instituted in 596; burial in cities, 742; in consecrated places, 750; in church-yards, 758. Vaults were erected in chancels first at Canterbury, 1075. Woollen shrouds used in England, 1666. Linen scarfs introduced at funerals in Ireland, 1729; and woollen shrouds used, 1733. Burials were taxed, 1695—again, 1783. See *Cemeteries*.

**BURIALS**. Parochial registers of them, and of births and marriages, were instituted in England by Cromwell, lord Essex, about 1536.—*Stowe*. A tax was exacted on burials in England—for the burial of a duke, 50*l.*, and for that of a common person, 4*s.*, under Will. III., 1695, and Geo. III., 1783.—*Statutes*. See *Bills of Mortality*.

**BURKING**. A new and horrible species of murder committed in England. It was thus named from the first known criminal by whom the deed was perpetrated being called *Burke*. His victims were strangled, or made lifeless by pressure or other modes of suffocation, and the bodies, which exhibited no marks of violence, were afterwards sold to the surgeons for the purpose of dissection. Burke was executed at Edinburgh in February, 1829. The crime has been more recently perpetrated by a gang of murderers in London. The monster named *Bishop* was apprehended in November, 1831, and executed with *Williams*, one of his accomplices, for the murder of a poor Italian boy named Carlo Ferrari, a friendless wanderer, and therefore selected as being less likely to be sought after (they confessing to this and other similar murders), Dec. 5, same year.

**BURLINGTON HEIGHTS, BATTLE OF**, between the British and the United States American forces, an obstinate and memorable engagement, contested with great valour on both sides. Neither force was of large amount, but the latter was more numerous. The Americans were routed, and the British carried the heights, June 6, 1813.—*Hist. of the American War*.

**BURMESE EMPIRE.** Founded in the middle of the last century, by Alompra, the first sovereign of the present dynasty. Our first dispute with this formidable power occurred in 1795, but it was amicably adjusted by general Erskine. Hostilities were commenced by the British in 1824, when they took Rangoon. The fort and pagoda of Syriam taken, 1825. After a short armistice, hostilities were renewed, Dec. 1, same year, and pursued until the successive victories of the British led to the cession of Arracan, and to the signature of peace on the 3rd January, 1826. See *India*.

**BURNING ALIVE.** This punishment was inflicted among the Romans, Jews, and other nations, on the betrayers of councils, incendiaries, and for incest in the ascending and descending degrees. The Jews had two ways of burning alive: one with wood and fagots to burn the body; the other, by pouring scalding lead down the throat of the criminal, *combustio animæ*, to burn the soul. See *Suttees*.

**BURNING ALIVE, IN ENGLAND.** Even in England (see *preceding article*) burning alive was a punishment upon the statute-book. The Britons punished heinous crimes by burning alive in wicker baskets. See *Stonchenge*. This punishment was countenanced by bulls of the pope; and witches suffered in this manner. See *Witches*. Many persons have been burned alive on account of religious principles. The first sufferer was sir William Sawtre, parish priest of St. Osith, London, 3 Hen. IV., Feb. 9, 1401. In the reign of the cruel Mary numbers were burned, among others, Ridley, bishop of London; Latimer, bishop of Rochester; and Crammer, archbishop of Canterbury; who were burned at Oxford in 1555 and 1556. Numerous others suffered this dreadful death in Mary's reign.\*

**BURNING THE DEAD.** The antiquity of this custom rises as high as the Theban war; it was practised among the Greeks and Romans, and the poet Homer abounds with descriptions of such funeral obsequies. The practice was very general about 1225 B.C., and was revived by Sylla, lest the relics of the dead in graves should be violated; and to this day the burning of the dead is practised in many parts of the East and West Indies. See *Barroos*.

**BURNING-GLASS AND CONCAVE MIRRORS.** Their power was not unknown to Archimedes, but the powers of these instruments are rendered wonderful by the modern improvements of Settalla: of Tehirnhausen, 1680; of Buffon, 1747; and of Parker and others, more recently. The following are experiments of the fusion of substances made with Mr. Parker's lens, or burning mirror:

Substances fused.	Weight.	Time.	Substances fused.	Weight.	Time.
Pure gold . . . . .	20 grains	4 seconds.	A topaz . . . . .	3 grains	45 seconds.
Silver . . . . .	20 "	3 "	An emerald . . . . .	2 "	25 "
Copper . . . . .	33 "	20 "	A crystal pebble . . . . .	7 "	6 "
Platina . . . . .	10 "	3 "	Flint . . . . .	10 "	30 "
Cast iron . . . . .	10 "	3 "	Cornelian . . . . .	10 "	75 "
Steel . . . . .	10 "	12 "	Pumice stone . . . . .	10 "	24 "

Green wood takes fire instantaneously; water boils immediately; bones are calcined; and things, not capable of melting, at once become red-hot like iron.

**BURWELL FIRE.** A number of persons assembled to see a puppet-show at Burwell, near Newmarket, in the evening of September 8, 1727. The entertainment was in a barn, and a candle having been placed too near a heap of straw, a fire was occasioned which was one of the most fatal on record. Seventy-six individuals perished in the fire, and others died of their wounds. Among the sufferers were several young ladies of fortune and many children. The bodies were reduced to a mass of mangled carcases half-consumed, and wholly undistinguishable, and were promiscuously buried in two pits, dug for the purpose in the church-yard.

**BURY ST. EDMUNDS.** Took its name from St. Edmund, who was murdered by the Danes in 870, and buried here, and to whom its magnificent abbey was founded. It shares with Ruunymede the honour of producing Magna Charta in 1215. At this

\* It is computed, that during the three years of Mary's reign in which these shocking violences and barbarities were carried on, there were 27 persons brought to the stake; besides those who were punished by imprisonment, fines, and confiscations. Among those who suffered by fire were 6 bishops, 21 clergymen, 8 lay gentlemen, 84 tradesmen, 100 husbandmen, servants, and labourers, 55 women, and 4 children. The unprincipled agents of this merciless queen were the bishops Gardiner and Bonner. The latter especially was a man of brutal character, who seemed to derive a savage pleasure in witnessing the torture of the sufferers.

town the barons met, and entered into a league against king John; and Henry VI. summoned a parliament in 1446, when Humphry, duke of Gloucester, was imprisoned, and died here, it is supposed by poison. It was almost consumed by fire in 1608; and an awful and desolating plague raged in 1636.

**BURYING ALIVE.** A mode of death adopted in Bœotia, where Creon ordered Antigone, the sister of Polynices, to be buried alive, 1225 B.C. The Roman vestals were subjected to this horrible kind of execution for any levity in dress or conduct that could excite a suspicion of their virtue. The vestal Minutia was buried alive on a charge of incontinence, 337 B.C. The vestal Sextilia was buried alive 274 B.C. The vestal Cornelia A.D. 92. Lord Bacon gives instances of the resurrection of persons who had been buried alive; the famous Duns Scotus is of the number. The assassins of Capo d'Istria, President of Greece, were (two of them) sentenced to be immured in brick walls built around them up to their chins, and to be supplied with food in this species of torture until they died, October, 1831. See *Greece*.

**BUSACO, or BUZACCO, BATTLE OF,** between the British under lord Wellington and the French army, commanded by Massena. The latter were repulsed with great slaughter. The British subsequently retreated to the lines of Torres Vedras, which were too strong for Massena to attempt to force, and the two armies remained in sight of each other to the end of the year: fought Sep. 27, 1810.

**BUSHEL.** This measure was ordered to contain eight gallons of wheat, 12 Henry VIII., 1520; the legal Winchester bushel was regulated 9 Will. III., 1697; the imperial corn bushel of 2218.192 cubic inches, is to the Winchester of 2150.42, as 32 to 31. Regulated by act 5 Geo. IV., June 1824, which act came into operation Jan. 1, 1826.—*Statutes*.

**BUSTS.** This mode of preserving the remembrance of the human feature is the same with the *hermæ* of the Greeks. Lysistratus, the statuary, was the inventor of moulds from which he cast wax figures, 328 B.C.—*Pliny*. Busts from the face in plaster of Paris were first taken by Andrea Verrochi, about A.D. 1466.—*Vasari*.

**BUTCHERS.** Among the Romans there were three classes: the *Suarii* provided hogs, the *Boarii* oxen, and the *Lanii*, whose office was to kill. The butchers' trade is very ancient in England; so is their company in London, although it was not incorporated until the second year of James I., 1604.—*Annals of London*.

**BUTE ADMINISTRATION.** John, earl of Bute, first lord of the treasury; sir Francis Dashwood, chancellor of the exchequer; lord Granville, president of the council; duke of Bedford, privy seal; earl of Halifax, admiralty; earl of Egremont and Rt. hon. George Grenville, secretaries of state; lord Ligonier, ordnance; Rt. hon. Henry Fox, afterwards lord Holland, paymaster of the forces; viscount Barrington, treasurer of the navy; lord Sandys, first lord of trade; duke of Marlborough, earl Talbot, lord Huntingdon, lord North, &c. May, 1762.

**BUTTER.** It was late before the Greeks had any notion of butter, and by the early Romans it was used only as a medicine—never as food. The Christians of Egypt burnt butter in their lamps instead of oil, in the third century. Butter forming an important article of commerce as well as food in these countries, various statutes have passed respecting its package, weight, and sale; the principal of which are the 36th and 38th Geo. III., and 10 Geo. IV., 1829. In 1675, there fell in Ireland, during the winter time, a thick yellow dew, which had all the medicinal properties of butter. In Africa, vegetable butter is made from the fruit of the shea tree, and is of richer taste, at Kobba, than any butter made from cows' milk.—*Mungo Park*.

**BUTTONS,** of early manufacture in England: those covered with cloth were prohibited by a statute, thereby to encourage the manufacture of metal buttons, 8 Geo. I., 1721. The manufacture owes nothing to encouragement from any quarter of late years, although it has, notwithstanding, much improved.—*Phillips*.

**BYNG, HON. ADMIRAL JOHN,** shot on board the *Monarch* ship of war at Spithead, March 14, 1757. This brave officer, so distinguished by his services, and who had given so many signal proofs of his courage as a commander, was charged with neglect of duty in an engagement with the enemy off Minorca on the 20th of May preceding. As his conduct could not merit the accusation of cowardice, and as he was too *British* for that of disaffection to be hazarded against him, he was condemned for an *error of*

*judgment*, and suffered death. The following bold inscription was cut upon his tomb, at South-hill, Bedfordshire :—

TO THE PERPETUAL DISGRACE OF PUBLIC JUSTICE,  
THE HONOURABLE JOHN BYRON FELL A MARTYR TO  
POLITICAL PERSECUTION, MARCH 14, 1757;  
WHEN BRAVERY AND LOYALTY WERE INSUFFICIENT SECURITIES  
FOR THE LIFE AND HONOUR OF  
A NAVAL OFFICER.

**BYRON'S VOYAGE.** Commodore Byron left England on his voyage round the globe, June 21, 1764, and returned May 9, 1766. In his voyage he discovered the populous island in the Pacific Ocean which bears his name, Aug. 16, 1765. Though brave and intrepid, such was his general ill fortune at sea, that he was called by the sailors of the fleet "Foul-weather Jack."—*Bellchambers*.

**BYZANTIUM.** Now Constantinople, founded by a colony of Athenians, 715 B.C.—*Eusebius*. It was taken by the Romans A.D. 73, and was laid in ruins by Soverus in 196. Byzantium was rebuilt by Constantine in 333; and after him it received the name of Constantinople. See *Constantinople*.

### C.

**CABAL.** A Hebrew word, used in various senses. The rabbins were cabalists, and the Christians so called those who pretended to magic. In English history, the Cabal was a council which consisted of five lords in administration, supposed to be pensioners of France, and distinguished by the appellation of the *Cabal*, from the initials of their names: Sir Thomas Clifford (C), the lord Ashley (A), the duke of Buckingham (B), lord Arlington (A), and the duke of Lauderdale (L), 22 Charles II., 1670.—*Hume*.

**CABBAGES.** Three varieties were brought to these realms from Holland, A.D. 1510. To sir Arthur Ashley of Dorset, the first planting them in England is ascribed. This vegetable was previously imported from the Continent. It was introduced into Scotland by the soldiers of Cromwell's army. See *Gardening*.

**CABINET COUNCIL.\*** There were councils in England so early as the reign of Ina, king of the West Saxons, A.D. 690; Offa, king of the Mercians, 758; and in other reigns of the Heptarchy. State councils are referred to Alfred the Great.—*Spelman*. Cabinet councils, properly so called, are, however, of comparatively modern date. The cabinet councils in which secret deliberations were held by the king and a few of his chosen friends, and the great officers of state, to be afterwards laid before the second council, now styled the privy council, originated in the reign of Charles I.—*Kearsley*. The great household officers were formerly always of the cabinet. "But in Walpole's time there was an *interior* council, of Walpole, the chancellor, and secretaries of state, who, in the first instance, consulted together on the more confidential points."—*Rt. Hon. John Wilson Croker's Memoirs of Lord Hervey*. The modern cabinet council now usually consists of the following twelve members :—

Lord chancellor.	Home, foreign, and colonial secretaries of state.
First lord of the treasury.	First lord of the admiralty.
Lord president of the council.	President of the board of controul.
Chancellor of the exchequer.	President of the board of trade.
Lord privy seal.	Chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster.

In 1850, the number is *fifteen*, and includes the secretary-at-war, the postmaster-general, and the chief secretary for Ireland. The cabinet ministers of the various reigns will be found under the head *Administrations of England*.

**CABLES.** Their use was known in the earliest times; a machine for making the largest, by which human labour was reduced nine-tenths, was invented in 1792. This machine was set in motion by sixteen horses, when making cables for ships of large size. Chain

\* The term *cabinet council* originated thus: The affairs of state in the reign of Charles I. were principally managed by the archbishop of Canterbury, the earl of Strafford, and the lord Cottington; to these were added, the earl of Northumberland, for ornament; the bishop of London, for his place, being lord treasurer; the two secretaries, Vane and Windebank, for service and intelligence; only the marquis of Hamilton, by his skill and interest, meddled just so far, and no further, than he had a mind. These persons made up the committee of state, reproachfully called the *junto*, and afterwards, enviously, the *cabinet council*.—LORD CLARENDON.



cables were introduced into the British navy in 1812, and soon after into the merchant service.

- CADDEE, OR LEAGUE OF GOD'S HOUSE.** The celebrated league of independence in Switzerland, formed by the Grisons to resist domestic tyranny, A.D. 1400 to 1419. A second league of the Grisons was called the Grise or Gray League, 1424. A third league, called the League of Ten Jurisdictions, was formed in 1436.—*Hist. of Switzerland.*
- CADE'S INSURRECTION.** Jack Cade, an Irishman, a fugitive from his country on account of his crimes, assumed the name of Mortimer, and headed 20,000 Kentish men, who armed "to punish evil ministers, and procure a redress of grievances." Cade entered London in triumph, and for some time bore down all opposition, and beheaded the lord treasurer, lord Saye, and several other persons of consequence. The insurgents at length losing ground, a general pardon was proclaimed; and Cade, finding himself deserted by his followers, fled: but a reward being offered for his apprehension, he was discovered, and refusing to surrender, was slain by Alexander Iden, sheriff of Kent, 1451.
- CADIZ,** formerly Gades, was built by the Carthaginians 530 B.C.—*Priestley.* One hundred vessels of the armament preparing as the Spanish Armada, against England, were destroyed in the port by sir Francis Drake, 1587. Cadiz was taken by the English, under the earl of Essex, and plundered, Sept. 15, 1596. It was attempted by sir George Rooke in 1702, but he failed. Bombarled by the British in 1797, and blockaded by their fleet, under lord St. Vincent, for two years, ending in 1799. Again bombarled by the British, on board whose fleet were 18,000 land forces, Oct. 1800. Besieged by the French, but the siege raised after the battle of Salamanca in 1812. Massacre of the inhabitants by the soldiery, March 10, 1820. Cadiz was declared a free port in 1829.
- CÆSARIAN OPERATION.** The Cæsarian section, it is said, first gave the name of Cæsar to the Roman family: it is performed by cutting the child out of the womb, when it cannot be otherwise delivered. Of twenty-two cases operated on in these islands, twenty-one of the mothers died, and ten of their children were born dead. Of twelve extracted alive, four survived only a few days. The case of Alice O'Neil, an Irishwoman, who survived the section, which was performed by a female, is authenticated by Dr. Gabriel King, of Armagh, and surgeon Duncan Stewart, of Dungannon. In January, 1847, the operation was performed in Bartholomew's hospital, London, on a young woman of diminutive stature, under the influence of ether; but she died the next day.—*House Returns.* On the Continent the operation has been successful.—*M. Baudelocque.*
- CÆSARS, ERA OF THE; OR SPANISH ERA,** is reckoned from the 1st of Jan., 38 B.C., being the year following the conquest of Spain by Augustus. It was much used in Africa, Spain, and the south of France; but by a synod held in 1180 its use was abolished in all the churches dependent on Barcelona. Pedro IV., of Arragon, abolished the use of it in his dominions in 1350. John of Castile did the same in 1383. It continued to be used in Portugal till 1455. The months and days of this era are identical with the Julian calendar, and to turn the time into that of our era subtract thirty-eight from the year; but if before the Christian era, subtract thirty-nine.
- CAI-FONG,** in China. This city being besieged by 100,000 rebels, the commander of the forces who was sent to its relief, in order to drown the enemy, broke down its embankments: his stratagem succeeded, and every man of the besiegers perished; but the city was at the same time overflowed by the waters, and 300,000 of the citizens were drowned in the overwhelming flood, A.D. 1642.
- CAIRO, OR GRAND CAIRO.** The modern capital of Egypt, remarkable for the minarets of its mosques, and the splendid sepulchres of its caliphs in what is called the city of the dead. It was built by the Saracens, in A.D. 969. Burnt to prevent its occupation by the Christian invaders, called Crusaders, in 1220. Taken by the Turks from the Egyptian sultans, and their empire subdued, 1517. Ruined by an earthquake and a great fire, June, 1754, when 40,000 persons perished. Set on fire by a lady of the beglerbeg, Dec. 1755. Taken by the French under Napoleon Buonaparte, July 23, 1798. Taken by the British and Turks, when 6000 French capitulated, June 27, 1801.
- CALAIS.** Taken by Edward III. after a year's siege, Aug. 4, 1347, and held by England 210 years. It was retaken in the reign of Mary, Jan. 7, 1558, and the loss of Calais so deeply touched the queen's heart, historians say it occasioned her death, which

occurred soon afterwards. Calais was bombarded by the English, 1694. Here Louis XVIII. landed after his long exile from France, April 24, 1814. See *France*.

**CALCUTTA.** The first settlement of the English here was made in 1689. It was purchased as a Zemindary, and Fort William built in 1698. Calcutta was attacked by a large army of 70,000 horse and foot, and 400 elephants, in June, 1756. On the capture of the fort, 146 of the British were crammed into the Black-hole prison, a dungeon about eighteen feet square, from whence twenty-three only came forth the next morning alive. See *Black-hole*. Calcutta was retaken the following year, and the inhuman Soubah put to death. Supreme Court of Judicature established 1773. College founded here, 1801. Bishopric of Calcutta established by act of parliament, 53rd Geo. III., cap. 155, July 1813. See *Bengal and India*.

**CALEDONIA.** Now *Scotland*. The name is supposed by some to be derived from *Gael* or *Gaelmen*, or *Gadel-doine*, corrupted by the Romans. Tacitus, who died A.D. 99, distinguishes this portion of Britain by the appellation of *Caledonia*; but the etymology of the word seems undetermined. Venerable Bede says, that it retained this name until A.D. 258, when it was invaded by a tribe from Ireland, and called *Scotia*. The ancient inhabitants appear to have been the Caledonians and Picts, tribes of the Celts, who passed over from the opposite coasts of Gaul. About the beginning of the fourth century of the Christian era, they were invaded (as stated by some authorities) by the Scythians or Scythians (since called Scots), who, having driven the Picts into the north, settled in the Lowlands, and gave their name to the whole country. Hence the origin of that distinction of language, habits, customs, and persons, which is still so remarkable between the Highlanders and the inhabitants of the southern borders.

Caledonian monarchy, said to have been founded by Fergus I., about . . . . .	A.C. 330	The country is invaded by the Scythians, or Scots, and the government is overthrown, about . . . . .	A.D. 306
The Picts from the north of England settle in the southern borders . . . . .	140	The Caledonian monarchy is revived by Fergus II. . . . .	404
Agricola carries the Roman arms into Caledonia, with little success, in the reign of Galdus, otherwise called Corbred II. . . . .	A.D. 79	After many sanguinary wars between the Caledonians, Picts, and Scots, Kenneth II. obtains a glorious victory over the Picts, unites the whole country under one monarchy, and gives it the name of <i>Scotland</i> . . . . .	838 to 843
He is signally defeated by the forces of Corbred . . . . .	80	See <i>SCOTLAND</i> .	
Christianity is introduced into Caledonia in the reign of Donald I. . . . .	201		

The origin of the Scots, it should be stated, is very uncertain; and the history of the country until the eleventh century, when Malcolm III., surnamed Canmore, reigned (1057) is obscure, and intermixed with many and improbable fictions.

**CALEDONIAN CANAL.** The act for this stupendous undertaking—a canal from the North Sea to the Atlantic Ocean—received the royal assent, July 27, 1803; and the works were commenced same year. By means of this magnificent canal, the nautical intercourse between the western ports of Great Britain, and those also of Ireland to the North Sea and Baltic, is shortened in some instances 800, and in others, 1000 miles. A sum vastly exceeding a million sterling was granted by parliament from time to time; and this safe navigation for ships of nearly every tonnage was completed, and opened in 1822.

**CALENDAR.** The Roman calendar, which has in great part been adopted by almost all nations, was introduced by Romulus, who divided the year into ten months, comprising 304 days, A.D. 738 B.C. The year of Romulus was of fifty days' less duration than the lunar year, and of sixty-one less than the solar year, and its commencement did not, of course, correspond with any fixed season. Numa Pompilius, 713 B.C., corrected this calendar, by adding two months; and Julius Cæsar, desirous to make it more correct, fixed the solar year as being 365 days and six hours, 45 B.C. This almost perfect arrangement was denominated the Julian style, and prevailed generally throughout the Christian world till the time of pope Gregory XIII. The calendar of Julius Cæsar was defective in this particular, that the solar year consisted of 365 days, five hours, and forty-nine minutes; and not of 365 days, six hours. This difference, at the time of Gregory XIII., had amounted to ten entire days, the vernal equinox falling on the 11th, instead of the 21st of March. To obviate this error, Gregory ordered, in 1582, that that year should consist of 365 days only; and to prevent further irregularity, it was determined that a year beginning a century should not be bissextile, with the exception of that beginning each fourth century: thus, 1700 and 1800 have not been bissextile, nor will 1900 be so; but the year 2000 will

be a leap year. In this manner three days are retrenched in 400 years, because the lapse of eleven minutes makes three days in about that period. The year of the calendar is thus made as nearly as possible to correspond with the true solar year; and future errors of chronology are avoided. See *New Style*.

**CALENDER.** This machine, which is used in glazing various kinds of cloth, was introduced into England by the Huguenots, who were driven by persecution from France, Holland, and the Netherlands, to these countries, about 1685.—*Anderson*.

**CALICO.** The well-known cotton cloth, is named from Calicut, a city of India, which was discovered by the Portuguese, in 1498. Calico was first brought to England by the East India company, in 1631. Calico printing, and the Dutch loom engine, were first used in 1676.—*Anderson*. Calicoes were prohibited to be printed or worn, in 1700; and again, in 1721. They were first made a branch of manufacture in Lancashire, in 1771. See *Cotton*.

**CALIFORNIA.** (From the Spanish, *Caliente Fornalla*, hot furnace, in allusion to the climate.) Discovered by Cortez, in 1535. Taken possession of by sir Francis Drake, who had his right to it confirmed by the king of the country, in 1578. The Jesuits made their settlements here, about 1690; but they were subsequently expelled by the Spaniards. This island for a long period before 1846 belonged to Mexico; but in July in that year, the whole territory, by a bloodless conquest, was annexed to the possessions of the United States of North America. The recent discovery of the auriferous region here has attracted a universal tide of emigration to it from Europe, America, and the countries of the utmost East; tens of thousands from the British Isles being among the earliest adventurers. The first known discovery of gold in its wonderful quantity was made by a located captain, named Sutter, and his friend Mr. Marshall, in September 1847;\* but it is supposed that the existence of gold was known to numerous individuals previously, who concealed the source of their enormous gains, while they trafficked ostensibly in the inferior products of the island.

**CALIPER COMPASS.** An instrument whereby founders and gunners measure the bore or diameter of cannon, mortars, and other pieces of ordnance, and also of small arms, and the diameter of shot. This compass is said to have been invented by an artificer at Nuremberg, in 1540.

**CALIPH.** In Arabia, vicar, or apostle; the title assumed by the Sophi of Persia, in the succession of Ali, and by the Grand Seigniors as the successors of Mahomet. The caliphate was adopted by Abubeker, the father of the Prophet's second wife, in whose arms he died, A.D. 631. In process of time the soldans or sultans engrossed all the civil power, and little but the title was left to the caliphs, and that chiefly in matters of religion.—*Sir T. Herbert*.

**CALIPPIC PERIOD.** Invented by Calippus, the first observer of the revolution of eclipses—a series of seventy-six years, at the expiration of which he imagined the new and full moons returned to the same day of the solar year, which is a mistake; for in 553 years they come too late by one whole day: this period was begun about the end of June, in the third year of 112th Olympiad, in the year of Rome 424, and 329 B.C.—*Pardon*.

**CALIXTINS.** A sect derived from the Hussites, in the middle of the fifteenth century. They asserted the use of the cup as essential to the Eucharist. Among the Lutherans they are those following the sentiments of Calixtus, who died 1656. Calixtus wrote a treatise against the celibacy of the priesthood.

**CALIYUG ERA, or ERA OF CHINA,** dates from 3101 B.C. and begins with the entrance

\* Captain Sutter says: he was sitting one evening in his room writing, when Mr. Marshall suddenly entered, with great excitement in his face, and unable to speak, flung upon the table a handful of scales of pure virgin gold. He at length explained that, while widening a channel which had been made too narrow to allow a mill-wheel to work properly, a mass of sand and gravel had been thrown up by the excavators. Glittering in this sand, Mr. Marshall noticed what he thought to be an opal, a stone common in California: it was, however, a scale of pure gold, and the first idea of the discoverer was, that some Indian tribe or ancient possessors of the land had buried a treasure. But examination showed the whole soil to teem with the precious metal; and then mounting a horse, he rode down to carry the intelligence to his partner. To none but him did he tell the story of his discovery, and they two agreed to maintain secret the rich prize. Proceeding together to the spot, they picked up a quantity of the scales; and with nothing but a small knife, Captain Sutter extracted from a little hollow in the rock a solid mass of gold weighing an ounce and a half. The attempt to conceal this valuable revelation was not successful. An artful Kentuckian labourer, observing the eager looks of the two searchers, followed, and imitated them, picking up several flakes of gold. Gradually the report spread, and as the would-be monopolists returned towards the mill, a crowd met them, holding out flakes of gold, shouting with joy, and calling out, Oro! Oro! Gold! Gold!

of the sun into the Hindoo sign Aswin, which is now on the 11th April, N.S. In the year 1600, the year began on the 7th of April, N.S., from which it has now advanced four days, and, from the precession of the equinoxes, is still advancing at the rate of a day in sixty years. The number produced by subtracting 3102 from any given year of the Caliyug era, will be the Christian year in which the given year begins.

**CALLAO, IN PERU.** Here, after an earthquake, the sea retired from the shore, and returned in mountainous waves, which destroyed the city, A.D. 1687. The same phenomenon took place in 1746, when all the inhabitants perished, with the exception of one man, who was standing on an eminence, and to whose succour a wave providentially threw a boat.

**CALLIGRAPHY.** Beautiful writing, in a small compass, invented by Callicrates, who is said to have written an elegant distich on a sesamum seed, 472 B.C. The modern specimens of this art are, many of them, astonishing and beautiful. In the sixteenth century, Peter Bales wrote the Lord's Prayer, creed, and decalogue, two short Latin prayers, his own name, motto, day of the month, year of our Lord, and of the reign of queen Elizabeth, to whom he presented it at Hampton-court, all within the circle of a silver penny, encased in a ring and border of gold, and covered with crystal, so accurately done as to be plainly legible, to the great admiration of her majesty, the whole of the privy council, and several ambassadors then at court, 1574.—*Holinshed.*

**CALMAR, TREATY OF.** The celebrated treaty whereby Denmark, Sweden, and Norway were united under one sovereign; Margaret, "the Semiramis of the North," being the first, 1397. The deputies of the three kingdoms assembled at Calmar for the election of a king; and Margaret, having defeated Albert of Sweden (whose tyranny had caused a revolt of his subjects), in 1394, she was made choice of to rule over Denmark, as well as Sweden and Norway, of which she was then queen. This treaty is commonly called the Union of Calmar.

**CALOMEL.** The mercurial compound termed calomel is first mentioned by Crolius early in the seventeenth century, but must have been previously known. The first directions given for its preparation were those announced by Beguin, in 1608. It is said that corrosive sublimate was known some centuries before.

**CALVARY, MOUNT.** The place where the Redeemer suffered death, A.D. 33. Calvary was a small eminence or hill adjacent to Jerusalem, appropriated to the execution of malefactors. See *Luke*, xxiii. 33. Adrian, at the time of his persecution of the Christians, erected a temple of Jupiter on Mount Calvary, and a temple of Adonis on the manger at Bethlehem, A.D. 142. Here is the church of the Holy Sepulchre, whither pilgrims flock from all Christian countries.

**CALVES'-HEAD CLUB,** suppressed owing to a riot. Some noblemen and gentlemen who composed it having ridiculously exposed raw heads in bloody cloths at the windows of the tavern where it was held, the mob would have pulled down the house if the guards had not dispersed them, Jan. 16, 1734.—*Salmon's Chron.*

**CALVI, SIEGE OF.** The British forces besieged this strong fortress on the 12th June, 1794, and after a close investment of it for fifty-nine days, it surrendered on August 10, following; the garrison marched out with the honours of war, and were conveyed to Toulon. Calvi surrendered to the French, in 1796.

**CALVINISTS.** Named after their founder, John Calvin, the great reformer of the Christian Church from Romish superstition and doctrinal errors. Calvin was a native of Noyon, in Picardy; but adopting the principles of the reformers, he fled to Angoulême, where he composed his *Institutio Christiana Religiois*, in 1533, published about two years afterwards. He subsequently retired to Basle, and next settled in Geneva. Although he differed from Luther in essential points, still his followers did not consider themselves as different on this account from the adherents of Luther. A formal separation first took place after the conference of Poissy, in 1561, where they expressly rejected the tenth article of the confession of Augsburg, besides some others, and took the name of Calvinists.

**CAMBRAY.** The town whence the esteemed manufacture called cambric takes its name. The city was taken by the Spaniards by a memorable surprise, in 1596. Cambray was taken and retaken several times. In the war of the French revolution it was invested by the Austrians, Aug. 8, 1793, when the republican general, Decloy, replied to the Imperial summons to surrender, that "he knew not how to do that, but his soldiers knew how to fight." In 1794, the French were defeated at Cœsar's

Camp, in the neighbourhood, by the allied army under the duke of York, April 23. In the late war it was seized by the British under general sir Charles Colville, June 24, 1815. The citadel surrendered the next day, and was occupied by Louis XVIII. and his court. This was one of the fortresses to be occupied by the allied army for five years.

**CAMBRAY, LEAGUE OF.** This was the celebrated league against the Republic of Venice, comprising the pope, the emperor, and the kings of France and Spain; and whereby Venice was forced to cede to Spain her possessions in the kingdom of Naples, entered into Dec. 10, 1508. A treaty was concluded here in 1529, between Francis I. of France and Charles V. of Germany; also a treaty between the emperor Charles VI. and Philip V. of Spain, in 1724-5.

**CAMBRICS.** A fabric of fine linen used for ruffles.—*Shakspeare.* Cambrics were first worn in England, and accounted a great luxury in dress, 22 Eliz., 1580.—*Stowe.* The importation of them was restricted, in 1745; and was totally prohibited by statute of 32 Geo. II., 1758. Re-admitted in 1786, but afterwards again prohibited: the importation of cambrics is now allowed.

**CAMBRIDGE,** once called *Granta*, and of most ancient standing, being frequently mentioned in the earliest accounts of the old British historians. Roger de Montgomery destroyed it with fire and sword to be revenged of king William Rufus. The university is said to have been commenced by Sigebert, king of the East Angles, about A.D. 631; but it lay neglected during the Danish invasions, from which it suffered much. It was somewhat restored by Edward the Elder, in 915; and learning began to revive about 1110, when Henry I. bestowed many privileges upon the town; as did Henry III. In Wat Tyler's and Jack Straw's rebellion, in the reign of Richard II., the rebels entered the town, seized the university records, and burnt them in the market-place, 1381. Cambridge now contains thirteen colleges and four halls, of which first, Peter-house is the most ancient, and King's College the noblest foundation in Europe, and the chapel is esteemed to be one of the finest pieces of Gothic architecture in the world.

## COLLEGES.

Christ College, founded . . . . .	A.D. 1442	Queen's College, by Margaret of Anjou, consort of Henry VI. . . . .	A.D. 1448
[Endowed by Margaret, countess of Richmond, mother of Henry VII.]		St. John's College, endowed by Margaret, countess of Richmond . . . . .	1511
Corpus Christi, or Benet . . . . .	1351	Sidney-Sussex College, founded by F. Sidney, countess of Sussex . . . . .	1563
Downing College, by sir George Downing, by will, in 1717; its charter . . . . .	1800	Trinity College, by Henry VIII. . . . .	1548
Emmanuel College, by sir Walter Mildmay . . . . .	1584	HALLS.	
Gonville or Caius, by Edmund Gonville . . . . .	1348	Catherine Hall, founded . . . . .	1475
Enlarged by Dr. John Caius in . . . . .	1557	Clare Hall, first by Dr. Richard Baden, in 1326; destroyed by fire, and re-established by Elizabeth de Burg . . . . .	1344
Jesus College, by the bishop of Ely . . . . .	1496	Pembroke Hall, founded by the countess of Pembroke . . . . .	1343
King's College, by Henry VI. . . . .	1441	Trinity Hall, by William Bateman, bishop of Norwich . . . . .	1351
Magdalene College, by Stafford, duke of Buckingham . . . . .	1510		
Peter-house College, by Hugo de Balsham . . . . .	1257		

In 1687, the university refused the degree of M.A. to father Francis, a Benedictine monk, recommended by the king; and the presidency of Magdalene college was also refused to Farmer, a Roman Catholic, notwithstanding the mandate of the infatuated James, same year.

**CAMDEN, BATTLES OF.** The first battle between general Gates and lord Cornwallis, the former commanding the revolted Americans, who were defeated, was fought Aug. 16, 1780. The second battle between general Greene and lord Rawdon, when the Americans were again defeated, April 25, 1781. Camden was evacuated, and burnt by the British, May 13, 1781.

**CAMERA LUCIDA.** Invented by Dr. Hooke, about 1674.—*Wood's Ath. Ox.* Also an instrument invented by Dr. Wollaston, in 1807. The camera obscura, or dark chamber, was invented, it is believed, by the celebrated Roger Bacon, in 1297; it was improved by Baptista Porta, the writer on natural magic, about 1500.—*Moreri.* Sir I. Newton remodelled it. By the recent invention of M. Daguerre, the pictures of the camera are rendered permanent; this last was produced in 1839.

**CAMERONIANS.** A sect in Scotland which separated from the Presbyterians, and continued to hold their religious meetings in the fields.—*Burnet.* The name of *Cameronians* proudly distinguishes some of the brave regiments of native Scotch in the British army.

**CAMLET.** This stuff was originally made of silk and camel's hair, but now it is manufactured of wool, hair, and silk. Canlet is mentioned by writers of the middle ages, as a stuff prepared from camel's hair alone. The true oriental camlet first came to these countries from Portuguese India, in 1660.—*Anderson.*

**CAMP.** All the early warlike nations had camps, which are consequently most ancient. The disposition of the Hebrew encampment was, we are told, at first laid out by God himself. The Romans and Gauls had entrenched camps in open plains; and vestiges of such Roman encampments are existing to this day in numerous places in England and Scotland. The last camp in England was formed at Hyde Park in 1745.

**CAMPEACHY-BAY.** Discovered about A.D. 1520; it was taken by the English in 1659; and was taken by the Buccaneers, in 1678; and by the freebooters of St. Domingo, in 1685. These last burnt the town and blew up the citadel. The English logwood-cutters made their settlement here, in 1662.

**CAMPERDOWN, BATTLE OF.** Memorable engagement off Camperdown, south of the Texel, and signal victory obtained by the British fleet, under admiral Duncan, over the Dutch fleet, commanded by Admiral de Winter; the latter losing fifteen ships, which were either taken or destroyed: this was one of the most brilliant naval achievements of the late war, Oct. 11, 1797. This victory obtained the brave and good British admiral a peerage.\*

**CAMPO FORMIO, TREATY OF.** Concluded between France and Austria, the latter power yielding the Low Countries and the Ionian Islands to France, and Milan, Mantua, and Modena, to the Cisalpine republic. This memorable and humiliating treaty resulted from the ill success of Austria on the Rhine. By a secret article, however, the emperor took possession of the Venetian dominions in compensation for the Netherlands, Oct. 17, 1797.

**CANADA.** This country was discovered by John and Sebastian Cabot, A.D. 1499, and was settled by the French, in 1608, but it had been previously visited by them. Canada was taken by the English, in 1628, but was restored in 1631. It was again conquered by the English, in 1759, and was confirmed to them by the peace of 1763. This country was divided into two provinces, Upper and Lower Canada, in 1791; and it was during the debates on this bill in the British parliament, that the quarrel between Mr. Burke and Mr. Fox arose. Mr. Fox seemed anxious for a reconciliation, but Mr. Burke rejected it with disdain. Canada made a bishopric, in 1793. In the war of 1812, the Americans invaded Canada at different points, with 30,000 men, but they were forced to retire after several sanguinary battles, discomfited in their attempts to reduce the country. Immigration rapidly increased here, from 1820.

**CANADIAN INSURRECTION.** The Papineau rebellion commenced at Montreal, Dec. 6, 1837. The Canadian rebels came to an engagement at St. Eustace, Dec. 14 following. See *St. Eustace*. The insurgents surrounded Toronto, and were repulsed by the governor, sir Francis Head, Jan. 5, 1838. Appointment of lord Durham as governor-general, Jan. 16, 1838. Lount and Mathews hanged as traitors, April 12, 1838. Lord Durham announced his resolve to resign his government, Oct. 9, 1838, and immediately returned to Europe. The spirit of rebellion again manifested itself in Beauharnais, Nov. 3, 1838. The insurgents concentrated at Napierville under command of Nelson and others, Nov. 6; some skirmishes took place, and they were routed with the loss of many killed and several hundred prisoners. Sir John Colborne announced the suppression of the rebellion in his despatches, dated Nov. 17, 1838. An act to make temporary provision for the government of Lower Canada passed Feb. 1838, and was amended by act 2 and 3 Vict., Aug. 1839.

**CANALS.** The most stupendous in the world is a canal in China, which passes over 2000 miles, and to 41 cities, commenced in the tenth century. The canal of Languedoc which joins the Mediterranean with the Atlantic Ocean was commenced in 1666. That of Orleans, from the Loire to the Seine, commenced in 1675. That

\* The unaffected piety, and Christian example, (one of the objects of that piety,) of this illustrious commander, are recorded by his biographers with respect and admiration: When the victory was decided, he ordered the crew of his ship to be called together, and feeling it an honour to be a Christian, and encouraging religion by his own practice, he knelt at their head, and upon his bended knees, and in the presence of the captured Dutch admiral, (who was greatly affected by the scene,) he solemnly and pathetically offered up praise and thanksgiving to the God of Battles for his success, strongly illustrating the truth, that piety and courage reside together in the hearts of the truly great. Lord Duncan died suddenly on his way to Edinburgh, Aug. 4, 1804.

between the Caspian Sea and the Baltic, commenced 1709. That from Stockholm to Gottenburg, commenced 1751. That between the Baltic and North Sea at Kiel, opened 1785. That of Bourbon, between the Seine and Oise, commenced 1790. The great American Erie canal, 330 miles in length, was commenced in 1817. The first canal made in England was by Henry I., when the river Trent was joined to the Witham, A.D. 1134. The most remarkable canals in Great Britain are:—

New River canal, commenced . . . . .	A.D. 1608	Bradford, completed . . . . .	A.D. 1790
Brought to London . . . . .	1614	Grand Junction canal . . . . .	1790
Thames made navigable to Oxford . . . . .	1624	Birmingham and Coventry . . . . .	1790
Kennet made navigable to Reading . . . . .	1715	Monastereven to Athy . . . . .	1791
Lagan navigation commenced . . . . .	1755	Worcester and Birmingham . . . . .	1791
Caermarthenshire canal . . . . .	1756	Manchester, Bolton, and Bury . . . . .	1791
Droitwich to the Severn . . . . .	1756	Lancaster, act passed . . . . .	1792
Duke of Bridgewater's navigation (first great canal) commenced . . . . .	1758	Warwick and Birmingham . . . . .	1793
Northampton navigation . . . . .	1761	Barnsley, cut . . . . .	1794
Dublin to the Shannon (the Grand), commenced (opened to Salling, (1782) . . . . .	1765	Rochdale, act passed . . . . .	1794
Stafford and Worcester commenced . . . . .	1763	Huddersfield, act passed . . . . .	1794
Forth to Clyde, commenced . . . . .	1768	Derby, completed . . . . .	1794
Birmingham to Bilston . . . . .	1768	Hereford and Gloucester . . . . .	1796
Oxford to Coventry, commenced . . . . .	1769	Paddington canal, commenced . . . . .	1798
Lea made navigable from Hertford to Ware, 1739; to London . . . . .	1770	Kennet and Avon, opened . . . . .	1799
Leeds to Liverpool . . . . .	1770	Peak-forest canal, completed . . . . .	1800
Monkland (Scotland) commenced . . . . .	1770	Thames to Fenny Stratford . . . . .	1801
Ellesmere and Chester . . . . .	1772	Grand Surrey, act passed . . . . .	1801
Basingstoke canal, commenced . . . . .	1772	Brecknock canal . . . . .	1802
Liverpool to Wigan . . . . .	1774	Caledonian canal (the Great) commenced . . . . .	1813
Stroud to the Severn . . . . .	1775	Ellesmere aqueduct . . . . .	1815
Staffordshire canal, commenced . . . . .	1776	Ashby-de-la-Zouch, opened . . . . .	1815
Stourbridge canal, completed . . . . .	1776	Aberdeen, completed . . . . .	1807
Runcorn to Manchester . . . . .	1776	Glasgow and Ardrossan, opened . . . . .	1811
Trent and Mersey, opened . . . . .	1777	Leeds and Liverpool, opened . . . . .	1816
Chesterfield to the Trent . . . . .	1777	Wey and Avon . . . . .	1816
Belfast to Lough Neagh . . . . .	1783	Edinburgh and Glasgow Union . . . . .	1818
Thames to Leachdale . . . . .	1783	Sheffield, completed . . . . .	1819
Saillins to Monastereven . . . . .	1786	The Regent's canal . . . . .	1820
Dublin to the Shannon (Royal) . . . . .	1788	Birmingham and Liverpool, begun . . . . .	1826
Severn to the Thames, completed . . . . .	1789	Gloucester and Berkeley ship canal, completed . . . . .	1827
Forth and Clyde, completed . . . . .	1790	Norwich and Lowestoft navigation, opened . . . . .	1831

In England, there are 2800 miles of canals, and 2500 miles of rivers, taking the length of those only that are navigable—total, 5300 miles. In Ireland, there are but 300 miles of canals; 150 of navigable rivers, and 60 miles of the Shannon, navigable below Limerick, making in all 510 miles.—*Williams*.

**CANARY ISLANDS.** These islands were known to the ancients as the *Fortunate Isles*. The first meridian was referred to the Canary Isles by Hipparchus, about 140 B.C. They were re-discovered by a Norman, named Bouthencourt, A.D. 1402; and were seized by the Spaniards, who planted vines, which flourish here, about 1420. The canary-bird, so much esteemed in all parts of Europe, is a native of these isles; it was brought into England in 1500.

**CANDIA.** The ancient Crete, whose centre is Mount Ida, so famous in history. It was seized by the Saracens, A.D. 808, when they changed its name. Taken by the Greeks, in 961; sold to the Venetians, 1194, and held by them until the Turks obtained it, after a 24 years' siege, during which more than 200,000 men perished, 1669.

**CANDLE, SALE BY INCH OF.** The custom of selling at public auctions by inch of candle is said to have been borrowed from the Church of Rome, where there is an excommunication by inch of candle, and the sinner is allowed to come to repentance, before final excommunication, while yet the candle burns.

**CANDLES.** The Roman candles were composed of strings surrounded by wax, or dipped in pitch. Splinters of wood, fattened, were used for light among the lower classes in England about A.D. 1300. At this time wax candles were little used, and esteemed a luxury, and dipped candles usually burnt. The Wax-chandlers' company was incorporated, 1484. Mould candles are said to be the invention of the sieur Le Brez, of Paris. Spermaceti candles are of modern manufacture. The Chinese candles (see *Candleberry Myrtle*) are made from the berries of a tree, and they universally burn this wax, which is fragrant, and yields a bright light. The duty upon candles in England amounted, previously to the abolition of the impost, to about 500,000*l*.

annually; it was repealed by statute 1 & 2 Will. IV., and the makers were placed upon the same footing as melters of tallow, 1831.

**CANDLEBERRY MYRTLE.** Plants of this extraordinary tree came to this country from N. America, in 1699. The tree is found, in perfection, at Nankin, in China, where it flourishes in beautiful blossoms, and fruit. The latter, when ripe, is gathered and thrown into boiling water, the white unctuous substance which covers the kernels is thereby detached, and swims at the top; it is skimmed off and purified by a second boiling, when it becomes transparent, and of a consistence between tallow and wax, and is converted into candles.

**CANDLEMAS-DAY.** A feast instituted by the early Christians, who consecrated on this day all the tapers and candles used in churches during the year. It is kept in the reformed church in memory of the purification of the Virgin Mary, who, submitting to the law under which she lived, presented the infant Jesus in the Temple. Owing to the abundance of light, this festival was called Candlemas, as well as the Purification. The practice of lighting the churches was discontinued by English Protestants by an order of council 2 Edw. VI., 1548; but it is still continued in the church of Rome.

**CANDY, IN CEYLON.** In an expedition against it, a whole British detachment which took possession Feb. 20, 1803, capitulated June 23 following, anxious to evacuate the place on account of its unhealthiness, and the perfidy of the Candians; but on the third day they were treacherously massacred at Columbo or imprisoned. The war against the natives was renewed in October, 1814. The king was vanquished and made prisoner, by general Brownrigg, Feb. 19, 1815; he was deposed, and the sovereignty vested in Great Britain, March 2, 1815.

**CANNÆ, BATTLE OF.** One of the most celebrated in history, and most fatal to the Romans. Hannibal commanded on one side 50,000 Africans, Gauls, and Spaniards; and Paulus Æmilius and Terentius Varro, 88,000 Romans, of whom 40,000 were slain.—*Livey.* The victor, Hannibal, sent three bushels of rings, taken from the Roman knights on the field, as a trophy to Carthage. Neither party perceived an awful earthquake which occurred during the battle. The place is now denominated the field of blood; fought May 21, 216 a.c.—*Bosquet.*

**CANNIBALISM** has prevailed from the remotest times. The Greeks inform us that it was a primitive and universal custom, and many of the South American tribes and natives of the South Sea Islands eat human flesh at the present day, and the propensity for it prevails more or less in all savage nations. St. Jerome says, that some British tribes ate human flesh; and the Scots from Galloway killed and eat the English in the reign of Henry I. The Scythians were drinkers of human blood. Columbus found cannibals in America. See *Anthropophagi.*

**CANNING ADMINISTRATION.** The illness of lord Liverpool led to this administration. Right hon. George Canning, first lord of the treasury and chancellor of the exchequer; lord Harrowby, president of the council; duke of Portland, lord privy seal; lord Dudley, viscount Goderich, and Mr. Sturges Bourne, secretaries of state; Mr. Wynn, president of the India board; Mr. Huskisson, board of trade; lord Palmerston, secretary at war; lord Bexley, chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster; duke of Clarence, lord high admiral; lord Lyndhurst, lord chancellor, &c., April, 1827. The marquess of Lansdowne had a seat in the cabinet, to which were soon added the seals of the home department. The death of Mr. Canning caused a reconstruction of this cabinet, Aug. following.

**CANNON.** They are said to have been used as early as A.D. 1338. According to some of our historians they were used at the battle of Cressy in 1346; but this Voltaire disputes. They are said to have been used by the English at the siege of Calais, 1347. Cannon were first used in the English service by the governor of Calais, 6 Rich. II., 1383.—*Rymer's Fœdera.* Louis XIV., upon setting out on his disastrous campaign against the Dutch, inscribed upon his cannon, "The last argument of kings." See *Artillery.*

**CANNON, REMARKABLE.** The largest known piece of ordnance is of brass, cast in India in 1685. At Ehrenbreitstein castle, one of the strongest forts in Germany, opposite Coblenz on the Rhine, is a prodigious cannon eighteen feet and a half long, a foot and a half in diameter in the bore, and three feet four inches in the breech. The ball made for it weighs 180 lbs., and its charge of powder 94 lbs. The inscription on it shows that it was made by one Simon, in 1529. In Dover castle is a brass gun called



queen Elizabeth's pocket-pistol, which was presented to her by the States of Holland ; this piece is 24 feet long, and is beautifully ornamented, having on it the arms of the States, and a motto in Dutch, importing thus,

"Charge me well, and sponge me clean,  
I'll throw a ball to Calais Green."

Some fine specimens are to be seen in the Tower. A leathern cannon was fired three times in the King's Park, Edinburgh, Oct. 23, 1788.—*Phillips*. The Turkish piece, now in St. James's Park, was taken by the French at Alexandria, but was retaken, and placed there in March, 1803.

**CANON.** The first ecclesiastical canon was promulgated A.D. 380.—*Usher*. Canonical hours for prayer were instituted in 391. The dignity of canon existed not previously to the rule of Charlemagne, about 768.—*Paschier*. Canon law was first introduced into Europe by Gratian, the celebrated canon law author, in 1151 ; and was introduced into England, 19 Stephen, 1154.—*Stowe*.

**CANONIZATION** of pious men and martyrs as saints was instituted in the Romish Church by pope Leo III., in 800.—*Tallent's Tables*. Saints have so accumulated, every day in the calendar is now a saint's day. "The first canonization made by papal authority was that of St. Udalricus, in 993. Before this time, that is, during the nine first centuries, it was settled that all bishops had an equal power in regard to the canonization of saints ; but the authority of the pope, as well as the number of canonizations, having much increased, people had recourse to the see of Rome, in order to give a greater solemnity to the affair. Hence we find that Alexander III. issued out a decree, declaring that the canonization of saints was one of those higher causes reserved to the apostolic see alone. Boniface pretended the same thing ; and Urban VIII. strictly forbade any reverence or worship to be given to those who died even in the reputation of sanctity, before they had been beatified or canonized by the church of Rome."—*Hensault*.

**CANTERBURY.** The *Durovernum* of the Romans, and capital of Ethelbert, king of Kent, who reigned A.D. 560. Its early cathedral was erected during the Heptarchy, and was several times burnt, and rebuilt. It was once famous for the shrine of Becket (see *Becket*), and within it are interred Henry IV. and Edward the Black Prince. The present cathedral is a revival of that begun by archbishop Lanfranc. During the rebellion against Charles I. the usurper Cromwell made it a stable for his dragoons. St. Martin's church here is said to have been the first erection for Christian worship in Britain ; but this is doubted. The riot at Boughton, near Canterbury, produced by a fanatic called Thom, who assumed the name of Sir William Courtenay, occurred May 31, 1838. See *Thomites*.

**CANTERBURY, ARCHBISHOPRIC OF.** This see was settled by St. Austin, who preached the gospel in England A.D. 596, and converted Ethelbert, king of Kent. The king, animated with zeal for his new religion, bestowed great favours upon Austin, who fixed his residence in the capital of Ethelbert's dominions. The church was made a cathedral, and consecrated to Christ. At one period it was called St. Thomas, from Thomas à Becket, murdered at its altar, December, 1171. The archbishop is primate and metropolitan of all England, and is the first peer in the realm, having precedence of all officers of state, and of all dukes not of the blood royal. Canterbury had formerly jurisdiction over Ireland, and the archbishop was styled a patriarch. This see hath yielded to the Church of Rome, 18 saints and 9 cardinals ; and to the civil state of England, 12 lord chancellors and 4 lord treasurers. St. Austin was the first bishop, 596. The see was made superior to York, 1073. See *York*. The revenue is valued in the king's books at 281*l.* 17*s.* 9*d.*—*Beatson*.

**CANTHARIDES.** A venomous kind of insects which, when dried and pulverised, are used principally to raise blisters. They are of a green colour, and are commonly found in Spain, hence they are called, also, Spanish flies. They were first introduced into medical practice by Aretæus, a physician of Cappadocia, about 50 B.C.—*Freind's History of Physic*.

**CANTON.** The only city in China with which Europeans have been allowed up to the present time to trade. Merchants first arrived here for this purpose in 1517. Nearly every nation has a factory at Canton, but that of England surpasses all others in elegance and extent. Various particulars relating to this city will be found under the article *China*. In 1822, a fire destroyed 15,000 houses at Canton ; and an inundation swept away 10,000 houses and more than 1000 persons, in October, 1833.

**CAOUTCHOUC**, or **INDIAN RUBBER**, is an elastic resinous substance that exudes by incisions from two plants that grow in Cayenne, Quito, and the Brazils, called *Hevea caoutchouc* and *Siphonia elastica*, and vulgarly called syringe trees. It was first brought to Europe from South America, about 1733. It has latterly been in domestic use for various purposes, and preparations of it have been introduced into our manufactures; among others, book-binding and clothing. See *India Rubber*.

**CAP**. The Romans went for many ages without regular covering for the head, and hence the heads of all the ancient statues appear bare. But at one period the cap was a symbol of liberty, and when the Romans gave it to their slaves, it entitled them to freedom. The cap was sometimes used as a mark of infamy, and in Italy the Jews were distinguished by a yellow cap, and in France those who had been bankrupts were for ever after obliged to wear a green cap. The general use of caps and hats is referred to the year 1449. They were worn at the entry of Charles VII. into Rouen, from which time they took the place of chaperons or hoods. The velvet cap was called mortar; the wool cap, bonnet. The clerical or university square cap was invented by Patrouillet. See *Capper*.

**CAPE BRETON**. Discovered by the English in 1584. It was taken by the French in 1632, but was afterwards restored; and again taken in 1745, and re-taken in 1748. It was finally possessed by the English, when the garrison and marines, consisting of 5600 men, were made prisoners of war, and eleven ships of the French navy were captured or destroyed, 1758. Ceded to England at the peace of 1763.

**CAPE-COAST CASTLE**. Settled by the Portuguese in 1610; but it soon fell to the Dutch. It was demolished by admiral Holmes in 1661. All the British settlements, factories, and shipping along the coast were destroyed by the Dutch admiral, de Ruyter, in 1665. This Cape was confirmed to the English by the treaty of Breda, in 1667.

**CAPE OF GOOD HOPE**. The geographical and commercial centre of the East Indies. It was discovered by Bartholomew Diaz, in 1486, and was originally called the "Cape of Tempests," and was also named the "Lion of the Sea," and the "Head of Africa." The name was changed by John II., king of Portugal, who augured favourably of future discoveries from Diaz having reached the extremity of Africa. The Cape was doubled, and the passage to India was discovered by Vasco de Gama, Nov. 20, 1497. Planted by the Dutch, 1651. Taken by the English, under admiral Elphinstone and general Clarke, Sept. 16, 1795, and restored at the peace in 1802. Again taken by sir David Baird and sir Home Popham, Jan. 8, 1806; and finally ceded to England in 1814. Emigrants began to arrive here from Britain in March, 1820. The Caffres have made several irruptions on the British settlements at the Cape; they committed dreadful ravages at Grahamstown, in Oct. 1834. Severe action between them and sir Harry Smith, the governor, Aug. 29, 1848. Resistance of the inhabitants to the attempt to make the Cape a penal colony, commences May 19, 1849. The project is, in consequence, abandoned.

**CAPE DE VERD ISLANDS**. These islands (a cluster so called in the Atlantic Ocean, near the cape of the same name) were known to the ancients under the name of Gorgades; but were not visited by the moderns till discovered by Antonio de Noli, a Genoese navigator in the service of Portugal, A.D. 1446. The Portuguese have possessed them ever since their discovery.

**CAPE ST. VINCENT, BATTLES OF**. Admiral Rooke, with twenty ships of war, and the Turkey fleet under his convoy, was attacked by admiral Tourville, with a force vastly superior to his own, off Cape St. Vincent, when twelve English and Dutch men-of-war, and eighty merchantmen, were captured or destroyed by the French, June 16, 1693. Battle of Cape St. Vincent, one of the most glorious achievements of the British navy. Sir John Jervis, being in command of the Mediterranean fleet of fifteen sail, gave battle to the Spanish fleet of twenty-seven ships of the line off this Cape, and signally defeated the enemy, nearly double in strength, taking four ships, and destroying several others, Feb. 14, 1797. For this victory Sir John was raised to the English peerage, by the title of earl St. Vincent.

**CAPET, HOUSE OF**. The third race of the kings of France. Hugo Capet, count of Paris and Orleans, the first of this race (which was called from him Capetians and Capetivians), seized the throne on the death of Louis V., called the Indolent, who reigned but one year; he was supposed to have been poisoned by his queen, who did not love him. His uncle should by right have succeeded him. Thus ended the Carolingian race, which lasted 236 years. Hugo was a man renowned for his military valour and

public virtues; A.D. 987.—*Henault*. The first line of the house of Capet expired with Charles IV., the Handsome, in 1328, when the branch of Valois ascended the throne in the person of Philip VI.—*Idem*.

**CAPITOL**. The principal fortress of ancient Rome, in which a temple was built to Jupiter, thence called *Jupiter Capitolinus*. The foundation laid by Tarquinius Priscus, 616 B.C. The Roman Consuls made large donations to this temple, and the emperor Augustus bestowed 2000 pounds weight of gold, of which precious metal the roof was composed, whilst its thresholds were of brass, and its interior was decorated with shields of solid silver. Destroyed by lightning 188 B.C.; by fire, A.D. 70. The Capitoline games instituted by Domitian, A.D. 86.

**CAPPADOCIA**. This kingdom was founded by Pharnaces, 744 B.C. The successors of Pharnaces are almost wholly unknown, until about the time of Alexander the Great, after whose death Eumenes, by defeating Ariarathes II., became king of Cappadocia. The people are described as being addicted to every vice that man is capable of committing.

Pharnaces is declared king . . . . .	B.C. 744
[His successors are unknown for nearly three centuries.]	
Reign of Ariarathes I. . . . .	362
Perdiccas takes Cappadocia, and Ariarathes is crucified . . . . .	322
Defeat of the Parthians . . . . .	217
Irruption of the Trocmi . . . . .	164
Mithridates, surnamed Philopator, ascends the throne . . . . .	162
Orophernes dethrones Philopator . . . . .	161
Attalus assists Philopator, and Orophernes is dethroned . . . . .	154
Philopator joins the Romans against Aristonicus, and perishes in battle . . . . .	153
His queen Laodice, desirous of usurping	

the throne, poisons five of her own children; the sixth and only remaining child is saved, and the queen put to death . . . . .	B.C. 153
This young prince reigns as Ariarathes VII. . . . .	153
Gordius assassinates Ariarathes VII. . . . .	97
Ariarathes VIII, assassinated . . . . .	96
Cappadocia declared a free country by the senate of Rome . . . . .	95
The people elect a new king, Ariobarzanes I. . . . .	94
His son, Ariobarzanes II., reigns . . . . .	65
He is dethroned by Marc Antony . . . . .	38
Archelaus, the last king of Cappadocia, dies, and bequeaths his kingdom to the Roman empire . . . . .	A.D. 17

The Cappadocians worshipped the *Sun*, under the emblem of *Fire*; and had, besides, temples erected to most of the deities of Greece, as *Jupiter*, *Apollo*, *Diana*, and *Bellona*. Of these temples, that of Comana was the most superb and celebrated. It was dedicated to *Diana Tawrica*, under the name of *Bellona*. The high-priest, who was always chosen from the royal family, had upwards of 6000 persons under his command, and possessed so absolute a power, that he often became an object of jealousy to the sovereign.

**CAPPER, or HATTER**. A statute was passed that none should sell any hat above 20d. nor cap above 2s. 8d., 5 Henry VII., 1489. Caps were first worn at the entry of Charles VII. into Rouen, 1449. A law was enacted that every person above seven years of age should wear on Sundays and holidays a cap of wool, knit, made, thickened, and dressed in England by some of the trade of cappers, under the forfeiture of three farthings for every day's neglect, 1571. From this law the following persons were excepted: maids, ladies, and gentlewomen, and every lord, knight, and gentleman, of twenty marks of land, and their heirs, and such as had borne office of worship, in any city, town, or place, and the warden of the London companies. See *Cap*.

**CAPRI**. The Caprese of the Romans, and memorable as the residence of Tiberius, and for the debaucheries he committed in this once delightful retreat, during the seven last years of his life: it was embellished by him with a sumptuous palace and most magnificent works. The emperor Augustus had also made Capri his residence. Capri was taken by sir Sidney Smith, April 22, 1806.

**CAPUCHIN FRIARS**. A sort of Franciscans to whom this name was given from their wearing a great *Capuchon*, or cowl, which is an odd kind of cap, or hood, sewn to their habit, and hanging down upon their backs. The Capuchins were founded by Matthew Baschi, about A.D. 1525. Although the rigours of this order have abated, still the brethren are remarkable for their extreme poverty and privations.—*Ash*.

**CAR, THE**. Its invention is ascribed to Erichthonius of Athens, about 1486 B.C. The covered cars (*currus arcuati*) were in use among the Romans. Triumphal cars were introduced by Romulus, according to some; and by Tarquin the Elder, according to others. The Roman car was a stately chariot formed like a throne, in which the victor rode in triumph.

- CARACCAS.** One of the early Spanish discoveries by Columbus, A.D. 1498. After many unsuccessful attempts to settle it by missionaries, it was at last reduced by force of arms, and assigned in property to the Welsers, a German mercantile house, by Charles V., but, owing to the tyranny of their administration, they were dispossessed in 1550, and a supreme governor appointed by the crown. The province declared its independence of Spain, May 9, 1810. In 1812 it was visited by a violent convulsion of nature; thousands of human beings were lost; rocks and mountains split, and rolled into valleys; the rivers were blackened, or their courses changed; and many towns swallowed up and totally destroyed.
- CARBONARI.** A dangerous and powerful society in Italy, a substitute for freemasonry, which committed the most dreadful outrages, and spread terror in several states; they were suppressed, however, by the Austrian government in Sept. 1820, previously to which year their numbers and power had grown to their greatest height; in 1819 they were most formidable.
- CARBONIC ACID GAS.** This is a product of fermentation, and being heavier than air, it lies over all fermentive processes, puts out a candle, and produces suffocation. Carbonate of soda is formed by passing a current of carbonic acid into a solution of soda; and it becomes a hard solid mass. Newton considered flame a red-hot smoke, but modern science regards it as the place where oxygen unites with hydrogen and carbon; and the diminution of volumes transfers an atomic excitement to the carbon which radiates or protrudes light, the fixation of the gases causing the heat as long as the hydrogen is evolved.
- CARDINALS.** Ecclesiastical princes in the Church of Rome. They are properly the council of the pope, and constitute the conclave or sacred college. At first they were only the principal priests, or incumbents of the parishes in Rome. On this footing they continued till the eleventh century. They did not acquire the exclusive power of electing the popes till A.D. 1160. They first wore the red hat to remind them that they ought to shed their blood, if required, for religion, and were declared princes of the church, by Innocent IV., 1243. Paul II. gave the scarlet habit, 1464; and Urban VIII. the title of Eminence in 1630; some say, in 1623.—*Du Cange*.
- CARDS.** Their invention is referred to the Romans; but it is generally supposed that they were invented in France about the year 1390, to amuse Charles VI. during the intervals of a melancholy disorder, which in the end brought him to his grave.—*Méziray, Hist. de France*. The universal adoption of an amusement which was invented for a fool, is no very favourable specimen of wisdom.—*Malkin*. Cards are of Spanish, not of French origin.—*Daines Barrington*. Piquet and all the early games are French. Cards first taxed in England, 1756. 428,000 packs were stamped in 1775, and 984,000 in 1800. In 1825, the duty being then 2s. 6d. per pack, less than 150,000 packs were stamped; but in 1827 the stamp duty was reduced to 1s., and 310,854 packs paid duty in 1830. Duty was paid on 239,200 packs, in the year ending 5th Jan. 1840; and on near 300,000, year ending 5th Jan. 1850.—*Parl. Reports*.
- CARICATURES** originated, it is said, with Bufalmaco, an Italian painter; he first put labels to the mouths of his figures with sentences, since followed by bad masters, but more particularly in caricature engravings, about 1330.—*De Piles*. A new and much improved style of caricatures has latterly set in; and the productions in this way of a clever but concealed artist, using the initials H. B., are political satires of considerable humour and merit.
- CARISBROOK CASTLE.** Supposed to have been a fortress, even under the Britons and Romans, but the earliest historic notice of it refers to the year A.D. 530, when it was taken by Cerdic, founder of the kingdom of the West Saxons. Its subsequent Norman character has been ascribed to William Fitz-Osborne, earl of Hereford, in William I.'s time. Much interest has been attached to this castle from its having been the place of imprisonment of Charles I. immediately before his trial and death. That part of the castle in which the king lay, is much decayed, but the window can be shown through which the royal captive endeavoured to escape. Here died his daughter Elizabeth, aged fifteen, too probably of a broken heart, Sept. 8, 1650.
- CARLISLE.** The frontier town and key of England, wherein for many ages a strong garrison was kept. Just below this town the famous Picts' wall began, which crossed the whole island to Newcastle-upon-Tyne, and here also ended the great Roman highway. The great church, called St. Mary's, is a venerable old pile; a great part of it was built by St. David, king of Scotland, who held this county, together with

Westmorland and Northumberland, in vassalage from the crown of England; it has also another church called Cuthbert's. The castle, founded in 1092 by William II., was made the prison of the unfortunate Mary queen of Scots, in 1568. Taken by the parliament forces in 1645, and by the pretender in 1745.

**CARLISLE**, SEE OF. Erected by Henry I. in 1133, and made suffragant to York. The cathedral had been founded a short time previously, by Walter, deputy in these parts for William Rufus. The church was almost ruined by Cromwell and his soldiers, and has never recovered its former great beauty, although repaired after the Restoration. This see has given to the civil state one lord chancellor and two lord treasurers: it is valued in the king's books at 530*l.* 4*s.* 11*d.* *per annum.*

**CARLOW**. The celebrated castle here was erected by king John. It surrendered after a desperate siege to Rory Oge O'Moore, in 1577. Again to the parliamentary forces, in 1650. In a recent attempt to new-model this venerable pile, its foundations were so sapped, that the whole fabric gave way, and it now constitutes a heap of indiscriminate ruins. Battle here between the royal troops and the insurgents, the latter routed, May 27, 1798.

**CARLSBAD**, CONGRESS OF, on the affairs of Europe. The popular spirit of emancipation that prevailed in many of the states of Europe against despotic government led to this congress, in which various resolutions were come to, denouncing the press and liberal opinions, and in which the great continental powers decreed measures to repress the rage for limited monarchies and free institutions, Aug. 1, 1819.

**CARMELITES**, OR WHITE FRIARS, named from Mount Carmel, and one of the four orders of mendicants, distinguished by austere rules, appeared in 1141. The order settled in France in 1252.—*Henault*. Their rigour was moderated about 1540. They claim their descent in an uninterrupted succession from Elijah, Elisha, &c. See *Mosheim's Eccles. Hist.* Mount Carmel has a monastery, and the valley of Sharon lies to the south of the mount, which is 2000 feet high, shaped like a flatted cone, with steep and barren sides: it is often referred to in Jewish histories.

"See spicy clouds from lowly Sharon rise,  
And Carmel's flowery top perfumes the skies."—*Pope*.

**CARNATIC**. This country of Southern Hindostan, and which extends along the whole coast of Coromandel, is now under the control of British power. Hyder Ali entered the Carnatic with 80,000 troops, and was defeated by the British under sir Eyre Coote, July 1, and Aug. 27, 1781; and decisively overthrown June 2, 1782. The Carnatic was overrun by Tippoo in 1790. The British have assumed entire authority over the Carnatic since 1801. See *India*.

**CARNATION**. This beautiful flower in several of its varieties, together with the gilly-flower, the Provence rose, and a few others, were first planted in England by the Flemings, about 1567.—*Stowe*. The carnation was so called from the original species being of a flesh-colour, and the term is applied by painters to those parts of the human body that have no drapery. See article *Flowers*.

**CARNEIAN GAMES**. These games were observed in most of the Grecian cities, but more particularly at Sparta, where they were instituted about 675 B.C. in honour of Apollo, surnamed Carneus. The festival lasted nine days, and was an imitation of the manner of living in camps among the ancients.

**CARNIVAL**. (*Carnivale*, Italian.) A well-known festival time in the Roman Catholic Church, observed in Italy, particularly at Venice; it begins at Twelfth-day, and holds till Shrove-tide or beginning of Lent. This is a season of mirth, feasting, rejoicing, and indulgence; and numbers visit Italy during its continuance. The carnival grew into its later festivities, from a merely religious festival, in the seventeenth century.

**CAROLINA**. Discovered by Sebastian Cabot in 1500. A body of English, amounting to about 850 persons, landed and settled here in 1667; and Carolina was granted to lord Berkeley and others a few years afterwards. See *United States*. The Caroline Islands were discovered by the Spaniards in the reign of Charles II., 1686.

**CARP**. The esteemed fresh water or pond fish. In the palate of the carp is sometimes found a stone of a triangular form.—*Pardon*. The carp was first brought to these countries about A.D. 1525.—*Isaac Walton*. A large pond, in the village of Falmer, near Lewes, is said to have received the first carp imported into England from Normandy by the monks of a monastery in the vicinity, subordinate to the great priory of Southover, in the county of Sussex.—*Lewis*.

**CARPETS.** They were in use, at least in some kind, as early as the days of Amos, about 800 B.C.—*Amos* ii. 8. Carpets were spread on the ground on which persons sat who dwelt in tents; but when first used in houses, even in the East, we have no record. In the 12th century carpets were articles of luxury; and in England, it is mentioned as an instance of Becket's splendid style of living, that his sumptuous apartments were every day in winter strewn with clean straw or hay; about A.D. 1160. The manufacture of woollen carpets was introduced into France from Persia, in the reign of Henry IV., between 1589 and 1610. Some artisans who had quitted France in disgust came to England, and established the carpet manufacture, about 1750. With us, as with most nations, Persian and Turkey carpets, especially the former, are most prized. Our famous Axminster, Wilton, and Kidderminster manufacture is the growth of the last hundred years.

**CARRIAGES.** The invention of them is ascribed to Erichthonius of Athens, who produced the first chariot about 1486 B.C. Carriages were known in France in the reign of Henry II., A.D. 1547; but they were of very rude construction, and rare. They seem to have been known in England in 1555; but not the art of making them. Close carriages of good workmanship began to be used by persons of the highest quality at the close of the sixteenth century. Henry IV. had one, but without straps or springs. Their construction was various: they were first made in England in the reign of Elizabeth, and were then called whirlicotes. The duke of Buckingham, in 1619, drove six horses; and the duke of Northumberland, in rivalry, drove eight. They were first let for hire in Paris, in 1650, at the Hotel Fiacre; and hence the name, *fiacre*. See *Coaches*.

**CARRICKFERGUS.** The celebrated castle of this town is supposed to have been built by Hugh de Lacy, in 1178. The town surrendered to the duke of Schomberg, Aug. 28, 1689. William III. landed here, June 14, 1690, to reduce the adherents of James II. Memorable expedition of the French admiral Thurot, when the castle surrendered to his force of 1000 men, 1760. See *Thurot's Invasion of Ireland*.

**CARRON IRON-WORKS.** They are situated on the banks of the Carron, in Stirling-shire, and form the largest foundry in existence, established in 1760. The works employ about 1600 men, and occupy above 100 acres of land in reservoirs, pools for water, and dams built about two miles above the works; the streams, after turning 18 large wheels, fall into the tide navigation, which conveys their castings into the sea. Here are made the pieces of ordnance called carronades, so named from this foundry—first made in 1776. See *Cannon*.

**CARROTS.** These, among other edible roots, were imported from Holland and Flanders. It was not until about the close of the reign of Henry VIII., or after the year 1540, that they were produced in England. Originally, or when first brought to England, this esculent was of a much more diminutive size than now; the carrot has much improved both in growth and flavour under English culture.—*Mortimer*. See *Gardening*.

**CARTESIAN DOCTRINES.** Their author was René des Cartes, the French philosopher, who promulgated them in 1647. He was an original thinker: his metaphysical principle, "I think, therefore I am," is refuted by Mr. Locke; and his physical principle, that "nothing exists but substance," is disproved by the Newtonian philosophy. His celebrated system abounds in great singularities and originalities; but a spirit of independent thought prevails throughout it, and has contributed to excite the same spirit in others. Des Cartes was the most distinguished philosopher of his time and country.—*Dufresnoy*.

**CARTHAGE.** Founded by Dido, or Elissa, sister of Pygmalion, king of Tyre, 869 B.C. She fled from that tyrant, who had killed her husband, and took refuge in Africa. Carthage became so powerful as to dispute the empire of the world with Rome, which occasioned the Punic wars, and the total demolition of that city. Taken by Scipio, and burned to the ground, 146 B.C., when the flames raged during seventeen days, and many of the inhabitants perished in them, rather than survive the subjection of their country. The Roman senate ordered the walls to be razed, that no trace might remain of this once powerful republic.—*Eusebius*.

Dido arrives in Africa, and builds Byrsa.

—*Blair* . . . . . B.C. 869

First Alliance of the Carthaginians with

the Romans . . . . . 509

The Carthaginians in Sicily are defeated

by Gelo; the elder Hamilcar perishes.

—*Herodotus*, l. vii. . . . . B.C. 480

They send 300,000 men into Sicily. . . . . 407

The Siege of Syracuse . . . . . 386

The Carthaginians land in Italy . . . . . 379

CARTHAGE, *continued.*

Their defeat by Timoleon . . . . .	a.c. 340	Hannibal subjects all Spain, as far as the Iberus . . . . .	a.c. 219
They are defeated by Agathocles, and immolate their children on the altar of Saturn, thereby to propitiate the gods . . . . .	310	The second Punic war begins . . . . .	218
The first Punic war begins . . . . .	264	First great victory of Hannibal . . . . .	217
The Carthaginians defeated by the Romans in a naval engagement . . . . .	260	Hannibal crosses the Alps, and enters Italy with 100,000 men . . . . .	217
Xantippus defeats Regulus . . . . .	255	Great battle of Cannæ ( <i>which see</i> ) . . . . .	216
Regulus put to death . . . . .	256	New Carthage taken by Pub. Scipio . . . . .	210
Asdrubal defeated by Metellus . . . . .	251	Asdrubal, brother of Hannibal, defeated and slain in Italy . . . . .	207
Romans defeated before Lilybæum . . . . .	250	The Carthaginians expelled Spain . . . . .	206
End of the first Punic war . . . . .	241	Scipio arrives in Africa, and lays siege to Utica . . . . .	204
War between the Carthaginians and African mercenaries . . . . .	241	Hannibal recalled from Italy . . . . .	203
Hamilcar Barca is sent into Spain; he takes with him his son, the famous Hannibal, at the age of nine years, having first made him swear an eternal enmity to the Romans . . . . .	237	Great battle of Zama ( <i>which see</i> ) . . . . .	202
Hamilcar is killed in battle by the Vettones . . . . .	227	An ignominious peace ends the second Punic war . . . . .	201
Asdrubal is assassinated . . . . .	220	The third Punic war begins . . . . .	149
		Destruction of Carthage, which is burned to the ground . . . . .	146

The Carthaginians bore the character of a faithless and treacherous people, so that the term *Punic faith* became proverbial. They were superstitious, and offered human victims to appease the gods in times of public calamity: these sacrifices were usually their own children; and when they had none, they purchased infants for the purpose, and obliged their unnatural mothers to present them, unmoved by their cries and agonies, to their burning idol.\* Their usual mode of executing criminals was by crucifixion, to which they frequently added most aggravated circumstances of torture.

**CARTHAGENA, or NEW CARTHAGE, in Spain.** Built by Asdrubal, the Carthaginian general, 227 B.C. From here Hannibal set out in his memorable march to invade Italy, crossing the Alps, 217 B.C. This city was taken by a British force under sir John Leake in 1706, but it was retaken soon afterwards by the duke of Brunswick. Carthage, in Columbia, was taken by sir Francis Drake in 1584. It was pillaged by the French of 1,200,000*l.*, in 1697; and was bombarded by admiral Vernon in 1740-1, but he was obliged, though he took the forts, to raise the siege.

**CARTHUSIANS.** A religious order founded by Bruno of Cologne, who retired from the converse of the world, in 1084, to Chartreuse, in the mountains of Dauphiné. Their rules were formed by Basil VII., general of the order, and were peculiarly distinguished for their austerity. The monks could not leave their cells, nor speak, without express leave; and their clothing was two hair cloths, two cowls, two pair of hose, and a cloak, all coarse. The general takes the title of prior of the Chartreuse, the principal monastery, from which the order is named.—*Auberti*; *Mirai Origines Carthus.* A Carthusian monastery (among others in England) was founded by sir William Manny, in the reign of Edward III., on the site of the Charter-house, London. The monks were treated with great cruelty when their convent and possessions were seized by Henry VIII. See *Charter-house*. The Carthusian powder, so called because it was first administered by a Carthusian friar, father Simon, at Chartreuse, was first compounded about 1715.

**CARTOONS of RAPHAEL.** They were designed in the chambers of the Vatican under Julius II. and Leo X., about 1510 to 1515. The seven of them that are preserved were purchased in Flanders by Rubens for Charles I. of England, for Hampton-court palace, in 1629. These matchless works represent—1, the Miraculous Draught of Fishes; 2, the Charge to Peter; 3, Peter and John healing the Lame at the gate of the Temple; 4, the Death of Ananias; 5, Elymas, the Sorcerer, struck with Blindness; 6, the Sacrifice to Paul and Barnabas, by the people of Lystra; 7, Paul preaching at Athens.

**CARVING.** We have scriptural authority for its early introduction. See *Exodus, xxxi.* The art of carving is first mentioned in profane history, 772 B.C. and is referred to

\* The Carthaginians had two principal deities, whom they honoured more than any of the rest. The first was the *Celestial Goddess*, in other words, the Moon. The second *Moloch*, or *Saturn*, to whom their infants were sacrificed. This idol was contrived with a hollow body, in which a fire was kindled, with arms and hands bent in a position for receiving the devoted victim. Into these hands, while the idol was of a glowing heat, the unhappy child was placed, and, in the struggle occasioned by the torture, it fell forward, through a hole in the base on which the idol sat, into the fire beneath. These sacrifices were not always confined to children; the Carthaginian generals, when the event of a battle seemed likely to be against them, made no scruple to offer their soldiers and prisoners to this destructive superstition.

the Egyptians. It was first in wood, next in stone, and afterwards in marble and brass. Dipœnus and Scyllis were eminent carvers and sculptors, and opened a school of statuary, 568 B.C.—*Pliny*. See article *Sculptures*.

**CASH-PAYMENTS.** The Bank, by an order of council, stopped its payments in cash, Feb. 27, 1797; and the Bank-restriction bill passed immediately afterwards. Previously to this measure, many private banks had been ruined by the demand upon them for gold, the country being considerably drained of the precious metals, which found their way to France and other states with whom we were at war. Notes of one and two pounds were issued March 7, 1797. Partial return to cash-payments, Sept. 22, 1817, when notes, which had been issued previously to January 1 in that year, were paid in gold. The restriction was taken off soon afterwards, and cash-payments resumed.

**CASHEL, SEE OF.** Cormac, king and bishop of Cashel, is reputed to be either the founder or the restorer of the cathedral; and until his time, A.D. 901, there are but few traces of the bishops of this see. In 1152, bishop Donat O'Lanergan was invested with the pall. See *Pallium*. Cashel was valued in the king's books, by an extent returned 29 Henry VIII., at 66*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* Irish money. By the Church Temporalities' act, 3 & 4 Will. IV. 1833, this see has ceased to be archiepiscopal; and the see of Waterford and Lismore has been united to it.

**CASHMERE SHAWLS.** The district from whence come these costly shawls is described as being "the happy valley, and a paradise in perpetual spring." The true Cashmere shawls can be manufactured of no other wool than that of Thibet. They were first brought to England in 1666; but they are well imitated by the spinning at Bradford, and the looms of Huddersfield. Shawls for the omrahs, of the Thibetian wool, cost 150 rupees each, about the year 1650.—*Bernier*.

**CASTEL NUOVO, BATTLE OF.** The Russians defeated by the French army, Sept. 29, 1806. Castel Nuovo has several times suffered under the dreadful visitation of earthquakes: in the great earthquake which convulsed all Naples and Sicily, in 1783, this town was almost obliterated. It is recorded, that an inhabitant of Castel Nuovo, being on a hill at no great distance, looking back, saw no remains of the town, but only a black smoke: 4000 persons perished; and in Sicily and Naples, more than 40,000.

**CASTIGLIONE, BATTLE OF.** One of the most brilliant victories of the French arms, under general Buonaparte, against the main body of Austrians, commanded by general Wurmser: the battle lasted five days successively, from the 2nd to the 6th July, 1796. Buonaparte stated the enemy's loss in this obstinate conflict at 70 field-pieces, all his caissons, between 12,000 and 15,000 prisoners, and 6000 killed and wounded.

**CASTILE.** The most powerful government of the Goths was established here about A.D. 800. Ferdinand, count of Castile, assumed the title of king in 1020. Ferdinand of Arragon married Isabella of Castile, and nearly the whole of the Christian dominions in Spain were united in one monarchy, 1474. By degrees the kings of Castile brought the whole peninsula subject to their control. See *Aragon* and *Spain*.

**CASTILLON, BATTLE OF,** in Guienne; between the armies of Henry VI. of England, and of Charles VII., who was surnamed the Victorious, of France. The English were signally defeated; and this battle put a period to the English dominion in France, Calais alone remaining to this country, July 17, 1453. "The earl of Shrewsbury was killed in the battle; contrary to his own opinion, he attacked the French in their entrenchments, and though at first successful, yet his horse having been killed by a cannon-shot, and himself immediately after by a wound in the throat, his forces yielded."—*Henault*.

**CASTLEBAR, BATTLE OF;** between a body of French troops which had landed at Killala, assisted by an insurgent Irish force, and the king's troops: the latter, after a sharp contest, were obliged to retreat, Aug. 23, 1798: this was the period of the memorable rebellion.

**CASTLEPOLLARD.** The fatal affray here between some peasantry attending a fair, and a body of police, when thirteen persons lost their lives, and many, more than twice that number, were wounded, May 23, 1831. The coroner's jury returned a verdict of manslaughter against the chief constable, Blake, and eighteen of his men; but the grand jury of the county (Westmeath) ignored the bills.

**CASTLES.** Anciently British castles were tall houses, strongly fortified, and built on the tops of hills, with gates and walls. The castle of the Anglo-Saxon was a tower-



keep, either round or square, and ascended by a flight of steps in front. There were eleven hundred castles built in England by the nobles, by permission of king Stephen, A.D. 1135, and 1154; most of these were demolished by Henry II., who deprived the barons of such possessions, on his accession, in 1154.

- CATACOMBS.** The early depositories of the dead. The name first denoted the tombs of Saints Peter and Paul at Rome, and afterwards the burial-places of all martyrs. They were numerous in Egypt; and Belzoni, in 1815 and 1818, explored many catacombs both in that country and Thebes, built 3000 years ago: among others, a *chef-d'œuvre* of ancient sculpture, the temple of Psammetichus the Powerful, whose sarcophagus, formed of the finest oriental alabaster, exquisitely sculptured, he brought to England. Many other nations had their catacombs; there were some of great extent at Rome. The Parisian catacombs were projected A.D. 1777. The bodies found in catacombs, especially those of Egypt, which are better preserved, are called mummies. See *Embalming*.
- CATANIA, or CATANEA.** At the foot of Mount Etna. Founded by a colony from Chalcis, 753 B.C. Ceres had a temple here, in which none but women were permitted to appear. This ancient city is remarkable for the dreadful overthrows to which it has been subjected at various times from its vicinity to Etna, which has discharged, in some of its eruptions, a stream of lava four miles broad and fifty feet deep, advancing at the rate of seven miles in a day. Catania was almost totally overthrown by an eruption of Etna in 1669. By an earthquake which happened in 1693, Catania was nearly swallowed up, and in a moment more than 18,000 of its inhabitants were buried in the ruins of the city. An earthquake did great damage, and a number of persons perished here, Feb. 22, 1817.
- CATAPHRYGIANS.** A sect of heretics, so called because they were Phrygians, who followed the errors of Montanus. They made up the bread of the eucharist with the blood of infants, whom they pricked to death with needles, and then looked upon them as martyrs.—*Pardon*. They baptised their dead, forbid marriages, and mingled the wine in the Lord's Supper with the blood of young children.—*Harris*.
- CATAPULTÆ.** Ancient military engines, of formidable construction, for throwing stones of immense weight, darts, and arrows; invented by Dionysius, the tyrant of Syracuse, 399 B.C.—*Josephus*. They were capable of throwing darts, javelins, and other missiles of four and five yards length.—*Pardon*.
- CATEAU, PEACE OF.** Concluded between Henry II. of France, and Philip II. of Spain; to which latter country, France ceded Savoy, Corsica, and nearly 200 forts in Italy and the Low Countries, 1559. Battle of Cateau, in which the allies, under the prince of Coburg, defeated the French, whose loss amounted to 5000 killed, and 5 pieces of cannon, March 28, 1794.
- CATECHISM.** A short one was published by the bishop of Winchester, A.D. 1552. The catechism used by Protestants originally contained no more than a repetition of the baptismal vow, the creed, and Lord's prayer; but James I. ordered the bishops to enlarge it by adding an explication of the sacraments, 1612. It was increased subsequently by the doctrinal points of the established religion.
- CATHERINE.** The order of knighthood instituted in Palestine, A.D. 1063. The order of nuns called Catherine's was founded in 1373. An order of ladies of the highest rank, in Russia, was founded by Catherine, empress of Peter the Great, 1714. They were understood to be distinguished, as the name (from *καθapos, pura*) implied, for the chastity and purity of their lives and manners.
- CATHOLIC MAJESTY.** The title of Catholic was first given by Pope Gregory III. to Alphonsus I. of Spain, who was thereupon surnamed the *Catholic*; A.D. 739.—*Licenciado*. The title of *Catholic* was also given to Ferdinand V., 1474. It was bestowed upon Ferdinand and his queen by Innocent VIII. on account of their zeal for the Roman Catholic religion, and their establishment of the inquisition in Spain.—*Rabbe*. See *Spain*.
- CATHOLICS OF THESE KINGDOMS.** See article *Roman Catholics*.
- CATILINE'S CONSPIRACY.** Sergius L. Catiline, a Roman of noble family, having squandered away his fortune by debaucheries and extravagance, and having been refused the consulship, secretly meditated the ruin of his country, and conspired with many of the most illustrious of the Romans, as dissolute as himself, to extirpate the senate, plunder the treasury, and set Rome on fire. This conspiracy was timely

discovered by the consul Cicero, whom he had resolved to murder; and on seeing five of his accomplices arrested, he retired to Gaul, where his partisans were assembling an army. Cicero punished the condemned conspirators at home, while Petreius attacked Catiline's ill-disciplined forces, and routed them, and the conspirator was killed in the engagement, about the middle of December, 63 B.C. His character has been branded with the foulest infamy; and to the violence he offered to a vestal, he added the murder of his own brother; and it is said that he and his associates drank human blood to render their oaths more firm and inviolable.—*Sallust*.

**CATO, SUICIDE OF.** Termed as the "era destructive of the liberties of Rome." Cato, the Roman patriot and philosopher, considered freedom as that which alone "sustains the name and dignity of man;" unable to survive the independence of his country, he stabbed himself at Utica. By this rash act of suicide, independently of all moral considerations, Cato carried his patriotism to the highest degree of political phrensy; for Cato, dead, could be of no use to his country; but had he preserved his life, his counsels might have moderated Cæsar's ambition, and have given a different turn to public affairs. Feb. 5, 45 B.C.—*Montesquieu*.

**CATO-STREET CONSPIRACY.** The mysterious plot of a gang of low and desperate politicians, whose object was the assassination of the ministers of the crown, with a view to other sanguinary and indiscriminate outrages, and the overthrow of the government: the conspirators were arrested Feb. 23, 1820; and Thistlewood and his four principal associates, Bruat, Davidson, Ings, and Tidd, after a trial commenced on April 17th, which ended in their conviction, were executed according to the then horrid manner of traitors, on May 1 following.

**CATTLE.** The importation of horned cattle from Ireland and Scotland, into England, was prohibited by a law, 16 Charles II., 1663; but the export of cattle from Ireland became, and continues to be, a vast and beneficial branch of the Irish trade with the sister country. From the inferior port of Waterford alone, the value of imported cattle and provisions amounted, in 1841, to nearly half a million sterling. By the act 5th and 6th of Victoria, cap. 47, passed July 9th, 1842, the importation of horned cattle and other living animals was admitted into England from foreign countries at a moderate duty per head. The English markets have, in consequence, been since largely supplied from France, Holland, Germany, Spain, and even remoter countries. Various amendments have been made by subsequent acts. In the year 1846, the live imports from Ireland were, black cattle, 81,592; sheep, 100,366; swine, 381,744. The new coasting regulations and the free interchange of produce and manufactures between the two countries, have since that year interrupted the returns.

**CAUCASUS.** A mountain of immense height, a continuation of the ridge of Mount Taurus, between the Euxine and Caspian seas, inhabited anciently by various savage nations, who lived upon the wild fruits of the earth. It was covered with snow in some parts, and in others was variegated with fruitful orchards and plantations: its people were at one time supposed to gather gold on the shores of their rivulets, but they afterwards lived without making use of money. Prometheus was tied on the top of Caucasus by Jupiter, and continually devoured by vultures, according to ancient authors, 1548 B.C. The passes near the mountain were called *Caucasia Porta*, and it is supposed that through them the Sarmatians, called Huns, made their way when they invaded the provinces of Rome A.D. 447.—*Strabo; Herodotus*.

**CAULIFLOWER.** Called the queen of vegetables, was first planted in these kingdoms about the year 1603; it came to England from the isle of Cyprus, but was not raised in sufficient perfection and abundance so as to be sold at market until the reign of Charles II., about 1670. Sixty years ago, cauliflowers were a usual present from England to Portugal; but they are now largely produced in the Portuguese gardens. See *Gardening*.

**CAUSTIC IN PAINTING.** The branch of the art so called is a method of burning the colours into wood or ivory. Gausias, a painter of Sicily, was the inventor of this process. He made a beautiful painting of his mistress Glycero, whom he represented as sitting on the ground, and making garlands with flowers; and from this circumstance the picture, which was bought afterwards by Lucullus for two talents, received the name of *Stephanoplocon*, 335 B.C.—*Plinii Hist. Nat.*

**CAVALIERS.** This appellation was given as a party name in England to those who espoused the cause of the king during the unhappy war which brought Charles I. to

the scaffold. They were so called in opposition to the Roundheads, or friends of the parliament, between 1642 and 1649.—*Hume*.

**CAVALRY.** Of the ancient nations the Romans were the most celebrated for their cavalry, and for its discipline and efficiency. Attached to each of the Roman legions was a body of horse 300 strong, in ten turmae; the commander was always a veteran, and chosen for his experience and valour. In the early ages, the Persians brought the greatest force of cavalry into the field: they had 10,000 horse at the battle of Marathon, 490 B.C.; and 10,000 Persian horse were slain at the battle of Issus, 333 B.C.—*Plutarch*.

**CAVALRY, BRITISH.** Horse soldiery were introduced early into Britain. They were used by the Romans against the natives, and were of large amount in the first wars in Wales.—*Welch Hist.* In the late continental war they reached to 31,000 men. Our present cavalry force consists of regiments of various denominations: in 1840 it was, *rank and file*, viz., household troops, 1209; dragoons, hussars, and lancers, 9,524; total, 10,733. With slight annual variations, the number continues nearly the same at the present time.

**CAYENNE.** First settled by the French in 1625, but they left it in 1654. It was afterwards successively in the hands of the English, French, and Dutch. These last were expelled by the French in 1677. Cayenne was taken by the British, Jan. 12, 1809, but was restored to the French at the peace in 1814. In this settlement is produced the *capsicum baccatum*, or cayenne pepper, so esteemed in Europe.

**CEDAR TREE.** The Red Cedar (*Juniperus Virginiana*) came from North America before 1664. The Bermudas Cedar was brought from Bermudas before 1683. The Cedar of Lebanon (*Pinus Cedrus*) from the Levant before 1683. The Cedar of Goa, (*Cupressus Lusitanica*) was brought to Europe by the Portuguese, about the same period. There are other species of this tree. See *Cypress*.

**CELERY.** "A winter sallot herb."—*Bailey*. A species of parsley.—*Johnson*. Celery is said to have been first introduced to the tables of the English by the French marshal, the count Tallard, after his defeat at Blenheim by the duke of Marlborough, and during his captivity in England, in 1704. The word does not occur in our earlier dictionaries.

**CELESTIAL GLOBE.** A celestial sphere was brought to Greece from Egypt, 368 B.C. A planetarium was constructed by Archimedes before 212 B.C. The celestial globe was divided into constellations after the age of Perseus. The great celestial globe of Gottorp, planned after a design of Tycho Brahe, and erected at the expense of the duke of Holstein, was eleven feet in diameter; and that at Pembroke-hall, Cambridge, erected by Dr. Long, is eighteen feet. See *Globes*.

**CELIBACY,** and the monastic life, preached by St. Anthony in Egypt, about A.D. 305. The early converts to this doctrine lived in caves and desolate places, till regular monasteries were founded. The doctrine was rejected in the council of Nice, A.D. 325. Celibacy was enjoined to bishops only in 692. The Romish clergy generally were compelled to a vow of celibacy in 1073. Its observance was finally established by the council of Placentia, held in 1095. Among the illustrious philosophers of antiquity, the following were unfriendly to matrimony:—Plato, Pythagoras, Epicurus, Bion, Anaxagoras, Heraclitus, Democritus, and Diogenes; and the following among the moderns:—Newton, Locke, Boyle, Gibbon, Hume, Adam Smith, Harvey, Leibnitz, Bayle, Hobbes, Hampden, sir Francis Drake, earl of Essex, Pitt, Michael Angelo, the three Caracci's, sir Joshua Reynolds, Haydn, Handel, Wolsey, Pascal, Fenelon, Pope, Akenside, Goldsmith, Gray, Collins, Thomson, and Jeremy Bentham.

**CEMETERIES.** The ancients had not the unwise custom of crowding all their dead in the midst of their towns and cities, within the narrow precincts of a place reputed sacred, much less of amassing them in the bosom of their fane and temples. The burying-places of the Greeks and Romans were at a distance from their towns; and the Jews had their sepulchres in gardens—*John*, xix. 41; and in fields, and among rocks and mountains—*Matthew*, xxvii. 60. The present practice was introduced by the Romish clergy, who pretended that the dead enjoyed peculiar privileges by being interred in consecrated ground. The burying-places of the Turks are handsome and agreeable, which is owing chiefly to the many fine plants that grow in them, and which they carefully place over their dead. It is only within a very few years that public cemeteries have been formed in these countries, although the crowded state of our many church-yards, and the danger to health of burial-places in the midst of

dense populations, called for some similar institutions to that of the celebrated *Père la Chaise* at Paris. Several public cemeteries have of late years been opened in London suburbs, of which the principal are:—

The Kensal-green or general cemetery, containing 63 acres, established by act 2 and 3 Will. IV., 1832; consecrated by the bishop of London . . . Nov. 2, 1832  
 The South Metropolitan and Norwood cemetery, containing 40 acres, instituted by act 6 & 7 Will. IV., 1836; consecrated by the bishop of Winchester . Dec. 6, 1837  
 The Highgate and Kentish-Town cemetery, formed by act 7 and 8 Will. IV., and containing 22 acres, was opened and consecrated by the bishop of London . . . . . May 20, 1839

The Abney Park cemetery, and *Arboretum*, containing 30 acres, is on the eastern side of London, at Stoke Newington, and was formally opened by the lord mayor . . . . . May 20, 1840  
 The Westminster cemetery, at Earl's-court, Kensington road, called also the West London, consecrated . . June 15, 1840  
 The Nunhead cemetery, containing about 50 acres, consecrated by the bishop of Winchester . . . . . July 29, 1840  
 See *Catacombs*.

The inclosed area of each of these cemeteries is planted and laid out in walks after the manner of *Père la Chaise*.\* There are similar cemeteries in Manchester, Liverpool, and other large towns; and in Ireland, at Cork, Dublin, &c.

**CENSORS.** Roman magistrates whose duty was to survey and rate, and correct the manners of the people; their power was also extended over private families, and they restrained extravagance. The two first censors were appointed 443 a.c. The office was abolished by the emperors.

**CENSUS.** In the Roman polity, a general estimate of every man's estate and personal effects, delivered to the government upon oath every five years; established by Servius Tullius, 566 a.c.—*Legal Polity of the Roman State*. In England the census, formerly not periodical, is now taken at decennial periods, of which the last were the years 1811, 1821, 1831, and 1841. A new census is to be made in 1851. See *Population*.

**CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT.** A new court established for the trial of offences committed in the metropolis and parts adjoining; it being expedient that such trials should be had before justices and judges of Oyer and Terminer. Statute 4 Will. IV., 1834. By this act commissions issue to two of the judges of the higher courts, for the periodical delivery of the gaol of Newgate, and the trial of offences of greater degree, committed in the county of Middlesex and certain parts of Essex, Kent, and Surrey; the new district to be henceforth considered, for this purpose, as one county.

**CENTURION.** The captain, head, or commander of a subdivision of a Roman legion which consisted of 100 men, and was called a *centuria*. He was distinguished by a branch of vine which he carried in his hand. By the Roman census, each hundred of the people was called a *centuria*, 566 a.c.

**CENTURY.** The method of computing by centuries was first generally observed in ecclesiastical history, and commenced from the time of our Redeemer's incarnation, a.d. 1. It is a period of time that is particularly regarded by Church historians, to whom we are indebted for it.—*Pardon*. It was adopted in chronological history, first in France.—*Dupin*. Early adopted by all civilised nations.—*Dufresnoy*. The Greeks computed time by the olympiads; and the Romans by indictions, the first of which began Sept. 24, a.d. 312.

**CERBERE, FRENCH BRIG OF WAR.** The capture of this vessel claims record as one of the most gallant exploits of British seamen during the last war:—the *Cerbère* mounted nine large guns, had a crew of eighty-seven men, and was lying at Port Louis. The harbour was entered in a ten-oared cutter manned with only eighteen men; and, directed by their gallant officer, lieutenant Paddon, they cut out and made good their prize, July 29, 1800.

**CEREMONIES, MASTER OF THE.** This office was instituted for the more honourable reception of ambassadors and persons of quality at court, 1 James I., 1603.—*Baker's*

\* *Père La Chaise* takes its name from a French Jesuit, who was a favourite of Louis XIV., and his confessor. He died in 1709; and the site of his house and grounds at Paris is now occupied by this beautiful cemetery. It was a practice of high antiquity to plant herbs and flowers about the graves of the dead. The women in Egypt go weekly to pray and weep at the sepulchres, and it is then usual to throw a sort of herb (our sweet-basil) upon the tombs; which in Asia Minor, and Turkey in Europe, are also adorned either with the leaves of the palm-tree, boughs of myrtle, or cypresses planted at the head and feet. Between some of the tombs is placed a chest of ornamented stone, filled with earth, in which are planted herbs and aromatic flowers. These are regularly cultivated by females, who assemble in groups for that duty. At Aleppo, there grow many myrtles, which they diligently propagate, because they are beautiful and remain long green, to put about their graves.—*Mallet*; *Chandler*; *Butler*.

- Chron.* The famous master of the ceremonies at Bath, or president over the amusements of that city, called "Beau Nash," and the "King of Bath," extended the name beyond the purlieus of the court, and led to its general adoption in ordinary assemblies: he died in his 88th year, 1761.—*Ashc.*
- CERES.** This planet, which is only 160 miles in diameter, was discovered by M. Piazzi, astronomer royal at Palermo, on the 1st of January, 1801. He named it Ceres, after the goddess in fabulous history, who was highly esteemed by the ancient inhabitants of Sicily. To the naked eye the planet is not visible, nor will glasses of a very high magnifying power show it with a distinctly defined diameter. *Pallas*, discovered by Dr. Olbers, is still smaller.
- CESTUS.** Among the ancients this was the maid's girdle, which the bridegroom untied when he led her as his bride into his house. It had the power of charming and conciliating love.—*Homer.* According to the poets, it was first worn by Venus. But the Roman prize-fighters wore a leathern cestus garnished with lead, in their combats with each other. The latter was more properly called a girdle.
- CEYLON.** The natives claim for this island the seat of paradise; it was discovered by the Portuguese, A.D. 1505; but it was known to the Romans in the time of Claudius, A.D. 41. The capital, Columbo, was taken by the Hollanders in 1603, and was recovered by the Portuguese in 1621. The Dutch again took it in 1656. A large portion of the country was taken by the British in 1782, but was restored the next year. The Dutch settlements were seized by the British; Trincomalee, Aug. 26, 1795, and Jaffnapatam, in Sept. same year. Ceylon was ceded to Great Britain by the peace of Amiens in 1802. The British troops were treacherously massacred, or imprisoned by the Adigar of Candy, at Columbo, June 26, 1803. The complete sovereignty of the island was assumed by England in 1815.
- CHÆRONEA, BATTLES OF.** The Athenians are defeated by the Bœotians, and Tolmidas, their general, is slain, 447 B.C. Battle of Chæronea in which Greece lost its liberty to Philip, 32,000 Macedonians defeating the confederate army of Thebans and Athenians of 30,000, Aug. 2, 338 B.C. Battle of Chæronea in which Archelaus, lieutenant of Mithridates, is defeated by Sylla, and 110,000 Cappadocians are slain, 86 B.C.
- CHAIN-BRIDGES.** The largest and oldest chain-bridge in the world is said to be that at Kingtung, in China, where it forms a perfect road from the top of one mountain to the top of another. The honour of constructing the first chain-bridge on a grand scale belongs to Mr. Telford, who commenced the chain-suspension-bridge over the strait between Anglesey and the coast of Wales, July, 1818. See *Menai Bridge.*
- CHAIN-CABLES, PUMPS, AND SHOT.** Iron chain-cables were in use by the Veneti, a people intimately connected with the Belgæ of Britain in the time of Cæsar, 55 B.C. These cables came into modern use, and generally in the royal navy of England, in 1812. Chain-shot, to destroy the rigging of an enemy's ships, was invented by the Dutch admiral De Witt, in 1666. Chain-pumps were first used on board the *Flora*, British frigate, in 1787.
- CHAINS, HANGING IN.** To augment the ignominy of the scaffold, in the cases of great malefactors and pirates. This punishment long disgraced the statute-book. By the 25th Geo. II., 1752, it was enacted that the judge should direct the bodies of pirates and murderers to be dissected and anatomised; and he might also direct that they be afterwards hung in chains. An act to abolish the custom of hanging the bodies of criminals in chains, was passed 4 Will. IV., 1834.
- CHALDEAN REGISTERS.** Registers of celestial observations were commenced 2234 B.C., and were brought down to the taking of Babylon by Alexander, 331 B.C., being a period of 1903 years. These registers were sent by Callisthenes to Aristotle.
- CHALDEAN CHARACTERS:** the Bible was transcribed from the original Hebrew into these characters, now called Hebrew, by Ezra.
- CHAMBERLAIN.** Early an officer at court, of high rank, in France, Germany, and England. Various officers, also, in these countries were called chamberlains. In England, the Lord Great Chamberlain is, in rank, the sixth great officer of state, and is distinct from that of Lord Chamberlain of the Household. See *next article.* There existed, until lately, two officers called chamberlains of the exchequer: this office was discontinued in 1834. The title of chamberlain is also conferred upon civic personages, as in London. "It was given to a military officer and sometimes a priest, according to the office of which he was governor or head."—*Pardon.*

**CHAMBERLAIN, LORD, OF THE HOUSEHOLD.** An office of antiquity and rank. The title is from the French word *Chambellan*, and in Latin it is called *Camerarius Hospitii*. He has the oversight of the king's chaplains, notwithstanding he is a layman; also of the officers of the standing and removing wardrobes, beds, tents, revels, music, comedians, hunting, and of all the physicians, apothecaries, surgeons, barbers, messengers, trumpeters, drummers, tradesmen, and artisans, retained in his majesty's service. Sir William Stanley, knt., afterwards beheaded, was lord chamberlain, 1 Henry VII., 1485. A vice-chamberlain acts in the absence of the chief; the offices are co-existent.—*Beatson*. See *Lord Great Chamberlain*.

**CHAMP DE MARS.** An open square space in front of the Military School at Paris, with artificial embankments raised on each side, extending nearly to the river Seine, with an area sufficient to contain a million of people. Here was held, on the 14th July, 1790, the famous "fédération," or solemnity of swearing fidelity to the "patriot king" and new constitution. In the evening great rejoicings followed the proceedings; public balls were given by the municipality in the *Champs Elysées* and elsewhere, and Paris was illuminated throughout. 1791, July 17, a great meeting of citizens and others was held here, directed by the Jacobin clubs, to sign petitions on the "altar of the country," praying for the enforced abdication of Louis XVI. Another new constitution sworn to here, under the eye of Buonaparte, late emperor, May 1, 1815, a ceremony called the *Champ de Mai*.

**CHAMPION OF ENGLAND.** The championship was instituted at the coronation of Richard II. in 1377. At the coronations of English kings the champion still rides completely armed into Westminster-hall, and challenges any one that would deny the title of the sovereign to the crown. The championship is hereditary in the Dymocke family, by whose descendants it is still enjoyed.

**CHANCELLORS, LORD HIGH, OF ENGLAND.** The Lord Chancellor ranks after the princes of the blood royal as the first lay subject. Formerly, the office was conferred upon some dignified clergyman. Maurice, afterwards bishop of London, was created chancellor in 1067. The first personage who was qualified by great legal education, and who decided causes upon his own judgment, was sir Thomas More, in 1530, before which time the office was more that of a high state functionary than the president of a court of justice. Sir Christopher Hatton, who was appointed chancellor in 1587, was very ignorant, on which account the first reference was made to a master in 1588. In England, the great seal has been frequently put in commission; but it was not until 1813 that the separate and co-existent office of *Vice-Chancellor* was permanently held. See *Keeper, Lord*; and also *Vice-Chancellors*.

#### LORD CHANCELLORS OF ENGLAND.

*From the time of Cardinal Wolsey.*

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| 1515. Thomas Wolsey, cardinal and archbishop of York.           | 1641. Sir Edward Littleton, afterwards lord Littleton, lord keeper.  |
| 1529. Sir Thomas More.  | 1643. The great seal in the hands of parliamentary commissioners, or keepers.                                      |
| 1532. Sir Thomas Audley, keeper.                                | 1645. Sir Richard Lane, royal keeper.  |
| 1533. Sir Thomas Audley, now chancellor, created lord Audley.   | 1646. Again in the hands of parliamentary commissioners.   |
| 1544. Thomas, lord Wriothesley.                                 | 1649. In commission for the commonwealth.  |
| 1547. William, lord St. John, keeper.                           | 1653. Sir Edward Herbert, king's lord keeper.  |
| — Richard, lord Rich, lord chancellor.                          | 1654. In commission during the remainder of the commonwealth.  |
| 1551. Thomas Goodrich, bishop of Ely, keeper.                   | 1660. Sir Edward Hyde, lord chancellor, afterwards created lord Hyde and earl of Clarendon.                        |
| 1552. The same; now lord chancellor.                            | 1667. Sir Orlando Bridgman, lord keeper.   |
| 1553. Stephen Gardiner, bishop of Winchester.                   | 1672. Anthony Ashley, earl of Shaftesbury, lord chancellor.  |
| 1556. Nicholas Heath, archbishop of York.                       | 1673. Sir Heneage Finch, lord keeper.  |
| 1558. Sir Nicholas Bacon, keeper.                               | 1675. Heneage, now lord Finch, lord chancellor; afterwards earl of Nottingham.                                     |
| 1579. Sir Thomas Bromley, lord chancellor.                      | 1682. Sir Francis North, created lord Guilford, lord keeper.   |
| 1587. Sir Christopher Hatton.                                   | 1685. Francis, lord Guilford; succeeded by George, lord Jeffreys, lord chancellor.                                 |
| 1591. The great seal in commission.                             | 1689. In commission.   |
| 1592. Sir John Puckering, lord keeper.                          | 1690. Sir John Trevor, knt., sir William Rawlinson, knt., and sir George Hutchins, knt., commissioners or keepers. |
| 1596. Sir Thomas Egerton, lord keeper.                          | 1693. Sir John Somers, lord keeper.  |
| 1603. Sir Thomas Egerton, now lord Ellesmere, lord chancellor.  |  |
| 1617. Sir Francis Bacon, lord keeper.                           |  |
| 1618. Sir Francis Bacon, created lord Verulam, lord chancellor. |  |
| 1621. The great seal in commission.                             |  |
| 1625. John, bishop of Lincoln, lord keeper.                     |  |
| — Sir Thomas Coventry, afterwards lord Coventry, lord keeper.   |  |
| 1640. Sir John Finch, afterwards lord Finch.                    |  |

CHANCELLORS, LORD HIGH, OF ENGLAND, *continued.*

1697. Sir John Somers, created lord Somers, lord chancellor.
1700. Lord chief justice Holt, sir George Treby, chief justice C. P., and chief baron sir Edward Ward, lord keepers.
- Sir Nathan Wright, lord keeper.
1705. Right hon. William Cowper, lord keeper, *afterwards* lord Cowper.
1707. William, lord Cowper, lord chancellor.
1710. In commission.
- Sir Simon Harcourt, lord keeper, created lord Harcourt.
1713. Simon, lord Harcourt, lord chancellor.
1714. William, lord Cowper, lord chancellor.
1718. In commission.
- Thomas, lord Parker, lord chancellor; *afterwards* earl of Macclesfield.
1725. In commission.
- Sir Peter King, created lord King, lord chancellor.
1733. Hon. Charles Talbot, created lord Talbot, lord chancellor.
1737. Phillip Yorke, lord Hardwicke, lord chancellor.
1756. In commission.
1757. Sir Robert Henley, *afterwards* lord Henley, lord keeper.
1761. Lord Henley, lord chancellor, *afterwards* earl of Northampton.
1766. Charles, lord Camden, lord chancellor.
1770. Hon. Charles Yorke, lord chancellor. [Created lord Morlan; died within three days, and before the seals were put to his patent of peerage.]
- In commission.
1771. Hon. Henry Bathurst, lord Apsley, lord chancellor; succeeded as earl Bathurst.
1778. Edward Thurlow, created lord Thurlow, lord chancellor.
1783. Alexander, lord Loughborough, and others, commissioners.
1783. Edward, lord Thurlow, again.
1792. In commission. [chancellor.
1793. Alexander, lord Loughborough, lord
1801. John, lord Eldon, lord chancellor.
1806. Hon. Thomas Erskine, created lord Erskine, lord chancellor.
1807. John, lord Eldon, again.
1827. John Singleton Copley, created lord Lyndhurst, lord chancellor.
1830. Henry Brougham, created lord Brougham, lord chancellor.
1834. Lord Lyndhurst, again.
1835. Sir Charles Christopher Pepys, master of the rolls, vice-chancellor Shadwell, and Mr. Justice Bosanquet, C.P., commissioners.
1836. Sir Charles Christopher Pepys, created lord Cottenham, lord chancellor. Jan. 16.
1841. Lord Lyndhurst, a third time lord chancellor. Sept. 3.
1846. Lord Cottenham, again lord chancellor, July 6.
- [His lordship, on signifying his intention to retire, June 19, 1850, was created earl of Cottenham.]
1850. Lord Langdale, master of the rolls, sir Launcelot Shadwell, vice-chancellor of England, and sir Robert Monsey Rolfe, B. E., commissioners of the great seal. June 19.
- Sir Thomas Wilde, created lord Truro, lord chancellor. July 15. The present lord chancellor of England.

**CHANCELLOR OF IRELAND, LORD HIGH.** The earliest nomination of a lord chancellor in Ireland was by Richard I., A.D. 1186, when Stephen Ridel was elevated to this rank. The office of vice-chancellor was known in Ireland, but not as a distinct appointment, in the reign of Henry III., Geoffrey Turville, archdeacon of Dublin, being so named, 1232.

## LORD CHANCELLORS OF IRELAND.

*From the Revolution.*

- 1690, Dec. 29. Sir Charles Porter.
- 1697, Jan. 12. Sir John Jeffreyson, Thomas Coote, and Nehemiah Donellan, lords keepers.
- 1697, March 11. J. Methuen, ancestor of lord Methuen.
- 1697, Dec. 21. Edward, earl of Meath, Francis, earl of Longford, and Murrrough, viscount Blessington, lords keepers.
- 1702, Aug. 26. Lord Methuen, lord chancellor a second time.
- 1703, Aug. 6. Sir Richard Cox, bart.; resigned in 1707.
- 1707, June 11. Richard Freeman.
- 1710, Nov. 28. Robert, earl of Kildare, archbishop (Hoadley) of Dublin, and Thomas Keightley, lords keepers.
- 1711, Jan. 22. Sir Constantine Phipps; resigned Sept. 1714.
- 1714, Oct. 1. Alan Brodrick, *afterwards* viscount Middleton; resigned May, 1725.
- 1725, June 1. Richard West.
- 1727, Dec. 21. Thomas Wyndham, *afterwards* lord Wyndham of Finglas (extinct).
- 1730, Sept. 7. Robert Jocelyn, *afterwards* lord Newport and viscount Jocelyn; the latter died Oct. 25, 1756.
- 1757, March 22. John Bowes, *afterwards* lord Bowes of Clonlony; died 1767.
- 1767, Nov. 24. James Hewitt, *afterwards* viscount Lifford; died April 28, 1788.
- 1789, June 20. John, baron Fitzgibbon, *afterwards* earl of Clare; died Jan. 28, 1802.
- 1802, Feb. 15. John, baron Redesdale; resigned Feb. 1806.
- 1806, Feb. 14. Right hon. George Ponsonby; resigned April, 1807.
- 1807, April 23. Thomas, lord Manners, previously an English baron of the exchequer; resigned Nov. 1827.
- 1827, Nov. 5. Right hon. sir Anthony Hart, previously vice-chancellor of England; resigned Nov. 1830; died 1831.
- 1830, Dec. 23. William, baron Plunket; resigned Nov. 1834.
- 1835, Jan. 13. Right hon. sir Edward Burtenshaw Sugden; resigned April, 1835.
- 1835, April 30. William, baron Plunket, a second time; resigned June, 1841.
- 1841, June. John, baron Campbell, previously attorney-general in England; resigned Sept. 1841.
- 1841, Oct. Right hon. sir Edward Burtenshaw Sugden, a second time; resigned July, 1846.
- 1846, July 16. Right hon. Maziere Brady, the present lord chancellor of Ireland.

**CHANCELLOR OF SCOTLAND.** In the laws of Malcolm II., who reigned A.D. 1004, this officer is thus mentioned:—"The Chancellor sal at al tymes assist the king in

giving him counsell mair secretly nor of the rest of the nobility. The Chancellor sall be ludgit near unto the kingis Grace, for keiping of his bodie, and the seill, and that he may be readie, baith day and night, at the kingis command."—*Sir James Balfour*. James, earl of Seafield, afterwards Findlater, was the last lord high Chancellor of Scotland, the office having been abolished in 1708.—*Scott*.

**CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER OF ENGLAND.** See article, *Exchequer*.

**CHANCERY, COURT OF.** Instituted as early as A.D. 605. Settled upon a better footing by William I., in 1067.—*Stowe*. This court had its origin in the desire to render justice complete, and to moderate the rigour of other courts that are bound to the strict letter of the law. It gives relief to or against infants, notwithstanding their minority; and to or against married women, notwithstanding their coverture; and all frauds, deceits, breaches of trust and confidence, for which there is no redress at common law, are relievable here.—*Blackstone*.

**CHANTRY.** A chapel endowed with revenue for priests to sing mass for the souls of the donors.—*Shakspeare*. Endowed for maintaining a priest or priests to sing mass for the souls of the dead.—*Pardon*. First mentioned in the commencement of the seventh century, when Gregory the Great established schools of chanters, about 602. See *Chanting*.

**CHAOS.** A rude and shapeless mass of matter, and confused assemblage of inactive elements which, as the poets suppose, pre-existed the formation of the world, and from which the universe was formed by the hand and power of a superior being. This doctrine was first advanced by Hesiod, from whom the succeeding poets have copied it; and it is probable that it was obscurely drawn from the account of Moses, by being copied from the annals of Sanchoiathon, whose age is fixed antecedent to the siege of Troy, in 1193 B.C. See *Geology*.

**CHAPEL.** There are free chapels, chapels of ease, the chapel royal, &c.—*Cowel*. The gentlemen pensioners, (formerly poor knights of Windsor, who were instituted by the direction of Henry VIII. in his testament, A.D. 1546-7), were called knights of the chapel. The place of conference among printers is by them called a chapel, because the first work printed in England was executed in a chapel in Westminster-abbey.—*Pardon*.

**CHAPLAIN.** The clergyman who performs divine service in a chapel, or that is retained by a prince or nobleman. There are about seventy chaplains attached to the chapel royal. The personages invested with the privilege of retaining chaplains are the following, with the number that was originally allotted to each rank:—

Archbishop . . . 8	Earl . . . 5	Knight of the Garter 3	Baroness . . . 2
Duke . . . 6	Viscount . . . 4	Duchess . . . 2	Master of the Rolls 2
Bishop . . . 6	Baron . . . 3	Marchioness . . . 2	Almoner . . . 2
Marquess . . . 5	Chancellor . . . 3	Countess . . . 2	Chief Justice . . . 1

Besides these, the treasurer and comptroller of the king's house, the king's secretary, the clerk of the closet, the dean of the chapel, and the warden of the Cinque Ports, were each allowed chaplains.—*Statutes, Henry VIII.*

**CHAPLETS.** The string of beads, used by the Roman Catholics in reciting the Lord's prayer, Ave Maria, and other orisons, is said to have been introduced into their church by Peter the Hermit, about A.D. 1094. Beads were in use, we are told, by the Druids as well as Dervises and other religious of the East. The chaplet came into general use among the Catholics about 1213.

**CHAPTER.** Anciently the bishop and clergy lived together in the cathedral, the latter to assist the former in performing holy offices and governing the church, until the reign of Henry VIII. The chapter is now an assembly of the clergy of a collegiate church or cathedral.—*Cowel*. The celebrated chapter-house of Westminster-abbey was built in 1250. By consent of the abbot, the commons of England held their parliaments there, 1377, and until 1547, when Edward VI. granted them the chapel of St. Stephen.

**CHARING CROSS.** So called from one of the crosses which Edward I. erected to the memory of his queen Eleanor, and Charing, the name of the village in which it was built. Some contend that it derived its name from being the resting-place of the *chère reine*. It was yet a small village in 1353, and the cross remained till the civil wars in the reign of Charles I., when it was destroyed on the foolish pretence of being a monument of popish superstition. Built nearly as it appeared before the late improvements, and joined by streets to London, about 1678. The new buildings at



- Charing-cross were commenced in 1829; and the first stone of the hospital was laid by the duke of Sussex, Sept. 15, 1831.
- CHARIOTS.** The invention of chariots and the manner of harnessing horses to draw them is ascribed to Erichthonius of Athens, 1486 B.C. Chariot racing was one of the exercises of Greece. The chariot of the Ethiopian officer, mentioned in *Acts*, viii. 27, 28, 31, was, it is supposed, something in the form of our modern chaise with four wheels. Caesar relates that Cassibelanus, after dismissing all his other forces, retained no fewer than 4000 war chariots about his person. The chariots of the ancients were like our phaetons, and drawn by one horse. See *Carriages, Coaches, &c.*
- CHARITABLE BEQUESTS.** Statute constituting a board for the recovery of charitable bequests, and to enforce the due fulfilment by executors of testamentary writings in this particular, enacted 4 Geo. III., 1764. The present board was constructed by a new act, in 1800. Act constituting a board of commissioners in Ireland, they being chiefly prelates of the established church, 1825. The Roman Catholic Charitable Bequests act passed 7 Vict., 1844.
- CHARITIES AND CHARITY SCHOOLS.** It has been justly said, that notwithstanding the variety of sects that are found in England, and diversity of religious sentiment, the consequence of free discussion with respect to disputed doctrines, there is no country on earth where there are more positive acts of religion. They do not indeed consist of rich shrines, or votive tablets consecrated to particular saints, but of efficient charity applied to every purpose of philanthropy. There are tens of thousands of charitable foundations in this great country; and the charity commission reported to parliament that the endowed charities alone of Great Britain amounted to £1,500,000 annually, in 1840.—*Parl. Rep.* Charity schools were instituted in London to prevent the seduction of the infant poor into Roman Catholic seminaries, 3 James II., 1687.—*Rapin.*
- CHARLEROI, BATTLES OF.** Great battles were fought near this town in several wars; the principal were in 1690 and 1794. See *Pleurus*. Charleroi was besieged by the prince of Orange in 1672, and was again invested by the same prince with 60,000 men, in 1677; but he was soon obliged to retire. Near here, at Ligny, Napoleon attacked the Prussian line, making it fall back upon Wavres, just previous to the battle of Waterloo, June 16, 1815.
- CHARLESTON, MASSACHUSETTS.** Burnt by the British forces under general Gage, Jan. 17, 1775. The English fleet at Charleston was repulsed with great loss, June 28, 1776. Charleston taken by the British, May 7, 1779. Charleston, South Carolina, was besieged by the British troops at the latter end of March, 1780, and surrendered May 13 following, with 6000 prisoners; it was evacuated by the British, April 14, 1783.
- CHARTERS OF RIGHTS.** The first charters of rights granted by the kings of England to their subjects were by Edward the Confessor, and by Henry I., A.D. 1100. The famous bulwark of English liberty, known as *Magna Charta*, or the great charter, was granted to the barons by king John, June 15, 1215. The rights and privileges granted by this charter were renewed and ratified by Henry III. in 1224 *et seq.* Sir Edward Coke says that even in his days it had been confirmed above thirty times. Charters to corporations were of frequent grant from the reign of William I. See *Magna Charta*.
- CHARTER-HOUSE.** A corruption of the French word *Chartreuse*, the name of a celebrated monastery of Carthusian monks, which formerly stood on this site, but which was suppressed by Henry VIII. at the period of the Reformation. Mr. Thomas Sutton, a man of immense wealth and unbounded liberality, purchased the vast premises of the duke of Norfolk, in May, 1611; and founded an hospital which he endowed with a large estate; and hence this extensive charity bears also the name of Sutton's hospital.
- CHARTER-PARTY.** The same species of deed or agreement as the ancient chirograph. A covenant between merchants and masters of ships relating to the ship and cargo, containing the particulars of their agreement. The charter-party is said to have been first used in England so early as the reign of Henry III., about 1243.—*Anderson.*
- CHARTISTS.** Large bodies of the working people, calling themselves Chartists, assembled in various parts of the country, armed with guns, pikes, and other weapons, and carrying torches and flags, and conducting themselves tumultuously, so that a proclamation was issued against them, Dec. 12, 1838. Attack on Newport by the

Chartists, who assembled from the neighbouring mines and collieries to the number of nearly 10,000, headed by John Frost, an ex-magistrate, Nov. 4, 1839. In this affray, the mayor of Newport and several persons acting with him against the rioters were wounded; but a detachment of the 45th regiment having made a sortie, the Chartists fled, leaving about twenty dead and many wounded. Frost and others were brought to trial, Dec. 31 following; the trial lasted seven days, and ended in their conviction of high treason; but their sentence of death was afterwards commuted to transportation. See *Birmingham*.

**CHARTISTS, THEIR DEMONSTRATION OF 1848.** The great threatened meeting on Kennington common, London, which was to have mustered 200,000 men; to march thence in procession to Westminster, and present a petition to parliament, numbered only about 20,000. The metropolis had felt great alarm on this occasion, and the bank and other establishments had been fortified and protected by military against aggression; but the preventive measures adopted by the government proved so completely successful that the rioters, alarmed in turn, dispersed, after some slight encounters with the police force; their monster petition, in detached rolls, being despatched in hackney cabs to the house of commons. The determination of the citizens to oppose their designs operated more powerfully on the Chartists than the display of power by the executive; not less than 150,000 of all classes of persons, among them nobles and others of the highest rank, having pressed forward to be sworn as special constables. April 10. From this time, the proceedings of the Chartists have ceased to alarm the friends of order, and the subsequent trial and transportation or imprisonment of their ringleaders have checked their presumption and audacity.

**CHARTS.** Anaximander of Miletus was the inventor of geographical and celestial charts, about 570 B.C. Modern sea-charts were brought to England by Bartholomew Columbus, with a view to illustrate his brother's theory respecting a western continent, 1489. These charts were the foundation of the discovery of the western world. Mercator's chart, in which the world is taken as a plane, was drawn 1556.

**CHARYBDIS.** A dangerous whirlpool on the coast of Sicily, opposite the formidable rock called Scylla, on the coast of Italy. It was very dangerous to sailors, and it proved fatal to part of the fleet of Ulysses. The exact situation of the Charybdis is not discovered by the moderns, as no whirlpool sufficiently tremendous is now found to correspond to the description of the ancients. The words *Incidit in Scyllam qui vult vitare Charybdim*, became a proverb, to show that in our eagerness to avoid an evil, we fall into a greater.

**CHASTITY.** The Roman laws justified homicide in defence of one's self or relatives; and our laws justify a woman for killing a man who would defile her; and a husband or a father may take the life of him who attempts to violate his wife or daughter. In 1000 years from the time of Numa, 710 B.C., to the reign of Theodosius the Great, A.D. 394, but eighteen Roman vestals had been guilty of incontinence. See *Vestals*. There are many remarkable instances of chastity recorded. See *Acre*, *Lucretia*, &c. Ebba, the abbess of Coldingham, near Berwick, cut off her nose and lips, and persuaded the younger nuns to follow her example, to render themselves hideous, and so prevent the lustful attack of their ravishers, the Danes, A.D. 886.—*Stowe's Chron.*

**CHATHAM DOCK.** Commenced by queen Elizabeth. This is one of the principal stations of the royal navy; and its dock-yard, containing immense magazines, furnished with all sorts of naval stores, is deemed the first arsenal in the world. The Chatham *Chest* for the relief of wounded and decayed seamen was originally established here by a law of Elizabeth in 1558. In 1667, on the 10th June, the Dutch fleet, under the command of admiral De Ruyter, sailed up to this town and burnt several men of war; but the entrance into the Medway is now defended by Sheerness and other forts, and additional fortifications are made at Chatham.

**CHATHAM'S, EARL OF, SECOND ADMINISTRATION.** The illustrious lord Chatham's administration was composed as follows:—the earl of Chatham, first minister and lord privy seal; duke of Grafton, first lord of the treasury; lord Camden, lord chancellor; hon. Charles Townshend, chancellor of the exchequer; earl of Northampton, lord president; earl of Shelburne and general Conway, secretaries of state; sir Charles Saunders (succeeded by sir Edward Hawke), admiralty; marquess of Granby, ordnance; lord Hillsborough, first lord of trade; lord Barrington, secretary-at-war; lord North

- and sir George Cooke, joint paymasters; viscount Howe, treasurer of the navy; duke of Ancaster, lord le Despencer, &c. Aug. 1766. Terminated Dec. 1767. See *Duke of Devonshire's Administration*, 1756.
- CHATILLON, CONGRESS OF.** Held by the four great powers allied against France, and at which Caulaincourt attended on the part of the emperor Napoleon, Feb. 5, 1814; but the negotiation for peace, which was the object of the congress, was broken off on March 19 following.
- CHAUMONT, TREATY OF.** Entered into between Great Britain, Austria, Russia, and Prussia, and signed by these powers respectively, March 1, 1814. This treaty was succeeded by the celebrated treaty of Paris, April 11 following, by which Napoleon renounced his sovereignty over France. See *Treaties of Paris*.
- CHAUNTING.** Chaunting the psalms was adopted by Ambrose from the pagan ceremonies of the Romans, about A.D. 350.—*Lenglet*. Chaunting in churches was introduced into the Roman Catholic service in 602, by Gregory the Great, who established schools of chaunters, and corrected the church song.—*Dufrenoy*.
- CHEATS.** The convicted cheat punishable by pillory (since abolished), imprisonment, and fine, 1 *Hawk*. L.C. 188. A rigorous statute was enacted against cheats, 33 Henry VIII., 1542. Persons cheating at play, or winning at any time more than 10*l.*, or any valuable thing, were deemed infamous, and were to suffer punishment as in cases of perjury, 9 Anne, 1711.—*Blackstone's Comm.*
- CHEESE.** It is supposed by Camden and others that the English learned the process of making cheese from the Romans (who brought many useful arts with them) about the Christian era. Cheese is made by almost all nations. Wilts, Gloucester, and Cheshire, make vast quantities; the last alone, annually, about 31,000 tons. The Cheddar of Somerset, and Stilton of Huntingdon, are as much esteemed with us as the cheese of Parma, and Gruyère of Switzerland. In 1840 we imported from abroad 10,000 tons; and year ending Jan. 1850, as many as 27,000 tons.
- CHELSEA COLLEGE.** On the site of a college founded by James I. for theological disputations, but converted by Charles II. to its present better purpose, is this magnificent asylum for wounded and superannuated soldiers. Founded by Charles II., carried on by James II., and completed by William III. in 1690. But the projector of this great national institution was sir Stephen Fox, the grandfather of the late celebrated patriot. The architect was sir Christopher Wren, and the cost 150,000*l.* The physic garden of sir Hans Sloane, at Chelsea, was given to the Apothecaries' company in 1721. The Chelsea water-works, a valuable establishment, was incorporated 1722. The first stone of the Military Asylum, Chelsea, was laid by Frederick, duke of York, June 19, 1801.
- CHELTENHAM.** Now a great resort of our nobility and fashionable persons, as well as convalescents, and containing many handsome edifices and mansions. Its mineral spring, so celebrated for its salubrity, was discovered in 1718. The King's well here was sunk in 1778; and other wells were sunk by Mr. Thompson in 1806. Magnesian salt was found in the waters in 1811. The new theatre was erected 1804.
- CHEMISTRY AND DISTILLING.** Introduced into Europe by the Spanish Moors, about A.D. 1150: they had learned them from the African Moors, and these from the Egyptians. In Egypt they had, in very early ages, extracted salts from their bases, separated oils, and prepared vinegar and wine; and embalming was a kind of chemical process. The Chinese also claim an early acquaintance with chemistry; but the fathers of true chemical philosophy were of our own country: Bacon, Boyle, Hooke, Mayow, Newton, &c. The modern character of chemistry was formed under Beecher and Stahl, who perceived the connexion of the atmosphere and the gases, with the production of phenomena. Bergman and Scheele were cotemporary with Priestley in England, and Lavoisier in France; then followed Thomson, Davy, and other distinguished men.
- CHERBOURG.** Memorable engagement here between the English and French fleets; the latter were defeated, and twenty-one of their ships of war were burnt, or otherwise destroyed, near Cape La Hogue, by admirals Rooke and Russell, May 19, 1692. The forts, arsenal, and shipping were destroyed by the British, who landed here in August, 1758. The works were resumed, on a stupendous scale, by Louis XVI.; but their progress was interrupted by the revolution. The Breakwater commenced in 1783, resumed by Buonaparte about 1803, and finally completed in 1813, is a stupendous work, forming a secure harbour, capable of affording anchorage for nearly

the whole navy of France, and protected by batteries and fortifications of enormous strength, which have recently been increased to unparalleled magnitude. In 1850 it was proof against any armament in the world.

**CERRIES.** They were brought from Pontus, by Lucullus, to Rome, about 70 B.C. Apricots from Epirus; peaches from Persia; the finest plums from Damascus and Armenia; pears and figs from Greece and Egypt; citrons from Media; and pomegranates from Carthage, 114 B.C. The cherry-tree was first planted in Britain, it is said, about A.D. 100. Fine kinds were brought from Flanders, and planted in Kent, with such success, that an orchard of thirty-two acres produced in one year 1000*l.*, A.D. 1540. See *Gardening*.

**CHESAPEAKE, BATTLE OF.** At the mouth of the river of that name, between the British admiral Graves, and the French admiral De Grasse, in the interest of the revolted states of America; the former was obliged to retire, 1781. The Chesapeake and Delaware were blockaded by a British fleet in the American war of 1812, and the bay was the scene of great hostilities at that period, of various result. The *Chesapeake* American frigate struck the *Shannon* British frigate, commanded by captain Broke, after a severe action, June 2, 1813.

**CHES, GAME OF.** Invented, according to some authorities, 680 B.C.; and according to others, in the fifth century of our era. The learned Hyde and sir William Jones concur in stating (as do most writers on the subject), that the origin of chess is to be traced to India. The celebrated automaton chess-player (a figure of wonderful machinery) was exhibited in England in 1769.

**CHESTER.** Founded by the Romans, and one of the last places in England that was quitted by that people. It was the station of the twentieth Roman legion, called the *Valeria Victrix*. The city wall was first built by Edelfleda, A.D. 908; and William I. rebuilt the Saxon castle in 1084. Chester was incorporated by Henry III., and made a distinct county. It was nearly destroyed by an accidental fire in 1471. The fatal gunpowder explosion occurred Nov. 5, 1772.

**CHESTER, BISHOPRIC OF.** This see was anciently part of the diocese of Lichfield, one of whose bishops, removing the seat hither in 1075, occasioned his successors to be styled bishops of Chester; but it was not erected into a distinct bishopric until the general dissolution of monasteries. Henry VIII., in 1541, raised it to this dignity, and allotted the church of the abbey of St. Werburgh for the cathedral. This see is valued in the king's books at 420*l.* 1*s.* 8*d.* per year.

**CHEVALIER D'EON.** This extraordinary personage, who had been acting in a diplomatic capacity in several countries, and who was for some time a minister plenipotentiary from France in London, was proved upon a trial had in the King's Bench, in an action to recover wagers as to his sex, to be a woman, July 1, 1777. He subsequently wore female attire for many years; yet at his death, in London, in 1810, it was manifest, by the dissection of his body, and other undoubted evidence, that he was of the male sex.—*Biog. Dict.*

**CHICHESTER.** Built by Cissa, about A.D. 540. The cathedral was erected in 1115, and having been burnt with the city in 1186, was rebuilt by bishop Seffric in 1187. The bishopric of Chichester originated in this way: Wilfrida, third archbishop of York, having been obliged to flee his country by Egfrid, king of Northumberland, came and preached the gospel in this country, and built a church in the Isle of Selsey, about A.D. 673. In 681, Selsey became a bishopric, and so continued until Stigand, the twenty-third bishop, had it removed to Chichester, then called Cissan-Caester, from its builder, Cissa, A.D. 1071. This see has yielded to the church two saints; and to the nation three lord chancellors. It is valued in the king's books at 677*l.* 1*l.* 3*d.* per annum.

**CHILDREN.** Most of the ancient nations had the unnatural custom of exposing their infants—the Egyptians on the banks of rivers, and the Greeks on highways—when they could not support or educate them; in such cases they were taken care of, and humanely protected by the state. The custom which long previously existed of English parents selling their children to the Irish for slaves, was prohibited in the reign of Canute, about 1017.—*Mat. Paris.* At Darien, it was the practice, when a widow died, to bury with her, in the same grave, such of her children as were unable, from their tender years, to take care of themselves. And in some parts of China,

superstition has lent her sanction to offering infants to the spirit of an adjoining river, first attaching a gourd to their necks to prevent their immediately drowning.

**CHILI.** Discovered by Diego de Almagro, one of the conquerors of Peru, A.D. 1535. Almagro crossed the Cordilleras, and the natives, regarding the Spaniards on their first visit as allied to the Divinity, collected for them gold and silver, amounting to 290,000 ducats, a present which led to the subsequent cruelties and rapacity of the invaders. Chili was subdued, but not wholly, in 1546. The Chilisians fought for liberty at various times, and with various success, until 1817, when, by the decisive victory gained by San Martin, over the royal forces, Feb. 12 in that year, the province was released from its oppressors, and declared independent.

**CHILLIANWALLAH, BATTLE OF, IN INDIA.** Great and sanguinary battle between the Sikh forces in considerable strength, and the British commanded by general lord Gough (afterwards viscount), fought Jan. 13, 1849. The Sikhs were completely routed, but the loss of the British was very severe: 26 officers were killed and 66 wounded, and 731 rank and file killed and 1446 wounded. The Sikh loss was 3000 killed and 4000 wounded. This battle was followed by lord Gough's attack on the Sikh army, under Shere Singh, in its position at Goojerat, on the right bank of the Chenab, with complete success; the whole of the enemy's camp fell, in this last desperate engagement, into the hands of the British, Feb. 21, 1849. See *Goojerat*.

**CHILTERN HUNDREDS.** An estate of the crown on the chain of chalk hills that pass from east to west through the middle of Buckinghamshire, the stewardship whereof is a nominal office, conferred on members of parliament when they wish to vacate their seats, as, by accepting an office under the crown, a member becomes disqualified, unless he be again returned by his constituents: this custom has existed time immemorial.

**CHIMNEYS.** Chafing-dishes were in use previous to the invention of chimneys, which were first introduced into these countries in A.D. 1200, when they were confined to the kitchen and large hall. The family sat round a stove, the funnel of which passed through the ceiling, in 1300. Chimneys were general in domestic architecture in 1310. The ancients made use of stoves, although Octavio Ferrari affirms that chimneys were in use among them; but this is disputed. Act to regulate the trade of chimney sweeping, 28 Geo. III., 1789. Statute repealing this act, and regulating the trade, the apprenticeship of children, the construction of flues, preventing calling "sweep" in the streets, &c., 4 Will. IV., July, 1834. By the act 5 Vict., Aug. 1840, it is not lawful for master sweeps to take apprentices under sixteen years of age; and from July 1, 1842, no individual under twenty-one has ascended a chimney.

**CHINA.** This empire is very ancient, and the Chinese assert that it existed many thousands of years before Noah's flood; but it is allowed by some authorities to have commenced about 2500 years before the birth of Christ. By others it is said to have been founded by Fohi, supposed to be the Noah of the Bible, 2240 B.C. We are told that the Chinese knew the periods of the sun, moon, and planets, and were acute astronomers, in the reign of Yao, which is set down 2357 B.C. But dates cannot be relied upon until towards the close of the seventh century B.C., when the history of China becomes more distinct. In the battle between Phraates and the Scythians 129 B.C., the Chinese aided the latter, and afterwards ravaged the countries on the coasts of the Caspian, which is their first appearance in history.—*Lenglet*.

The Chinese state their first cycle to have commenced . . . . .	B.C. 2700	Nankin becomes the capital . . . . .	A.D. 420
The first of the 22 Chinese dynasties commenced . . . . .	2207	The atheistical philosopher, Fan-Shin, flourishes . . . . .	449
In the history of China, the first dates which are fixed to his narrative, by Se-ma-tsiu, begin . . . . .	631	The Nestorian Christians permitted to preach their doctrines . . . . .	635
Confucius, the father of the Chinese philosophers, born . . . . .	551	They are proscribed, and extirpated . . . . .	845
Stupendous wall of China completed . . . . .	211	The seat of the imperial government is transferred to Peking . . . . .	1290
The dynasty of Han . . . . .	206	Wonderful canal, called the Yu Ho, completed about . . . . .	1400
Literature and the art of printing encouraged (?) . . . . .	202	Europeans first arrive at Canton . . . . .	1517
Religion of Tao-ise commenced . . . . .	15	Macao is granted as a settlement to the Portuguese . . . . .	1536
Religion of the followers of Fo, commenced about . . . . .	A.D. 60	Jesuit missionaries are sent by the pope from Rome . . . . .	1575
Embassy from Rome . . . . .	106	The country is conquered by the Eastern Tartars, who establish the present reigning house . . . . .	1644

CHINA, *continued.*

An earthquake throughout China buries 300,000 persons at Peking alone . . . A.D.	1662		
Jesuit missionaries endeavour to establish Christianity . . . . .	1692		
The Jesuits are expelled through their own misconduct . . . . .	1724		
Another general earthquake destroys 100,000 persons at Peking, and 80,000 in a suburb . . . . .	1731		
In a salute by one of our India ships in China, a loaded gun was inadvertently fired, which killed a native; the government demanded the gunner to be given up; he was soon strangled.— <i>Sir Geo. Staunton</i> . . . . .	July 2, 1785		
Earl Macartney's embassy; he leaves England . . . . .	Sept. 20, 1792		
He arrives at Peking; his reception by the emperor . . . . .	Sept. 14, 1793		
He is ordered to depart from Peking, Oct. 7, 1793	1793		
And arrives in England . . . . .	Sept. 6, 1794		
The affair of the Company's ship <i>Neptune</i> , when a Chinese was killed . . . . .	1807		
Edict against Christianity . . . . .	1812		
Lord Amherst's embassy; he leaves England . . . . .	Feb. 8, 1816		
[His lordship failed in the objects of his mission, having refused to make the prostration of the <i>kou-tou</i> , lest he should thereby compromise the majesty of England.]			
The exclusive rights of the East India Company cease . . . . .	April 22, 1834		
First free-trade ships, with tea, set sail for England . . . . .	April 25, 1834		
Lord Napier arrives at Macao, to superintend British commerce . . . . .	July 15, 1834		
Affair between the natives and two British ships of war; several Chinese killed, . . . . .	Sept. 5, 1834		
Lord Napier dies, and is succeeded by Mr. Davis . . . . .	Oct. 11, 1834		
Opium trade interdicted by the Chinese, . . . . .	Nov. 7, 1834		
Seizure of the <i>Argyle</i> and her crew by the natives . . . . .	Jan. 31, 1835		
A quantity of opium burnt at Canton by the Chinese . . . . .	Feb. 23, 1835		
Capt. Elliot becomes chief British commissioner . . . . .	Dec. 14, 1836		
Admiral sir Frederick Maitland arrives at Macao . . . . .	July 12, 1838		
[The events connected with this empire, relatively to Great Britain, now increase in importance.]			
Commissioner Lin issues an edict for the seizure of opium . . . . .	March 18, 1839		
British and other residents forbidden to leave Canton . . . . .	March 19, 1839		
The factories surrounded, and outrages committed . . . . .	March 24, 1839		
Captain Elliot requires of British subjects their surrender to him of all opium, promising them, on the part of government, the full value of it . . . . .	March 27, 1839		
Half of the opium is given up, as a contraband article, to the Chinese authorities . . . . .	April 20, 1839		
The remainder of the opium (29,283 chests) is surrendered . . . . .	May 21, 1839		
Capt. Elliot and the British merchants leave Canton . . . . .	May 24, 1839		
The opium destroyed during several days by the Chinese . . . . .	June 3, 1839		
Affair between the British and American seamen and the Chinese; a native killed . . . . .	July 7, 1839		
Capt. Elliot leaves Macao for Hong-Kong . . . . .	Aug. 23, 1839		
The British boat <i>Black Joke</i> attacked by the natives, and the crew, consisting of Lascars, murdered . . . . .	Aug. 24, 1839		
The whole of the British merchants retire from Macao . . . . .	Aug. 26, 1839		
Affair at Kow-lung between British boats and Chinese junks . . . . .	Sept. 4, 1839		
Attack by 28 armed junks on the British frigates <i>Votage</i> and <i>Hyacinth</i> ; several junks blown up . . . . .	Nov. 3, 1839		
The British trade with China ceases, by an edict of the emperor, and the last servant of the company leaves the country this day . . . . .	Dec. 6, 1839		
Edict of the emperor interdicting all trade and intercourse with England for ever . . . . .	Jan. 5, 1840		
The <i>Hellas</i> ship attacked by a number of armed junks . . . . .	May 22, 1840		
Fire-rafts floated in order to destroy the British fleet . . . . .	June 9, 1840		
Blockade of Canton by a British fleet of 15 sail and several war steamers, leaving 4000 troops on board by orders from sir Gordon Bremer . . . . .	June 28, 1840		
The <i>Blood</i> , bearing a flag of truce, is fired on at Amoy . . . . .	July 2, 1840		
Ting-lai, in the island of Chusan, surrenders to the British . . . . .	July 5, 1840		
An extensive blockade is established along the Chinese coast . . . . .	July 10, 1840		
Seizure of Mr. Stanton, who is carried off to Canton . . . . .	Aug. 6, 1840		
Capt. Elliot, on board a British steamship, enters the Pel-ho river, near Peking, . . . . .	Aug. 11, 1840		
The ship <i>Kite</i> lost on a sand-bank, and the captain's wife and part of the crew are captured by the natives, and confined in cages . . . . .	Sept. 15, 1840		
Seizure of Capt. Austruther . . . . .	Sept. 16, 1840		
Lin deprived of his authority, and finally degraded; Keshin appointed imperial commissioner . . . . .	Sept. 16, 1840		
Capt. Elliot declares a truce with the Chinese . . . . .	Nov. 6, 1840		
British plenipotentiaries sail from Chusan, and arrive off Macao . . . . .	Nov. 20, 1840		
Admiral Elliot's resignation is announced, . . . . .	Nov. 29, 1840		
Mr. Stanton released . . . . .	Dec. 12, 1840		
Negotiations cease, owing to breaches of faith on the part of the Chinese emperor . . . . .	Jan. 6, 1841		
Chuen-pe and Tae-coo-tow, and 173 juns (some sent to England), captured by the British . . . . .	Jan. 7, 1841		
Hong-Kong ceded by Keshin to Great Britain, and 6,000,000 dollars agreed to be paid within ten days to the British authorities . . . . .	Jan. 20, 1841		
Formal possession of Hong-Kong taken by the British . . . . .	Jan. 26, 1841		
Imperial edict from Peking rejecting the conditions of the treaty made by Keshin . . . . .	Feb. 11, 1841		
Hostilities are in consequence resumed against the Chinese . . . . .	Feb. 23, 1841		
Chusan evacuated . . . . .	Feb. 24, 1841		
Rewards proclaimed at Canton for the bodies of Englishmen, dead or alive; 50,000 dollars to be given for ring-leaders and chiefs . . . . .	Feb. 25, 1841		
Bogue forts taken by sir Gordon Bremer; admiral Kwan killed, and 450 guns captured . . . . .	Feb. 26, 1841		
The British squadron proceeds up the river of Canton . . . . .	March 1, 1841		
Sir Hugh Gough takes the command of the army . . . . .	March 2, 1841		
Hostilities again suspended . . . . .	March 3, 1841		

## CHINA, continued.

And again resumed . . . . .	March 6,	1841
Keshin degraded by the emperor, and arrested . . . . .	March 12,	1841
Flotilla of boats destroyed, Canton threatened, the foreign factories seized, and 461 guns taken by the British forces . . . . .	March 18,	1841
New commissioners from Peking arrive at Canton . . . . .	April 14,	1841
The first number of the <i>Hong-Kong Gazette</i> published . . . . .	May 1,	1841
Capt. Elliot again prepares to attack Canton . . . . .	May 17,	1841
Chinese attack the British ships with fire-rafts . . . . .	May 21,	1841
Operations against Canton . . . . .	May 24,	1841
Heights behind Canton taken, and 94 guns captured . . . . .	May 25,	1841
The city ransomed for 6,000,000 dollars, of which 5,000,000 are paid down, and hostilities cease . . . . .	May 31,	1841
British forces withdrawn . . . . .	June 1,	1841
British trade re-opened . . . . .	July 16,	1841
Arrival at Macao of sir Henry Pottinger, who, as plenipotentiary, proclaims the objects of his mission; capt. Elliot superseded . . . . .	Aug. 10,	1841
Amoy taken, and 296 guns found and destroyed . . . . .	Aug. 27,	1841
The Bogue forts destroyed . . . . .	Sept. 14,	1841
The city of Ting-hae taken, 136 guns captured, and the island of Chusan re-occupied by the British . . . . .	Oct. 1,	1841
Chin-hae taken, with 157 guns; many of them brass . . . . .	Oct. 10,	1841
Ning-po taken . . . . .	Oct. 13,	1841
Yu-yaou, Tsze-kee, and Foong-hua carried by the British . . . . .	Dec. 28,	1841
Chinese force of 12,000 men attack Ningpo and Chin-hae, and are repulsed with great loss . . . . .	March 10,	1842
8,000 Chinese are routed with considerable loss near Tsze-kee . . . . .	March 15,	1842
Cha-pou attacked, and its defences destroyed, 45 guns taken . . . . .	May 18,	1842
The British squadron enter the great river Kiang . . . . .	June 13,	1842
Capture of Woosung, and of 230 guns and stores . . . . .	June 16,	1842
The town of Shang-hae taken . . . . .	June 19,	1842
The British fleet advance farther up the river . . . . .	July 6,	1842
The whole British armament anchor near the "Golden Isle" . . . . .	July 20,	1842
City of Chin-Keang taken; the Tartar general and many of the garrison commit suicide . . . . .	July 21,	1842
The advanced British ships reach the city of Nankin . . . . .	Aug. 4,	1842
The whole fleet arrives, and the disembarkation commences . . . . .	Aug. 9,	1842
Keying arrives at Nankin, with full powers from the emperor, with the sincere object of treating with the British for peace . . . . .	Aug. 12,	1842
First interview of the respective plenipotentiaries on board H.M.S. <i>Cornwallis</i> , held . . . . .	Aug. 20,	1842
Sir Henry Pottinger, sir Hugh Gough, and sir William Parker visit the Chinese authorities on shore . . . . .	Aug. 24,	1842
Treaty of peace signed before Nankin on board the <i>Cornwallis</i> by sir Henry Pottinger for England, and Keying for the Emperor and Neu-Kien on the part of the Chinese emperor . . . . .	Aug. 29,	1842

## CONDITIONS OF THE TREATY.

Lasting peace and friendship between the two empires . . . . .	
China to pay 21,000,000 of dollars, part forthwith and the remainder within three years . . . . .	
The ports of Canton, Amoy, Foo-choo-foo, Ning-po, and Shang-hae to be thrown open to the British . . . . .	
Consuls to reside at these cities. . . . .	
Tariffs of import and export to be established. . . . .	
Hong-Kong to be ceded in perpetuity to her Britannic Majesty, and her heirs and successors . . . . .	
Subjects of England, whether native or Indian, to be unconditionally released in China. . . . .	
Act of full amnesty, under the emperor's own seal and sign-manual, to all Chinese, to be published. . . . .	
Correspondence between the two governments to be conducted on terms of perfect equality. . . . .	
The British forces to withdraw from Nankin, the Grand Canal, and Ching-hae, on the treaty receiving the emperor's signature; but . . . . .	
The islands of Chusan and Ku-lang-su to be held by the British until the money payments have been completed, and other provisions fulfilled. . . . .	
The emperor signifies his assent to the conditions . . . . .	Sept. 8, 1842
Grand seal of England affixed to the treaty . . . . .	Dec. 31, 1842
The ratifications signed by queen Victoria and the emperor respectively, are formally exchanged . . . . .	July 22, 1843
The commercial treaty between the two empires is announced as finally adjusted; and Canton opened by an imperial edict to the British . . . . .	July 27, 1843
[The other ports, according to the stipulations, to be opened as soon as edicts from the emperor are received.] . . . . .	
The queen congratulates parliament on the termination of the war, and its auspicious consequences . . . . .	Feb. 1, 1844
Appointment of Mr. Davis is gazetted in England, in the room of sir Henry Pottinger, who has signified his wish to resign . . . . .	Feb. 16, 1844
Bogue forts captured by the British to obtain redress for insults . . . . .	April 5, 1847
Hong-Kong and the neighbourhood visited by a typhoon of unusual violence; immense damage done to the shipping; upwards of 1000 boat-dwellers on the Canton river drowned . . . . .	Oct. 1848
H.M. steam-ship <i>Medea</i> destroys 13 pirate junks in the Chinese seas . . . . .	March 4, 1850
CHINESE EMPERORS.	
The following is a list of those who have reigned for the last two centuries:—	
Chwang-lee . . . . .	1627
Shun-cho . . . . .	1644
Kang-he . . . . .	1669
Yung-ching . . . . .	1693
Keen-ling . . . . .	1736
Kea-ding . . . . .	1796
Taou-kwang . . . . .	1821
Sze-ling, or Yih-Chu (present emperor)	Feb. 25, 1850

The embassy of lord Macartney had thrown some light on the political circumstances of this empire: it appeared that it was, in his time, divided into 15 provinces,

containing 4402 walled cities; the population of the whole country was given at 333,000,000; its annual revenues were 66,000,000*l.*; and the army, including the Tartars, was 1,000,000 of infantry, and 800,000 cavalry; the religion Pagan, and the government absolute. Learning, and the arts and sciences in general, were encouraged, and ethics were studied profoundly, and influenced the manners of the people. Our new intercourse with China will soon correct our information and improve our knowledge in relation to it, and acquaint us with its moral economy and power, details highly essential to our commerce, and now, at length, accessible to European nations.

**CHINA PORCELAIN.** This manufacture is first mentioned in history in 1531; it was introduced into England so early as the sixteenth century. Porcelain was made at Dresden in 1706; fine ware in England, at Chelsea, in 1752; at Bow in 1758; in various other parts of England about 1760; and by the ingenious Josiah Wedgwood, who much improved the British manufacture, in Staffordshire, 1762 *et seq.*

**CHINA ROSE, AND CHINESE APPLE.** The rose, a delicate and beautiful flower, called the *Rosa Indica*, was brought to these countries from China, and after various failures, planted in England, with success, in 1786. The Chinese apple-tree, or *Pyrus spectabilis*, was brought to England about 1780. Some few other plants were introduced from the same empire in successive years from this time. See *Flowers, Fruits, Gardening, &c.*

**CHINESE ERAS.** They are very numerous, fabulous, and mythological. Like the Chaldeans, they represent the world as having existed some hundreds of thousands of years; and their annals and histories record events said to have occurred, and name philosophers and heroes said to have lived, more than 27,000 years ago. By their calculation of time, which must of course differ essentially from ours, they date the commencement of their empire 41,000 years *n.c.*—*Abbé Lenglet.*

**CHINESE TARIFF.** Arranged between sir Henry Pottinger and the high commissioners of the emperor, and proclaimed 27th July, 1843. The 1st condition relates to pilotage; 2nd, to custom-house officers; 3rd, to masters of ships; 4th, to commercial dealings between merchants of both nations; 5th, to tonnage duties; 6th, to the duties on specified goods; 7th, to the mode of examining cargoes; 8th, to the species of money to be respectively interchanged; 9th, to standard weights and measures; 10th, to the employment of boats and lighters; 11th, to the transhipment of wares; 12th, to sub-consular officers over seamen; 13th, to disputes between British and Chinese subjects; 14th, to British cruisers; 15th, to consular security for British vessels. The tariff includes almost every species of goods and merchandise.

**CHIPPAWA, BATTLES OF.** In the late American war, the British forces under general Riall were defeated by the Americans under general Browne, July 5, 1814. The Americans were defeated by the British, commanded by generals Drummond and Riall, but the latter was wounded in the action, and taken prisoner, July 25 following.

**CHIVALRY.** Began in Europe about *A.D.* 912. From the twelfth to the fifteenth century it had a considerable influence in refining the manners of most of the nations of Europe. The knight swore to accomplish the duties of his profession, as the champion of God and the ladies. He devoted himself to speak the truth, to maintain the right, to protect the distressed, to practise courtesy, to fulfil obligations, and to vindicate in every perilous adventure his honour and character. Chivalry, which owed its origin to the feudal system, expired with it.—*Robertson; Gibbon.*

**CHIVALRY, COURT OF.** It was commonly after the *lie-direct* had been given, that combats took place in the court of chivalry. By letters patent of James I. the earl-marshal of England had "the like jurisdiction in the court of chivalry, when the office of lord high constable was vacant, as this latter and the marshal did jointly exercise," 1623. The following entries are found in the pipe-roll of 31 Henry I., the date of which has been fixed by the labours of the record commission:—"Robert Fitz-Seward renders account of fifteen marks of silver for the office and wife of Hugh Chivill. Paid into the exchequer four pounds. And he owes six pounds;" p. 53. "William de Hocton renders account of ten marks of gold that he may have the wife of Geoffrey de Faucre in marriage, with her land, and may have her son in custody until he is of age to become a knight; he paid into the exchequer ten marks of gold, and is discharged."—*Parl. Reports.*

**CHLOROFORM IN SURGICAL OPERATIONS.** See article *Ether.*



- CHOCOLATE.** First introduced into Europe, principally from Mexico and the Brazils, about A.D. 1520. It is the flour or paste of the cocoa-nut, and makes a wholesome beverage, much used in Spain. It also forms a delicate confection. Chocolate was sold in the London coffee-houses soon after their establishment, 1650.—*Taiter*.
- CHOIR.** The choir was separated from the nave of the church in the time of Constantine. The choral service was first used in England at Canterbury, A.D. 677. This service had been previously in use at Rome about 602. See *Chanting*. The *Choragus* was the superintendent of the ancient chorus.—*Warburton*.
- CHOLERA MORBUS.** This fatal disease, known in its more malignant form as the Indian cholera, after having made great ravages in many countries of the north, east, and south of Europe, and in the countries of Asia, where alone it had carried off more than 900,000 persons in its progress within two years, made its first appearance in England, at Sunderland, Oct. 26, 1831. Proclamation, ordering all vessels from Sunderland to London, to perform quarantine at the Nore, Dec. 4, 1831. Cholera first appeared in Edinburgh, Feb. 6, 1832. First observed at Rotherhithe and Limehouse, London, Feb. 13; and in Dublin, March 3, same year. The mortality was very great, but more so on the Continent; the deaths by cholera in Paris were 18,000 between March and August, 1832. Cholera again raged in Rome, the Two Sicilies, Genoa, Berlin, &c., in July and August, 1837. In 1848 and 1849, we had another visitation of the cholera in this kingdom; the number of deaths in London, for the week ending Sept. 15, 1849, was 3183, the ordinary average being 1008; and the number of deaths by cholera from June 17 to Oct. 2, same year, was, in London alone, 13,161. From this time the mortality lessened every day, and the distemper finally disappeared in a few days after, Oct. 13, 1849.
- CHORUSSES.** Singing in this manner was invented at Athens. Stesichorus, whose real name was Tysias, received this appellation from his having been the first who taught the chorus to dance to the lyre, 556 B.C.—*Quintil. Inst. Orat.* Hypodicius, of Chalcides, carried off the prize for the best voice, 508 B.C.—*Parian Marbles*.
- CHRISM.** Consecrated oil was used early in the ceremonies of the Roman and Greek Churches. Musk, saffron, cinnamon, roses, and frankincense are mentioned as used with the oil, in A.D. 1541. But it was ordained that chrism should consist of oil and balsam only; the one representing the human nature of Christ, and the other his divine nature.—1596.
- CHRIST.** See **JESUS CHRIST**. This name, so universally given to the Redeemer of the world, signifies, in Greek, *The Anointed*, being the same with *Messiah* in the Hebrew, which the Jews called that Saviour and Deliverer whom they expected, and who was promised to them by all the prophets. This appellation is commonly put to our **JESUS** (signifying *Saviour*), the name of the great object of our faith, and divine author of our religion. St. Clement, the earliest father, according to St. Epiphanius, fixes the birth of Christ on the 18th of November, in the 28th year of Augustus, *i.e.* two years before the Christian era as adopted in the sixth century. Cerinthus was the first Christian writer against the divinity of Christ, about A.D. 67. The divinity of Christ was adopted at the council of Nice, in A.D. 325, by two hundred and ninety-nine bishops against eighteen.
- CHRIST'S HOSPITAL.** A noble institution which is indebted for its establishment to the piety of Edward VI., 1552. A mathematical ward was founded by Charles II., and the city of London and community of England have contributed to render it a great, extensive, and richly endowed charity. Large portions of the edifice, having fallen into decay, have been lately rebuilt; in 1822 a new infirmary was completed, and in 1825 (April 28) the late duke of York laid the first stone of the magnificent new hall.
- CHRIST'S-THORN.** This shrub came hither from the south of Europe, before 1596. Supposed to be the plant from which our Saviour's crown of thorns was composed.
- CHRISTIAN.** This name was first given to the believers and followers of Christ's doctrines at Antioch, in Syria, *Acts*, xi. 26, in the year 38, according to *Butler*; in the year 40, according to *Tacitus*; and according to other authorities in the year 60. The first Christians were divided into episcopoi, presbyteroi, diaconoi, pistoi, catechumens, or learners, and energumens who were to be exorcised.
- CHRISTIAN ERA.** The era which is used by almost all Christian nations; it dates from January 1st, in the middle of the fourth year of the 194th Olympiad, in the 753rd of the building of Rome, and 4714th of the Julian period. It was first introduced in the sixth century, but was not very generally employed for some

centuries after. We style the Christian era A.D. 1. It was first used in modern chronology in 516.

**CHRISTIAN KING; MOST CHRISTIAN KING; *Christianissimus*.** This title was given by pope Paul II. to Louis XI. of France in 1469; and never was a distinction more unworthily conferred. His tyranny and oppressions obliged his subjects to enter into a league against him; and 4000 persons were executed publicly or privately in his mercilefs reign.—*Henault; Fleury*.

**CHRISTIANITY.** Founded by the Saviour of the world. The persecutions of the Christians commenced A.D. 64. See *Persecutions*. Christianity was first taught in Britain about this time; and it was propagated with some success in 156.—*Bede*. Lucius is said to have been the first Christian king of Britain, and in the world: he reigned in 179. But the era of Christianity in England commenced with the mission of St. Austin in 596, from which time it spread rapidly throughout the whole of Britain.\* It was introduced into Ireland in the second century, but with more success after the arrival of St. Patrick in 432. It was received in Scotland in the reign of Donald I., about 201, when it was embraced by that king, his queen, and some of his nobility.

Constantine the Great made his solemn declaration of the Christian religion, A.D.	312	In Sweden, between 10th and 11th centuries.
Christianity was established in France under Clovis the Great . . . . .	496	In Prussia, by the Teutonic knights, when they were returning from the holy wars . . . . . A.D. 1227
In Helvetia, by Irish missionaries . . . . .	643	In Lithuania, where Paganism was abolished, about . . . . . 1386
In Flanders in the seventh century. . . . .	827	In China, where it made some progress (but was afterwards extirpated, and thousands of Chinese Christians were put to death) . . . . . 1575
In Denmark, under Harold . . . . .	894	In Greece, where it was once more re-established . . . . . 1628
In Bohemia, under Borziol . . . . .	940	
In Russia, by Swiatoslaf . . . . .	992	
In Poland, under Meicislaus I. . . . .	994	
In Hungary, under Geisa . . . . .	1000	
In Norway and Iceland, under Olaf I. . . . .		

Christianity was propagated, in various parts of Africa, as Guinea, Angola, and Congo, in the fifteenth century; and in America and India it made some progress in the sixteenth, and now rapidly gains ground in all parts of the world.

**CHRISTMAS-DAY.** A festival of the church, universally observed in commemoration of the nativity of our Saviour. It has been denominated *Christ-mass*, from the appellative Christ having been added to the name of Jesus to express that he was the Messiah, or *The Anointed*. It was first observed as a festival A.D. 98. Ordered to be held as a solemn feast, and divine service to be performed on the 25th of December, by pope Telesphorus, about A.D. 137.† In the eastern primitive church, Christmas and the Epiphany (*which see*) were deemed but one and the same feast; and to this day the church universally keeps a continued feast within those limits. The holy and misletoe used at Christmas are remains of the religious observances of the Druids, and so with many other like customs.

**CHRISTMAS ISLAND.** An island in the Pacific Ocean, so named by Captain Cook, who landed here on Christmas-day, 1777. Captain Cook had passed Christmas-day at Christmas Sound, 1774. On the shore of Christmas Harbour, visited by Captain Cook in 1776, one of his men found a piece of parchment with this inscription: "*Ludovico XV. Galliarum rege, et d. Boynes regi a secretis ad res maritimas, annis 1772 et 1773.*" On the other side of the parchment captain Cook wrote: "*Naves Resolution et Discovery de rege Magnæ Britannia, Decembris, 1776;*" and fixed the bottle in a safe and proper place.

**CHRONICLES.** The earliest chronicles are those of the Chinese, Hindoos, Jews, and perhaps of the Irish. After the invention of writing, all well-informed nations appear to have kept chroniclers, who were generally priests or astrologers, and who mingled popular legends with their records.—*Phillips*.

\* It is said that Gregory the Great, shortly before his elevation to the papal chair, chanced one day to pass through the slave-market at Rome, and perceiving some children of great beauty who were set up for sale, he enquired about their country, and finding they were English Pagans, he is said to have cried out, in the Latin language, "*Non Angli, sed Angeli, forent, si essent Christiani;*" that is, "they would not be English, but angels, if they were Christians." From that time he was struck with an ardent desire to convert that unenlightened nation, and ordered a monk named Austin, or Augustin, and others of the same fraternity, to undertake the mission to Britain in the year 596.—*Goldsmith*.

† Diocletian, the Roman emperor, keeping his court at Nicomedia, being informed that the Christians were assembled on this day in great multitudes to celebrate Christ's nativity, ordered the doors to be shut and the church to be set on fire, and six hundred perished in the burning pile. This was the commencement of the tenth persecution, which lasted ten years, A.D. 303.

**CHRONOLOGY.** The Chinese pretend to the most ancient, but upon no certain authority. The most authentic, to which all Europe gives credit, is the Jewish; but owing to the negligence of the Jews, they have created abundance of difficulties in this science, and very little certainty can be arrived at as to the exact time of many memorable events. The earliest epoch is the creation of the world, 4004 B.C. Theophilus, bishop of Antioch, was the first Christian chronologist, about A.D. 169. *See the different eras through the volume.*

CHIEF EPOCHS OF THE JEWS.		Division of the kingdom between the Ten Tribes and Two . . . . . B.C. 975	
Creation of Adam . . . . .	B.C. 4004	Dispersion of the Ten Tribes . . . . .	721
Deluge . . . . .	2348	Captivity of the Two . . . . .	606
Death of Abraham . . . . .	1821	Return of the Two from Babylon . . . . .	536
Drowning of Pharaoh . . . . .	1491	Death of Judas Maccabeus . . . . .	161
Death of Joshua . . . . .	1443	United to the Roman Empire . . . . .	63
Death of David . . . . .	1015		

**CHUNAR, TREATY OF.** Concluded between the nabob of Oude and governor Hastings, by which the nabob was relieved of all his debts to the East India Company, on condition of his seizing the property of the Begums, his mother and grandmother, and delivering it up to the English: this treaty also enabled the nabob to take possession of the lands of Fyzoolla Khan, a Rohilla chief, who had escaped from a recent massacre, and had settled at Rampoor, under guarantee of the English. On this occasion the nabob made a present to Mr. Hastings of 100,000*l.*, Sept. 19, 1781. *See Hastings, Warren, Trial of.*

**CHURCH.** It is said that a church was built for Christian worship in the first century; and some will have it that one was built in England, A.D. 60. *See Glastonbury.* In the small island of Whitehorn, Scotland, are the remains of an ancient church, which was the first place of Christian worship, it is believed, in that country, and supposed to have been built before the cathedral at Whitehorn, in Wigtonshire, where Nenian was bishop in the fourth century. The Christians originally preached in woods, and in caves, by candle-light, whence the practice of candle-light in churches. Most of the early churches were of wood. The first church of stone was built in London, in 1087. The first Irish church of stone was built at Bangor, in the county of Down, by Malachy, archbishop of Armagh, who was prelate in 1134.—*Gordon's Ireland.* Church towers were originally parochial fortresses. Church-yards were permitted in cities in 742.

**CHURCH OF ENGLAND, (the present).** Commenced with the Reformation, and was formally established in the reign of Henry VIII., 1534. This Church consists of two archbishops and twenty-five bishops, exclusively of that of Sodor and Man. The other dignitaries are chancellors, deans (of cathedrals and collegiate churches), archdeacons, prebendaries, canons, minor canons, and priest vicars; these, and the incumbents of rectories, vicarages, and chapelries, make the number of preferments of the Established Church, according to the last official returns, 12,327. The number of churches for Protestant worship in England was 11,742 in 1818; and the commissioners for building and promoting the building of additional churches, report the number of new churches to be 258 up to 1841. The new act for building and enlarging churches was passed 9 Geo. IV., 1828. The Church-building Amendment act was passed 2 Vict., August, 1838.

**CHURCH OF IRELAND.** Called, in connexion with that of England, the United Church of England and Ireland. Previously to the Church Temporalities act of William IV. in 1833, there were four archbishoprics and eighteen bishoprics in Ireland, of which ten have since ceased; that act providing for the union of sees, and for the abolition of certain sees, accordingly as the possessors of them died. There are 1659 places of Protestant worship, 2109 Roman Catholic chapels, 452 Presbyterian, and 414 other houses of prayer. *See Bishops.*

**CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.** Presbyterianism is the religion of Scotland. Its distinguishing tenets seem to have been first embodied in the formulary of faith attributed to John Knox, and compiled by that reformer in 1560. It was approved by the parliament and ratified in 1567; was finally settled by an act of the Scottish senate in 1696, and was afterwards secured by the treaty of union with England in 1707. Previously to the abolition of episcopacy in Scotland in 1688, there existed two archbishoprics and twelve bishoprics, which were then dissolved; but there were afterwards established several bishoprics, called Post-Revolution bishoprics, of which there are now six; severally described in their places. The Church of Scotland is

regulated by four courts—the General Assembly, the Synod, the Presbytery, and Kirk Session. See *Presbyteriana*.

**CHURCH MUSIC.** Introduced into the Christian Church by Gregory the Great, in A.D. 602. Choir service was first introduced in England, at Canterbury, in 677. Church organs were in general use in the tenth century. Church music was first performed in English in 1559. See *Choir*; *Chanting*.

**CHURCH-WARDENS.** Officers of the parish church, appointed by the first canon of the synod of London in 1127. Overseers in every parish were also appointed by the same body, and they continue now nearly as then constituted.—*Johnson's Canons*. There are, commonly, two church-wardens to every parish, who direct and controul its affairs, summon the parishioners to meet, &c., and in whom is vested the parochial authority.

**CHURCHING OF WOMEN.** It originated in the Jewish rite of purification, A.D. 214. Churching is the act of returning thanks in the church for any signal deliverance, and particularly after the delivery of women.—*Wheatley*. It was a Jewish law that a woman should keep within her house forty days after her lying in, if she had a son, and eighty if she had a daughter, at the expiration whereof she was to go to the Temple, and offer a lamb with a young pigeon or turtle, and, in case of poverty, two pigeons or turtles. See *Purification*.

**CIDER.** Anciently this beverage, when first made in England, was called wine, about A.D. 1284. When the earl of Manchester was ambassador in France, he is said to have frequently passed off cider upon the nobility of that country for a delicious wine. It was made subject to the excise regulations of sale in 1763 *et seq.* A powerful spirit is drawn from cider by distillation.—*Butler*.

**CIMBRI.** The war of the Cimbri, 113 B.C. They defeat the consul Marcus Silanus, 109 B.C. They defeat the Romans under Manlius, on the banks of the Rhine, where 80,000 Romans are slain, 105 B.C. The Teutones are defeated by Marius in two battles at Aquæ Sextiæ (Aix) in Gaul, 200,000 are killed, and 70,000 made prisoners, 102 B.C. The Cimbri are defeated by Marius and Catullus as they were again endeavouring to enter Italy; 120,000 are killed, and 60,000 taken prisoners, 101 B.C. Their name afterwards sunk in that of the Teutones or Saxons.

**CINCINNATI SOCIETY.** A society established in America soon after the peace of 1783; it arose among the army, and was advancing rapidly, but owing to the jealousy which it produced on the part of the people, who had just accomplished their freedom, and who dreaded the influence of an army, the officers gave up the society.

**CINNAMON TRADE.** The cinnamon tree is a species of laurel, and a native of Ceylon: the trade was commenced by the Dutch in 1506; but cinnamon had been known in the time of Augustus Cæsar, and even long before. It is mentioned among the perfumes of the sanctuary, *Exodus*, xxx. 23. It was found in the American forests, by Don Ulloa, in 1736. The true tree of Ceylon was cultivated in Jamaica and Dominica by transplantation in 1788.

**CINQUE PORTS.** They were originally five—Dover, Hastings, Hythe, Romney, and Sandwich; Winchelsea and Rye were afterwards added. Their jurisdiction was, vested in barons, called wardens, for the better security of the English coast, these ports being the nearest points to France, and considered the keys of the kingdom; instituted by William I. in 1078.—*Rapin*. They are governed by a particular policy, and are under a lord warden; the duke of Wellington being lord warden in 1850.

**CINTRA, CONVENTION OF.** The memorable and disgraceful convention concluded between the British army, under sir Hew Dalrymple, and the French under marshal Junot; by this compact the defeated French army and its chief were allowed to evacuate Portugal in British ships, carrying with them all their ill-gotten spoil; signed the day after the battle of Vimiera, Aug. 22, 1808. A court of inquiry was held at Chelsea, Nov. 17 same year, and the result was a formal declaration by the king strongly condemning the terms of the convention.

**CIRCASSIA.** The Circassians are descended from the Alanians. They continued unsubdued, even by the arms of the celebrated Timur; but in the sixteenth century the greater part of them acknowledged the authority of the Czar, Ivan II. of Russia. About A.D. 1745, the princes of Great and Little Kabarda took oaths of fealty to that

power. One branch of their traffic is the sale of their daughters, famed throughout the world for their beauty, and whom they sell for the use of the seraglios of Turkey and Persia: the merchants who come from Constantinople to purchase these girls are generally Jews.—*Klaproth's Travels in the Caucasus and Georgia.*

**CIRCENSIAN GAMES.** These were combats in the Roman circus, in honour of Consus, the god of councils, instituted by Evander, and established at Rome 732 B.C. by Romulus, at the rape of the Sabinæ. They were in imitation of the Olympian games among the Greeks, and, by way of eminence, were called the great games, but Tarquin called them the Circensian; their celebration continued five days, beginning on the 15th Sept.—*Virgil.*

**CIRCUITS IN ENGLAND.** They were divided into three, and three justices were appointed to each, 22 Hen. II., 1176. They were afterwards divided into four, with five justices to each division, 1180.—*Rapin.* The number and arrangement of circuits have been frequently altered.—*Camden.* They are held twice a year in each county for the readier distribution of justice, the judges being commissioned each time by the king; and this is called going the circuit.—*Blackstone.*

**CIRCULATING LIBRARY.** The first in England, on a public plan, was opened by Samuel Fancourt, a dissenting minister of Salisbury, about 1740. He had little encouragement in the undertaking, which in the end failed. More success, however, attended similar institutions at Bath and in London, and in a short time they spread throughout the kingdom.—*Ferguson's Biog.*

**CIRCULATION OF THE BLOOD,** and the motion of the heart in animals, confirmed experimentally by William Harvey, the celebrated English physician and anatomist, between 1619 and 1628. See article *Blood.* By this discovery the medical and surgical art became greatly improved, to the benefit of mankind.—*Freind's Hist. of Physic.*

**CIRCUMCISION.** A rite instituted 1897 B.C. It was the seal of the covenant made by God with Abraham.—*Josephus.* Even to the present day many of the Turks and Persians circumcise, although not regarding it as essential to salvation; but in some eastern and African nations it is rendered necessary by a peculiar conformation, and is used without any reference to a religious rite.—*Bell.* The festival of the Circumcision was originally called the Octave of Christmas. The first mention found of it is in A.D. 487. It was instituted by the church to commemorate the ceremony under the Jewish law to which Christ submitted on the eighth day of his nativity; it was introduced into the Liturgy in 1550.

**CIRCUMNAVIGATORS.** Among the greatest and most daring of human enterprises was the circumnavigation of the earth at the period when it was first attempted, A.D. 1519.\* The following are the most renowned of this illustrious class of men; their voyages were undertaken at the dates affixed to their names. See *Navigators.*

Magellan, a Portuguese, the first who entered the Pacific ocean . . . . .	A.D. 1519	Cooke, an Englishman . . . . .	A.D. 1708
Groenla, a Spanish navigator . . . . .	1537	Clipperton, British . . . . .	1719
Avairadl, a Spaniard . . . . .	1537	Roggeveen, Dutch . . . . .	1721
Mendana, a Spaniard . . . . .	1567	Anson (afterwards lord) . . . . .	1740
Sir Francis Drake, first English Cavendish, his first voyage . . . . .	1577	Byron (grandfather of lord Byron) . . . . .	1764
Le Maire, a Dutchman . . . . .	1598	Wallis, British . . . . .	1766
Quiros, a Spaniard . . . . .	1615	Carteret, an Englishman . . . . .	1766
Tasman, Dutch . . . . .	1642	Cook, the illustrious captain . . . . .	1768
Cowley, British . . . . .	1683	On the death of captain Cook his last voyage was continued by King . . . . .	1779
Dampier, an Englishman . . . . .	1680	Bougainville, French . . . . .	1776
		Portlocke, British . . . . .	1788

Several voyages have been since undertaken, and, among other nations, by the Russians, who are honourably distinguished for this species of enterprise. The early navigators, equally illustrious, such as sir Hugh Willoughby, sir Martin Frobisher, captain Davis, &c., are named elsewhere. See *North West Passage.*

**CIRCUS.** There were eight (some say ten) buildings of this kind at Rome; the largest of them was called the *Circus Maximus*, which was built by the elder Tarquin, 605 B.C.; it was of an oval figure; its length was three stadia and a half, or more than three English furlongs, and its breadth 960 Roman feet. This circus was enlarged by

\* The first ship that sailed round the earth, and hence determined its being globular, was Magellan's or Magellan's; he was a native of Portugal, in the service of Spain, and by keeping a westerly course he returned to the same place he had set out from in 1519. The voyage was completed in three years and twenty-nine days; but Magellan was killed on his homeward passage, at the Philippines, in 1521.—*Butler.*

Cæsar so as to seat 150,000 persons, and was re-built by Augustus. All the emperors vied in beautifying it, and Julius Cæsar introduced in it large canals of water, which on a sudden could be covered with an infinite number of vessels, and represent a sea-fight.—*Pliny*.

**CISALPINE REPUBLIC.** Founded by the French in June, 1797. It was acknowledged by the emperor of Germany to be independent, by the treaty of Campo Formio (*which see*), Oct. 17 following. Received a new constitution in Sept. 1798. It merged into the kingdom of Italy in March, 1805; Napoleon was crowned king in May following, and was represented by his viceroy, Eugene Beauharnois. See *Italy*.

**CISTERCIANS.** An order founded by Robert, a Benedictine, abbot of Cîteaux, in France. (1092.—*Hennault*. 1098.—*Ashc*.) From the founder, this was also called the order of Cîteaux, in the eleventh century. They became so powerful that they governed almost all Europe in spiritual and temporal concerns. They observed a continual silence, abstained from flesh, lay on straw, wore neither shoes nor shirts, and were most austere.—*De Vitri*.

**CITIES.** The word *city* has been in use in England only since the Conquest, at which time even London was called *Londonburgh*, as the capital of Scotland is still called *Edinburgh*. The English cities were very inconsiderable in the twelfth century. Cities were first incorporated A.D. 1079. Towns corporate were called *cities*, when the seat of a bishop's see and having a cathedral church.—*Camden*. The institution of cities has aided much in introducing regular governments, police, manners, and arts.—*Robertson*.

**CITIZEN.** It was not lawful to scourge a citizen of Rome.—*Livy*. In England a citizen is a person who is free of a city, or who doth carry on a trade therein.—*Camden*. Various privileges have been conferred on citizens as freemen in several reigns, and powers granted to them. The wives of citizens of London (not being aldermen's wives, nor gentlewomen by descent) were obliged to wear miniver caps, being white woollen knit three-cornered, with the peaks projecting three or four inches beyond their foreheads; aldermen's wives made them of velvet, 1 Eliz., 1558.—*Stowe*. The title of citizen, only, was allowed in France at the period of the revolution, 1792 *et seq.*

**CIUDAD RODRIGO.** This strong fortress of Spain was invested by the French, June 11, 1810; and it surrendered to them July 10 following. It remained in their possession until it was gallantly stormed by the British, commanded by lord Wellington, Jan. 19, 1812. Lord Wellington had made a previous attack upon Ciudad Rodrigo (Sept. 25, 1811), which ended in his orderly retreat from the position.

**CIVIL LAW.** Several codes come under this denomination of laws. A body of Roman laws, founded upon the laws of nature and of nations, was first collected by Alfrenus Varus, the Civilian, who flourished about 66 B.C.; and a digest of them was made by Servius Sulpicius, the Civilian, 53 B.C. The Gregorian laws were compiled A.D. 290; the Theodosian in 435; and the Justinian, 529-534. Many of the former laws having grown out of use, the emperor Justinian ordered a revision of them, which was called the Justinian code, and this code constitutes a large part of the present civil law. Civil law was restored in Italy, Germany, &c., 1127.—*Blair*. Civil law was introduced into England by Theobald, a Norman abbot, who was afterwards archbishop of Canterbury in 1138. It is now used in the spiritual courts only, and in maritime affairs. See *Doctors' Commons*, and *Laws*.

**CIVIL LIST.** This comprehends the revenue awarded to the kings of England, partly in lieu of their ancient hereditary income. The entire revenue of Elizabeth was not more than 600,000*l.* and that of Charles I. was but 800,000*l.* After the Revolution a civil list revenue was settled on the new king and queen of 700,000*l.*, the parliament taking into its own hands the support of the forces, both maritime and military. The civil list of George II. was increased to 800,000*l.*; and that of George III. in the 55th year of his reign, was 1,030,000*l.* By the act 1 Will. IV., 1831, the civil list of that sovereign was fixed at 510,000*l.* By the act of 1 Vict., Dec. 1837, the civil list of the queen was fixed at 385,000*l.*; and prince Albert obtained an exclusive sum from parliament of 30,000*l. per ann.*, 4 Vict. 1840.

**CLANSHIPS.** These were tribes of the same race, and commonly of the same name, and originated in feudal times. See *Feudal Laws*. They may be said to have arisen in Scotland, in the reign of Malcolm II., about 1008. Clanships and other remains of heritable jurisdiction were abolished in Scotland (where clans were taken to be the

tenants of one lord), and the liberty of the English was granted to clansmen, 20 Geo. II., 1746.—*Ruffhead*. The following is a curious and rare list of all the known clans of Scotland, with the badge of distinction anciently worn by each.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Badge.</i>	<i>Name.</i>	<i>Badge.</i>
Buchanan . . . .	Birch.	M'Kay . . . . .	Bull-rush.
Cameron . . . . .	Oak.	M'Kenzie . . . . .	Deer-grass.
Campbell . . . . .	Myrtle.	M'Kinnon . . . . .	St. John's wort.
Chisholm . . . . .	Alder.	M'Lachlan . . . . .	Mountain-ash.
Colquhoun . . . . .	Hazel.	M'Lean . . . . .	Blackberry heath.
Cumming . . . . .	Common Sallow.	M'Leod . . . . .	Red Whortle-berries.
Drummond . . . . .	Holly.	M'Nab . . . . .	Rose Blackberries.
Farquharson . . . . .	Purple Foxglove.	M'Neil . . . . .	Sea-ware.
Ferguson . . . . .	Poplar.	M'Pherson . . . . .	Variegated Box-wood.
Forbes . . . . .	Broom.	M'Quarrie . . . . .	Blackthorn.
Fraser . . . . .	Yew.	M'Rae . . . . .	Fire-club Moss.
Gordon . . . . .	Ivy.	Munro . . . . .	Eagles' feathers.
Graham . . . . .	Laurel.	Menzies . . . . .	Ash.
Grant . . . . .	Cranberry heath.	Murray . . . . .	Juniper.
Gun . . . . .	Rosewort.	Ogilvie . . . . .	Hawthorn.
Lamont . . . . .	Crab-apple tree.	Ogilphant . . . . .	Great Maple.
M'Allister . . . . .	Five-leaved heath.	Robertson . . . . .	Fern, or Brochans.
M'Donald . . . . .	Bell heath.	Rose . . . . .	Bear-berries.
M'Donnell . . . . .	Mountain heath.	Ross . . . . .	Briar-rose.
M'Dougall . . . . .	Cypress.	Steuclair . . . . .	Clover.
M'Farlane . . . . .	Cloud-berry bush.	Stewart . . . . .	Thistle.
M'Gregor . . . . .	Pine.	Sutherland . . . . .	Cat's-tail grass.
M'Intosh . . . . .	Box-wood.		

The chief of each respective clan was, and is, entitled to wear two eagles' feathers in his bonnet, in addition to the distinguishing badge of his clan.—*Chambers*.

**CLARE, ENGLAND.** This town, in Suffolk, is famous for the great men who have borne the title of earl and duke of it. Richard de Clare, earl of Gloucester, is said to have seated here a monastery of the order of Friars Eremites, the first of this kind of mendicants who came to England, 1248.—*Tanner*. Lionel, third son of Edward III., becoming possessed of the honour of Clare, by marriage, was created duke of Clarence. The title has ever since belonged to a branch of the royal family.

**CLARE, IRELAND.** The first place in Ireland that elected a Roman Catholic member of parliament for 140 years. This it did previously to the passing of the Roman Catholic Relief bill, in 1829, and in despite of the then existing laws of the realm. See *Roman Catholic*. The memorable election was held at Ennis, the county town, and terminated in the return of Mr. Daniel O'Connell, July 5, 1828.

**CLARE, NUNS OF ST.** A sisterhood founded in Italy about A.D. 1212. This order settled in England, in the Minories without Aldgate, London, about 1293. Blanche, queen of Navarre, wife of Edmund, earl of Lancaster, brother of Edward I., founded the abbey for those nuns on the east side of the street leading from the Tower to Aldgate; they were called Minorisses (hence Minories); and the order continued till the suppression, when the site was granted to the bishopric of Bath and Wells, 31 Hen. VIII., 1539.—*Tanner*.

**CLAREMONT.** The residence of the late princess Charlotte, (daughter of the prince regent, afterwards George IV.), and the scene of her death, Nov. 6, 1817. The house was originally built by sir John Vanbrugh, and was the seat of, successively, the earl of Clare, afterwards duke of Newcastle, of lord Clive, lord Galloway, and the earl of Tyrconnel. It was purchased of Mr. Ellis by government for 65,000*l.* for the prince and princess of Saxe-Coburg; and the former, now king of Belgium, assigned it to prince Albert in 1840. The exiled royal family of France took up their residence at Claremont, March 4, 1848; and the king, Louis-Philippe, died at Claremont, Aug. 29, 1850. See *France*.

**CLARENCEUX.** The second king at arms here with us, so called, because formerly he belonged to the duke of Clarence; his office was instituted to marshal and dispose of the funerals of all the lower nobility, as baronets, knights, esquires, and gentlemen on the south side of Trent, from whence he is also called sur-roy or south-roy.

**CLARENDON, STATUTES OF.** These were statutes enacted in a parliament held at Clarendon, the object of which was to retrench the then enormous power of the clergy. They are rendered memorable as being the ground of Becket's quarrel with Henry II. A number of regulations were drawn up under the title of the statutes or constitutions of Clarendon, and were voted without opposition, A.D. 1164.—*Warner's Eocl. Hist.* The enactments were sixteen in number, viz. :—

CLARENDON, STATUTES OF, *continued.*

I. That all suits concerning advowsons should be determined in civil courts.

II. That the clergy accused of any crime should be tried by civil judges.

III. That no person of any rank whatever should be permitted to leave the realm without the royal licence.

IV. That laics should not be accused in spiritual courts, except by legal and reputable promoters and witnesses.

V. That no chief tenant of the crown should be excommunicated, or his lands put under interdict.

VI. That the revenues of vacant sees should belong to the king.

VII. That goods forfeited to the crown should not be protected in churches.

VIII. That the sons of villains should not be ordained clerks without the consent of their lord.

IX. That bishops should be regarded as barons, and be subjected to the burthens

belonging to that rank.

X. That the churches belonging to the king's see should not be granted in perpetuity against his will.

XI. That excommunicated persons should not be bound to give security for continuing in their abode.

XII. That no inhabitant in demesne should be excommunicated for non-appearance in a spiritual court.

XIII. That if any tenant *in capite* should refuse submission to spiritual courts, the case should be referred to the king.

XIV. That the clergy should no longer pretend to the right of enforcing debts contracted by oath or promise.

XV. That causes between laymen and ecclesiastics should be determined by a jury.

XVI. That appeals should be ultimately carried to the king, and no farther without his consent.

These stringent statutes were enacted to prevent the chief abuses which at that time prevailed in ecclesiastical affairs, and put a stop to church usurpations which, gradually stealing on, threatened the destruction of the civil and royal power.—*Hume*.

**CLARION.** This instrument originated, it is said by Spanish writers, with the Moors, in Spain, about A.D. 800. The clarion was at first a trumpet, serving as a treble to trumpets sounding tenor and bass.—*Ashc.* Its tube is narrower, and its tone shriller than the common trumpet.—*Pardon.*

**CLASSIS.** The name was first given by Tullius Servius (the sixth king of ancient Rome) in making divisions of the Roman people. The first of the six classes were called *classici*, by way of eminence, and hence authors of the first rank came to be called *classici*, 573 B.C.—*Mortimer.* Tullius Servius was the first who introduced coin or stamped money into Rome.—*Idem.*

**CLARICHORD.** A musical instrument in the form of a spinnet (called also a manichord); it had 49 stops, and 70 strings which bore upon five bridges, the first being the highest, and the others diminishing in proportion. The chords were covered with cloth, which rendered the sound sweeter, and deadened it so, that it could be heard only at a small distance. It was much in use in the nunneries of Spain. This instrument is of much older date than the harpsichord.—*Pardon.*

**CLEMENTINES.** Apocryphal pieces, fable and error, attributed to the primitive father, Clemens Romanus, a cotemporary of St. Paul; some say he succeeded Peter as bishop of Rome. He died A.D. 102.—*Niceron.* Also the decretals of pope Clement V., who died 1314, published by his successor.—*Bowyer.* Also Augustine monks, each of whom has been a superior nine years, then merged into a common monk.

**CLEMENTINES AND URBANISTS.** Parties by whom Europe was distracted for several years. The Urbanists were the adherents of pope Urban VI., the others those of Robert, son of the Count of Geneva, who took the title of Clement VII. All the kingdoms of Christendom, according to their various interests and inclinations, were divided between these two pontiffs; the court of France, Castile, Scotland, &c., adhering to Clement, and Rome, Italy, and England declaring for Urban. This contention was consequent upon the death of Gregory XI., 1378.—*Hume.*

**CLERGY.** In the first century the clergy were distinguished by the title of presbyters or bishops. The bishops in the second century assumed higher functions, and the presbyters represented the inferior priests of the Levites; this distinction was still further promoted in the third century; and, under Constantine, the clergy attained the recognition and protection of the secular power.

**CLERGY IN ENGLAND.** They increased rapidly in number early in the seventh century, and at length controlled the king and kingdom. Drunkenness was forbidden among the clergy by a law, so early as 747, A.D. The first fruits of the then clergy were assigned by parliament to the king, 1534. The clergy were excluded from parliament in 1536. The conference between the Protestant and Dissenting clergy was held in 1604. See *Conference.* Two thousand resigned their benefices in the Church of England, rather than subscribe their assent to the book of Common Prayer,



including the Thirty-nine articles of religion, as enjoined by the Act of Uniformity, 1661-2. The Irish Protestant clergy were restored to their benefices, from which they had been expelled, owing to the state of the kingdom under James II., 1689. The Clergy Incapacitation act passed, 1801. See *Church of England*.

**CLERGY, BENEFIT** or. *Privilegium Clericale*. The privilege arose in the pious regard paid by Christian princes to the church in its infant state, and consisted of—1st, an exemption of places consecrated to religious duties from criminal arrests, which was the foundation of sanctuaries; 2nd, exemption of the persons of clergymen from criminal process before the secular judge, in particular cases, which was the original meaning of the *privilegium clericale*. In the course of time, however, the *benefit of clergy* extended to every one who could read, for such was the ignorance of those periods, that *this* was thought a great proof of learning; and it was enacted, that from the scarcity of clergy in the realm of England, there should be a prerogative allowed to the clergy, that if any man who could read were to be condemned to death, the bishop of the diocese might, if he would, claim him as a clerk, and dispose of him in some places of the clergy as he might deem meet; but if the bishop would not demand him, or if the prisoner could not read, then he was to be put to death, 3 Edward I., 1274. Benefit of clergy was abolished by statute 8 George IV., 1827.

**CLERGYMEN'S WIDOWS' AND ORPHANS' CORPORATION**. Established in England 1670, and incorporated 1678. William Assheton, an eminent theological writer, was the first proposer of a plan to provide for the families of deceased clergy.—*Watts's Life of Assheton*. The festival of the "Sons of the Clergy" is held annually at St. Paul's cathedral.

**CLERK**. The clergy were first styled clerks, owing to the judges being chosen after the Norman custom from the sacred order; and the officers being clergy: this gave them that denomination, which they keep to this day.—*Blackstone's Comm.* "As the Druids," says Pasquier, "kept the keys of their religion and of letters, so did the priests keep both these to themselves; they alone made profession of letters, and a man of letters was called a clerk, and hence learning went by the name of clerkship." This is still the appellation of clergymen; and the clergy of our church distinguish themselves by adding "clerk" to their name.—*Pardon*. In 992, the distinction obtained in France.—*Henault*.

**CLERKENWELL**. The gaol here is the common gaol for Middlesex; a house of correction was built in 1616, Bridewell being found insufficient; the present edifice was erected in 1820: it is now the house of detention. At Clerkenwell-close formerly stood the house of Oliver Cromwell, where some suppose the death-warrant of Charles I. was signed, January, 1649.

**CLERMONT, COUNCIL OF**. The celebrated council in which the first crusade against the infidels was determined upon, and Godfrey of Bouillon appointed to command it, in the pontificate of Urban II., 1095. In this council the name of pope was first given to the head of the Roman Catholic Church, exclusively of the bishops, who used until this time to assume that title. Philip I. of France was (a second time) excommunicated by this assembly.—*Henault*.

**CLIMACTERIC**. The term applied by the ancient astrologers and physicians, to certain periods of time in a man's life, in which they affirmed several notable alterations in the health and constitution of a person happened, and exposed him to imminent dangers. The first is the 7th year of our being, and the others are multiples of the first, 21, 49, 63, and 81. Hippocrates is said to have first noticed these alterations in human life, 383 B.C.—*Fabricius*.

**CLIO**. The initials, C. L. I. O, forming the name of the muse of history, were rendered famous from the most admired papers of Addison, in the *Spectator*, having been marked by one or other of them, signed consecutively, in the beginning of the 18th century.—*Cibber*. These initials were afterwards adopted by other eminent writers.

**CLOCK**. That called the clepsydra, or water-clock, was introduced at Rome 158 B.C. by Scipio Nasica. Toothed wheels were applied to them by Ctesibius, about 140 B.C. Said to have been found by Cæsar on invading Britain, 55 B.C. The only clock supposed to be then in the world was sent by pope Paul I. to Pepin, king of France, A.D. 760. Pacificus, archdeacon of Verona, invented one in the ninth century. Originally the wheels were three feet in diameter. The earliest complete clock of which there is any certain record, was made by a Saracen mechanic, in the 13th century.

CLOCK, *continued.*

The scapement, ascribed to Cerbert . . . . .	A.D. 1000	and the younger Galileo constructed the pendulum . . . . .	A.D. 1641
A clock constructed by Richard, abbot of St. Albans, about . . . . .	1326	Christian Huygens contested this discovery, and made his pendulum clock some time previously to . . . . .	1658
A striking clock in Westminster . . . . .	1368	Fromantill, a Dutchman, improved the pendulum, about . . . . .	1659
A perfect one made at Paris, by Vick . . . . .	1370	Repeating clocks and watches invented by Barlow, about . . . . .	1676
The first portable one made . . . . .	1530	The dead beat, and horizontal escapements, by Graham, about . . . . .	1700
In England no clock went accurately before that set up at Hampton-court (maker's initials, N. O.) . . . . .	1540		
Richard Harris (who erected a clock in the church of St. Paul's, Covent-Garden)			

The subsequent improvements were the spiral balance spring, suggested, and the duplex escapement, invented by Dr. Hooke; pivot holes jewelled by Facio; the detached escapement invented by Mudge, and improved by Berthoud, Arnold, Earnshaw and others. Clocks and watches taxed, 1797; tax repealed, 1798.

**CLOGHER, BISHOPRIC OF.** Founded by St. Macartin, an early disciple of St. Patrick: he fixed the see at Clogher, where he also built an abbey "in the street before the royal seat of the kings of Ergal." Clogher takes its name from a golden stone, from which, in times of paganism, the devil used to pronounce juggling answers, like the oracles of *Apollo Pythius*, as is said in the register of Clogher.—*Sir James Ware*. Eleven saints have held this see: the first was St. Macartin, who died in A.D. 506. In 1041, the cathedral was built anew, and dedicated to its founder. Clogher merged on the death of its late prelate (Tottenham) into the archiepiscopal see of Armagh, by act 3 & 4 Will. IV., 1834.

**CLONFERT, SEE OF.** St. Brendan founded an abbey at Clonfert in 558; his life is extant in jingling monkish metre in the Cottonian library at Westminster. In his time the cathedral, famous in ancient days for its seven altars, was erected: and Colgan makes St. Brendan the founder of it, and the first bishop; but in the Ulster annals, under the year 571, the death of the first prelate of this see is thus remarked: "*Moena*, bishop of Clonfert-Brenain, went to rest." Clonfert, in Irish, signifies a wonderful den or retirement. Three saints have been bishops of Clonfert. The see merged, in 1839, into that of Killaloe. See *Bishops*.

**CLONTARF, BATTLE OF.** One of proud record in the annals of Ireland, fought between the Irish and Danes, the former headed by Bryan Boirombe, monarch of Ireland, who signally defeated the invaders after a long and bloody engagement. The monarch was wounded (and soon afterwards died), and his son Murchard fell, with many of the nobility; but 11,000 of the Danes perished in the battle; fought on Good-Friday, 1039.

**CLOSTERSEVEN, CONVENTION OF.** Entered into between the duke of Cumberland, third son of George II., and the duke of Richelieu, commander of the French armies. By the stipulations of this humiliating treaty, 38,000 Hanoverians laid down their arms and were dispersed; signed Sept. 10, 1757. The duke immediately afterwards resigned all his military commands.—*Goldsmith*.

**CLOTH.** Both woollen and linen cloth were known in very early times. Coarse woollens were introduced into England, A.D. 1191; and seventy families of cloth-workers from the Netherlands settled in England by Edward III.'s invitation, and the art of weaving was thereby introduced, 1331.—*Rymer's Fœdera*. Woollens were first made at Kendal in 1390. Medleys were manufactured, 1614. Our fine broad cloths were yet sent to Holland to be dyed, 1654. Dyed and dressed in England, by one Brewer, from the Low Countries, 1667. The manufacture was discouraged in Ireland, and that of linen countenanced, at the request of both houses of parliament, 1698. See *Woollen Cloth*.

**CLOVIS, FAMILY OF.** Kings of France. The real founder of the French monarchy was Clovis I., who commenced his reign A.D. 481, and was a warlike prince. He expelled the Romans, embraced the Christian religion, and published the Salique law. On his being first told of the sufferings of Christ, he exclaimed, "Oh, had I been there with my valiant Gauls, how I would have avenged him!" Clovis united his conquests from the Romans, Germans, and Goths, as provinces to the then scanty dominions of France; removed the seat of government from Soissons to Paris, and made this the capital of his new kingdom; he died in 511.—*Henault*.

**CLOYNE, SEE OF.\*** Founded in the sixth century by St. Coleman. In 1431 this bishopric was united to that of Cork, and so continued for 200 years. It is not taxed in the king's books; but in a manuscript in Marsh's library, it is mentioned as having been valued, *anno* 33 Eliz., at 10*l.* 10*s.* sterling; and in another manuscript in the college library, at 16*l.* sterling. This bishopric became united with that of Cork and Ross by the act 3 & 4 Will. IV., 1834.

**CLUNY, ABBEY OF.** Formerly one of the most magnificent and spacious religious institutions in the world. It was founded by Benedictines, under the abbot Bern, about A.D. 910, and was sustained afterwards by the munificence of William, duke of Berry and Aquitaine; but its greatness has now passed away. In England were numerous foundations for Cluniac monks, among the earliest monastic institutions.

**CLYDE CANAL.** The navigation of the Forth and Clyde canal was commenced under the celebrated Mr. Smeaton, July 10, 1768; and was opened July 28, 1790. This great work forms a communication between the eastern and western seas on the coasts of Scotland.

**COACH.** The coach is of French invention. Under Francis I., who was a contemporary with our Henry VIII., there were but two in Paris, one of which belonged to the queen, and the other to Diana, the natural daughter of Henry II. There were but three in Paris in 1550; and Henry IV. had one, but without straps or springs. The first courtier who set up this equipage was John de Laval de Bois-Dauphin, who could not travel otherwise on account of his enormous bulk. Previously to the use of coaches, the kings of France travelled on horseback, the princesses were carried in litters, and ladies rode behind their squires. The first coach seen in England was in the reign of Mary, about 1553.—*Priestley's Lect.* They were introduced much earlier.—*Andrews' Hist. Great Brit.* They were introduced by Fitz-Allen, earl of Arundel, in 1580.—*Stowe.* And in some years afterwards the art of making them.—*Anderson's Hist. of Commerce.* A bill was brought into parliament to prevent the effeminacy of men riding in coaches, 43 Eliz. 1601.†—*Carte.* The coach-tax commenced in 1747. See *Carriages, Hackney Coaches, Mail Coaches, &c.*

**COALITIONS AGAINST FRANCE.** The great coalitions against France, since the period of the French revolution, have been six in number; and they generally arose out of the subsidising by England of the great powers of the Continent. They were entered into as follows:

1st. The king of Prussia issues his manifesto . . . June 26, 1792	4th. By Great Britain, Russia, Prussia, and Saxony . . . Oct. 6, 1806
2nd. By Great Britain, Germany, Russia, Naples, Portugal, and Turkey, signed . . . June 22, 1799	5th. By England and Austria . . . April 6, 1809
3rd. By Great Britain, Russia, Austria, and Naples . . . Aug. 5, 1805	6th. By Russia and Prussia; the treaty ratified at Kalisch . . . March 17, 1813
	<i>See Treaties.</i>

**"COALITION" MINISTRY.** This designation was given to the celebrated ministry of Mr. Fox and lord North, and which was rendered memorable as an extraordinary union in political life on account of the strong personal dislike which had always been displayed by these personages, each towards the other. The ministry was formed April 5, 1783; dissolved December 19, same year. It consisted of the duke of Portland, first lord of the treasury; viscount Stormont, president of the council; earl of Carlisle, privy seal; Frederick, lord North, and Charles James Fox, home and foreign secretaries; lord John Cavendish, chancellor of the exchequer; viscount Keppel, admiralty; viscount Townshend, ordnance; lord Loughborough, chief commissioner of the great seal; Charles Townshend, Edmund Burke, Rt. hon. Richard Fitzpatrick, &c.

**COAL.** It is contended, with much seeming truth, that coal, although not mentioned by the Romans in their notices of Britain, was yet in use by the ancient Britons.—

\* The exemplary bishop PERKLEY, to whom Pope ascribed "every virtue under heaven," was bishop of this see, in 1734. He died in 1753, expiring without a groan or a sigh in the midst of his family, just as he had concluded a commentary on that beautiful and consoling portion of Holy Writ, the 15th chapter of the first of Corinthians. "Thus," says Mr. Butler, "was vouchsafed to this most illustrious prelate, that *Euthanasia* for which Arbutnot so tenderly sighed, and for which every reflecting mind must devoutly wish and pray." The amiable and enlightened Dr. BRINKLEY, royal astronomer of Ireland, was also bishop of Cloyne in 1826; died in September, 1835.

† In the beginning of the year 1619, the earl of Northumberland, who had been imprisoned ever since the Gunpowder Plot, obtained his liberation. Hearing that Buckingham was drawn about with six horses in his coach (being the first that was so), the earl put on eight to his, and in that manner passed from the Tower through the city.—*Rapin.*

**Brandt.** Coal was first discovered at Newcastle-upon-Tyne in 1234, some say earlier; and others in 1239. Sea-coal was prohibited from being used in and near London, as being "prejudicial to human health;" and even smiths were obliged to burn wood, 1273.—**Stowe.** Coal was first made an article of trade from Newcastle to London, 4 Rich. II., 1381.—**Rymer's Fœdera.** Notwithstanding the many previous complaints against coal as a public nuisance, it was at length generally burned in London in 1400; but it was not in common use in England until the reign of Charles I., 1625.

NUMBER OF CHALDRONS OF COAL CONSUMED IN LONDON IN THE FOLLOWING YEARS :

1700 . . . . . 317,000 chald.	1810 . . . . . 960,372 chald.	1835 . . . . . 2,299,816 tons.
1750 . . . . . 510,000 ditto.	1820 . . . . . 1,171,178 ditto.	1840 . . . . . 2,638,256 ditto.
1800 . . . . . 614,000 ditto.	1830 . . . . . 1,588,360 ditto.	1850 . . . . . 3,479,189 ditto.

The coal-fields of Durham and Northumberland are 723 square miles in extent; those of Newcastle, Sunderland, Whitehaven and other places, are also of vast magnitude; and there are exhaustless beds of coal in Yorkshire. The coal in South Wales alone would, at the present rate of consumption, supply all England for 2000 years.—**Bakewell.** It is supposed that there are now about 25,000,000 of tons consumed annually in Great Britain.—**Phillips.** Scotland teems with the richest mines of coal, and besides her vast collieries, there must be vast fields unexplored.—**Pennant.** Fine coal is found in Kilkenny, Ireland. The first ship laden with Irish coal arrived in Dublin from Newry in 1742.—**Burns.** The consumption of coal in France, which, in 1780, was only 400,000 tons, had risen in 1845 to 6,000,000 tons.

**COAL-TRADE.** King John granted a charter to Newcastle-upon-Tyne; and Henry III. granted his royal licence to that town, "to dig coal in the common soil without the walls for use and sale, to its own profit," in 1239; and again in 1272; this is the first official notice that we have of coal in England.—**Hume.**

**COBALT.** A marcasite fossil, was found among the veins of ores, or in the fissures of stone, at an early date, in the mines of Cornwall, where the workmen call it *wundic*.—**Hill.** It was distinguished in its present character as a metal by Brandt, in 1733; and subsequently by others. It is found in quantity in Saxony.

**COCCELIANS.** A sect founded by John Cocceius, of Bremen; they held, amongst other singular opinions, that of a visible reign of Christ in this world, after a general conversion of the Jews and all other people to the Christian faith, 1665. The followers of Cocceius were at no time very considerable.

**COCHINEAL.** The properties of this insect became known to the Spaniards soon after their conquest of Mexico, in 1518. Cochineal was not known in Italy in 1548, although the art of dyeing then flourished there. See *Dyeing*. The annual import of this article into England was 260,000 lbs. in 1830; 1,081,776 in 1845; 2,360,000 in 1850. Travellers said cochineal was a berry; others, that it was the body of a small insect or fly: both were right; but the true or best sort is the fly or insect.

**COCK-FIGHTING.** Practised by the early barbarous nations, and by Greece. It was instituted at Rome after a victory over the Persians, 476 B.C.: and was introduced by the Romans into England. William Fitz-Stephen, in the reign of Henry II., describes cock-fighting as the sport of school-boys on Shrove-Tuesday. Cock-fighting was prohibited, 39 Edward III., 1365; and again by Henry VIII., and also by Cromwell, 1653. Part of the site of Drury-lane theatre was a cock-pit in the reign of James I.: and the cock-pit at Whitehall was erected for this cruel sport by Charles II. Till within these few years there was a *Cock-pit Royal*, in St. James's-park; but as the ground belonged to Christ's Hospital, that body would not renew the lease for a building devoted to cruelty.\* But this practice is happily now discouraged by the law. See article *Cruelty to Animals*.

**COCK-LANE GHOST.** A famous imposition practised upon the credulous multitude by William Parsons, his wife, and daughter. The contrivance was that of a female ventriloquist, and all who heard her believed she was a ghost: the deception, which arose in a malignant conspiracy, was carried on for some time at the house, No. 33, Cock-lane, London: but it was at length detected, and the parents were condemned to the pillory and imprisonment, July 10, 1762.

\* Mr. Ardesoif, a gentleman of large fortune, and great hospitality, and who was almost unrivalled in the splendour of his equipages, had a favourite cock, upon which he had won many profitable matches. The last wager he laid upon this cock he lost; which so enraged him, that in a fit of passion he thrust the bird into the fire. A delirious fever was the result of his rage and inebriety, which in three days put an end to his life. He died at Tottenham, near London, April 4, 1780.—*Butler.*

**COCOA.** Unknown in these realms until the discovery of America, about 1500. The cocoa-tree supplies the Indians with almost whatever they stand in need of, as bread, water, wine, vinegar, brandy, milk, oil, honey, sugar, needles, clothes, thread, cups, spoons, basins, baskets, paper, masts for ships, sails, cordage, nails, covering for their houses, &c.—*Ray*.

**CODES OF LAWS.** The laws of Phoroneus were instituted 1807 B.C.; those of Lycurgus, 884 B.C.; of Draco, 623 B.C.; of Solon, 587 B.C. Alfenus Varus, the civilian, first collected the Roman laws about 66 B.C.; and Servius Sulpicius, the civilian, embodied them about 53 B.C. The Gregorian and Hermoginian codes were published A.D. 290; the Theodosian code in 435; the celebrated code of the emperor Justinian, in 529—a digest from this last was made in 533.—*Blair*. Alfred's code of laws is the foundation of the common law of England, 887. See *Laws*.

**COEUR DE LION, OR THE LION-HEARTED.** The surname given to Richard Plantagenet I. of England, on account of his dauntless courage, about A.D. 1192. This surname was also conferred on Louis VIII. of France, who signalised himself in the crusades and in his wars against England, about 1223. This latter prince had also the appellation of the *Lion* given him.

**COFFEE.** It grows in Arabia, Persia, the Indies, and America. Its use as a beverage is traced to the Persians.\* It came into great repute in Arabia Felix about A.D. 1454; and passed thence into Egypt and Syria, and thence, in 1511, to Constantinople, where coffee-houses were opened in 1554. M. Thevenot, the traveller, was the first who brought it into France, to which country he returned after an absence of seven years, in 1662.—*Chambers*. Coffee was brought into England by Mr. Nathaniel Canopus, a Cretan, who made it his common beverage at Baliol college, Oxford, in 1641.—*Anderson*.

**COFFEE-HOUSES.** The first in England was kept by a Jew named Jacobs, in Oxford, 1650. In that year, Mr. Edwards, an English Turkey merchant, brought home with him a Greek servant named Pasquet, who kept the first house for making coffee in London, which he opened in George-yard, Lombard-street, in 1652. Pasquet afterwards went to Holland, and opened the first house in that country.—*Anderson*. The Rainbow coffee-house, near Temple-bar, was represented as a nuisance to the neighbourhood, 1657. Coffee-houses were suppressed by proclamation, 26 Charles II., 1675. The proclamation was afterwards suspended on the petition of the traders in tea and coffee.

**COFFEE-TREE.** The coffee-tree was conveyed from Mocha to Holland about the year 1616; and was carried to the West Indies in the year 1726. First cultivated at Surinam by the Dutch, 1718. The culture was encouraged in the plantations about 1732, and the British and French colonies now grow the coffee-tree abundantly. Some affirm this tree to have been originally a native of Arabia-Felix, and certain it is, that the finest specimens are from the neighbourhood of Mocha.

**COFFINS.** The Athenian heroes were buried in coffins of the cedar-tree; owing to its aromatic and incorruptible qualities.—*Thucydides*. Coffins of marble and stone were used by the Romans. Alexander is said to have been buried in one of gold; and glass coffins have been found in England.—*Gough*. The earliest record of wooden coffins amongst us is that of the burial of King Arthur, who was buried in an entire trunk of oak, hollowed, A.D. 542.—*Asser*. Stone coffins are mentioned in almost every age. The patent coffins were invented in 1796.

**COHORT.** A division of the Roman army consisting of about 600 men. It was the sixth part of a legion, and its number, consequently, was under the same fluctuation as that of the legions, being sometimes more and sometimes less; the cohort was divided into centuries. In the time of the empire, the cohort often amounted to a thousand men. In the 4th century mention is made of an Italian cohort, probably so called because most of the soldiers belonging to it were Italians: of this cohort was the celebrated centurion Cornelius.

**COIF.** The sergeant's coif was originally an iron skull-cap, worn by knights under their helmets. The coif was introduced before 1259, and was used to hide the tonsure of

\* Some ascribe the discovery of coffee as a beverage to the prior of a monastery, who, being informed by a goat-herd that his cattle sometimes browsed upon the tree, and that they would then wake at night, and sport and bound upon the hills, became curious to prove its virtues. He accordingly tried it on his monks to prevent their sleeping at matins, and he found that it checked their slumbers.

such renegade clergymen as chose to remain as advocates in the secular courts, notwithstanding their prohibition by canon.—*Blackstone*. The coif was at first a thin linen cover gathered together in the form of a scull or helmet, the material being afterwards changed into white silk, and the form eventually into the black patch at the top of the forensic wig, which is now the distinguishing mark of the degree of serjeant-at-law.—*Poss's Lives of the Judges*.

**COIN.** Homer speaks of brass money as existing 1184 B.C. The invention of coin is ascribed to the Lydians, who cherished commerce, and whose money was of gold and silver. Both were coined by Phidon, tyrant of Argos, 862 B.C. Money was coined at Rome under Servius Tullius, about 573 B.C. The most ancient known coins are Macedonian, of the fifth century B.C.; but others are believed to be more ancient. Brass money only was in use at Rome previously to 269 B.C. (when Fabius Pictor coined silver), a sign that little correspondence was then held with the East, where gold and silver were in use long before. Gold was coined 206 B.C. Iron money was used in Sparta, and iron and tin in Britain.—*Dufresnoy*. Julius Cæsar was the first who obtained the express permission of the senate to place his portrait on the coins, and the example was soon followed. In the earlier and more simple days of Rome, the likeness of no living personage appeared upon their money; the heads were those of their deities, or of those who had received divine honours.

**COIN OF ENGLAND.** The first coinage in England was under the Romans at Camulodunum, or Colchester. English coin was of different shapes, as square, oblong, and round, until the middle ages, when round coin only was used. Groats were the largest silver currency until after A.D. 1531. Coin was made sterling in 1216, before which time rents were mostly paid in kind, and money was found only in the coffers of the barons.—*Stowe*.

The first gold coins on certain record, struck, 42 Henry III. . . . . A.D. 1257	Modern milling introduced . . . . . A.D. 1631
Gold florin first struck, Ed. III. ( <i>Camden</i> ) 1337	Halfpence and farthings coined . . . . . 1665
First struck ( <i>Asher</i> ) . . . . . 1344	By the government, 23 Char. II. . . . . 1672
Old sovereigns first minted . . . . . 1494	Guineas first coined, 25 Char. II. . . . . 1673
Shillings first coined ( <i>Dr. Kelly</i> ) . . . . . 1503	Double guineas . . . . . 1673
Crowns and half crowns coined . . . . . 1553	Five guineas . . . . . 1673
Irish shilling struck . . . . . 1560	Half guineas . . . . . 1673
Milled shilling of Elizabeth . . . . . 1562	Quarter guineas coined, 3 Geo. I. . . . . 1716
First large copper coinage, putting an end to the circulation of private leaden pieces, &c. . . . . 1620	Seven shilling pieces coined . . . . . 1797
	Two-penny copper pieces . . . . . 1797
	Sovereigns, new coinage . . . . . 1816
	Half farthings . . . . . 1843

Gold coin was introduced in six shilling pieces by Edward III. and nobles followed, at six shillings and eightpence, and hence the lawyer's fee; afterwards there were half and quarter nobles. Edward IV. coined angels with a figure of Michael and the dragon, the original of George and the dragon. Henry VIII. coined sovereigns and half-sovereigns of the modern value. Guineas were of the same size; but being made of superior gold from sovereigns, guineas passed for more. See *Guineas*. English and Irish money were assimilated, Jan. 1, 1826.—See *Gold*.

**MONEYS COINED IN THE FOLLOWING REIGNS, AND THEIR AMOUNT.**

Elizabeth . . . . . £5,832,000	William III. . . . . £10,511,900	George IV. . . . . £41,782,815
James I. . . . . 2,500,000	Anne . . . . . 2,031,626	William V. . . . . 10,827,003
Charles I. . . . . 10,500,000	George I. . . . . 8,725,920	Victoria, up to 1848,
Cromwell . . . . . 1,000,000	George II. . . . . 11,966,576	gold . . . . . 29,886,457
Charles II. . . . . 7,524,100	George III. and re-	Silver, to same year 2,440,614
James II. . . . . 3,740,000	gency, gold . . . . . 74,501,586	Copper, ditto . . . . . 43,743

The coin of the realm was about twelve millions in 1711.—*Davenant*. It was estimated at sixteen millions in 1762.—*Anderson*. It was supposed to be twenty millions in 1786.—*Chalmers*. It amounted to thirty-seven millions in 1800.—*Phillips*. The gold is twenty-eight millions, and the rest of the metallic currency is thirteen millions, while the paper largely supplies the place of coin, 1830.—*Duke of Wellington, Prime Minister, in the House of Lords*. In 1840 the metallic currency was calculated as reaching forty-five millions; and now (1850) it may be estimated as exceeding, in gold and silver, fifty-five millions.

**COINING.** This operation was originally performed by the metal being placed between two steel dies, struck by a hammer. In 1553, a mill was invented by Antonie Brucher, and introduced into England, 1562. An engine for coining was invented by Balancier, in 1617. The great improvements of the art were effected by Boulton and Watt, at Soho, 1788, and subsequently. The art was rendered perfect by the creation of the present costly machinery at the Mint, London, commenced in 1811.

**COLCHESTER.** Supposed by some authors to be the birth-place of Constantine the Great, and famous in history as a Roman station: it obtained its first charter in 1198. Memorable siege of Colchester in the civil war, when its sixteen churches and all its buildings sustained great damage; the siege continued for ten weeks, 1648. The baize manufacture was established here, 1660.—*Anderson*.

**COLD.** The extremes of heat and cold are found to produce the same perceptions on the skin, and when mercury is frozen at forty degrees below zero, the sensation is the same as touching red-hot iron. During the hard frost in 1740, a palace of ice was built at St. Petersburg, after an elegant model, and in the just proportion of Augustan architecture.—*Greig*. Perhaps the coldest day ever known in London was Dec. 25, 1796, when the thermometer was 16° below zero. Quicksilver was frozen hard at Moscow, Jan. 13, 1810. See *Frosts, Ice*.

**COLDINGHAM, NEAR BERWICK.** The name of this town, rendered famous by the heroism of its nuns, who, on the attack of the Danes, in order to preserve themselves inviolate, cut off their noses and lips, thereby becoming objects of horror to the lustful invaders. The Danes, in revenge, burnt the whole sisterhood, with the abbess, Ebba, in their monastery, A.D. 886.—*Stowe*.

**COLDSTREAM GUARDS.** General Monk, before marching from Scotland into England, to restore Charles II., raised in the town of Coldstream that regiment of royal guards, which is still distinguished by this honourable name, A.D. 1660. The town is situated at the confluence of the Leet with the Tweed, which is crossed by a neat bridge which unites the two kingdoms.

**COLLAR.** Generally a gold enamelled chain with cyphers and other devices, having the badge of some order suspended at the bottom. The collar of the order of the Garter consists of S. S., with roses enamelled red, within a garter enamelled blue, A.D. 1349-50. The fashion of wearing the collar of S. S. in honour of St. Simplicius began about 1407. One was given to the mayor of Dublin, Robert Doey, by Charles II., 1660. A second was presented as a royal donation to the chief magistrate of Dublin, the former one having been lost, 1697.—*Annals of Dublin*.

**COLLATION.** A light repast of fruits on fast days, in lieu of more substantial food: anciently, even bread was not allowed in the collations in Lent, nor anything except a few comfits, and dried herbs and fruits, until A.D. 1513.—*Lobineau*.

**COLLECTS.** These are prayers in the Roman Mass, and also in the English Liturgy. The first was appointed by pope Gelasius, A.D. 493. The king of England, coming into Normandy, appointed a collect for the relief of the Holy Land, 1166.—*Rapin*. The collects in our book of common prayer were introduced into it in 1548.

**COLLEGES.** University education preceded the erection of colleges, which were munificent foundations to relieve the students from the expense of living at lodging-houses and at inns. Collegiate or academic degrees are said to have been first conferred at the University of Paris, A.D. 1140; but some authorities say, not before 1215. In England, it is contended that the date is much higher, and some hold that Bede obtained a degree formally at Cambridge, and John de Beverley at Oxford, and that they were the first doctors of those universities. See *Cambridge, Oxford, &c.*

Cheshunt College, founded . . . . .	A.D. 1792	Naval College, Portsmouth . . . . .	A.D. 1722
Doctors' Commons, civil law . . . . .	1670	Physicians, London . . . . .	1518
Durham University . . . . .	" "	Physicians, Dublin . . . . .	1667
Edinburgh University . . . . .	1580	Physicians, Edinburgh . . . . .	1681
Eton College . . . . .	1441	St. Andrews, Scotland . . . . .	1410
Glasgow University . . . . .	1451	Ston College . . . . .	1329
Gresham College . . . . .	1551	Ston College, re-founded . . . . .	1630
Harrow . . . . .	1585	Surgeons, London . . . . .	1745
Haylebury, or East India College . . . . .	1800	Ditto re-incorporated . . . . .	1800
Highbury College . . . . .	1826	Surgeons, Dublin . . . . .	1786
Highgate . . . . .	1564	Surgeons, Edinburgh (new) . . . . .	1803
King's College, Aberdeen . . . . .	1494	Trinity College, Dublin . . . . .	1591
King's College, London . . . . .	1829	University, London . . . . .	1826
Mareschal College, Aberdeen . . . . .	1593	Winchester College . . . . .	1387
Maynooth College . . . . .	1795		
Military College, Sandhurst . . . . .	1799		

See these Colleges severally.

**COLLEGES IN IRELAND.** The new colleges in Ireland endowed by government "for the advancement of learning in that kingdom," have been variously called the Government Colleges, the Queen's Colleges, and, by a section of the Roman Catholics, the "Godless Colleges." They were instituted by act 8 and 9 Vict. cap. 66, passed July 31, 1845, and were designed to afford collegiate education of the highest order to the

youth of all religious denominations, and wholly irrespective of religious distinctions. The seats of these colleges (three) were subsequently fixed at Belfast, Cork, and Galway, where they have since been opened, the last, on Oct. 30, 1849. The colleges, whose liberal and beneficent purpose is to diffuse intellectual light among the people, have been "condemned" by the propaganda and the pope, and by a majority (a small one) of the Irish bishops in a synod held at Thurles, in Sept. 1850.

**COLOGNE.** A member of the Hanseatic league, 1260. The Jews were expelled from here in 1485, and the Protestants in 1618, and it has since fallen into ruin. Cologne was taken by the French, under Jourdan, Oct. 6, 1794. In the cathedral are shown the heads of the three Magi; and in the church of St. Ursula is the tomb of that saint, and bones belonging to the 11,000 virgins said to have been put to death along with her.

**COLOMBIA.** A new republic of the western world, formed of states which have lately declared their independence of the crown of Spain; but its several chiefs have been contending one against another, and each state has been a prey to civil war, and the stability of the union is far from assured.

New Grenada, founded by Columbus	A.D. 1497
Venezuela discovered	1498
The Caracas formed into a kingdom, under a captain-general	1547
The history of these provinces, under the tyranny and oppression of the Spaniards, presents but one continuous scene of rapine and blood.	
Confederation of Venezuela	1810
Independence formally declared	1811
Defeat of General Miranda	1812
Bolívar defeated by Boves	1816
Bolívar defeats Morillo in the battle of Sombroero	Feb. 1818
Union of the States of Grenada and Venezuela	Dec. 17, 1819

Battle of Carabobo, the Royalists wholly overthrown	June 24, 1821
Bolívar is named Dictator by the Congress of Peru	Feb. 10, 1824
Alliance between Colombia and Mexico formed	June 30, 1824
Alliance with Guatemala	March, 1825
Congress at Lima names Bolívar President of the republic	Aug. 1826
Bolívar's return to Bogota	Nov. 1826
He assumes the dictatorship	Nov. 23, 1828
Padilla's insurrection	April 9, 1828
Conspiracy of Santander against the life of Bolívar	Sept. 25, 1828
Bolívar resigns his office of president of the republic	April 11, 1829
He dies	Dec. 17, 1830
Santander dies	May 26, 1840

**COLOMBO.** Built A.D. 1638, by the Portuguese, who were expelled by the Dutch, in 1666; and the latter surrendered it to the British, Feb. 15, 1796. The British troops were murdered here in cold blood by the adigar of Candy, June 6, 1803. See *Ceylon*.

**COLON.** This point was known to the ancients, but was not expressed as it is in modern times. The colon and period were adopted and explained by Thrasymachus about 373 B.C.—*Suidas*. It was known to Aristotle. Our punctuation appears to have been introduced with the art of printing. The colon and semicolon were both first used in British literature, in the sixteenth century.

**COLONIES OF GREAT BRITAIN.** In the following table will be found enumerated the several colonies belonging to the British empire, together with the date at which each colony was captured, or ceded, or settled. The slaves at the period of their emancipation numbered 770,280, and the white and free-coloured population, at that time, as far as it could be ascertained, about two millions and a half. The number of convicts in New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land, is 36,267; the aborigines of the latter place have not been ascertained. The act for the abolition of slavery throughout the British colonies, and for compensation to the owners of slaves (20,000,000*l.* sterling) was passed 3 and 4 Will. IV., 1833. By the provisions of this statute all the slaves throughout the British colonies were emancipated on Aug. 1, 1834.

Colony, or Possession; Date of Settlement, &c.	Colony, or Possession; Date of Settlement, &c.
African Forts . . . . .	Dominica . . . . . Ceded by France . 1763
Anguilla . . . . . Settlement . . . . . 1666	Gambia . . . . . Settlement, in . . . . . 1631
Antigua . . . . . Settlement . . . . . 1632	Gibraltar . . . . . Capitulation Aug. 1704
Bahama Islands . . . . . Settlements 1629, <i>et seq.</i>	Goza . . . . . Capitulation Sept. 1840
Barbadoes . . . . . Settlement . . . . . 1635	Grenada . . . . . Ceded by France . 1763
Bengal . . . . . See <i>India</i> .	Honduras . . . . . By treaty, in . . . . . 1670
Berbice . . . . . Capitulation Sept. 1803	Jamaica . . . . . Capitulation . . . . . 1665
Bermudas . . . . . Settlements 1606, <i>et seq.</i>	Madras . . . . . See <i>India</i> .
Bombay . . . . . See <i>India</i> .	Malta . . . . . Capitulation Sept. 1800
Canada, Lower . . . . . Capitulation Sept. 1759	Mauritius . . . . . Capitulation Dec. 1810
Canada, Upper . . . . . Capitulation Sept. 1760	Montserrat . . . . . Settlement, in . . . . . 1632
Cape Breton . . . . . Settlement, in . . . . . 1584	Nevis . . . . . Settlement, in . . . . . 1628
Cape Coast Castle . . . . . By cession . . . . . 1672	New Brunswick . . . . . Settlement, in . . . . . 1622
Cape of Good Hope . . . . . Capitulation Jan. 1806	Newfoundland . . . . . Settlement, about 1500
Ceylon . . . . . Capitulation Sept. 1795	New South Wales . . . . . Settlement, in . . . . . 1787
Demerara & Essequibo. Capitulation Sept. 1803	Nova Scotia . . . . . Settlement, in . . . . . 1622



COLONIES OF GREAT BRITAIN, *continued.*

<i>Colony, or Possession; Date of Settlement, &amp;c.</i>	<i>Colony, or Possession; Date of Settlement, &amp;c.</i>
Prince Edward's Island . . . . . Captulated, in . . . 1745	St. Vincent . . . . . Ceded by France. 1763
Prince of Wales Island . . . . . Settlement, in . . . 1786	Swan River . . . . . Settlement, in . . . 1829
Sierra Leone . . . . . Settlement, in . . . 1787	Tobago . . . . . Ceded by France. 1763
St. Christopher's . . . . . Settlement, in . . . 1623	Tortola . . . . . Settlement, in . . . 1666
St. Helena . . . . . Captulated, in . . . 1600	Trinidad . . . . . Capitation Feb. 1797
St. Lucia . . . . . Capitation June 1803	Van Diemen's Land . . . . . Settlement, in . . . 1803

**COLOSSUS OF RHODES.** A brass statue of Apollo, seventy cubits high, erected at the port of Rhodes in honour of the sun, and esteemed one of the wonders of the world. Built by Chares of Lindus, 290 B.C. It was thrown down by an earthquake 224 B.C.; and was finally destroyed by the Saracens on their taking Rhodes in A.D. 672. The figure stood upon two moles, a leg being extended on each side of the harbour, so that a vessel in full sail could enter between. A winding staircase ran to the top, from which could be discerned the shores of Syria, and the ships that sailed on the coast of Egypt. This statue had lain in ruins for nearly nine centuries, and had never been repaired; but now the Saracens pulled it to pieces, and sold the metal, weighing 720,900 lbs. to a Jew, who is said to have loaded 900 camels in transporting it to Alexandria.—*Dufrenoy.*

**COMBAT, SINGLE, IN ENGLAND.** It commenced with the Lombards A.D. 659.—*Baronius.* This method of trial was introduced into England and was allowed in accusations of treason, if neither the accuser nor the accused could produce evidence of the charge, or of innocence, 9 Will. II., 1096. The first battle by single combat was that fought before the king and the peers between Geoffry Baynard and William earl of Eu, who was accused by Baynard of high treason; and Baynard having conquered, Eu was deemed convicted. The last combat proposed was between lord Reay and David Ramsay, in 1631, but the king prevented it. See article *High Constable.*

**COMBAT, SINGLE, IN IRELAND.** The same method of trial had also existence in Ireland. A trial was appointed between the prior of Kilmainham and the earl of Ormond, the former having impeached the latter of high treason; but the quarrel having been taken up by the king, was decided without fighting, 1446. Remarkable combat in Dublin castle, before the lords justices and council, between Connor Mac-Cormac O'Connor and Teig Mac-Gilpatrick O'Connor; in which the former had his head cut off, and presented to the lords justices, 1553.

**COMEDY.** Thalia is the muse of comedy and lyric poetry. Susarion and Dolon were the inventors of theatrical exhibitions, 562 B.C. They performed the first comedy at Athens, on a waggon or moveable stage, on four wheels, for which they were rewarded with a basket of figs and a cask of wine.—*Arundelian Marbles.* Aristophanes was called the prince of ancient comedy, 434 B.C., and Menander that of new, 320 B.C. Of Plautus, 20 comedies are extant; he flourished 220 B.C. Statius Cæcilius wrote upwards of 30 comedies; he flourished at Rome 180 B.C. The comedies of Lælius and Terence were first acted 154 B.C. The first regular comedy was performed in England about A.D. 1551. It was said of Sheridan that he wrote the best comedy (the *School for Scandal*), the best opera (the *Duenna*) and the best afterpiece (the *Critic*), in the English language. See *Drama.*

**COMETS.** The first that was discovered and described accurately, was by Nicephorus. At the birth of the great Mithridates two large comets appeared, which were seen for seventy-two days together, and whose splendour eclipsed that of the mid-day sun, and occupied forty-five degrees, or the fourth part of the heavens, 135 B.C.—*Justin.* A remarkable one was seen in England, 10 Edw. III., 1337.—*Stowe.* These phenomena were first rationally explained by Tycho Brache, about 1577. A comet, which terrified the people from its near approach to the earth, was visible from Nov. 3, 1679, to March 9, 1680. The orbits of comets were proved to be ellipses by Newton, 1704. A most brilliant comet appeared in 1769, which passed within two millions of miles of the earth. One still more brilliant appeared in Sept., Oct., and Nov., 1811, visible all the autumn to the naked eye. Another brilliant comet appeared in 1823. See the *three next articles.*

**COMET, BIELA'S.** This comet has been an object of fear to many on account of the nearness with which it has approached, not the earth, but a point of the earth's path: it was first discovered by M. Biela, an Austrian officer, Feb. 28, 1826. It is one of the three comets whose re-appearance was predicted, its revolution being per-

formed in six years and thirty-eight weeks. Its second appearance was in 1832, when the time of its perihelion passage was Nov. 27. Its third appearance was of course in 1839, and its fourth in 1845.

**COMET, ENCKE'S.** First discovered by M. Pons, Nov. 26, 1818, but justly named by astronomers after professor Encke, for his success in detecting its orbit, motions, and perturbations; it is, like the preceding, one of the three comets which have appeared according to prediction, and its revolutions are made in three years and fifteen weeks.

**COMET, HALLEY'S.** This is the great and celebrated comet of the greatest astronomer of England.—*Lalande.* Doctor Halley first proved that many of the appearances of comets were but the periodical returns of the same bodies, and he demonstrated that the comet of 1682 was the same with the comet of 1456, of 1531, and 1607, deducing this fact from a minute observation of the first mentioned comet, and being struck by its wonderful resemblance to the comets described as having appeared in those years: Halley, therefore, first fixed the identity of comets, and first predicted their periodical returns.—*Vince's Astronomy.* The revolution of Halley's comet is performed in about seventy-six years: it appeared in 1759, and came to its perihelion on March 13; and its last appearance was in 1835.

**COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.** This rank in the British army has been very frequently vacant, and sometimes for several years consecutively. When the duke of Wellington resigned the office, on becoming minister, in 1828, his grace's successor, lord Hill, assumed the rank of commander of the forces, or general commanding-in-chief.

CAPTAINS-GENERAL.		
Duke of Albemarle . . . . .	1690	Marquess of Granby . . . . . 1766
Duke of Monmouth . . . . .	1678	Lord Amherst, general on the staff . . . 1778
Duke of Marlborough . . . . .	1702	Hon. general Seymour Conway . . . 1782
Duke of Ormond . . . . .	1711	Lord Amherst again . . . . . 1793
Duke of Marlborough again . . . . .	1714	H. R. H. Frederick, duke of York . . . 1795
Duke of Cumberland . . . . .	1744	Sir David Dundas . . . . . March 25, 1809
Duke of York . . . . .	1799	H. R. H. Frederick, duke of York, again . . . . . May 29, 1811
		Duke of Wellington . . . . . Jan. 22, 1827
COMMANDERS-IN-CHIEF.		
Duke of Monmouth . . . . .	1674	GENERAL COMMANDING-IN-CHIEF, OR GENERAL ON THE STAFF.
Duke of Marlborough . . . . .	1690	Lord Hill . . . . . Feb. 25, 1828
Duke of Schomberg . . . . .	1691	
Duke of Ormond . . . . .	1711	COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.
Earl of Stair . . . . .	1744	Duke of Wellington again, the present (1860) commander-in-chief . . . Dec. 28, 1842
Field-Marshal Wade . . . . .	1745	
Lord Ligonier . . . . .	1757	

**COMMERCE.** Flourished in Arabia, Egypt, and among the Phœnicians in the earliest ages. In later times it was spread over Europe by a confederacy of maritime cities, A.D. 1241. See *Hanse Towns*. The discoveries of Columbus, and the enterprises of the Dutch and Portuguese, enlarged the sphere of commerce, and led other nations, particularly England, to engage extensively in its pursuit. See the various articles connected with this subject.

**COMMERCIAL TREATIES.** The first treaty of commerce made by England with any foreign nation was entered into with the Flemings, 1 Edward I., 1272. The second was with Portugal and Spain, 2 Edward II., 1308.—*Anderson.* See *Treaties*.

**COMMON COUNCIL OF LONDON.** Its formation commenced about 1208. The charter of Henry I. mentions the *folk-mote*, this being a Saxon appellation, and which may fairly be rendered the court or assembly of the people. The general place of meeting of the *folk-mote* was in the open air at St. Paul's Cross, in St. Paul's churchyard. It was not discontinued till after Henry III.'s reign; when certain representatives were chosen out of each ward, who, being added to the lord mayor and aldermen, constituted the Court of Common Council. At first only two were returned for each ward; but it being afterwards considered that the number was insufficient, it was enlarged in 1347, and since. This council soon became the parent of other similar institutions throughout the realm.

**COMMON LAW OF ENGLAND.** Custom, to which length of time has given the force of law, or rules generally received and held as law, called *lex non scripta* in contradistinction to the written law. Common law derives its origin from Alfred's body of laws (which was lost), A.D. 890. See *Custom. Laws*.

**COMMON PLEAS, COURT OF, IN ENGLAND.** This court in ancient times was kept in the king's own palace, distinct from that of the King's Bench. But on the

confirmation of *Magna Charta* by king John, in 1215, it was fixed at Westminster, where it still continues. In it are debated all controversies, in matters civil, between subject and subject, according to law. Here real actions are pleadable, and fines and recoveries suffered, and in no other court but this; it may also grant prohibitions, as the court of King's Bench doth: and in personal and mixed actions it has a concurrent jurisdiction with that court; but no cognisance of pleas of the crown.—*Blackstone*.

#### CHIEF JUSTICES OF THE COMMON PLEAS OF ENGLAND.

*From the Reign of Queen Elizabeth.*

1558. Sir Anthony Browne, knt.	1737. Sir John Willes, knt.
1559. Sir James Dyer, knt.	1761. Sir Charles Pratt, knt., afterwards lord Camden, and lord chancellor.
1582. Sir Edmund Anderson, knt.	1766. Sir John Eardley Wilmot, knt.
1605. Sir Francis Gawdy, knt.	1771. Sir William de Grey, afterwards lord Walsingham.
1606. Sir Edward Coke, knt., afterwards to K.B.	1780. Alexander Wedderburne, created lord Loughborough, afterwards lord chancellor, and earl of Rosslyn.
1613. Sir Henry Hobart, knt.	1793. Sir James Eyre, knt.
1626. Sir Thomas Richardson, knt., afterwards to K.B.	1799. Sir John Scott, afterwards lord chancellor; created lord Eldon, and, subsequently, earl of Eldon.
1631. Sir Robert Heath, knt.	1801. Sir Richard Pepper Arden, created lord Alvanley, May 22.
1634. Sir John Finch, knt.	1804. Sir James Mansfield, knt., April 21.
1630. Sir Edward Lyttleton, knt.	1814. Sir Vicary Gibbs, knt., Feb. 24.
1640. Sir John Bankes, knt.	1818. Sir Robert Dallas, knt., Nov. 5.
1648. Oliver St. John, esq.	1824. Sir Robert Gifford, Jan. 9; created lord Gifford; master of the rolls, April, same year.
1660. Sir Orlando Bridgman, bart., afterwards lord keeper.	— Sir William Draper Best, afterwards lord Wynford, April 15.
1668. Sir John Vaughan, knt.	1829. Sir Nicolas Comyngham Tindal, June 9; died, July, 1846.
1675. Sir Francis North, knt., afterwards lord Gifford, and lord keeper.	1846. Sir Thomas Wilde, July 11; created lord Truro, and made lord chancellor, July, 1850.
1683. Sir Francis Pemberton, knt.	1850. Sir John Jervis, July 16. The present Chief Justice of the Common Pleas.
— Sir Thomas Jones, knt.	
1686. Sir Henry Bedingfield, knt.	
1687. Sir Robert Wright, knt.	
— Sir Edward Herbert, knt.	
1690. Sir Henry Pollexfen, knt.	
1692. Sir George Treby, knt.	
1701. Sir Thomas Trevor, knt., afterwards lord Trevor.	
1714. Sir Peter King, afterwards lord King, and lord chancellor.	
1725. Sir Robert Eyre, knt.	
1736. Sir Thomas Feeve, knt.	

In England, no barrister under the degree of a serjeant could plead in the court of common pleas until very lately: the serjeants-at-law enjoyed the exclusive right. The act of 9 & 10 Vict., cap. 54, passed Aug. 18, 1846, extended the privilege to barristers of any degree practising in the superior courts at Westminster. All barristers, however, were previously at liberty to move or show cause against a rule for a new trial.

**COMMON PLEAS, COURT OF, IN IRELAND.** The Court of Common Pleas in Ireland is similarly constituted with the court in England. But in Ireland it always was, as it still is, open to the profession at large.

#### CHIEF JUSTICES OF THE COMMON PLEAS IN IRELAND.

*From the Period of the Revolution.*

1691. Richard Pyne, Jan. 5.	1765. Richard Clayton, Feb. 21.
1695. Sir John Hely, May 10.	1770. Marcus Patterson, June 18.
1701. Sir Richard Cox, May 4.	1787. Hugh Carleton, afterwards viscount Carleton, April 30.
1703. Robert Doyne, Dec. 27.	1800. John Toler, afterwards lord Norbury, Oct. 22.
1714. John Foster, Sept. 30.	1827. Lord Plunket, June 18.
1729. Sir Richard Levinge, Oct. 13.	1830. John Doherty, Dec. 23.
1724. Thomas Wyndham, Oct. 27.	1850. James Henry Monahan, Sept. 23. The present Chief Justice of the Common Pleas in Ireland.
1726. William Whitshed, Jan. 23.	
1727. James Reynolds, Nov. 8.	
1740. Henry Singleton, May 11.	
1754. Sir William Yorke, Sept. 4.	
1761. William Aston, May 5.	

**COMMON PRAYER.** The Book of Common Prayer was ordered to be published in the English language by the authority of parliament in 1548. In the time of the civil war, the Common Prayer was voted out of doors, by parliament, and the Directory (*which see*) set up in its room in 1644. A proclamation was issued against it, 1647. Other books of worship experienced the same fate.—*Kearsley*.

**COMMONS, HOUSE OF.** The great representative assembly of the people of Great Britain, and the branch of the Imperial legislature, originated with Simon de Montfort, earl of Leicester, who ordered returns to be made of two knights from every shire, and deputies from certain boroughs to meet the barons and clergy who were his friends, with a view thereby to strengthen his own power in opposition to that of his sovereign Henry III. This was the first confirmed outline of a house of commons, and the first commons were summoned to meet the king in parliament, 42 and 43 Henry III., 1258.—*Goldsmith. Stowe.* According to other authorities, the first parliament formally convened was the one summoned 49 Henry III., Jan. 23, 1265; and writs of the latter date are the earliest extant. Some historians date the first regularly constituted parliament from the 22nd of Edward I., 1294. The first recorded speaker, duly chosen, was Petre de Montfort in 1260; he was killed at the battle of Evesham in 1265. The city of London first sent members to parliament in the reign of Henry III., while Westminster was not represented in that assembly until the latter end of Henry VIII.'s life, or rather in the first House of Commons of Edward VI. The following is the constitution of the House of Commons since the passing of the Reform Bills (*which see*) in 1832:—

ENGLISH.—County members . . . . . 144	English and Welsh . . . . . 500
Universities . . . . . 4	
Cities and boroughs . . . . . 325—471	
WELSH.—County members . . . . . 15	SCOTCH.—County members . . . . . 30
Cities and boroughs . . . . . 14 —29	Cities and boroughs . . . . . 23 —53
	IRISH.—County members . . . . . 64
	University . . . . . 2
	Cities and boroughs . . . . . 30—105
English and Welsh . . . . . 500	Total (see <i>Parliament</i> ) . . . . . 658

**COMMONWEALTH OF ENGLAND.** This was the interregnum between the decollation of Charles I. and the restoration of Charles II. The form of the government was changed to a republic on the execution of Charles I., Jan. 30, 1649. Instead of the oaths of allegiance and supremacy, a new oath called the "Engagement" was framed, which the people were obliged to take.\*—*Kearsley.* Oliver Cromwell was made Protector, Dec. 12, 1653. Richard Cromwell was made Protector, Sept. 4, 1658. Monarchy was restored in the person of Charles II., who returned to London, May 29, 1660. See *England*.

**COMMONWEALTH OF ROME.** See **ROME.** The greatest and most renowned republic in the world. It dates from 509 B.C., when the government of kings ceased with the expulsion of Tarquinius Superbus, the seventh and last king of Rome, and the election of consuls. After this revolution, Rome advanced by rapid strides towards universal dominion. The whole of Italy received her laws. Sicily, Sardinia, Spain, Carthage, Africa, Greece, Asia, Syria, Egypt, Gaul, Britain, and even a part of Germany, were successively subdued by her arms: so that in the age of Julius Cæsar this republic had the Euphrates, Mount Taurus, and Armenia, for boundaries in the east; Æthiopia, in the south; the Danube, in the north; and the Atlantic Ocean, in the west. The republic existed under consuls and other magistrates until the battle of Actium, from which we commonly date the commencement of the Roman empire, 31 B.C.

**COMMUNION.** It originated in the Lord's Supper, and was practised early in the primitive church. Communicating under the form of bread alone, is said to have had its rise in the West, under pope Urban II., 1096. The fourth Lateran council decreed that every believer shall receive the communion at least at Easter, 1215. The cup was first denied to the laity by the council of Constance, 1453. The communion service, as now observed in the church of England, was instituted by the authority of council, 2 Edward VI., 1548.—*Hume.*

**COMPANIES.** Among the earliest commercial companies in England may be named the Steel-yard society, established A.D. 1232. The second company was the merchants of St Thomas à Becket, in 1248.—*Stowe.* The third was the Merchant Adventurers, incorporated by Elizabeth, 1564. The following are the city companies of London, in the order of precedence, with the dates of their institution or incorporation by charter or by act of parliament. Of these there are ninety-one; the first twelve are the chief, and are styled "the Honourable:"—

\* By this oath they swore to be true and faithful to the commonwealth, without king or house of lords. The statues of Charles were next day demolished, particularly that at the Royal Exchange, and one at the west end of St. Paul's, and in their room the following inscription was conspicuously set up:—*"Exit Tyrannus Regum ultimus, Anno Libertatis Angliæ Restitutæ Primo, Anno Dom. 1648, Jan. 30."*

COMPANIES, *continued.*

LONDON CITY COMPANIES.					
1. Mercers . . . . .	A.D. 1393	31. Plumbers . . . . .	A.D. 1611	62. Glovers . . . . .	A.D. 1556
2. Grocers . . . . .	1345	32. Inn-holders . . . . .	1515	63. Comb-makers . . . . .	1650
3. Drapers . . . . .	1439	33. Founders . . . . .	1514	64. Felt-makers . . . . .	1604
4. Fishmongers . . . . .	1384	34. Ponters . . . . .	1503	65. Framework-knitters . . . . .	1664
5. Goldsmiths . . . . .	1327	35. Cooks . . . . .	1481	66. Silk-throwsters . . . . .	1629
6. Skinners . . . . .	1327	36. Coopers . . . . .	1501	67. Silk men . . . . .	• •
7. Merchant Tailors . . . . .	1406	37. Tilers and Bricklayers . . . . .	1568	68. Pin-makers . . . . .	1636
8. Haberdashers . . . . .	1447	38. Bowyers . . . . .	1620	69. Needle-makers . . . . .	1656
9. Salters . . . . .	1558	39. Fletchers . . . . .	1536	70. Gardeners . . . . .	1616
10. Ironmongers . . . . .	1464	40. Blacksmiths . . . . .	1577	71. Soap-makers . . . . .	1638
11. Viutners . . . . .	1437	41. Joiners . . . . .	1564	72. Tinplate-workers . . . . .	1670
12. Clothworkers . . . . .	1482	42. Weavers . . . . .	1164	73. Wheelrights . . . . .	1670
13. Dyers . . . . .	1469	43. Woolmen . . . . .	• •	74. Distillers . . . . .	• •
14. Brewers . . . . .	1438	44. Scriveners . . . . .	1616	75. Hatband-makers . . . . .	1638
15. Leather-sellers . . . . .	1442	45. Fruiterers . . . . .	1604	76. Patten-makers . . . . .	1670
16. Pewterers . . . . .	1474	46. Plasterers . . . . .	1500	77. Glass-sellers . . . . .	1664
17. Barber Surgeons . . . . .	1308	47. Stationers . . . . .	1556	78. Tobacco-pipe makers . . . . .	1663
18. Cutlers . . . . .	1417	48. Embroiderers . . . . .	1591	79. Coach and Harness makers . . . . .	1677
19. Bakers . . . . .	1307	49. Upholders . . . . .	1627	80. Gunmakers . . . . .	1638
20. Wax-chandlers . . . . .	1484	50. Musicians . . . . .	1604	81. Gold and silver wire-drawers . . . . .	1623
21. Tallow-chandlers . . . . .	1463	51. Turners . . . . .	1604	82. Bowstring-makers . . . . .	• •
22. Armourers and Braziers . . . . .	1463	52. Basket-makers . . . . .	• •	83. Card-makers . . . . .	1629
23. Girdlers . . . . .	1448	53. Glaziers . . . . .	1637	84. Fan-makers . . . . .	1709
24. Butchers . . . . .	1604	54. Horners . . . . .	1638	85. Wood-nongers . . . . .	• •
25. Saddlers . . . . .	1280	55. Farriers . . . . .	1673	86. Starch-makers . . . . .	1632
26. Carpenters . . . . .	1344	56. Paviers . . . . .	• •	87. Fishermen . . . . .	1657
27. Cordwalners . . . . .	1410	57. Lorimers . . . . .	1488	88. Parish clerks . . . . .	1232
28. Paper-stainers . . . . .	1580	58. Apothecaries . . . . .	1617	89. Carmen . . . . .	• •
29. Curriers . . . . .	1605	59. Shipwrights . . . . .	1610	90. Porters . . . . .	• •
30. Masons . . . . .	1677	60. Spectacle-makers . . . . .	1630	91. Watermen . . . . .	1550
		61. Clock-makers . . . . .	1632		

**COMPANIES, BUBBLE.** Ruinous speculations coming under this name have been formed, commonly by designing persons. Law's bubble, in 1720-1, was perhaps the most extraordinary of its kind, and the South Sea bubble, in the same year, was scarcely less memorable for its ruin of thousands of families. Many companies were established in these countries in 1824 and 1825, and most of them turned out to be *bubbles*; owing to the rage for taking shares in each scheme as it was projected, immense losses were incurred by individuals, and the families of thousands of speculators were totally ruined. Many of our late railway enterprises may also be classed under this head. See *Law's Bubble. Railways, &c.*

**COMPASS, THE MARINER'S.** It is said to have been known to the Chinese, 1115 B.C.; but this seems to be a mistake. They had a machine which self-moved, pointed towards the *south*, and safely guided travellers by land or water; and some authors have mistaken it for the mariner's compass, the invention of which is by some ascribed to Marcus Paulus, a Venetian, A.D. 1260; while others, with more seeming justice, assign it to Flavio Gioja, of Pasitano, a navigator of Naples. Until his time the needle was laid upon a couple of pieces of straw, or small split sticks, in a vessel of water; Gioja introduced the suspension of the needle as we have it now, 1302. Its variation was discovered by Columbus, in 1492. The compass-box and hanging compass used by navigators were invented by William Barlowe, an English divine and natural philosopher, in 1608.—*Biog. Dict.* The measuring compass was invented by Jost Byng, of Hesse, in 1602.

**COMPOSITE ORDER IN ARCHITECTURE.** It is not easy to fix the date of this order; it is the fifth in architecture, and so called because made up of the other four, from which new features were added from time to time, until at length the compound acquired a permanence and consistence, and became a distinct order. It is principally a mixture of the Corinthian and Ionic, and is used in various buildings, according to the taste of the artist. This is also called the Roman order.

**CONCEPTION, FEAST OF THE.** This is a festival observed with great devotion in the Roman Catholic Church in honour of the Virgin Mary having been conceived and born immaculate, or without original sin. This festival was appointed to be held on the 8th of December by that church, in 1359.—The CONCEPTIONISTS were an order of nuns in Italy, established in 1488. Paul V., pope, forbade any one to stand up against the opinion of the immaculate conception, in 1617; this order was confirmed by Gregory XV. and by Alexander VII.—*Hennault.*

- CONCERT.** The first public subscription concert was performed at Oxford, in 1665, when it was attended by a great number of personages of rank and talent from every part of England. The first concert of a like kind performed in London was in 1678. Concerts afterwards became fashionable and frequent, and they continue to be among the most popular musical entertainments at the present day.
- CONCHOLOGY.** This branch of natural history is mentioned by Aristotle and Pliny, and was a favourite with the most intellectual and illustrious men. It was first reduced to a system by John Daniel Major of Kiel, who published his classification of the *Testacea* in 1675. Lister's system was published in 1685; and that of Largius in 1722. In our national museums conchology takes a foremost rank.
- CONCLAVE FOR THE ELECTION OF POPE.** The conclave is a range of small cells in the hall of the Vatican, or palace of the pope at Rome, where the cardinals usually hold their meetings to elect a pope. The word is also used for the assembly, or meeting of the cardinals shut up for the election of a pope. The conclave had its rise in A.D. 1271. Clement IV. being dead at Viterbo in 1268, the cardinals were nearly three years unable to agree in the choice of a successor, and were on the point of breaking up, when the magistrates, by the advice of St. Bonaventure, then at Viterbo, shut the gates of their city, and locked up the cardinals in the pontifical palace till they agreed. Hence the present custom of shutting up the cardinals while they elect a pope.
- CONCORDANCE TO THE BIBLE.** An index or alphabetical catalogue of all the words in the Bible, and also a chronological account of all the transactions of that sacred volume. The first concordance to the Bible was made under the direction of Hugo de St. Charo, who employed as many as 500 monks upon it, A.D. 1247.—*Abbé Lenglet*. Cruden's well-known and esteemed Concordance was published in London in 1737.
- CONCORDAT.** The name given to an instrument of agreement between a prince and the pope, usually concerning benefices. The celebrated concordat between Napoleon Buonaparte and Pius VII., whereby the then French consul was made, in effect, the head of the Gallican Church, as all ecclesiastics were to have their appointments from him, was signed at Paris, July 15, 1801. Another concordat between Buonaparte and the same pontiff was signed at Fontainebleau, Jan. 25, 1813.
- CONCUBINES.** They are mentioned as having been allowed to the priests, A.D. 1132. Cujas observes, that although concubinage was beneath marriage, both as to dignity and civil effects, yet concubinage was a reputable title, very different from that of mistress among us. Concubinage was a term for a lawful marriage between a nobleman and a woman of mean condition, whose children were incapable by law of inheriting their father's estate, the dignity of the father not being conferred upon the mother. The kind of union, which is formed by giving the *left* hand instead of the *right*, and called *half-marriage*, is still in use in some parts of Germany. See *Concubines*, and *Harlots*.
- CONDUITS.** Those of the Romans were of stone. Two remarkable conduits, among a number of others in London, existed early in Cheapside. That called the Great Conduit was the first cistern of lead erected in the city, and was built A.D. 1285. At the procession of Anna Boleyn, on the occasion of her marriage, it ran with white and claret wine all the afternoon, June 1, 1533.—*Stowe*.
- CONFEDERATION AT PARIS.** Upwards of 600,000 citizens formed this memorable confederation, held on the anniversary of the taking and destruction of the Bastille, at which ceremony the king, the national assembly, the army, and the people, solemnly swore to maintain the new constitution, July 14, 1790. See *Champ de Mars*, *Bastille*.
- CONFEDERATION OF THE RHINE.** The League of the Germanic States, formed under the auspices of Napoleon Buonaparte. By this celebrated league, the minor German princes collectively engaged to raise 258,000 troops to serve in case of war, and they established a diet at Frankfort, July 12, 1806. This league was terminated with the career of Buonaparte. See *Germanic Confederation*.
- CONFERENCE, THE GREAT.** The celebrated religious conference held at Hampton Court palace, between the prelates of the Church of England and the dissenting ministers, in order to effect a general union, at the instance of the king, 2 James I., 1604. This conference led to a new translation of the Bible, which was executed in 1607-11, and is that now in general use in England and the United States; and during

the meeting some alterations in the church liturgy were agreed upon, but this not satisfying the dissenters, nothing more was done. A conference of the bishops and presbyterian ministers with the same view was held, in 1661.

**CONFESSION.** Auricular confession in the Romish Church was first instituted about A.D. 1204, and was regularly enjoined in 1215. It is made to a priest, in order to obtain absolution for the sins or faults acknowledged by the penitent, who performs a penance enjoined by the priest; and if this be done with a contrite heart, the sins thus absolved are supposed to be absolved in heaven. At the reformation, the practice was at first left wholly indifferent, by the council; but this was the prelude to its entire abolition in the Church of England.—*Burnet*.

**CONFIRMATION.** One of the oldest rites of the Christian church; it was used by Peter and Paul; and was general, according to some Church authorities, in A.D. 190. It is the public profession of the Christian religion by an adult person, who was baptised in infancy. It is still retained in the Church of England; but to make it the more solemn, it has been advanced into a sacrament by the church of Rome.

**CONFLANS, TREATY OF.** The celebrated compact between Louis XI. of France, and the dukes of Bourbon, Brittany, and Burgundy. By one of the provisions of this treaty, Normandy was ceded to the duke de Berri, 1465. The treaty, which put an end to the "war of the Public Good," was confirmed by that of Peronne, with other stipulations, in 1468.

**CONGELATION.** Ice was produced in summer by means of chemical mixtures, by Mr. Walker, in 1783. The congelation of quicksilver was effected without snow or ice, in 1787. A mixture of four ounces of nitrate of ammonia, four ounces of sub-carbonate of soda, and four ounces of water, in a tin pail, have been found to produce ice in three hours. See *Cold, Ice, &c.*

**CONGE D'ELIRE.** The licence of the king, as head of the church, to chapters, and other bodies, to elect dignitaries, particularly bishops. After the interdict of the pope upon England had been removed in 1214, king John had an arrangement with the clergy for the election of bishops. Bishops were elected by the king's *Congé d'Elire*, 26 Henry VIII., 1535.

**CONGRESS.** An assembly of princes or ministers, or meeting for the settlement of the affairs of nations, or of a people. Several congresses were held during the late continental wars; but the following were the most remarkable congresses of Europe:—

Congress of Soissons . . . . .	June 14, 1728	Congress of Carlsbad . . . . .	Aug. 1, 1819
Congress of Antwerp . . . . .	April 8, 1793	Congress of Troppau . . . . .	Oct. 20, 1820
Congress of Radstadt . . . . .	Dec. 9, 1797	Congress of Laybach . . . . .	May 8, 1821
Congress of Chatillon . . . . .	Feb. 5, 1814	Congress of Verona . . . . .	Aug. 25, 1822
Congress of Vienna . . . . .	Nov. 3, 1814		

See *Alliances, Conventions, &c.*

The first general congress of the United States of America, preparatory to their declaration of independence, was held Sept. 5, 1774, when strong resolutions were passed, also a petition to the king, and an address to the people of England. The first federal American congress, under the constitution, was held at New York, George Washington, president, in March, 1789.

**CONGREVE ROCKETS.** Invented by general sir William Congreve, in 1803. They were used with great effect in the attack upon Boulogne, in Oct. 1806, when they set a part of the town on fire, which burned for two days; they were employed in various operations in the late war with much success, discharged by a corps called rocket-men.

**CONIC SECTIONS.** Their most remarkable properties were probably known to the Greeks four or five centuries before the Christian era. The study of them was cultivated in the time of Plato, 390 B.C. The earliest treatise was written by Aristæus, about 380 B.C. Apollonius's eight books were written about 240 B.C. The parabola was applied to projectiles by Galileo; the eclipse to the orbit of planets, by Kepler.

**CONJURATION AND WITCHCRAFT.** They were declared to be felony by various statutes, and the most absurd and wicked laws were in force against them in these countries in former times. See article, *Witchcraft*. Conjurament was felony by statute 1 James I., 1703. This law was repealed 9 Geo. II., 1736; but pretensions to such skill were then made punishable as a misdemeanour.—*Statutes*.

**CONNOR, BISHOPRIC OF,** in Ireland. The see was united to that of Down, A.D. 1442. The first prelate was Ængus Macnisiuis, who died A.D. 507. The united see of Down and Connor was united with that of Dromore on the death of the late bishop of the

latter, in accordance with the provisions of the Irish Church Temporalities' act, 3 and 4 Will. IV., cap. 37, passed Aug. 14, 1833.

**CONQUEST, THE.** The memorable era in British history, when William duke of Normandy overcame Harold II., at the battle of Hastings, and obtained the crown which had been most unfairly bequeathed to him by Edward the Confessor (for Edgar was the rightful heir) Oct. 15, 1066. William has been erroneously styled the *Conqueror*, for he succeeded to the crown of England by *compact*. He killed Harold, who was himself an usurper, and defeated his army, but a large portion of the kingdom afterwards held out against him, and he, unlike a conqueror, took an oath to observe the laws and customs of the realm, in order to induce the submission of the people. Formerly our judges were accustomed to reprehend any gentleman at the bar who casually gave him the name of William the Conqueror, instead of William I.—*Selden*.

**CONSCIENCE, COURTS OF, OR OF REQUESTS.** First constituted by a statute of Henry VII. in 1493, and re-organised by statute 9 Henry VIII., 1517. These courts have been improved and amended by various acts; their jurisdiction in London reaches to 5*l*, and to 40*s*. in other towns. The practice is by summons, and if the party do not appear, the commissioners have power to apprehend and commit.

**CONSCRIPT FATHERS.** *Patres conscripti* was the designation (one of high honour) given to the Roman senators, and used in speaking of them, in the eras of the republic and the Cæsars: because their names were written in the registers of the senate. Conscript fathers was a popular name among the people.—*Pardon*.

**CONSECRATION.** That of churches was instituted in the second century, the temple of worship being dedicated with pious solemnity to God and a patron saint. Anciently the consecration of popes was deferred until the emperor had given his assent to the election. Gregory IV. desired to have his election confirmed by the emperor Louis, in 828.—*Henault*. The consecration of churches, places of burial, &c., is admitted in the reformed religion. The consecration of bishops was ordained in the Church of England in 1549.—*Stowe*.

**CONSERVATIVES.** This name is of modern date, and is given to, and accepted by, a political party, whose leading principle is the conservation of our great and ancient national institutions. It sprung up in England at the time when the Orange societies and lodges were discouraged, and was substituted for Orangeman, as a less obnoxious term, and as indicative of milder, but equally constitutional opinions. *Conservative*, has, however, in some measure changed its signification, and in popular parlance, is now opposed to *Liberal*. Sir Robert Peel acknowledged himself a conservative when reproached by the Irish party in parliament with being an Orangeman; but the party that afterwards separated from him called *their* principles conservative, in contradistinction to his,—his policy and measures being changed.—*Political Notes*.

**CONSERVATORS OF THE PUBLIC LIBERTIES.** Officers chosen in England to inspect the treasury, and correct abuses in administration, 28 Henry III., 1244.—*Rapin*. The conservators of the peace were officers appointed to see the king's peace kept.—*Pardon*. Conservators were formerly appointed in every sea-port to take cognisance of all offences committed upon the main sea, out of the liberty of the Cinque Ports, against the king's peace.—*Bailey*.

**CONSISTORY COURT.** Anciently the Consistory was joined with the Hundred court; and its original, as divided therefrom, is found in a law of Will. I., quoted by lord Coke, 1079. The chief and most ancient Consistory court of the kingdom belongs to the see of Canterbury, and is called the Court of Arches, *which see*.

**CONSPIRACIES AND INSURRECTIONS IN GREAT BRITAIN.** Among the recorded conspiracies, real or supposed, the following are the most remarkable. They are extracted from *Camden*, *Temple*, *Hume*, and other authorities of note:—

Of the Norman Barons, against William the Conqueror . . . . .	A.D. 1074	Against the same king, for cancelling <i>Magna Charta</i> . . . . .	A.D. 1258
Against William II. 1088, and . . . . .	1093	Of Edward II.'s queen, when the king fell a sacrifice . . . . .	1327
Against Henry II. by his queen and children . . . . .	1173	Of the duke of Exeter against the life of Henry IV. discovered by the dropping of a paper accidentally . . . . .	1400
Insurrection of Foulk de Breant against king Henry III. . . . .	1224		M



CONSPIRACIES AND INSURRECTIONS IN GREAT BRITAIN, *continued.*

Of the earl of Cambridge and others against Henry V. . . . . A.D. 1415	The pretended conspiracy of the French, Spanish, and English Jesuits to assassinate Charles II. revealed by the infamous Titus Oates, Dr. Tongue, and others . . . . . A.D. 1678
Of Richard, duke of Gloucester, against his nephews, Edward and York, whom he caused to be murdered . . . . . 1483	The Meal-tub plot ( <i>which see</i> ) . . . . . 1679
Of the earl of Suffolk and others against Henry VII. . . . . 1506	The Rye-house plot to assassinate the king on his way to Newmarket. (See <i>Rye-house plot</i> ) . . . . . 1683
Insurrection of the London apprentices, 7 Henry VIII. . . . . 1515	Of lord Preston, the bishop of Ely, and others, to restore James II. . . . . 1691
Of Doctor Story and others against queen Elizabeth . . . . . 1571	Of Granville, a French chevalier, to murder king William in Flanders . . . . . 1692
Of Anthony Babington and others, against Elizabeth. (See <i>Babington</i> .) . . . . . 1586	Of the earl of Aylesbury, called the Assassination plot ( <i>which see</i> ) . . . . . 1696
Of Lopez, a Jew, and others . . . . . 1583	Of Simon Fraser, lord Lovat, against Queen Anne. See <i>Rebellions</i> . . . . . 1703
Of Patrick York, an Irish fencing-master, hired by the Spaniards to kill the queen . . . . . 1594	Of the marquis Guiscard . . . . . 1710
Of Watpole, a Jesuit and squire . . . . . 1598	Of James Sheppard, an enthusiast, to assassinate George I. . . . . 1718
Tyrone's insurrection in Ireland . . . . . 1598	Of counsellor Lyster and others, to bring in the Pretender . . . . . 1722
Against James I. by the marchioness Verneuil, his mistress, and other persons . . . . . 1604	Of the Corresponding Society against the state, 1797 and . . . . . 1798
The Gunpowder Plot ( <i>which see</i> ) . . . . . 1605	Of Colonel Despard and others, to overturn the government . . . . . 1802
Tyrone's conspiracy to surprise the castle of Dublin . . . . . 1607	Of Robert Emmett in Dublin, when lord Kilwarden was killed . . . . . July 23, 1803
Of Sindercomb and others, to assassinate Oliver Cromwell . . . . . 1656	Of Moreau, Pichegru, and Georges, against Buonaparte . . . . . Feb. 15, 1804
Insurrection of the Puritans . . . . . 1657	Of Thistlewood and others, to assassinate the king's ministers. (See <i>Cato-street</i> .) 1820
Insurrection of the fifth monarchy-men against Charles II. . . . . 1660	See <i>Rebellions</i> .
Of Blood and his associates, who seized the duke of Ormond, wounded him, and would have hanged him; and who afterwards stole the crown . . . . . 1671	

When Crebillon, the celebrated French dramatic author, was composing his tragedy of *Catiline*, a friend called upon him, and was surprised to see four large ravens sitting at his elbow. "Walk gently, my good friend," said the poet, "walk gently, or you will put my conspirators to flight."

CONSTABLE, LORD HIGH OF ENGLAND. See *Lord High Constable*.

CONSTABLE, LORD HIGH OF SCOTLAND. See *Lord Constable of Scotland*.

CONSTABLES OF HUNDREDS AND FRANCHISES. Instituted in the reign of Edward I., 1285. These officers are now called high constables throughout the realm. There are three kinds of constables, high, petty, and special: the high constable's jurisdiction extends to the whole hundred; the petty constable's to the parish or liberty for which he is chosen; and the special constable is appointed for particular occasions and emergencies.

CONSTABULARY FORCE. That of London has been regulated at various periods. See article *Police*. Mr. Peel's act, organising a new and more efficient force, 10 Geo. IV., 1829. The Constabulary of Ireland act passed in 1823, when this species of force was embodied throughout that country. Several subsequent acts were consolidated by the statute of 6 Will., 1836. The London Police Improvement act passed 3 Vict., 1839. The Counties and District Constabulary act for England passed 3 Vict., Aug. 1839.

CONSTANCE, COUNCIL OF. The celebrated council of *divines* (!) which condemned the pious martyrs John Huss and Jerome of Prague to be burnt alive, a sentence executed upon the first on July 6, 1415, and on the other, on May 30 following. Huss had complied with a summons from the council of Constance to defend his opinions before the clergy of all nations in that city, and though the emperor Sigismund had given him a safe-conduct, he was cast into prison. Jerome of Prague hastened to Constance to defend him, but was himself loaded with chains, and in the end shared the fate of his friend. This scandalous violation of public faith, and the cruelty and treachery which attended the punishment of these unhappy disciples of Wicliffe, our great reformer, prove the melancholy truth, that toleration is not the virtue of priests in any form of ecclesiastical government.—*Hume*.

CONSTANTINA. The former capital of Numidia. It has become known to Europeans but very recently, they being strangers to it until the French occupation of Algiers. Here was fought a great battle between the French and Arabs, Oct. 13, 1837, when the former carried the town by assault, but the French general, Damremont, was killed. Achmet Bey retired with 12,000 men as the victors entered Constantinia.

**CONSTANTINOPLE.** So called from Constantine the Great, who removed the seat of the Eastern Empire here, A.D. 328. Taken by the western crusaders, who put the emperor Mourzouff to death, first tearing out his eyes, 1204. Retaken by Michael Palæologus, thus restoring the old Greek line, 1261. Conquered by Mahomet II., who slew Constantine Palæologus, the last Christian emperor, and 60,000 of his people, 1453. The city, taken by assault, had held out for fifty-eight days. The unfortunate emperor, on seeing the Turks enter by the breaches, threw himself into the midst of the enemy, and was cut to pieces; the children of the imperial house were massacred by the soldiers, and the women reserved to gratify the lust of the conqueror. This put an end to the Eastern Empire, which had subsisted for 1125 years, and was the foundation of the present empire of Turkey in Europe. See *Eastern Empire, and Turkey.*

**CONSTANTINOPLE, ERA OF.** This era has the creation placed 5508 years B.C. It was used by the Russians until the time of Peter the Great, and is still used in the Greek Church. The civil year begins September 1, and the ecclesiastical year towards the end of March; the day is not exactly determined. To reduce it to our era, subtract 5508 years from January to August, and 5509 from September to the end.

**CONSTELLATIONS.** Those of *Arcturus, Orion, the Pleiades, and Mazzaroth,* are mentioned by Job, about 1520 B.C. Homer and Hesiod notice constellations; but though some mode of grouping the visible stars had obtained in very early ages, our first direct knowledge was derived from Claud. Ptolemæus, about A.D. 140.

**CONSTITUTION OF ENGLAND.** See *Magna Charta.* It comprehends the whole body of laws by which the British people are governed, and to which it is presumptively held that every individual has assented.—*Lord Somers.* This assemblage of laws is distinguished from the term government, in this respect—that the constitution is the rule by which the sovereign ought to govern at all times; and government is that by which he does govern at any particular time.—*Lord Bolingbroke.* The king of England is not seated on a solitary eminence of power; on the contrary, he sees his equals in the co-existing branches of the legislature, and he recognises his superior in the LAW.\*—*Sheridan.*

**CONSTITUTION, AMERICAN SHIP.** This vessel, carrying 54 heavy guns, engaged the British frigate *Guerrrière,* of 46 guns of smaller calibre; and in thirty minutes the latter was reduced to a sinking state, and having lost 100 men in killed and wounded, surrendered to the enemy, who lost but 7 men killed, and 7 wounded; August 20, 1812.

**CONSULS.** These officers were appointed at Rome, 509 B.C. They possessed regal authority for the space of a year: Lucius Junius Brutus, and Lucius Tarquinius Collatinus, the latter the injured husband of Lucretia, were the first consuls. A consular government was established in France November 9, 1799, when Buonaparte, Cambacères, and Lebrun, were made consuls; and subsequently Buonaparte was made first consul for life, May 6, 1802. Commercial agents were first distinguished by the name of consuls in Italy, in 1485. A British consul was appointed in Portugal in 1633.

**CONTRACTORS WITH GOVERNMENT** disqualified from sitting in parliament, 1782.

**CONTRIBUTIONS, VOLUNTARY.** In the two last wars voluntary contributions to a vast amount were several times made by the British people in aid of the government. The most remarkable of these acts of patriotism was that in 1798, when, to support the war against France, the contributions amounted to two millions and a half sterling. Several men of wealth, among others sir Robert Peel, of Bury, Lancashire, subscribed each, 10,000*l.*; and 200,000*l.* were transmitted from India in 1799.

**CONVENTICLES.** These were private assemblies for religious worship, and were particularly applied to those who differed in form and doctrine from the established

\* MONTESQUIEU, speaking of the "*Beautiful Pile of the British Constitution,*" says: "It lies not within the competency of any skill. It is the work of ages; the production of a happy concurrence and succession of circumstances, growing by degrees, and accommodating itself, in accordance with its growth, to the temper and manners, the customs and character, of the British people. Its excellence is proved by its operation, rather than by a minute examination into its several parts. Other nations have endeavoured, but vainly, to adopt it. France tried, among the rest, to accommodate its principles to her own state, but could not. The French people had not grown with it, and were not prepared for the real liberty which it diffused, and had not the temper for it, in which it could alone endure. The British Constitution, in any other country than that to which it is so aptly fitted, would seem a pile of anomalies and contradictions, the very contrary of what it is."

church. But the term was first applied in England to the schools of Wicliffe. Conventicles, which were very numerous at the time, were prohibited by a statute passed 12 Chas. II., 1661.

**CONVENTION PARLIAMENT.** There are two memorable parliaments which were especially distinguished by this name; being parliaments which assembled without the king's writ upon extraordinary occasions. The first of these was held in March, 1660, voting the restoration of Charles II., and afterwards enacting many salutary statutes. The second was held in 1688, and, by a majority of two voices, declared for a new sovereign William III. (and Mary), in preference to a regent which had been proposed.

**CONVENTIONS.** See *Alliances, Treaties, &c.* The following are the principal treaties entered into between Great Britain and foreign powers, under the title of *Conventions*, and by foreign powers with each other. They are more fully described in their respective places through the volume:—

Of Closterseven . . . . .	Sept. 10, 1757	Of Paris, with the allies . . . . .	April 25, 1818
Of Armed Neutrality . . . . .	July 9, 1780	Of Aix-la-Chapelle . . . . .	Oct. 9, 1818
Of Pillnitz . . . . .	July 20, 1791	Of Austria with England; the latter agrees to accept 2,500,000 <i>l.</i> as a composition for claims on Austria, amounting to 30,000,000 <i>l.</i> sterling . . . . .	1824
Of Paris (French National) instituted . . . . .	Sept. 17, 1792	Of England with Russia . . . . .	Feb. 28, 1825
Of Cintra ( <i>which see</i> ) . . . . .	Aug. 30, 1808	Of England and United States . . . . .	Nov. 26, 1828
Of Berlin . . . . .	Nov. 5, 1808	Of Spain, for satisfying the claims of British merchants . . . . .	June 26, 1828
Of Peterswalden . . . . .	July 8, 1813	Of the Viceroy of Egypt and Sir Edward Codrington, for restoring the Greek captives, &c. . . . .	Aug. 6, 1828
Of Paris . . . . .	April 23, 1814	Of France with Brazil . . . . .	Aug. 14, 1828
Of the Dutch with England . . . . .	Aug. 13, 1814	Convention between Holland and Belgium, signed in London . . . . .	April 19, 1839
Of Vienna; Saxony placed under the control of Prussia . . . . .	Sept. 28, 1814		
Of Zurich, signed . . . . .	May 20, 1815		
Of Capua, with Murat . . . . .	May 20, 1815		
Of St. Cloud, between Davoust, and Wellington, and Blucher . . . . .	July 5, 1815		

**CONVENTS.** They were first founded, according to some authorities, in A.D. 270. The first in England was erected at Folkstone, by Eadbald, in 630.—*Camden.* The first in Scotland was at Coldingham, where Ethelreda took the veil, in 670. They were founded earlier than this last date in Ireland. Convents were suppressed in England in various reigns, particularly in that of Henry VIII., and comparatively few now exist in Great Britain. More than 3000 have been suppressed in Europe within the last few years. The emperor of Russia abolished 187 convents of monks, by an ukase dated July 31, 1832. The king of Prussia followed his example, and secularised all the convents in the duchy of Posen. Don Pedro put down 300 convents in Portugal in 1834, and Spain has lately abolished 1800 convents.

**CONVICTS.** The first arrival of transported convicts at Botany Bay was in 1788. On the 20th of January in that year, governor Philip, the first governor, with about 800 convicts under sentence of transportation, took possession of this settlement, but he subsequently removed to Sydney, denominated, from lord Sydney, *Sydney Cove.* Convicts are now sent to Van Diemen's Land, Norfolk Island, &c.; and many thousands of them are transferred to Penitentiaries, and set to labour in the hulks in several parts of the realm. See *New South Wales and Transportation.*

**CONVOCAION OF THE CLERGY.** The first summoned to meet by writ of the king was 23 Edw. I., 1295. The power of the convocation was limited by a statute of Henry VIII., in whose reign the convocation was re-organised. The clergy relinquished the power of taxing themselves in 1665. The two houses of convocation were deprived of various privileges in 1716. The meetings of the clergy in convocation are now infrequent, and merely formal.

**CONVOLVULUS.** The Canary Convolvulus (*Convolvulus Canariensis*) came to England from the Canary Isles, 1690. The many-flowered Convolvulus, in 1779. There are various beautiful specimens of this flower, which are justly esteemed, and although at first rare, now grow in profusion in our gardens.

**COOK'S VOYAGES.** The illustrious captain Cook sailed from England in the *Endeavour*, on his first voyage, July 30, 1768; \* and returned home after having circumnavigated

\* A memorial was presented to the king by the Royal Society in 1768, setting forth the advantages which would be derived to science if an accurate observation of the then approaching transit of Venus over the sun were taken in the South Sea. The ship *Endeavour* was, in consequence, prepared for that purpose, and the command of her given to Lieutenant James Cook. He sailed in July, 1768, touched at Madeira, and Rio de Janeiro, doubled Cape Horn, and after a prosperous voyage reached Otaheite, the place of

the globe, arriving at Spithead, July 13, 1771. Sir Joseph Banks, afterwards the illustrious president of the Royal Society, accompanied captain Cook in this voyage. Captain Cook again sailed to explore the southern hemisphere, July 1772, and returned in July 1775. In his third expedition this great navigator was killed by the savages of O-whi-hee, at 8 o'clock on the morning of Feb. 14, 1779. His ships, the *Resolution* and *Discovery*, arrived home at Sheerness, Sept. 22, 1780.

**COOPERAGE.** This art must be coeval with the dawn of history, and seems to have been early known in every country. It must have been suggested for preserving wine in the earliest ages, as many household utensils are known to have been of wood as well as pottery. The earliest writers speak of coopers. The coopers of London were incorporated in 1501.

**COPENHAGEN.** Distinguished as a royal residence, A.D. 1443. In 1728, more than seventy of its streets and 3785 houses were burnt. Its famous palace, valued at four millions sterling, was wholly burnt, Feb. 1794, when 100 persons lost their lives. In a fire which lasted forty-eight hours, the arsenal, admiralty, and fifty streets were destroyed, 1795. Copenhagen was bombarded by the English under lord Nelson and admiral Parker; and in their engagement with the Danish fleet, of twenty-three ships of the line, eighteen were taken or destroyed by the British, April 2, 1801. Again, after a bombardment of three days, the city and Danish fleet surrendered to admiral Gambier and lord Cathcart, Sept. 7, 1807. The capture consisted of eighteen sail of the line, fifteen frigates, six brigs, and twenty-five gun-boats, and immense naval stores. See *Denmark*.

**COPERNICAN SYSTEM.** The system of the world wherein the sun is supposed to be in the centre, and immovable, and the earth and the rest of the planets to move round it in elliptical orbits. The heavens and stars are here imagined to be at rest, and the diurnal motion, which they seem to have from east to west, is imputed to the earth's motion from west to east. This system was published at Thorn, A.D. 1530; and may in many points be regarded as that of Pythagoras revived.—*Gassendus*.

**COPPER.** It is one of the six primitive metals; its discovery is said to have preceded that of iron. We read in the Scriptures of two vessels of fine copper, precious as gold.—*Ezra*, viii. 27. The great divisibility of this metal almost exceeds belief; a grain of it dissolved in alkali, as pearl ashes, soda, &c., will give a sensible colour to more than 500,000 times its weight in water; and when copper is in a state of fusion, if the least drop of water touch the melted ore, it will fly about like shot from a gun.—*Boyle*. The mine of Fahlun, in Sweden, is the most surprising artificial excavation in the world. In England, copper-mines were discovered in 1561, and copper now forms an immense branch of British trade: there are upwards of fifty mines in Cornwall, where mining has been increasing since the reign of William III.

**COPPER-MONEY.** The Romans, prior to the reign of Servius Tullius, used rude pieces of copper for money. See *Coin*. In England, copper-money is of extensive coinage. That proposed by Sir Robert Cotton was brought into use in 1609. Copper was extensively coined in 1665. It was again coined by the crown, 23 Charles II., 1672. Private traders had made them previously to this act. In Ireland, copper was coined as early as 1339; in Scotland in 1406; in France in 1580. Wood's coinage in Ireland (*which see*) commenced in 1723. Penny and two-penny pieces were extensively issued, 1797.

**COPPER-PLATE PRINTING.** This species of printing was first invented in Germany, about A.D. 1450. Rolling-presses for working the plates were invented about 1545. Messrs. Perkins of Philadelphia, invented in 1819 a mode of engraving on soft steel which, when hardened, will multiply copper-plates and fine impressions indefinitely. See *Engraving*.

**COPPERAS.** First produced in England by Cornelius de Vos, a merchant, in 1587.

**COPYRIGHT.** The decree of the Star-chamber regarding it, A.D. 1556. Every book and publication ordered to be licensed, 1585. An ordinance forbidding the printing of any work without the consent of the owner, 1649. Copyright further secured

destination, in April, 1769. By a comparison of the observations made on this transit (June 3, 1769) from the various parts of the globe, on which it was viewed by men of science, the system of the universe has, in some particulars, been better understood; the distance of the sun from the earth, as calculated by this and the transit in 1761, is now settled at 108,000,000 miles, instead of the commonly received computation of 95,000,000.—*Butler*.

by a statute enacted in 1709. Protection of copyright in prints and engravings, 17 Geo. III., 1777. Copyright Protection act, 54 Geo. III., 1814. Dramatic authors' protection act, 3 Will. IV., 1833. The act for preventing the publication of lectures without consent, 6 Will. IV., 1835. The act of the 17th Geo. III extended to Ireland, 7 Will. IV., 1836. International copyright bill, 1 Vict., 1838. Copyright of designs for articles of manufacture protected, 2 Vict., 1839. For important act of 1842, see *Literary Property*.

**CORDAGE.** The naval cordage in early ages was, probably, merely thongs of leather; and these primitive ropes were retained by the Caledonians in the third century, and by some northern nations in the ninth. Cordage of weed and of horse-hair was also used anciently before that made of hemp. See *Hemp*. Chain-cables (which also see) are now in use in the British navy and merchant service.

**CORDELIERS.** Friars of the order of St. Francis, and the same with the Minorites. They are clothed in coarse grey cloth, with a small cowl and cloak of the same material, having a girdle of cord, or rope, tied with three knots, and hence the name, which was first given to them by St. Louis of France, about A.D. 1227. They once had the degree of doctor in the university of Paris, and in that city were all Scotists.

**CORFU.** Celebrated in mythology and poetry; the capital of the island of the same name. The island of Corfu was placed under British administration, by the treaty of Paris in November, 1815. It is the chief of the Ionian Isles, over which a British governor presides. The other islands are Cephalonia, Zante, St. Maura, Ithaca, Cerigo, and Paxo.

**CORINTH.** This city was built in 1520, and the kingdom founded by Sisyphus in 1376 B.C. In 146 B.C. the capital was destroyed by the Romans, but was rebuilt by Julius Cæsar; and was among the first cities of Greece that embraced the Christian religion. It was defended by a fortress called Acrocorinth, on a summit of a high mountain, surrounded with strong walls. The situation of this citadel was so advantageous, that Cicero named it the *Eye of Greece*, and declared, that of all the cities known to the Romans, Corinth alone was worthy of being the seat of a great empire.

Corinth built on the ruins of Ephyra	A colony goes to Sicily, and they build
( <i>Abbé Lenglet</i> ) . . . . . B.C. 1520	Syracusa . . . . . B.C. 782
Rebuilt by the king of Sicyon, and first	Sea fight between the Corinthians and
called by its name . . . . . 1410	Corcyreans . . . . . 664
Sisyphus, a public robber, seizes upon	Periander rules, and encourages genius
the city ( <i>idem</i> ) . . . . . 1375	and learning . . . . . 629
The Pythian games instituted, it is said	Death of Periander . . . . . 585
by Sisyphus . . . . . 1375	The Corinthians form a republic . . . . . 582
The reign of Bacchis, whose successors	War with the Corcyreans . . . . . 439
are called Bacchidae, in remembrance of	The Corinthian war ( <i>which see</i> ) . . . . . 395
the equity of his reign . . . . . 935	Acrocorinth (citadel) taken by Aratus . . . . . 242
The Corinthians invent ships called	The Roman ambassadors first appear at
<i>triremes</i> ; vessels consisting of three	Corinth . . . . . 228
benches of oars . . . . . 786	Corinth destroyed by Lucius Mummius,
Theistes deposed, and the government of	who sends to Italy the first fine paintings
the Prytanes instituted: Automenes is	there seen, they being part of the spoil
the first on whom this dignity is conferred	( <i>Livy</i> ) . . . . . 146

The history of Corinth may be divided into five periods. The first, as already observed, includes nearly 250 years, under Sisyphus and his successors, called *Sisyphidae*; most of this epoch, particularly the early part of it, is obscure; of the kings, little is known beyond their names. The second period includes about 320 years, under the Heraclidae, called also *Bacchidae*, from Bacchis, the fourth king of this race. The third epoch comprehends 202 years, under the Prytanes and tyrants. The fourth period exhibits the Corinthians in their most flourishing state as a free republic, and includes the history of 430 years. In the fifth epoch the Corinthians are seen under the dominion of Rome.

**CORINTHIAN ORDER.** The finest of all the orders of ancient architecture, aptly called, by Scamozzi, the virginal order, as being expressive of the delicacy, tenderness, and beauty of the whole composition. This order is designed for palaces and other buildings of show and magnificence, being enriched with all the nicety that the art of carving can embellish it with. Its invention is attributed to Callimachus, 540 B.C. See *Abacus*.

**CORINTHIAN WAR.** The war which received this name, because the battles were mostly fought in the neighbourhood of Corinth, was begun B.C. 395, by a confederacy of the Athenians, Thebans, Corinthians, and Argives, against the Lacedæmonians. The most famous battles were at Coronea and Leuctra, *which see*.

**CORK.** Built in the sixth century. The principality of the McCartys was converted into a shire by king John, as lord of Ireland. A charter was granted to the city by Henry III. in 1242; its great charter was granted by Charles I. A large part of the town was consumed by an awful fire, in 1621. The earl of Marlborough besieged and took Cork from king James's army, in 1690, when the duke of Grafton, a natural son of Charles II., was slain. The cathedral was built by the produce of a coal duty, between the years 1725 and 1735. Explosion of gunpowder here, Nov. 10, 1810. Inauguration of the Queen's College, Nov. 7, 1849.

**CORK.** SEE *or.* Its foundation is ascribed to St. Barr, or Finbarr, early in the seventh century. About 1431, this see and that of Cloyne were canonically united; but on the death of bishop Syngue, in 1678, they were separated, the see of Ross having been added to Cork about a century before, A.D. 1582. No valuation is returned of this see in the king's book; but in a manuscript in Marsh's library, it is taxed, 31 Eliz., at 40*l.* sterling; and in a MS. in the College library, at 25*l.* The sees of Cork and Cloyne have been again united by act 3 & 4 Will. IV., 1833. See *Bishops*.

**CORK-TREE.** Called the *Quercus suber*, and resembling the holm; it is a species of the oak; its fruit is an acorn, and its bark when burned makes the cork used for stopping bottles, casks, and other articles. Cork was in use amongst the ancients. The Egyptians made coffins of cork, which, being lined with a resinous composition, preserved dead bodies uncorrupted. The tree grows in great abundance on the Pyrenean mountains, and in other parts of Spain, in France, and in the north of New England. The cork-tree was brought to England before 1690.

**CORN.** The origin of its cultivation is attributed to Ceres, who, having taught the art to the Egyptians, was deified by them, 2409 B.C.—*Arundelian Marbles*. The art of husbandry, and the method of making bread from wheat, and wine from rice, is attributed by the Chinese to Ching Nong, the successor of Fohi, and second monarch of China, 1998 A.C.—*Univ. Hist.* But corn provided a common article of food from the earliest ages of the world, and baking bread was known in the patriarchal ages. See *Exodus*, xii. 15. Wheat was introduced into Britain in the sixth century, by Collap Col Frewi.—*Roberts' Hist. Anc. Britons*. The first importation of corn, of which we have a note, was in 1347. Bounties were granted on its importation into England, in 1686. Its importation from Ireland into England now forms a vast branch of trade. The new London Corn Exchange, Mark-lane, London, was opened in June, 1828; it is of the Grecian-Doric style of architecture, and was erected at an expense of 90,000*l.*

**CORN BILLS.** Various enactments regulating the importation of corn have been made from time to time; among the most important recent acts have been the following: A bill to permit the exportation of corn was passed in 1814. An act to permit its importation when corn shall be at eighty shillings per quarter, was passed in 1815. During the discussions on this latter bill, mobs assembled in London, and many of the houses of its supporters were damaged, Jan. 28, 1815; and a riot in Westminster continued several days, and occasioned much mischief, March 21 *et seq.*, same year. The memorable Corn Bill, after passing in the Commons, was defeated in the House of Lords by a clause, proposed by the duke of Wellington, being carried by a majority of four, June 1, 1827. The act whereby wheat was allowed to be imported on payment of a duty of 1*l.* 5*s.* 8*d.* per quarter, whenever the average price of all England was under 62*s.*; from 62*s.* to 63*s.*, 1*l.* 4*s.* 8*d.*; and so gradually reduced to 1*s.*, when the average price was 73*s.* and upwards, was passed July 15, 1828: this act was designated as the "Sliding-scale." The act of the 5th Victoria, passed 29th April, 1842, also called the "Sliding-scale act," regulated the duty on wheat as follows; with sliding duties also on other articles of corn. We preserve this scale as an historical record:

Average per quarter.	Duty.	Average per quarter.	Duty.	Average per quarter.	Duty.
Shillings. Shillings.	£ s. d.	Shillings. Shillings.	£ s. d.	Shillings. Shillings.	£ s. d.
— under 51	1 0 0	59 and under 60	0 13 0	66 and under 69	0 6 0
51 and under 52	0 19 0	60 and under 61	0 12 0	69 and under 70	0 5 0
52 and under 55	0 18 0	61 and under 62	0 11 0	70 and under 71	0 4 0
55 and under 56	0 17 0	62 and under 63	0 10 0	71 and under 72	0 3 0
56 and under 57	0 16 0	63 and under 64	0 9 0	72 and under 73	0 2 0
57 and under 58	0 15 0	64 and under 65	0 8 0	73 and upwards.	0 1 0
58 and under 59	0 14 0	65 and under 66	0 7 0		

The new and last CORN IMPORTATION bill (the great popular measure of sir Robert Peel), granting a free trade in corn, passed 26th June, 1846. By this act the duty on

wheat was reduced to 4s. when imported at or above 53s., until 1st Feb. 1849; after which day the duty became 1s. per quarter only, on all kinds of grain imported into the United Kingdom, at any prices.

**CORN-LAWS. ANTI-CORN-LAW LEAGUE.** From metropolitan and provincial anti-corn-law associations sprung the League, headed by Mr. Cobden and others. Meetings were held in various places in March and April, 1841. A meeting of a disturbed character was held at Manchester, May 18 same year. A Bazaar held at Manchester, at which the League realised 10,000*l.*, Feb. 2, 1842. About 600 deputies connected with provincial associations assembled in London, and held numerous meetings from Feb. until Aug. 1842. The League, at Manchester, proposed to raise 50,000*l.*, to depute lecturers throughout the country, and to print pamphlets, Oct. 20, same year. Meetings commenced at Drury-lane theatre, March 15, 1843. Series of monthly meetings at Covent-garden commenced, Sept. 28; and great free-trade meeting at Manchester, Nov. 14, same year. Again, Jan. 22, 1845. Bazaar at Covent-garden opened, May 5, 1845. Great Manchester meeting, at which the League proposed to raise a quarter of a million sterling, Dec. 23 same year. The Corn Importation bill having passed, the League was formally dissolved, July 2, 1846; and Mr. Cobden was rewarded, ultimately, for his exertions in the cause of free trade in corn, by a national subscription, which amounted to nearly 80,000*l.*

**CORNWALL.** Originally called *Kernou*, a term connected with the Latin *Cornu*, a horn, in allusion to its numerous promontories or projecting points. On the retreat of the ancient Britons, Cornwall was formed into a kingdom, which existed for many years under different princes, among whom were Ambrosius Aurelius, and the celebrated Arthur. It was erected into a dukedom by Edward III., in 1336, and the heir to the Crown of England, if a prince, is born duke of Cornwall, but is immediately afterwards created prince of Wales.

**CORONATION.** The first coronation by a bishop was that of Majocianus, at Constantinople, in A.D. 457. The ceremony of anointing at coronations was introduced into England in 872, and into Scotland in 1097. The coronation of Henry III. took place, in the first instance, without a crown, at Gloucester, Oct. 28, 1216. A plain circle was used on this occasion in lieu of the crown, which had been lost with the other jewels and baggage of king John, in passing the marshes of Lynn, or the Wash, near Wisbeach.—*Matthee Paris; Rymer.* At the coronation of king William and queen Mary, the bishop of London put the crown on the king's head, as Dr. Sancroft, the archbishop of Canterbury, would not take the oaths to their majesties. George IV. was crowned July 19, 1821. William IV. was crowned, with his queen, Sept. 8, 1831; and Victoria, June 28, 1838.

**CORONATION CHAIR.** In the cathedral of Cashel, formerly the metropolis of the kings of Munster, was deposited the *Lia Fail*, or Fatal Stone, on which they were crowned. In A.D. 513, Fergus, a prince of the royal line, having obtained the Scottish throne, procured the use of this stone for his coronation at Dunstaffnage, where it continued until the time of Kenneth II., who removed it to Scone; and in 1296, it was removed by Edward I. from Scone to Westminster. Edward wishing to annex Scotland to his own dominions, dethroned John Baliol, ravaged the country, and seized this stone, among other monuments of Scottish history.

**CORONATION FEASTS, AND OATH.** The oath was first administered to the kings of England by Dunstan (the archbishop of Canterbury, afterwards canonised), to Ethelred II. in 979. An oath, nearly corresponding with that now in use, was administered in 1377; it was altered in 1689. The fêtes given at coronations commenced with Edward I. in 1273. That at the coronation of George IV. rivalled the extravagancies and sumptuousness of former times.

**CORONEA, BATTLE OF.** Fought in the first year of the Corinthian war. The Athenians, Thebans, Argives, and Corinthians having entered into a league, offensive and defensive against Sparta, Agesilaus, after diffusing the terror of his arms, from his many victories, even into Upper Asia, engages the allies at Coronea, a town of Beotia, and achieves a great victory over them, 394 B.C.—*Corn. Nepos.*

**CORONERS.** They were officers of the realm in A.D. 925. Coroners for every county in England were first appointed by statute of Westminster, 4 Edw. I., 1276.—*Stowe.* Coroners were instituted in Scotland in the reign of Malcolm II., about 1004. By an act passed in the 6th and 7th of queen Victoria, coroners are enabled to appoint deputies to act for them, but only in case of illness. Aug. 22, 1843.

**CORONETS.** The caps or inferior crowns, of various forms, that distinguish the rank of the nobility. The coronets for earls were first allowed by Henry III.; for viscounts by Henry VIII.; and for barons by Charles II.—*Baker*. But authorities conflict. Sir Robert Cecil, earl of Salisbury, was the first of the degree of earl who wore a coronet, 1604.—*Beaton*. It is uncertain when the coronets of dukes and marquesses were settled.—*Idem*.

**CORPORATIONS.** They are stated by Livy to have been of very high antiquity among the Romans. They were introduced into other countries from Italy. These political bodies were first planned by Numa, in order to break the force of the two rival factions of Sabines and Romans, by instituting separate societies of every manual trade and profession.—*Plutarch*.

**CORPORATIONS, MUNICIPAL, IN ENGLAND.** Bodies politic, authorised by the king's charter to have a common seal, one head officer, or more, and members, who are able, by their common consent, to grant or receive, in law, any matter within the compass of their charter.—*Cowel*. Corporations were formed by charters of rights granted by the kings of England to various towns, first by Edward the Confessor. Henry I. granted charters, A.D. 1100; and succeeding monarchs gave corporate powers, and extended them to numerous large communities throughout the realm, subject to tests, oaths, and conditions.—*Blackstone*. The Corporation and Test Act Repeal bill passed 9 Geo. IV., May, 1828. The Corporation Reform bill for the regulation of municipal corporations in England and Wales passed Sept. 9, 1835. The Irish Municipal Corporation bill, altering the entire structure of corporations in Ireland, passed 4 Vict., Aug. 10, 1840.—*Statutes*.

**CORPULENCY.** The most extraordinary instances of corpulency occur in England, where many persons are loaded with flesh or fat.—*Cornaro*. In Germany some fat monks have weighed eighteen stone.—*Rander*. Of modern instances known in this country, was Mr. Bright, a tallow-chandler and grocer, of Malden, in Essex, who died in the 29th year of his age. Seven persons of the common size were with ease enclosed in his waistcoat; and a stocking, which when sent home to him was found too little, was large enough to hold a child of four years old. Mr. Bright was esteemed an honest tradesman, and facetious companion, and was comely in his person and affable in his manners: he weighed 42 stone and 12 pounds; and was buried in the church of All Saints, Malden, Nov. 12, 1750. Daniel Lambert, supposed to have been the heaviest man that ever lived, died in his 40th year, at Stamford, in Lincolnshire, weighing ten stone more than Mr. Bright, June 21, 1809.

**CORREGIDOR.** An officer of justice in Spain, and in the countries subject to the Spanish government, acting as the chief judicial minister in a town or province; the office existed before the name, which is referred to the fifteenth century. A similar functionary heads the police magistracy in Portugal.

**CORROSIVE SUBLIMATE.** A preparation of quicksilver which, when impregnated with acids and sublimed to the top, is called corrosive sublimate, from its deadly, eating, and corroding nature.—*Hist. Physic*. A compound, in chemistry, which is 200 of mercury and 72 of chlorine: this preparation is said to have been known to the Arabians so early as the tenth century.—*Ashc*.

**CORSICA.** Called by the Greeks *Cyros*. The ancient inhabitants of this island were savage, and bore the character of robbers, liars, and atheists, according to Seneca, when he existed among them. It was held by the Carthaginians; and was conquered by the Romans, 231 B.C. In modern times, Corsica was dependent upon the republic of Genoa, until 1730; and was sold to France in 1733. It was erected into a kingdom under Theodore, its first and only king, in 1736. He came to England, where he was imprisoned in the King's Bench prison for debt, and for many years subsisted on the benevolence of private friends. Having been released by an act of insolvency in 1756, he gave in his schedule the kingdom of Corsica as an estate to his creditors, and died the same year, at his lodgings in Chapel-street, Soho. The earl of Oxford wrote the following epitaph, on a tablet erected near his grave, in St. Anne's church, Deau-street:—

"The grave, great teacher! to a level brings  
Heroes and beggars, galley-slaves and kings,  
But Theodore his moral learn'd ere dead;  
Fate pour'd its lesson on his living head,  
Bestow'd a kingdom and denied him bread."

The celebrated Pascal Paoli was chosen for their general by the Corsicans, in 1753.



He was defeated by the count de Vaux, and fled to England, 1769. The people acknowledged George III. of England for their king, June 17, 1794, when sir Gilbert Elliott was made viceroy, and he opened a parliament in 1795. A revolt was suppressed in June, 1796; and the island was relinquished by the British, Oct. 22 same year, when the people declared for the French.

**CORTES OF SPAIN.** A deliberative assembly under the old constitution of Spain; several times set aside. The cortes were newly assembled after a long interval of years, Sept. 24, 1810; and they settled the new constitution, March 16, 1812. This constitution was set aside by Ferdinand VII., who banished many members of the assembly in May, 1814. The cortes or states-general were opened by Ferdinand VII., 1820, and they have since been regularly convened.

**CORUNNA, BATTLE OF.** The British army, under the command of Sir John Moore, amounting to about 15,000 men, had just accomplished a safe retreat when they were attacked by the French, whose force exceeded 20,000; the enemy were completely repulsed, but the loss of the British in the battle was immense. The illustrious and honoured hero in command was struck by a cannon-ball, which carried away his left shoulder and part of the collar-bone, leaving the arm hanging by the flesh; he died in the arms of victory, universally lamented. In the evening of the day of battle, the remains of the army hastily embarked at Corunna, Jan. 16, 1809. The signal triumph which crowned this conflict is not more honourable than the arduous retreat which preceded it; retiring before a foe greatly superior in numbers, and from a country in which he had found no co-operation; both these achievements have placed sir John Moore upon the highest pinnacle of fame.

**CORYBANTICA, FESTIVALS OF.** Held at Gnosus, in Crete, in commemoration of the Corybantes, priests of Cybele: they first inhabited Mount Ida, and from thence passed into Crete, where they are said to have secretly educated Jupiter.—*Horace*. In the celebration of these festivals they beat their cymbals in the dance, and acted as if delirious, 1546 B.C.—*Thucydides*.

**CORYPHEUS.** The name give to the principal of those who compose the chorus in the ancient tragedy; and now a general name for a chief or principal of any company.—*South*. This appellative occurs in describing the choruses taught by Tysias, afterwards named Stesichorus, on account of his having been the first who instructed the chorus to dance to the lyre, 556 B.C.

**COSMETICS.** Preparations for improving beauty were known to the ancients, and some authorities refer them even to mythology, and others to the Grecian stage. The Roman ladies painted; and those of Italy excelled in heightening their charms artificially, by juices and colours, and by perfumes. Rouge has always been in disrepute among the virtuous and well ordered women of England, though some simple *cosmetics* are regarded as innocent, and are in general use.—*Ashc*. The females of France and Germany paint more highly than most other nations.—*Richardson*. A stamp was laid on cosmetics, perfumery, and such medicines as really or suppositiously beautify the skin, or perfume the person, and the vendors were obliged to take out licences, 25th Geo. III., 1786.

**COSMOGRAPHY.** The science which teaches the structure, form, disposition, and relation of the parts of the world, or the manner of representing it on a plane.—*Selden*. It consists of two parts, astronomy and geography: the earliest accounts of the former occur 2234 B.C.—*Blair*. The first record of the latter is from Homer, who describes the shield of Achilles as representing the earth.—*Iliad*. See the articles on *Astronomy* and *Geography* respectively.

**COSSACKS.** The warlike people inhabiting the confines of Poland, Russia, Tartary, and Turkey. They at first lived by plundering the Turkish galleys and the people of Natolia: they were formed into a regular army by Stephen Batori, in 1576, to defend the frontiers of Russia from the incursions of the Tartars. In the late great war of Europe against France, a vast body of Cossacks formed a portion of the Russian armies, and fought almost invincibly.

**COSTUME.** See *Dress*. Accounts of magnificent attire refer to very remote antiquity. The costume of the Grecian and Roman ladies was comely and graceful. The women of Cos, whose country was famous for the silkworm, wore a manufacture of cotton and silk of so beautiful and delicate a texture, and their garments, which were always white, were so clear and thin, that their bodies could be seen through them.—*Ovid*.

As relates to costume worn on the stage, *Æschylus* the Athenian was, it is said, the first who erected a regular stage for his actors, and ordered their dresses to be suited to their characters, about 436 B.C.—*Parian Marbles*.

**COTTAGES IN ENGLAND.** The English cottage is, perhaps, the happiest dwelling on the earth, and its cleanly hearth and general aspect and economy indicate the social order of its inmates; even though homely it is full of comforts and the abode of contentment.—*Richardson*. The home of the husbandman has considerably improved in England in the last century.—*Hall*. The term cottage originally applied to a small house without land, 4 Edward I., 1275. "No man may build a cottage, except in towns, unless he lay four acres of land thereto," &c., 31 Eliz., 1589. This statute was repealed, 15 Geo. III., 1774. By returns to the Tax office in 1786, the number of cottages was 284,459. The number in 1800 was 428,214; the number in 1840 was about 770,000. There are no *data* to show the amount since.

**COTTON.** The method of spinning cotton formerly was by the hand; but about 1767, Mr. Hargreaves, of Lancashire, invented the spinning-jenny with eight spindles; he also erected the first carding-machine with cylinders. Sir Richard Arkwright obtained a patent for a new invention of machinery in 1769; and another patent for an engine in 1775. Crompton invented the mule, a further and wonderful improvement in the manufacture of cotton, in 1779, and various other improvements have been since made. The names of Peel and Arkwright are eminently conspicuous in connexion with this vast source of British industry; and it is calculated that more than one thousand millions sterling have been yielded by it to Great Britain. Cotton manufacturers' utensils were prohibited from being exported in 1774. There have passed of late years many important acts regulating cotton factories, and particularly relating to the employment of children; among these are the acts of 6 Geo. IV., 1825; 2 Will. IV., 1831; 4 Will. IV., Aug., 1833, and 7 Vict., June, 1844.

**COTTONIAN LIBRARY.** Formed by great labour and with great judgment by sir Robert Cotton, A.D. 1600 *et seq.* This vast treasury of knowledge, after having been with difficulty rescued from the fury of the republicans during the protectorate, was secured to the public by a statute, 13 Will. III., 1701. It was removed to Essex-house in 1712; and in 1730 to Dean's-yard, Westminster, where, on Oct. 23, 1731, a part of the books sustained damage by fire. The library was removed to the British Museum in 1753.

**COUNCILS.** An English council is of very early origin. The wise Alfred, to whom we are indebted for many excellent institutions, so arranged the business of the nation, that all resolutions passed through three councils. The first was a select council, to which those only high in the king's confidence were admitted; here were debated all affairs that were to be laid before the second council, which consisted of bishops and nobles, and resembled the present privy council, and none belonged to it but those whom the king was pleased to appoint. The third was a general council or assembly of the nation, called in Saxon, Wittenagemot, to which quality and offices gave a right to sit, independent of the king. In these three councils we behold the origin of the cabinet and privy councils, and the antiquity of parliaments; but the term Cabinet Council is of a much more modern date, according to lord Clarendon. See *Cabinet Council, Common Council, Privy Council, &c.*

**COUNCILS OF THE CHURCH.** The following are among the most memorable Christian councils, or councils of the Church of Rome. Most other councils (the list of which would make a volume) either respected national churches or ecclesiastical government. *Sir Harris Nicolas* enumerates 1604 councils.

Of the Apostles at Jerusalem . . . . .	A.D.	50	Of Rimini: 400 bishops attended, and Constantine obliged them to sign a new confession of faith . . . . .	A.D.	359
Of the western bishops at Arles, in France, to suppress the Donatists: three fathers of the English church went over to attend it	314		The second General at Constantinople: 350 bishops attended, and pope Damasius presided . . . . .		381
The first Œcumenical or General Nicene, held at Nice, Constantine the Great presided; Arius and Eusebius condemned for heresy. This council composed the Nicene creed . . . . .	325		The third at Ephesus, when pope Celestine presided . . . . .		431
At Tyre, when the doctrine of Athanasius was canvassed . . . . .	335		Fourth at Chalcedon: the emperor Marcian and his empress attended . . . . .		451
The first held at Constantinople, when the Arian heresy gained ground . . . . .	337		The fifth at Constantinople, when pope Vigilius presided . . . . .		553
At Rome, concerning Athanasius, which lasted eighteen months . . . . .	342		The sixth at Constantinople, when pope Agatho presided . . . . .		680
At Sardis; 370 bishops attended . . . . .	347		Authority of the six general councils re-established by Theodosius . . . . .		715

COUNCILS OF THE CHURCH, *continued.*

The second Nicene council, seventh General: 350 bishops attended . . . . . A.D.	787	kings of France and Arragon attended.
Of Constantinople; eighth General: the emperor Basil attended . . . . .	800	The order of the Knight-Templars suppressed . . . . . A.D.
The first Lateran, the ninth General: the right of investitures settled by treaty between pope Calixtus II. and the emperor Henry V. . . . .	1122	Of Pisa, the sixteenth General: Gregory XII. and Benedict XIII. deposed, and Alexander elected . . . . .
The second Lateran, tenth General; Innocent II. presided: the preservation of the temporal ties of ecclesiastics, the principal subject, which occasioned the attendance of 1000 fathers of the church . . . . .	1130	Of Constance, the seventeenth General: Martin V. is elected pope; and John Huss and Jerome of Prague condemned to be burnt . . . . .
The third Lateran, eleventh General: held against schismatics . . . . .	1179	Of Basil, the eighteenth General . . . . .
Fourth Lateran, twelfth General: 400 bishops and 1000 abbots attended: Innocent III. presided . . . . .	1215	The fifth Lateran, the nineteenth General, begun by Julius II. . . . .
Of Lyons, the thirteenth General, under pope Innocent IV. . . . .	1245	Continued under Leo X., for the suppression of the Pragmatic sanction of France, against the council of Pisa, &c., till . . . . .
Of Lyons, the fourteenth General, under Gregory X. . . . .	1274	Of Trent, the twentieth and last General council, styled (Ecumenical, as regarding the affairs of all the Christian world: it was held to condemn the doctrines of the reformers, Luther, Zuinglius, and Calvin.— <i>Abbe Lenglet</i> . . . . .
Of Vienne in Dauphiné, the fifteenth General: Clement V. presided, and the		

**COUNCILS, FRENCH REPUBLICAN.** The council of ANCIENS was an assembly of revolutionary France, consisting of 250 members, instituted at Paris, Nov. 1, 1795. together with the council of FIVE HUNDRED: the executive was a Directory of FIVE. Buonaparte dispersed the council of Five Hundred at St. Cloud, Nov. 9, 1799, declaring himself, Roger Ducos, and Siéyès, consuls *provisaires*. See *France*.

**COUNSEL.** See *Barristers*. Counsel are supposed to be coeval with the *curia regis*. Advocates are referred to the time of Edward I., but earlier mention is made of them. Counsel were certainly employed in the previous reign. Counsel who were guilty of deceit or collusion were punishable by the statute of Westminster, 13 Edw. I., 1284. Counsel were allowed to persons charged with treason, by act 8 Will. III., 1696. Act to enable persons indicted for felony to make their defence by counsel, 6 & 7 Will. IV., cap. 114, passed Aug. 1836.

**COUNTIES.** The division of this kingdom into counties began, it is said, with king Alfred; but some counties bore their present names a century before. The division of Ireland into counties took place in 1562. County courts were instituted in the reign of Alfred, 896. Counties first sent members to parliament, before which period knights met in their own counties, 1285. See *Commons*, and *Parliament*.

**COUNTY DEBT-COURTS,** for the recovery of debts under 20*l.*, superseding courts of requests. The counties of England and Wales are divided into districts, each district having a county court, and a barrister as judge, and juries sworn when necessary. Established under act 9 and 10 Vict., 1847. These courts having been found to work well, their jurisdiction was extended, in 1850, to sums not exceeding 50*l.*

**COURIERS, or POSTS.** Xenophon attributes the first couriers to Cyrus; and Herodotus says that they were common among the Persians. But it does not appear that the Greeks or Romans had regular couriers till the time of Augustus, when they travelled in cars, about 24 B.C. Couriers or posts are said to have been instituted in France by Charlemagne, about A.D. 800. The couriers or posts for letters were established in the early part of the reign of Louis XI. of France, owing to this monarch's extraordinary eagerness for news. They were the first institution of the kind in Europe, A.D. 1463.—*Henault*.

**COURT PARTY—COUNTRY PARTY.** The latter was usually directly opposed in sentiment and opinions to the former, and was a class of politicians of very fluctuating numbers, and varying power, in the parliaments of England. The country party took its rise as early as 1620, and became considerable during the disputes of the king and commons. At the end of the 17th century, they embodied the high toriyism and high church principles of the day, with a strenuous maintenance of the assumed rights of "the land," as opposed to the innovations of Whiggism and the corruptions of the trading or moneyed interests. These, afterwards, our first Hanoverian kings, George I. and II., were supposed to favour too much. The most distinguished statesman of the Country Party was sir Thomas Hanmer (the *Montalto* of Pope's Satires), who died in 1746.—*Ash*.

**COURTESANS.** In all ages and countries courtesans have existed where refinement and luxury abounded; and many women of Egypt, Greece, Persia, and Rome, and the States of Italy, and in later times of France, have been celebrated for their extraordinary beauty and debaucheries. Among very celebrated women of this class, may be mentioned Lais. She first began to sell her favours at Corinth, for 10,000 drachmas; and the immense number of princes, nobles, and philosophers who courted her embraces, stands a record of her personal charms. Even Demosthenes himself visited Corinth for the sake of Lais. Diogenes, the cynic, was one of her admirers, and gained her heart, and enjoyed her most unbounded favours: she was assassinated in Thessaly, in the temple of Venus, about 340 B.C.—*Plutarch*. Phryne, of Athens, was the loveliest woman of her time, and Apelles made her the model of his Venus Anadyomene. She became so rich by the liberality of her lovers, that she offered to rebuild, at her own expense, Thebes, which Alexander had destroyed.—*Plu. Dem.* Phryne was accused of impiety, and when she saw that she was about to be condemned, she unveiled her bosom, and her judges were so influenced by the sight of her beauty that they instantly acquitted her, about 328 B.C.—*Quin.*

**COURTS.** Courts of justice were instituted at Athens, 1507 B.C. See *Areopagitæ*. There were courts for the distribution of justice in Athens, in 1272 B.C.—*Blair*. They existed under various denominations in Rome, and other countries. For courts of justice in these realms, see *Chancery, Common Pleas, Exchequer, King's Bench*, &c. The citizens of London were privileged to plead their own cause in the courts of judicature, without employing lawyers, except in pleas of the crown, 41 Hen. III., 1257.—*Stowe's Chron.* The courts of law of England and Ireland were separated by a British act of parliament, in April, 1783.

**COURT BARON.** An ancient court which every lord of a manor may hold by prescription, and which he may keep in some part of the manor. The court baron is supposed to have originated with the distinction of nobility. In this court, duties, heriots, and customs are received, and estates and surrenders are passed.

**COURT OF HONOUR.** In England, the court of chivalry, of which the lord high chancellor was a judge, was called *Curia Militaris* in the time of Henry IV., and subsequently the Court of Honour. In the States of Bavaria, in order to prevent duelling, a court of honour was instituted in April, 1819. In these countries, Mr. Joseph Hamilton has for many years ardently laboured to establish similar institutions.

**COURT LEET.** A court of record belonging to a hundred, instituted for punishing encroachments, nuisances, and fraudulent weights and measures, and also offences against the crown. The steward is the judge, and all persons residing within the hundred (peers, clergymen, &c., excepted), are obliged to do suit within this court.

**COURT OF REQUESTS.** This court, which is also called a Court of Conscience, was first instituted in the reign of Henry VII., 1493, and was remodelled by a statute of Henry VIII. in 1517.—*Stowe*. This court is for the summary recovery of small debts under forty shillings, but in the city of London, the jurisdiction extends to debts of five pounds. There were courts of requests in the principal corporate towns throughout the kingdom until 1847, when they were superseded (those of the city of London only excepted) by the County Debt-Courts, whose jurisdiction, extending at first to 20*l.*, was enlarged in 1850 to 50*l.*

**COVENANTERS.** The name which was particularly applied to those persons who in the reign of Charles I. took the solemn league and covenant, thereby mutually engaging to stand by each other in opposition to the projects of the king; it was entered into in 1638. The covenant or league between England and Scotland was formed in 1643; it was declared to be illegal by parliament, 14 Chas. II., 1662.

**COVENT GARDEN.** So called from having been formerly the garden of St. Peter's convent. The square was built about 1633, and its noble piazza on the north side was designed by Inigo Jones. The shops, stalls, and stores of the fruit and vegetable markets were rebuilt in 1829-30 from the designs of Mr. Fowler. They occupy about three acres of ground, belonging to the duke of Bedford.

**COVENT GARDEN THEATRE.** This theatre sprung out of the celebrated one in Lincoln's-inn-fields, and is indebted for its origin to a patent granted 14 Chas. II., 1662, to sir William Davenant, whose company was denominated the duke's servants, as a compliment to the duke of York, afterwards James II. The theatre which preceded the present, was first opened by the celebrated Rich, about 1732, but after

undergoing several alterations, was destroyed by fire, Sept. 20, 1808. The new theatre was erected during the ensuing year, the first stone having been laid by the duke of Sussex, Dec. 31, 1808, and it opened Sept. 18, 1809, with *Macbeth*. The memorable O.P. riot, on account of the increase of prices of admission, commenced on the first night, and did not terminate until Dec. 10 following. The Covent Garden Theatrical Fund was instituted in 1765. This theatre was opened as an Italian opera-house, April 6, 1847. See *Drama, Theatres, &c.*

**COVENTRY.** Leofric, earl of Mercia, was the lord of Coventry, about A.D. 1040. A parliament was held here in the reign of Henry IV., called *parliamentum indoctum*, or the unlearned parliament, because lawyers were excluded. The town was well built, and was surrounded with strong walls, which were three miles in circumference, and twenty-six towers, which were demolished by order of king Charles II. in 1662.

**COVENTRY, BISHOPRIC OF.** Founded by Oswy, king of Mercia, A.D. 656. This see has the double name of Coventry and Lichfield, which is reversed by the present bishops. It was so extremely wealthy, that king Offa, by the favour of pope Adrian, made it archiepiscopal; but this title was laid aside on the death of that king. In 1075 the see was removed to Chester; in 1102, to Coventry; and afterwards to its original foundation, Lichfield, but with great opposition from the monks of Coventry. The dispute was finally settled in a manner nearly similar to that mentioned between Bath and Wells, and afterwards the see was called that of Lichfield and Coventry. But Coventry has lately altogether merged into the bishopric of Lichfield. See *Lichfield*. Coventry has given three saints to the Church of Rome.

**COVENTRY, PEEPING TOM OF.** The great show fair of Coventry owes its origin to the following tradition:—Leofric, earl of Mercia, had imposed such heavy taxes on the citizens, that his lady, Godiva, moved by their entreaties, importuned her lord to remit them, and he consented on the condition of her riding naked through the city at mid-day. Her humanity induced her to consent, and she so disposed her flowing tresses as to hide her person; and ordering all the inhabitants, on pain of death, to close their doors and windows, she rode quite naked through the town. One person, yielding to curiosity, stole a glance at the countess, and was struck dead; and has been famed ever since under the name of *Peeping Tom*, and his effigy is shown to this day. To commemorate this event, A.D. 1057, at the great show fair, the mayor and corporation walk in procession through the town, accompanied by a female on horseback, clad in a linen dress closely fitted to her limbs.

**COW-POCK INOCULATION.** This species of inoculation, as a security against the small-pox, was introduced by Dr. Jenner, and it became general in 1799. The genuine cow-pox appears in the form of vesicles on the teats of the cow, and was first noticed by Dr. Jenner, in 1796. He was rewarded by parliament with the munificent grant of 10,000*l.*, June 2, 1802. See *Inoculation, Small Pox, Vaccination*.

**CRACOW.** The Poles elect Cracus for their duke, and he builds Cracow with the spoils taken from the Franks, A.D. 700 *et seq.* Cracow taken by Charles XII. in 1702. Taken and retaken several times by the Russians and confederates on the one side, and the patriotic people on the other. The sovereign was crowned at Cracow until 1764. Kosciusko expelled the Russians from the city, March 24, 1794; but it surrendered to the Prussians, June 15 same year. Cracow was formed into a republic in 1815. Occupied by 10,000 Russians, who followed here the defeated Poles, Sept. 1831. Its independence extinguished; seized by the emperor of Austria, and incorporated with the Austrian empire, Nov. 16, 1846. A dreadful fire breaks out in Cracow, and lays the greater part of the city in ashes, July 18, 1850.

**CRANES.** They are of very early date, for the engines of Archimedes may be so called. The crane is used for lifting goods out of or into a ship, or a warehouse, when the latter is above the level of the ground. To Archimedes also belong the theory of the inclined plane, and the invention of the pulley, &c., 220 B.C.—*Livy*.

**CRANIOLOGY.** The science of animal propensities. Dr. Gall, a German, started this new doctrine respecting the brain, in 1803. Dr. Spurzheim followed, and by his expositions gave a consistency to the science, and it seems to be rapidly gaining ground; it has now many professors, and in almost all countries craniology is countenanced by learned and enlightened men. The science assigns the particular locations of certain organs, or as many different seats of the most prominent operations of the mind.

**CRANMER, LATIMER, AND RIDLEY.** Illustrious names in the list of English martyrs of the reformed religion. Ridley, bishop of London, and Latimer, bishop of Worcester, were burnt at Oxford, Oct. 16, 1555; and Cranmer, archbishop of Canterbury, March 21, 1556. His love of life had induced Cranmer, some time previously, in an unguarded moment, to sign a paper wherein he condemned the Reformation; and when he was led to the stake, and the fire was kindled round him, he stretched forth his right hand, with which he had signed his recantation, that it might be consumed before the rest of his body, exclaiming from time to time, "This unworthy hand!" Raising his eyes to heaven, he expired with the dying prayer of the first martyr of the Christian church, "Lord Jesus, receive my spirit!" See *Martyrs*.

**CRANON, BATTLES OF.** The Macedonians under Antipater and Craterus are victorious over the confederated Greeks, whom they defeat twice by sea, and once by land, near Cranon. The Athenians demand peace, and Antipater, the conqueror, puts their orators to death. Among them was Hyperides, who, that he might not betray the secrets of his country, when under torture, cut out his tongue, 322 B.C.—*Dufresnoy*.

**CRAPE.** A light kind of stuff like gauze, made of raw silk gummed and twisted on the mill. Its manufacture is of very early date, and it is said some crape was made by St. Badour, when queen of France, about A.D. 680. It was first made at Bologna, and in modern times has been principally used for mourning.

**CRAYONS.** They were known in France before A.D. 1422—improved by L'Oriot, 1748.

**CREATION OF THE WORLD.** It is placed by Usher, Blair, and Dufresnoy, 4004 B.C. Josephus makes it 4658 years.—*Whiston*. The first date agrees with the common Hebrew text, and the vulgate Latin translation of the Old Testament. There are about 140 different dates assigned to the Creation: some place it 3616 years before the birth of our Saviour. Plato, in his dialogue entitled *Critias*, asserts his celebrated *Atalantis* to have been buried in the ocean about 9000 years before the age in which he wrote. The Chinese represent the world as having existed some hundreds of thousands of years; and we are told that the astronomical records of the ancient Chaldeans carried back the origin of society to a period of no less than 473,000 years.

**CREATION, ERA OF THE.** In use by many nations. This era would be found convenient, by doing away with the difficulty and ambiguity of counting before and after any particular date, as is necessary when the era begins at a later period; but, unfortunately, writers are not agreed as to the right time of commencing. This epoch is fixed by the Samaritan Pentateuch at 4700 B.C. The Septuagint makes it 5872. The authors of the Talmud make it 5344; and different chronologers, to the number of 120, make it vary from the Septuagint date to 3268. Dr. Hales fixes it at 5411; but the Roman Catholic Church adopted the even number of 4000, and subsequently, a correction as to the birth of Christ adds four years: therefore, it is now generally considered as 4004 years, which agrees with the modern Hebrew text.

**CREED.** The Apostles' Creed is supposed to have been written a great while after their time.—*Pardon*. It was introduced formally into public worship in the Greek Church at Antioch, and subsequently into the Roman Church. This creed was translated into the Saxon tongue, about A.D. 746. The Nicene Creed takes its name from the council by whom it was composed, in A.D. 325. The Athanasian Creed is supposed to have been written about 340. See *Apostles', Nicene, and other creeds*.

**CRESSY, OR CRECY, BATTLE OF.** Edward III. and his son, the renowned Edward the Black Prince, obtain a great and memorable victory over Philip, king of France, Aug. 26, 1346. This was one of the most glorious triumphs ever achieved by English arms. John, duke of Bohemia; James, king of Majorca; Ralph, duke of Lorraine (sovereign princes); a number of French nobles, together with 30,000 private men, were slain, while the loss of the English was very small. The crest of the king of Bohemia was three ostrich feathers, with the motto "*Ich Dien*," in English, "I serve;" and in memory of this victory it has since been adopted by the heirs to the crown of England.—*Froissart, Carte, Hume*.

**CRESTS.** The ancient warriors wore crests to strike terror into their enemies by the sight of the spoils of the animals they had killed. The origin of crests is ascribed to the Carians. In English heraldry, are several representations of Richard I., 1189, with a crest on the helmet resembling a plume of feathers; and after his reign most of the English kings have crowns above their helmets; that of Richard II., 1377, was surmounted by a lion on a cap of dignity. In later reigns the crest was regularly borne as well on the helmets of the kings, as on the head-trappings of their horses.

See *Cressy*. Alexander III. of Scotland, 1249, had a plume of feathers, by way of crest; and the helmet of Robert I. was surmounted by a crown, 1306; and that of James I. by a lion, 1424. From this period crests appear to have been very generally borne both in England and Scotland. In the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, the palmy days of heraldry, the crest was described to be, as it still is, a figure placed upon a wreath, coronet, or cap of maintenance.—*Gwillim*.

**CRETE.** Now Candia, *which see*. This island was once famous for its hundred cities, and for the laws which the wisdom of Minos established about 1015 B.C. Some authors reckoned the Labyrinth of Crete as one of the seven wonders of the world. Crete became subject to the Roman empire, 68 B.C. It was conquered by the Saracens, A.D. 808; taken by the Greeks, 961; passed into the hands of the Venetians, 1194; and was taken from them by the Turks in 1669.—*Priestley*.

**CRIME.** "At the present moment," observes a popular periodical writer, "a one-fifteenth part of the whole population of the United Kingdom is subsisting by the lowest and most degrading prostitution; another fifteenth have no means of support but by robbery, swindling, pickpocketing, and every species of crime; and five-fifteenths of the people are what is denominated poor, living from hand to mouth, and daily sinking into beggary, and, as an almost necessary consequence, into crime." A comparative view of foreign countries with Great Britain demonstrates the effects of poverty and ignorance on the great mass of the population. In North America pauperism is almost unknown, and one-fourth of the people are educated; premeditated murder is alone capital; imprisonment for debt has, in several states, been abolished, and crimes, particularly of enormity, are exceedingly rare. The Dutch, who possess a competency, and are generally educated, are comparatively free from grave offences; and France affords a remarkable illustration in the same way. But in the United Kingdom, the difference is painfully exemplified:—

	Scotland.	England.	Ireland.
Instruction of the people . . . . .	1 in 11	1 in 20	1 in 35
Criminals among the people . . . . .	1 in 5093	1 in 920	1 in 468

We have recently had a salutary revision of our criminal code, and several acts have been passed calculated to reduce the amount of crime, and mitigate the severity of its punishment, but crime still continues to be of fearful amount:—

**NUMBER OF PERSONS COMMITTED FOR TRIAL IN THE UNITED KINGDOM,  
IN THE YEAR ENDING JAN. 5, 1849.**

	Offences.	CONVICTIONS.					
		Death.	Trans- portation for various periods.	Imprison- ment and all lighter punish- ments.	Insane.	Acquitted	Executed.
<b>ENGLAND AND WALES.</b>							
Offences against the person . . . . .	9,234	47	115	1,324	10	738	12
Offences agst. property with violence . . . . .	2,172	10	725	890	1	576	—
Ditto without violence . . . . .	23,910	—	2,226	16,126	14	5,544	—
Malicious offences against property . . . . .	191	3	45	33	1	100	—
Forgery & offences agst. the currency . . . . .	684	—	101	479	—	104	—
Other offences . . . . .	1,158	—	39	767	—	352	—
	30,349	60	3,251	19,589	26	7,423	12
<b>IRELAND.</b>							
Offences against the person . . . . .	5,966	55	68	1,934	22	3,887	28
Offences agst. property with violence . . . . .	2,561	1	332	638	—	1,500	—
Ditto without violence . . . . .	19,547	—	1,987	9,562	7	7,991	—
Malicious offences against property . . . . .	926	—	175	235	—	516	—
Forgery & offences agst. the currency . . . . .	202	—	19	85	—	98	—
Other offences . . . . .	9,320	4	117	2,994	1	6,204	—
	38,522	60	2,698	15,448	30	20,286	28
<b>SCOTLAND.</b>							
Offences against the person . . . . .	1,169	4	25	813	10	317	2
Offences agst. property with violence . . . . .	818	—	142	460	—	216	—
Ditto without violence . . . . .	2,294	—	175	1,621	11	487	—
Malicious offences against property . . . . .	60	—	—	47	—	13	—
Forgery & offences agst. the currency . . . . .	171	—	5	101	2	63	—
Other offences . . . . .	397	—	2	294	1	100	—
	4,909	4	349	3,336	24	1,196	2

An act for improving the criminal law of England, passed 8 Geo. IV., 1827. An act for consolidating and revising the laws relating to crime, conformable with Mr. Peel's digest, passed 9 Geo. IV., 1828. Hanging criminals in chains was abolished by statute 4 Will. IV., 1834. Various statutes have since passed or been amended in relation to the criminal laws of the United Kingdom.

**CRIMEA.** The ancient *Taurica Chersonesus*. Settled by the Genoese in 1193. The Genoese were expelled by the Crim Tartars in 1474. The khans were tributary to the Turks until 1774. The Russians, with a large army, took possession of this country in 1783; it was ceded to them in the following year; and secured to them by treaty in 1791.

**CRIMPING-HOUSES.** These were houses in London and other towns, used for the purpose of entrapping persons into the army; and hence the name of "crimp sergeant." In a riot, in London, some of these receptacles were destroyed by the populace, in consequence of the death of a young man who had been enticed into one of them, and who was killed in his endeavours to escape from it, Sept. 16, 1794. They were again attacked in London by large mobs the next year; but they were saved by the military.

**CRIPPLEGATE, LONDON.** This well-known locality was so called, from the lame beggars who sat there, so early as the year 1010. The gate was new-built by the brewers of London, in 1244; and was pulled down and sold for ninety-one pounds, in July, 1760. See article *London Gates*.

**CRISPIN.** The name sometimes given to shoe-makers. Crispin and Crispianus were two legendary saints, born at Rome, from whence, it is said, they travelled to Soissons, in France, about A.D. 303, to propagate the Christian religion; and because they would not be chargeable to others for their maintenance, they exercised the trade of shoe-makers; but the governor of the town discovering them to be Christians, ordered them to be decollated. On this account, the shoe-makers, since that period, have made choice of them for their tutelar saints.

**CRITICS.** The first society of them was formed 276 B.C.—*Blair*. Of this class were Varro, Cicero, Apollonius, and many distinguished men. In modern times, the *Journal des Sçavans* was the earliest work of the system of periodical criticism, as it is now known. It was originated by Denis de Sallo, ecclesiastical counsellor in the parliament of France, and was first published at Paris, May 30, 1665, and continued for nearly a century. The first work of this kind, in England, was called the *Review* of Daniel Defoe (the term being invented by himself) published in Feb. 1703. The *Waies of Literature* was commenced in 1714, and was discontinued in 1722. The *Monthly Review*, which may be said to have been the third work of this nature in this country, was published in 1749. The *Critical Review* appeared in 1756; the *Edinburgh Review*, in 1802; and *London Quarterly*, in 1809. The legality of fair criticism was established in the English courts, in Feb. 1794, when an action, that excited great attention, brought by an author against a reviewer for a severe critique upon his work, was determined in favour of the defendant, on the principle that criticism, however sharp, if just, and not malicious, is allowable.

**CROCKERY-WARE.** In use, and made mention of, as produced by the Egyptians and Greeks, so early as 1390 B.C. The Romans excelled in this kind of ware, many of their domestic articles being of earthen manufacture. Crockery, of a fine kind, in various household utensils, was made at Faenza, in Italy, about A.D. 1310; and it is still called *faience* in French. See *Earthenware*.

**CROPREDY-BRIDGE, BATTLE OF,** fought in the civil war between the forces of Charles and those of the parliament, June 6, 1644. We believe that this engagement led to no decisive success on either side; that it was a drawn battle, for we find the victory claimed by some accounts for the royal army, and by others for the parliamentarians.

**CROSIER.** A staff surmounted by a cross, borne before an archbishop. The Pastoral Staff, or bishop's staff, with which it is often confounded, was in the form of a shepherd's crook, intended to admonish the prelate to be a true spiritual shepherd. The custom of bearing a pastoral staff or crosier before ecclesiastical dignitaries is very ancient, as appears from the life of St. Cesarea of Arles, who lived about A.D. 500. A religious order is so called, because they carry a staff with a cross at the end.—*Pardon*.

**CROSS.** That on which the Redeemer suffered on Mount Calvary, was found at Jerusalem, deep in the ground, by St. Helena, May 3, A.D. 323. Three crosses were



found; but that of our Saviour was distinguished from those of the thieves by a sick woman being immediately cured upon touching it!—*Butler*. It was carried away by Chosroes, king of Persia, on the plundering of Jerusalem; but was recovered by the emperor Heraclius (who defeated him in battle), Sept. 14, 615, and that day has been since commemorated as a festival. It is asserted by church writers that a shining cross, two miles in length, was seen in the heavens by Constantine, and that it led him to adopt it on his standards, with the inscription, "*In hoc signo vinces*;" "In this sign thou shalt conquer." With these standards he advanced under the walls of Rome, where he vanquished Maxentius, driving his army into the Tiber, Oct. 27, 312.—*Lenglet*.

**CROSS, SIGN OF THE, &c.** First practised by the Christians, thereby to distinguish themselves from the Pagans, about A.D. 110. The Exaltation of the Holy Cross (*Exaltatio Crucis*), a feast held on the 14th Sept., was instituted on the restoration of the cross to Mount Calvary, in 642. Maids of the Cross were a community of young women who made vows of poverty, chastity, and obedience, instituted in 1265. The Order of the Cross was instituted by the empress Eleonora de Gonzagna, queen of Leopold I., being an order of the higher rank, founded in 1668.

**CROSSES.** Painted crosses in churches and chambers were introduced about the year 431. Crosses were first set up on steeples, in 568. They were erected in England in honour of queen Eleanor, in the places where her hearse rested, in 1307. Crosses and idolatrous pictures were removed from churches, and crosses in the streets demolished, by order of parliament, 17 Charles I., 1641.

**CROW, THE.** The well-known ravenous bird, the carrion crow, was anciently thought to be a bird of bad omen. "Its croaking forebodes rain."—*Virgil*. An act was passed for the destruction of crows in England (which breeds more of them, it is said, than any other country in Europe), 24 Hen. VIII., 1532. Crows were anciently employed as letter-bearers, as carrier pigeons are now.

**CROWN.** "The ancientest mention of a royal crown is in the holy story of the Amalekites bringing Saul's crown to David."—*Selden*. The first Roman who wore a crown was Tarquin, 616 B.C. The crown was first a fillet tied round the head; afterwards it was formed of leaves and flowers, and also of stuffs adorned with jewels. The royal crown was first worn in England by Alfred, in A.D. 872. The first crown or papal cap was used by pope Damasius II., in 1053; John XIX. first encompassed it with a crown, 1276; Boniface VIII. added a second crown in 1295; and Benedict XII. formed the tiara, or triple crown, about 1334. The pope previously wore a crown with two circles.—*Rainaldi*.

**CROWN OF ENGLAND.** That of Alfred had two little bells attached; it is said to have been long preserved at Westminster, and may have been that described in the parliamentary inventory taken in 1649. The crown worn by Athelstan resembled a modern earl's coronet, 929. William I. wore his crown on a cap, adorned with points, 1066. Richard III. introduced the crosses, 1483. Henry VII. introduced the arches, 1485. The crown of Charles II., made in 1660, is the oldest existing in our day. The crown and other royal valuables were stolen from the Tower by Blood, in 1673. See *Blood's Conspiracy*. The crown and regalia of England were pledged to the city of London by Richard II. for 2000*l.*, in 1386. "See the king's receipt on redeeming them."—*Rymer*.

**CROWNS AND HALF-CROWNS.** These were coined in England very near to the present standard in the last year of Edward VI., by whom the coinage (which had been very much alloyed and debased by Henry VIII.) was in some degree restored and purified, 1553. Crowns and half-crowns have, since that time, been coined in almost every reign.—*Fleetwood's Chron. Pretios.*

**CRUCIFIXION.** A mode of execution common among the Syrians, Egyptians, Persians, Greeks, Romans, and Jews, and esteemed the most dreadful on account of the shame attached to it: it was usually accompanied by other tortures. Among early accounts may be mentioned, that Ariarathes of Cappadocia, when vanquished by Perdiccas, was discovered among the prisoners; and by the conqueror's orders, the unhappy monarch was flayed alive, and then nailed to a cross, with his principal officers, in the eighty-first year of his age, 322 B.C. Crucifixion was ordered to be discontinued by Constantine, A.D. 330.—*Lenglet*. See *Death, Punishment of*.

**CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.** The statute called "Mr. Martin's Act," passed 3 Geo. IV., 1822. Statute 7 and 8 Geo. IV., 1827. Statute 5 and 6 Will. IV., 1835. This last

statute enacts "that any person wantonly beating or ill-treating any horse, ox, cow, ass, sheep, dog, or other animal, or improperly driving the same whereby any mischief shall be done, shall upon conviction be fined or imprisoned; and that any person keeping or using any house, pit, or other place, for baiting or fighting any bull, bear, dog, or other animal (whether of a domestic or wild kind), or for cock-fighting, shall be liable to a penalty of 5*l.* for every day he shall so keep and use the same." The provisions of this act were extended to Ireland, by 1 Vict., passed July 15, 1837.

**CRUELTY TO ANIMALS, SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF.** "Every beast of the forest is mine, and the cattle upon a thousand hills."—*Psaln* I. 10. This society, which has lately received the distinction of *Royal*, is held at Exeter-hall, and was instituted in 1824. Through its most praiseworthy exertions several hundreds of cases of cruelty are annually prosecuted to conviction.—*Report of the Society.*

**CRUSADES OR HOLY WARS.** (In French, *Croisades.*) Undertaken by the Christian powers to drive the infidels from Jerusalem, and the adjacent countries, called the Holy Land.\* They were projected by Peter Gautier, called Peter the Hermit, an enthusiast, and French officer of Amiens, who had quitted the military profession and turned pilgrim. Having travelled to the Holy Land, he deplored, on his return, to pope Urban II., that infidels should be in possession of the famous city where the author of Christianity first promulgated his sacred doctrines. Urban convened a Council of 310 bishops at Clermont in France, at which the ambassadors of the chief Christian potentates assisted, and gave Peter the fatal commission to excite all Europe to a general war, A.D. 1094. The first crusade was published; an army of 300,000 men was raised, and Peter had the direction of it, and Geoffrey de Bouillon the command, 1095.—*Voltaire.* The holy warriors wore a red cross upon the right shoulders, with the name of Croisés, Crossed, or Crusaders; their motto was *Volonté de Dieu*, "God's will." The epidemical rage for crusading now agitated Europe, and, in the end, these unchristian wars against the rights of mankind cost the lives of 2,000,000 of men.—*Voltaire.* The second crusade was excited by the preaching of St. Bernard, 1147. The third (which Richard I. of England joined) was in 1191.

**CRYOPHORUS, THE.** This is an instrument wherewith is demonstrated the relation between evaporation at low temperatures and the production of cold. It was invented and so named by Dr. Wollaston, about the year 1778. The invention of the Cryophorus has led to much scientific research. See article *Cold.*

**CRYSTAL PALACE, HYDE PARK, LONDON.** See "*Exhibition of 1851.*"

**CUBA.** Discovered by Columbus on his first voyage, in 1492. It was conquered by Velasquez, in 1511, and settled by the Spaniards. The Buccaneer Morgan took the Havannah in 1669. See *Buccaneers.* The fort here was erected by Admiral Vernon, in 1741. The Havannah was taken by admiral Pococke and lord Albemarle, in 1762, but was restored at the peace in 1763. A marauding expedition was undertaken by a large body of unprincipled Americans with the view of wresting this island from the dominion of Spain, in 1850; but it ended in defeat and disaster. The president of the United States, to his honour, had previously (Aug. 11, 1849) published a strong proclamation denouncing the flagrant object of the invaders. See *Havannah.*

**CUBIT.** This was a measure of the ancients, and is the first measure we read of; the ark of Noah was made and measured by cubits.—*Holden.* The Hebrew sacred cubit was two English feet, and the great cubit eleven English feet. Originally it was the distance from the elbow, bending inwards to the extremity of the middle finger.—*Calmet.*

\* This iniquitous and unholy war is the execration of the civilised world. The crusaders took Jerusalem by assault, July 15, 1099, after a siege of five weeks. Impelled by a mixture of military rage, they put the numerous garrison and inhabitants to the sword without distinction. Neither arms defended the valiant, nor submission the timid; no age or sex was spared; infants on the breast were pierced by the same blow with their mothers, who implored for mercy; even a multitude to the number of 10,000, who had surrendered themselves prisoners, and were promised quarter, were butchered in cold blood by these ferocious conquerors. The streets of Jerusalem were covered with dead bodies; and the triumphant warriors, after every enemy was subdued and slaughtered, immediately turned themselves with sentiments of humiliation towards the holy sepulchre! They threw away their arms still streaming with blood; they advanced with reclined bodies, and naked feet and hands, to that sacred monument; they sung anthems to their Saviour, who had there purchased their salvation by his death and agony; and their devotion so overcame their fury, that they dissolved in tears, and bore the appearance of every soft and tender sentiment. So inconsistent is human nature with itself! and so easily does superstition ally, both with the most heroic courage and with the fiercest barbarity.—*Abbé Vertot; Hume.*

- CUCUMBERS.** They grew formerly in great abundance in Palestine and Egypt, where, it is said, they constituted the greater part of the food of the poor and slaves. This plant is noticed by Virgil and other ancient poets. It was brought to England from the Netherlands, about 1538. English culture has much improved the cucumber, of which the *frame-grown* is most prized for its flavour.
- CUDDALORE, INDIA.** On the coast of the Carnatic. This place was possessed by the English in 1681. It was reduced by the French in 1758 and 1781; and underwent a destructive siege by the British under general Stuart, in 1783, which was continued until news arrived of peace having been signed. Cuddalore also suffered in the subsequent wars with Hyder Ali. See *India*.
- CUIRASS.** This part of armour was that most in use by the Greeks and Romans.—*Tacitus*. First, from the skins of beasts, and afterwards from tanned leather, was formed the cuirass of the Britons until the Anglo-Saxon era. In process of time it was made of iron and brass, and covered the warrior from neck to waist before and behind, as a protection against the spear and arrow. The cuirass was worn by the heavy cavalry in the reign of Henry III., 1216 *et seq.*\*
- CULDEES.** Monks in Scotland and Ireland in the early ages of Christianity, of simple and peaceful lives.—*Bishop Lloyd*. They had their principal seat at St. Andrew's; and in Tipperary was a Culdean abbey whose monks were "attached to simple truth and pure Christian worship, and had not yet conformed to the reigning superstition," in A.D. 1185.—*Ledwith*.
- CULLEN'S WOOD, MASSACRE AT, IN IRELAND.** This was a horrible slaughter of a vast number of the British by the Irish at this village near Dublin, on Easter or Black Monday, so called from this massacre, A.D. 1209. The British were a colony from Bristol, inhabiting Dublin, from whence they went to divert themselves at Cullen's wood, when the O'Byrnes and O'Tooles, mountain enemies, fell upon them, and destroyed 500 men, besides women and children—one of the most unprovoked massacres on record.
- CULLODEN, BATTLE OF.** In which the English, under William, duke of Cumberland, defeated the Scottish rebels headed by the young Pretender, the last of the Stuarts, near Inverness, April 16, 1746. The Scots lost 2500 men in killed upon the field, or in the slaughter which occurred in the pursuit, while the loss of the English did not far exceed 200. The duke's army practised great cruelties upon the vanquished, as well as upon the defenceless inhabitants of the adjacent districts after the battle.—*Smollett*. Immediately after the engagement, Prince Charles sought safety by flight, and continued wandering among the frightful wilds of Scotland for six months, while 30,000*l.* were offered for taking him, and the troops of the conqueror were constantly in search. He at length escaped from the Isle of Uist to Morlaix, and died at Rome, in 1788.
- CULVERINS.** Ordnance, introduced into England from a French model, in 1534.
- CUMBERLAND, MERCHANT SHIP.** Memorable and valorous achievement of Captain Barrett of this ship, who, with twenty-six men, defeated four privateers, taking 170 men who had boarded the Cumberland, Jan. 16, 1811. This gallant action of British seamen in the merchant service is eminently deserving of record in our naval annals.
- CUNNERSDORF, BATTLE OF.** The king of Prussia, with 50,000 men, attacked the Russian army of 90,000 in their camp, and at first gained considerable advantages; but pursuing them too far, the Russians rallied, and gained a complete victory. The Prussians lost 200 pieces of cannon and 20,000 men in killed and wounded, Aug. 12, 1759.
- CURACOA, ISLAND OF.** In the Caribbean sea, seized by Holland, in 1634. In 1800, the French having settled on part of this island, and becoming at variance with the Dutch, the latter surrendered the island to a single British frigate. It was restored to the Dutch by the peace of 1802, and taken from them by a British squadron, in 1807 and again restored by the peace of 1814.
- CURATES.** They were of early appointment as coadjutors in the Romish church, and are mentioned in England in the seventh century, though perhaps there were then

\* The use of cuirasses and helmets, as well as the use of bows and arrows, which had been hardly known under the first race of our kings (of Franco) became a military law under the second race (*Capit. of Charlem.*). Chivalry at this time began to be introduced; the knight, who was called *Miles* held a rank in the army, independently of his military rank. Reign of Louis V., year 987.—*Henault*.

but few. Several acts have passed in the latter reigns for the relief and protection of this laborious class of the clergy, among which are the 12th Anne, 1713, and 36th and 58th Geo. III. Among the more recent laws for their better maintenance were the 53rd Geo. III., 1813, and the beneficent act 2 Will. IV., Oct. 1831. It appears by the late Parliamentary Reports on Ecclesiastical Revenues, that there are 5230 curates in England and Wales, whose stipends amount to 424,695*l.*; but the numbers in some benefices have not been returned to the commissioners. The greatest number of curates in one diocese is in that of Lincoln, 629; and the smallest is in that of St. Asaph, 43.—*Parl. Rep.*

**CURFEW BELL.** From the French *couvre feu*. This was a Norman institution, introduced into England in the reign of Will. I., A.D. 1068. On the ringing of the curfew at eight o'clock in the evening, all fires and candles were to be extinguished, under a severe penalty.—*Rapin*. The curfew was abolished 1 Hen. I., A.D. 1100.

**CURRENTS.** From *Corinthus*, whence, probably, this pleasant fruit was first brought to us.—*Dr. Johnson*. A small and smart pleasant fruit, of the grape kind, brought from the Levant.—*Pardon*. They were brought from Zante, and the tree planted in England, 1533. The hawthorn currant-tree (*Ribes oxyacanthoides*) came from Canada in 1705.

**CUSHEE PIECES.** These were the invention of the bold and heroic Richard Leake, the master-gunner of the *Royal Prince* man-of-war, whose signal bravery on board that ship in the engagement with the Dutch admiral, Van Tromp, has given him an imperishable renown. The cushee piece was invented in 1673.

**CUSTOM.** This is a law, not written, but established by long usage and consent. By lawyers and civilians it is defined *lex non scripta*, and it stands opposed to *lex scripta*, or the written law. It is the rule of law when it is derived from A.D. 1189 downwards. Sixty years is binding in civil law, and forty years in ecclesiastical cases.

**CUSTOM-HOUSE.** That of London is of early institution (see *Billingsgate*), as customs were collected in a regular manner in the tenth century. A custom-house was erected on a large scale, A.D. 1304; and another on a yet larger scale was erected in 1559. This last was burnt down in 1666, and a new one was built by Charles II. Again burnt down in 1718, and again rebuilt. The custom-house once more became a prey to fire, Feb. 12, 1814, when it was totally burnt down, and immense property and valuable records were destroyed. The present edifice was opened May 12, 1817. The Dublin custom-house was commenced in 1781, and was opened in 1791. The eastern wing of its warehouse was destroyed by fire, with property to the amount of 400,000*l.*, Aug. 9, 1832.

**CUSTOMS.** They were collected upon merchandise in England, under Ethelred II., in 979. The king's claim to them by grant of parliament was established 3 Edw. I., 1274. The customs were farmed to Mr. Thomas Smith for 20,000*l.* for several years, in the reign of Elizabeth.—*Stowe*. They were farmed by Charles II. for 390,000*l.* in the year 1666.—*Davenant*.

In 1580 they amounted to . . .	£14,000	In 1808 they amounted to . . .	£9,973,240
In 1592 ditto . . . . .	50,000	In 1823 ditto . . . . .	11,498,762
In 1614 ditto . . . . .	148,000	In 1830 United Kingdom . . . .	17,540,323
In 1622 ditto . . . . .	198,000	In 1835 ditto . . . . .	18,612,906
In 1642 ditto . . . . .	500,000	In 1840 ditto . . . . .	19,915,296
In 1720 ditto . . . . .	1,555,600	In 1845 ditto . . . . .	20,196,856
In 1748 ditto . . . . .	2,000,000	In 1850 ditto to Jan. 5 . . . . .	20,985,132

It appears, by the annual accounts, that the customs of the United Kingdom regularly increase in amount, notwithstanding the great reduction in the impost on some articles, and the abolition of customs' duty altogether on many others. The customs in Ireland were, in the year 1224, viz., on every sack of wool, 3*d.*; on every last of hides, 6*d.*; and 2*d.* on every barrel of wine.—*Annals of Dublin*. Custom-house officers, and officers of excise, were disqualified from voting for the election of members of parliament, by statute 22 Geo. III., 1782. The customs' business of Ireland was transferred to the London board, Jan. 6, 1830. See *Revenue*.

**CYCLE.** That of the sun is the twenty-eight years before the days of the week return to the same days of the month. That of the moon is nineteen lunar years and seven intercalary months, or nineteen solar years. The cycle of Jupiter is sixty years, or sexagenary. The Paschal cycle, or the time of keeping Easter, was first calculated for the period of 532 years, by Victorius, A.D. 463.—*Blair*.

**CYCLOPÆDIA.** Cyclopedias were written late in the fifteenth, and some were published in the sixteenth century; but the principal and most comprehensive work of

this kind was that of Alstedius, in 1620, of which many copies, much prized, are extant. The earliest attempt in England to arrange the whole compass of human knowledge in an alphabetical form was the Dictionary of Ephraim Chambers (which may be said to be the foundation of all others since), printed in two large folio volumes in 1728. See *Encyclopædia*.

**CYMBAL.** The oldest musical instrument of which we have certain record. It was made of brass, like a kettle-drum, and some think in the same form, but smaller. Xenophon makes mention of the cymbal as a musical instrument, whose invention is attributed to Cybele, by whom, we are told, it was used in her feasts, called the mysteries of Cybele, about 1580 B.C. The festivals of Cybele were introduced by Scamander, with the dances of Corybantes, at Mount Ida, 1546 B.C.

**CYNICS.** The sect of philosophers founded by Antisthenes, 396 B.C.—*Diog. Laert.* He lived in the ninety-fourth Olympiad.—*Pardon.* These philosophers valued themselves for contemning all worldly things, and even all sciences, except morality; they were very free in reprehending vice, and did all their actions publicly, and practised the greatest obscenities without blushing.—*Idem.* Diogenes was one of this sect. They generally slept on the ground.—*Diog. Laert.*

**CYPRESS.** *Cupressus sempervirens.* A tree whose wood is of an agreeable smell, and that scarcely ever decays, or takes the worm; it was originally found in the Isle of Cyprus. It was used by the ancients as a token of sorrow. Some are of opinion that the word *gopher*, of which Noah's ark was made, was cypress; and the Athenians buried their heroes in coffins made of this wood, of which many of the Egyptian mummy-chests were also fabricated. The cypress was brought to England about A.D. 1441. The Deciduous cypress, or *Cupressus disticha*, came from North America before the year 1640.

**CYPRUS.** An island, whose inhabitants anciently were much given to love and pleasure.—*Pliny.* It was divided among several petty kings till the time of Cyrus, who subdued them; it ranked among the proconsular provinces in the reign of Augustus. Conquered by the Saracens, A.D. 648; but recovered by the Romans, in 957. Cyprus was reduced by Richard I. of England, in 1191. Taken by the Turks from the Venetians, in 1570.—*Priestley.*

**CYRENAIC SECT.** Aristippus the Elder, of Cyrene, was the founder of the Cyrenaic, 392 B.C. They maintained the doctrine that the supreme good of man in this life is pleasure, and particularly pleasure of a sensual kind; and said that virtue ought to be commended because it gave pleasure, and only so far as it conduced thereto. The sect flourished for several ages.—*Laer. Ar. Cicero.*

**CYRENE.** Founded by Battus, 630 B.C. Aristæus, who was the chief of the colonists here, gave the city his mother's name. It was also called Pentapolis, on account of its five towns, namely, Cyrene, Ptolemais, Berenice, Apollonia, and Arsinoë. Cyrene was left by Ptolemy Apion to the Romans, 97 B.C. It is now a desert.—*Priestley.*

**CYZICUM, BATTLE OF.** In the Peloponnesian war, the Lacedæmonian fleet under the command of Mindarus, assisted by Pharnabazus, the Persian, is encountered by the Athenians, and is defeated with great slaughter. In this celebrated battle Mindarus is slain, 410 B.C.—*Plutarch.* 408 B.C.—*Longlet.*

**CZAR.** From Caesar, a title of honour assumed by the sovereigns of Russia. Ivan Basilowitz, after having achieved great triumphs over the Tartars, and made many conquests, pursued them to the centre of their own country, and returning in triumph, took the title of Tzar, or Czar (signifying Great King).—*Aspin's Chron.* The courts of Europe consented to address the Russian Czar by the title of Emperor in 1722.—*Idem.*

## D.

**DAHLIA.** This beautiful flower was imported from China, of which it is a native, early in the present century, and amateurs in flowers have annually laid out hundreds of pounds in England, and thousands of francs in France, in the purchase of it. The Swedish botanist, professor Dahl, first cultivated and made it known. It soon attracted notice in England, where, from the beauty of its form and variety of colour, it became at once an especial favourite. In 1815, about two months after the battle of Waterloo, it was introduced into France, and the celebrated florist, André Thouin,

suggested various practical improvements in its management. The botanist Georgi had, shortly before this, introduced it at St. Petersburg; and hence it is, that to this day the dahlia is known throughout Germany under the name of *Georgina*.

**DAMASCUS.** This city was in being in the time of Abraham.—*Gen.* xiv. It is, consequently, one of the most ancient in the world. From the Assyrians, Damascus passed to the Persians, and from them to the Greeks under Alexander; and afterwards to the Romans, about 70 B.C. It was taken by the Saracens, A.D. 633; by the Turks in 1096; and was destroyed by Tamerlane, in 1400. It was in a journey to this place that the apostle Paul was miraculously converted to the Christian faith, and here he began to preach the gospel, about A.D. 52. Damascus is now the capital of a Turkish pachalic. The disappearance of a Greek priest, named Father Tommaso, from here, Feb. 1, 1840, led to the torture of a number of Jews, suspected of his murder, and in the end, to a cruel persecution of that people, which caused remonstrances from many states of Europe.

**DAMASK LINENS AND SILKS.** They were first manufactured at Damascus, and hence the name, their large fine figures representing flowers, and being raised above the ground-work. They were beautifully imitated by the Dutch and Flemish weavers; and the manufacture was brought to England by artisans who fled from the persecution of the cruel duke of Alva, between the years 1571 and 1573.—*Anderson*.

**DAMASK ROSE.** The *Rosa Damascena* has not been more highly celebrated by the poets of modern times, than by those of antiquity.—*Butler*. Most of the ancients loved this fragrant and charming rose.—*Darwin*. It is the pride of plants, and queen of flowers.—*Suppho*. And sweetest daughter of the spring.—*Anacraon*. The damask rose was transplanted from the gardens of Damascus, and was brought to these countries from the south of Europe and Marseilles, by Dr. Linacre, physician to Henry VIII., about A.D. 1540. Several varieties of the rose were subsequently planted in England. See article *Rose*.

**DAMIENS' ATTEMPT ON THE LIFE OF LOUIS XV.** Louis, who was styled the Well-beloved, was stabbed with a knife in the right side by Damiens, a native of Arras, Jan. 5, 1757. For this crime the wretched culprit suffered a dreadful death; he was first made to endure the most excruciating tortures, nearly similar to those which had been inflicted on the regicide Ravaillac, and was then broken on the wheel, March 28 following. See *Ravaillac's Murder of Henry IV.*

**DAMON AND PYTHIAS.** Pythagorean philosophers. When Damon was condemned to death by the tyrant Dionysius of Syracuse, he obtained leave to go and settle some domestic affairs, on a promise of returning at the appointed time of execution, and Pythias became surety for the performance of his engagement. When the fatal hour approached, Damon had not appeared, and Pythias surrendered himself, and was led away to execution; but at this critical moment Damon returned to redeem his pledge. Dionysius was so struck with the fidelity of these friends, that he remitted the sentence, and entreated them to permit him to share their friendship, 387 B.C.

**DAN TO BEERSHEBA.** The phrase "From Dan to Beersheba," is now frequently used, and in modern literature is first met with, perhaps, in *Sterne*, 1768. Dan was usually accounted the utmost northern border of the land of Israel, as Beersheba was the southern, whence the expression denotes the whole length of the Holy Land, from north to south, and, proverbially, the extremity of any other district. We read of Erastus having been (about A.D. 60) bishop of Paneus, which is another name for Dan. "I pity the man who can travel from Dan to Beersheba, and cry, 'Tis all barren'—and so it is; and so is all the world to him who will not cultivate the fruit it offers."—*Sentimental Journey*.

**DANCING.** The dance to the measure of time was invented by the Curetes, 1534 B.C.—*Eusebius*. The Greeks were the first who united the dance to their tragedies and comedies. Pantomimic dances were first introduced on the Roman stage, 22 B.C.—*Usher*. Dancing by cinque paces was introduced into England from Italy, A.D. 1541. In modern times, the French were the first who introduced *ballets analogues* in their musical dramas. The country dance (*contre-danse*) is of French origin, but its date is not precisely known.—*Spelman*. See *Morice Dance*.

**DANE-GELD, OR DANEGELT.** This was a tribute formerly paid to the Danes, arising out of their exactions, and to stop their ravages in this kingdom. It was first raised by Ethelred II. in 991, and was again collected in 1003; and continued to be levied after the expulsion of the Danes, to pay fleets for scouring the seas of them. The tax

was suppressed by Edward the Confessor in 1051; but it was revived by William the Conqueror, and formed part of the revenue of the crown, until abolished by king Stephen. The Danegelt was thus raised: every hide of land, *i. e.* as much as one plough could plough, or, as *Bede* says, maintain a family, was taxed one shilling.—*Stowe*.

**DANES, INVASIONS OF THE.** The invasions of this people were a scourge to England for upwards of two hundred years. During their attacks upon Britain and Ireland, they made a descent on France, where, in 895, under Rollo, they received presents under the walls of Paris. They returned and ravaged the French territories as far as Ostend in 896. They attacked Italy in 903. Neustria was granted by the king of France to Rollo and his Normans (North-men), hence Normandy, in 912. The invasions of England and Ireland were as follows:—

FIRST SERIES OF INVASIONS.		
First hostile appearance of the Danes upon the coast . . . . .	A.D. 783	They defeat the people of Leinster, whose king is killed . . . . . A.D. 956
They land near Purbeck, Dorset . . . . .	787	Their new invasion of Dorsetshire . . . . . 982
Descend in Northumberland; are repelled, and perish by shipwreck . . . . .	794	They ravage Essex . . . . . 991
They invade Scotland and Ireland . . . . .	796	Their fleet defeated after a breach of treaty, purchased by money . . . . . 992
They enter Dublin with a fleet of 60 sail, and possess themselves of Dublin, Fingal, and other places . . . . .	798	They land in Essex, and in the west, and are paid a sum of money (16,000 <i>l.</i> ) to quit the kingdom . . . . . 995
They take the Isle of Sheppey . . . . .	832	A general massacre of the Danes, by order of Ethelred II. . . . . Nov. 1002
Defeated in Cornwall, by Egbert . . . . .	836	Swein revenges the death of his countrymen, and receives 36,000 <i>l.</i> (which he afterwards demands as an annual tribute) to depart . . . . . 1003
They defeat Ethelwolf at Charmonth . . . . .	836	They make fresh inroads, and defeat the Saxons in Suffolk . . . . . 1010
They land in Kent from 350 vessels, and take Canterbury and London . . . . .	851	They again sack Canterbury, and put the inhabitants to death . . . . . 1011
Their signal defeat by Ethelwolf . . . . .	853	Their conquest of England completed . . . . . 1017
[This defeat closes the first period of their ravages.]		
SECOND SERIES OF INVASIONS.		
They return to England, make a descent on Northumberland, and take York . . . . .	867	
They defeat the Saxons at Merton . . . . .	871	THIRD SERIES OF RAVAGES.
They take Wareham and Exeter . . . . .	876	They settle in Scotland . . . . . 1020
They take Chippenham; but 120 of their ships are wrecked . . . . .	877	Vanquished at Clontarf in Ireland, in a bloody battle ( <i>see Clontarf</i> ) . . . . . 1039
Defeated by the earl of Devon . . . . .	878	They are driven out of England . . . . . 1041
Alfred enters into a treaty with them . . . . .	882	They land again at Sandwich, carrying off much plunder to Flanders . . . . . 1047
Their fleet totally destroyed by Alfred at Appledore . . . . .	894	They burn York, and put 3000 Normans to the sword . . . . . 1069
They invade and waste Anglesey . . . . .	900	Once more invade England, but are bribed by William to depart . . . . . 1074
They submit to the Saxons . . . . .	921	

**DANGEROUS ASSOCIATIONS' (IRELAND) BILL.** The statute for the suppression of dangerous associations in Ireland, particularly with reference to the then Roman Catholic Association, passed March 5, 1829. This law was enacted at the same time that the Roman Catholic Relief Bill was passed. *See Roman Catholic Association.*

**DANTZIC.** A commercial city in A.D. 997.—*Busching.* It was built, according to other authorities, by Waldemar I., in 1169. Seized by the king of Prussia, and annexed to his dominions in 1793. It surrendered to the French after a siege of four months, May 5, 1807; and, by the treaty of Tilsit, it was restored to its former independence, under the protection of Prussia and Saxony. Dantzic was besieged by the allies in 1812; and, after a gallant resistance, surrendered to them Jan. 1, 1814. By the treaty of Paris, it again reverted to the king of Prussia. Awful inundation here, owing to the Vistula breaking through its dykes, by which 10,000 head of cattle and 4000 houses were destroyed, and a vast number of lives lost, April 9, 1829.

**DARDANELLES, PASSAGE OF THE.** The Dardanelles are two castles, one called Sestos, seated in Romania, the other called Abydos, in Natolia, commanding the entrance of the strait of Gallipoli. They were built by the emperor Mahomet IV., in 1659, and were named Dardanelles from the contiguous town Dardanus. The gallant exploit of forcing the passage of the Dardanelles was achieved by the British squadron under admiral sir John Duckworth, February 19, 1807; but the admiral was obliged to repass them, which he did with great loss and immense damage to the fleet, March 2 following, the castles of Sestos and Abydos hurling down rocks of stone, each of many tons weight, upon the decks of the British ships.

- DARIC.** This gold coin was issued by Darius the Mede, and hence its name, about 338 B.C. It is seldom mentioned, if at all, by Roman historians.—*Ashé.* Its value was two shillings.—*Bailey.* About 556 cents.—*Knowles.* It weighed two grains more than the English guinea.—*Dr. Bernard.*
- DARTFORD.** At this town commenced the memorable insurrection of Wat Tyler, A.D. 1381. Here was a celebrated convent of nuns of the order of St. Augustin, endowed by Edward III., 1355, which was converted by Henry VIII., at the time of the Reformation, into a royal palace. The first paper-mill in England was erected at Dartford by sir John Spielman, a German, in 1590.—*Stowe.* And about the same period was erected here the first mill for slitting iron bars. The powder-mills here were blown up four times between 1730 and 1738. Various explosions have since occurred, in some cases with loss of life to many persons. A great explosion took place Oct. 12, 1790; again Jan. 1, 1795; and others more recently.
- DARTMOUTH.** Burnt by the French in the reigns of Richard I. and Henry IV. In a third attempt the invaders were defeated by the inhabitants, assisted by the valour of the women. The French commander, M. Castel, three lords, and thirty-two knights were made prisoners, 1404. In the war of the parliament, Dartmouth was taken (1643) after a siege of four weeks, by prince Maurice, who garrisoned the place for the king; but it was retaken by general Fairfax by storm in 1646.
- DATES.** Dates were first affixed to grants and assignments 18 Edw. I., 1290. Before this time it was usual at least to pass lands without dating the deed of conveyance.—*Levis.* Numerous instruments of assignment enrolled among our early records establish this fact. The date is determined by the names of the parties, particularly that of the grantor: the possession of land was proof of the title to it.—*Hardie.*
- DAUPHIN.** The title given to the eldest sons of the kings of France, from the province of Dauphiné, which was ceded by its last prince Humbert II. to Philip of Valois, on the condition that the heirs to the French throne should bear the arms and name of the province, A.D. 1343.—*Priestley.* It is a vulgar error to suppose that, by the treaty of 1343, which gave the full sovereignty of Dauphiné to our kings, it was stipulated that the eldest son of the king should bear the title of dauphin. So far from it, the first dauphin named in that treaty was Philip, second son of Philip of Valois.—*Henault.* The late duke of Orleans, eldest son of Louis-Philippe, was not called the dauphin.
- DAVIS'S STRAIT.** Discovered by the renowned English navigator, John Davis, whose name it bears, on his voyage to find a North-west passage, in 1585. Davis made two more voyages for the same purpose, and afterwards performed five voyages to the East Indies. In the last he was killed by Japanese pirates, in the Indian seas, on the coast of Malacca, Dec. 27, 1605.
- DAY.** Day began at sunrise among most of the northern nations, and at sunset among the Athenians and Jews. Among the Romans day commenced at midnight, as it now does among us. The Italians in most places, at the present time, reckon the day from sun-set to sun-set, making their clocks strike twenty-four hours round, instead of dividing the day, as is done in all other countries, into equal portions of twelve hours. This mode is but partially used in the larger towns of Italy, most public clocks in Florence, Rome, and Milan, being set to the hour designated on French or English clocks. The Chinese divide the day into twelve parts of two hours each. Our civil day is distinguished from the astronomical day, which begins at noon, and is the mode of reckoning used in the Nautical Almanack. At Rome, day and night were first divided in time by means of water-clocks, the invention of Scipio Nasica, 158 B.C.—*Vossius de Scien. Math.*
- DEACON.** An order of the Christian priesthood, which took its rise from the institution of seven deacons by the Apostles, which number was retained a long period in many churches, about A.D. 51. See *Acts*, chap. vi. The original deacons were Philip, Stephen, Prochorus, Nicanor, Timon, Parmenas, and Nicolas. The qualifications of a deacon are mentioned by St. Paul, 1st *Timothy*, iii. 8—13.
- DEAF AND DUMB.** The first systematic attempt to instruct the deaf and dumb was made by Pedro de Ponce, a Benedictine monk of Spain, about A.D. 1570. Bonet, who was also a monk, published a system at Madrid in 1620. Dr. Wallis published a work in England on the subject in 1650. The first regular academy for the deaf and dumb in these countries was opened in Edinburgh in 1773. In our own times the Abbé de l'Épée, and Abbé Sicard of Paris; the rev. Mr. Townsend, and



Mr. Baker of London; Mr. Braidwood, of Edinburgh; and surgeon Orpen, of Dublin, have laboured with much success in promoting the instruction of the deaf and dumb. An asylum for teaching the deaf and dumb poor was opened in London through the humane exertions of Mr. Townsend, in 1792. The asylum at Claremont, Dublin, was opened in 1816. See *Dumb*.

**DEAN, FOREST** or. Anciently it was shaded with woods quite through, and was of immense extent; and in the last century, though much curtailed, it was twenty miles in length and ten in breadth. It was famous for its oaks, of which most of our former ships of war were made. The memorable riots in this district, when more than 3000 persons assembled in the forest, and demolished upwards of fifty miles of wall and fence, throwing open 10,000 acres of plantation, June 8, 1831.

**DEATH, PUNISHMENT** OF. Death by drowning in a quagmire was a punishment among the Britons before 450 B.C.—*Stowe*. The most eulogised heroes of antiquity inflicted death by crucifixion, and even women suffered on the cross, the victims sometimes living in the most excruciating torture many days. A most horri-fying instance of death by torture occurs in the fate of Mithridates, an assassin of Xerxes. See a note to the article *Persia*; see also *Ravillae*; *Boiling to Death*; *Burning to Death*, &c. Maurice, the son of a nobleman, was hanged, drawn, and quartered for piracy, the first execution in that manner in England, 25 Hen. III., 1241. The punishment of death was abolished in a great number of cases by Mr. Peel's acts, 4 to 10 Geo. IV., 1824-9. Act abolishing the punishment of death in certain other cases, 2 & 3 Will. IV., 1832. Act of same session to continue the punishment of death in cases of forgery, excepting the forging of wills and powers-of-attorney to transfer stock, Aug. 16, 1832. Act abolishing the punishment of death in all cases of forgery, 1 Vict., July 17, 1837.

**DEATHS, PARISH REGISTERS** OF. Cromwell, earl of Essex, who was one of the chief instruments of Henry VIII. in the suppression of monasteries and abbeys, was the institutor of parish registers of deaths, births, and marriages, A.D. 1536; but they were more formally compiled in 1593, after the great plague of that year. A tax was levied on deaths and births in England, 23 Geo. III., 1783.

**DEBTORS**. See *Bankrupts* and *Insolvents*. Debtors have been subjected to imprisonment in almost all countries and times; and until the passing of the later bankrupt laws and insolvent acts, the prisons of these countries were crowded with debtors to an extent that is now scarcely credible. It appeared by parliamentary returns, that in the eighteen months subsequent to the panic of December, 1825, as many as 101,000 writs for debt were issued from the courts in England. In the year ending 5th Jan., 1830, there were 7114 persons sent to the several prisons of London; and on that day, 1547 of the number were yet confined. On the 1st Jan., 1840, the number of prisoners for debt in England and Wales was 1732; in Ireland the number was under 1000; and in Scotland under 100. The operation of statutes of relief and other causes have considerably reduced the number of imprisoned debtors at the present time.

**DECEMBER**. In the year of Romulus this was the tenth month of the year, called so from *decem*, ten, the Romans commencing their year in March. Numa introduced January and February before this latter month, in 713 B.C., and from thenceforward December became the twelfth of the year. In the reign of Commodus December was called, by way of flattery, Amazonius, in honour of a courtesan whom that prince passionately loved, and had got painted like an Amazon; but it only kept the name during that emperor's life between A.D. 181 and 192. The English commenced their year on the 25th December, until the reign of William the Conqueror. See article *Year*.

**DECEMVIRI**. Ten magistrates, who were chosen annually at Rome to govern the commonwealth instead of consuls; first instituted 450 B.C.—*Livy*. The decemviral power became odious on account of their tyranny, and the attempt of Appius Claudius to defile Virginia, and the office was abolished, the people demanding from the senate to burn the decemviri alive. Consuls were again appointed, and tranquillity restored. See *Virginia*.

**DECENNALIA**. Festivals celebrated by the Roman emperors every tenth year of their reign, with sacrifices, games, and largesses, instituted by Augustus, 17 B.C.—*Livy*. They do not appear to have been continued after the reigns of the Cæsars. No mention is made of them from that time.

- DE COURCY'S PRIVILEGE.** The privilege of standing covered before the king, granted by king John, to John de Courcy, baron of Kinsale, and his successors, in 1203. Sir John de Courcy was the first nobleman created by an English sovereign, 27 Henry II., 1181; and was entrusted with the government of Ireland, in 1185. The privilege accorded to this family has been exercised in most reigns, and was allowed to the baron Kinsale, by Will. III., Geo. III., and by Geo. IV., at his court held in Dublin, in Aug. 1821.
- DECRETALS.** The decretals formed the second part of the canon law, or collection of the pope's edicts and decrees. The first of these that is acknowledged to be genuine by the learned, is a letter of Syricius to Himerus, the bishop of Spain, written in the first year of his pontificate, A.D. 385.—*Howel*.
- DEDICATIONS.** The dedication of books was introduced in the time of Mæcenas, 17 B.C., and the custom has been practised ever since by authors to solicit patronage, or testify respect. Mæcenas was the friend and privy counsellor of Augustus Cæsar, and he was so famous a patron of men of genius and learning, that it has been customary to style every minister of a sovereign prince, imitating his example, the Mæcenas of the age or country in which he lived.—*Valerius Paterculus, Hist. Rom.*
- DEDICATION OF CHURCHES.** Of the dedication of churches, we meet in the Scriptures, under the Jewish dispensation, with the dedication of the tabernacle and of altars. It was also used in heathen worship. The Christians, finding themselves at liberty under Constantine, built new churches, and dedicated them with great solemnity, in A.D. 331 *et seq.*
- DEEDS.** They were formerly written in the Latin and French languages: the earliest known instance of the English tongue having been used in deeds, is that of the indenture between the abbot and convent of Whitby, and Robert, the son of John Bustard, dated at York, in the year 1343. The English tongue was ordered to be used in all law pleadings in 1364. Ordered to be used in all law suits in May, 1731.
- DEFENDER OF THE FAITH.** *Fidei Defensor.* A title conferred by Leo X. on Henry VIII. of England. The king wrote a tract in behalf of the Church of Rome, then accounted *Domicilium fidei Catholicæ*, and against Luther, who had just begun the Reformation in Germany, upon which the pope gave him the title of Defender of the Faith, a title still retained by the monarchs of Great Britain; the bull conferring it bears date Oct. 9, 1521.
- DEFENDERS.** A faction in Ireland, which arose out of a private quarrel between two residents of Market-hill, July 4, 1784. Each was soon aided by a large body of friends, and many battles ensued. On Whitsun-Monday, 1785, an armed assemblage of one of the parties (700 men), called the *Nappagh Fleet*, prepared to encounter the *Bawn Fleet*, but the engagement was prevented. They subsequently became religious parties, Catholic and Presbyterian, distinguished as *Defenders* and *Peep-o'-day-boys*: the latter were so named because they usually visited the dwellings of the Defenders at daybreak in search of arms.—*Sir Richard Musgrave.*
- DEGREES.** The first attempt to determine the length of a degree is recorded as having been made by Eratosthenes, about 250 B.C.—*Snellius.* The first degree of longitude was fixed by Hipparchus of Nice (by whom the latitude was determined also), at Ferro, one of the Canary islands, whose most western point was made the first general meridian, 162 B.C. Several nations have fixed their meridian from places connected with their own territories; and thus the English compute their longitude from the meridian of Greenwich. See *Latitude, Longitude, and the various Collegiate degrees.*
- DEISM.** This denomination was first assumed about the middle of the sixteenth century by some gentlemen of France and Italy, in order thus to disguise their opposition to Christianity by a more honourable appellation than that of Atheism.—*Viret's Instruction Chrétienne*, 1563. Deism is a rejection of all manner of revelation: its followers go merely by the light of nature, believing that there is a God, a providence, vice and virtue, and an after-state of punishments and rewards: it is sometimes called free-thinking. The first deistical writer of any note in England, was Herbert, baron of Cherbury, in 1624. The most distinguished deists were Hobbes, Tindal, Morgan, lord Bolingbroke, Hume, Holcroft, and Godwin.
- DELEGATES, COURT OF.** Once the highest of all the Ecclesiastical courts in England. Appeals to the pope in ecclesiastical causes having been forbidden (see *Appeals*), those causes were for the future to be heard in this court, by statute 24 Henry VIII., 1532;

and soon afterwards the pope's authority was superseded altogether in England.—*Stowe*. This court was abolished, and in lieu of it appeals now lie to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, as fixed by statute 3 and 4 Will. IV., Aug. 14, 1833. See *Arches' Court*, &c.

**DELFT.** This town was founded by Godfrey le Bossu, and is famous for the earthenware or counterfeit porcelain, which is known by its name, and which was first manufactured here in A.D. 1310. But the sale of Dutch delft greatly declined after the introduction of potteries on a large scale into Germany and England. Delft was the scene of many of the councils and preparations of the Dutch patriots in their struggles against Spain. It was the birth-place of the renowned Grotius.

**DELHI.** The once great capital of the Mogul empire; it is now in decay, but contained a million of inhabitants, in 1700. In 1738, when Nadir Shah invaded Hindoostan, he entered Delhi, and dreadful massacres and famine followed: 100,000 of the inhabitants perished by the sword; and plunder to the amount of 62,000,000*l.* sterling was said to have been collected. The same calamities were endured in 1761, on the invasion of Abdalla, king of Candahar. In 1803, the Mahrattas, aided by the French, got possession of this place; but they were afterwards defeated by general Lake, and the aged Shah Aulum, emperor of Hindoostan, was restored to his throne.

"**DELICATE INVESTIGATION,**" **THE.** The memorable investigation into the conduct of the princess of Wales, afterwards queen of England, as consort of Geo. IV., was commenced by a committee of the Privy Council, under a warrant of inquiry, dated May 29, 1806. The members were lord Grenville, lord Erskine, earl Spencer, and lord Ellenborough. The inquiry, of which the countess of Jersey, sir J. and lady Douglas, and other persons of rank were the promoters, and in which they conspicuously figured, lasted until the following year, and led to the publication called "The Book," which was afterwards suppressed. See *Queen*.

**DELPHIC ORACLES.** Delphi is celebrated for its oracles delivered by Pythia, in the temple of Apollo, which was built, some say, by the council of the Amphictyons, 1263 B.C. The priestess delivered the answer of the god to such as came to consult the oracle, and was supposed to be suddenly inspired. The temple was burnt by the Pisistratida, 548 B.C. A new temple was raised by the Alemaonida, and was so rich in donations that at one time it was plundered by the people of Phocis of 20,000 talents of gold and silver; and Nero carried from it 500 costly statues. The first Delphic, or sacred war, concerning the temple was 449 B.C. The second sacred war was commenced on Delphi being attacked by the Phocians, 356 B.C.—*Du Fresnoy*.

**DELPHIN CLASSICS.** A collection of the Latin authors originally made for the use of the dauphin, son of Louis XIV. Their publication commenced with the duc de Montausier, the young prince's governor, who proposed the plan to Huet, bishop of Avranches, the dauphin's preceptor; and he, with other learned persons, including madame Dacier,\* edited this edition of all the Latin classics with the exception of Lucan. Each author is illustrated by valuable notes, critical and explanatory, with an index containing every word in the work, in the same manner as the concordance of the Scriptures. The number of volumes published was sixty, all printed between 1674 and 1691; Ausonius, only, in 1750. A new edition of the Delphin Classics, with additional notes, &c., was published by Mr. Valpy, of London.—*Butler*.

**DELUGE, THE GENERAL.** The deluge was threatened in the year of the world 1536; and it began Dec. 7, 1656, and continued 377 days. The ark rested on Mount Ararat, May 6, 1657; and Noah left the ark, Dec. 18 following. The year corresponds with that of 2348 B.C.—*Blair*. The following are the epochs of the deluge according to the table of Dr. Hales.

Septuagint . . . . .	B.C. 3246	Persian . . . . .	B.C. 3103	Playfair . . . . .	B.C. 2352	Petavius . . . . .	B.C. 2320
Jackson . . . . .	3170	Hindoo . . . . .	3102	Usher . . . . .	2348	Strauchius . . . . .	2293
Hales . . . . .	3155	Samaritan . . . . .	2988	English Bible . . . . .	2348	Hebrew . . . . .	2288
Josephus . . . . .	3146	Howard . . . . .	2838	Marsham . . . . .	2344	Vulgar Jewish . . . . .	2104

Some of the states of Europe were alarmed, we are told, by the prediction (!) that another general deluge would occur, and arks were everywhere built to guard against the calamity; but the season happened to be a fine and dry one, A.D. 1524.

\* This beautiful and gifted woman, for Madame Dacier was equally celebrated for her beauty and learning, translated *Callimachus* at the age of twenty-three. She also translated *Anacreon*, *Sappho*, *Plautus*, *Terence*, and *Homer*. Madame Dacier, as mentioned above, was one of the editors of the Delphin Classics; and, it is believed, the translator of *Ausonius*, although this last work was not published until many years after her death.

**DELUGE OF DEUCALION.** The fabulous one is placed 1503 B.C. according to *Eusebius*. This flood has been often confounded by the ancients with the general flood; but it was 845 years posterior to that event, and was merely a local inundation, occasioned by the overflowing of the river Pineus, whose course was stopped by an earthquake between the mounts Olympus and Ossa. Deucalion, who then reigned in Thessaly, with his wife Pyrrha, and some of their subjects, saved themselves by climbing up mount Parnassus.

**DELUGE OF OGYGES.** In the reign of Ogyges was a deluge which so inundated the territories of Attica that they lay waste for near 200 years; it occurred before the deluge of Deucalion, about 1764 B.C.—*Blair*. Buffon thinks that the Hebrew and Grecian deluges were the same, and arose from the Atlantic and Bosphorus bursting into the valley of the Mediterranean.

**DEMERARA AND ESSEQUIBO.** These colonies, founded by the Dutch, were taken by the British under major-general Whyte, April 22, 1796, but were restored at the peace of 1802. Demerara and Essequibo again surrendered to the British under general Grinfield and commodore Hood, Sept. 20, 1803. They are now fixed English colonies.

**DENARIUS.** The chief silver coin among the Romans (from *denos aris*), weighing the seventh part of a Roman ounce, and value sevenpence-three-farthings sterling, first coined about 269 B.C., when it exchanged for ten asses (see article *As*). In 216 B.C. it exchanged for sixteen asses. A pound weight of silver was coined into 100 denarii.—*Digby*. A pound weight of gold was coined into twenty denarii aurei, in 206 B.C.; and in Nero's time into forty-five denarii aurei.—*Lempriere*.

**DENMARK.** The most ancient inhabitants of this kingdom were the Cimbric and Teutones, who were driven out by the Jutes or Goths. The Teutones settled in Germany and Gaul; the Cimbric invaded Italy, where they were defeated by Marius. The peninsula of Jutland obtains its name from the Jutes; and the general name of Denmark is supposed to be derived from *Dan*, the founder of the Danish monarchy, and *mark*, a German word signifying country, i. e. Dan-mark, the country of Dan.

Reign of Scioid, first king . . . . .	B.C.	60	Christian VII., in a fit of jealousy, suddenly confines his queen, Caroline-Matilda, sister of George III., who is afterwards banished. See <i>Zell</i> . . . . .	Jan. 18, 1772
The Danish chronicle mention 18 kings to the time of Ragnor Lodbrog . . . . .	A.D.	750	The counts Struensee and Brandt are seized at the same time, on the charge of a criminal intercourse with the queen; and the former confessing to avoid the torture, both are beheaded for high treason . . . . .	April 28, 1772
[Ragnor is killed in an attempt to invade England, and for more than 200 years from this time the Danes were a terror to the northern nations of Europe, often landing on our own shores, and at length conquering all England. See <i>Danes</i> .]			The queen, Caroline Matilda, dies at Zell . . . . .	May 10, 1775
Reign of Canute the Great . . . . .		1014	Christian VII. becomes deranged, and prince Frederick is appointed regent . . . . .	1784
Reign of Waldemar the Great . . . . .		1157	One-fourth of Copenhagen is destroyed by fire . . . . .	June 9, 1795
Waldemar II., with a fleet of 1000 sail, makes immense conquests . . . . .		1223	Admirals Nelson and Parker bombard Copenhagen, and engage the Danish fleet, taking or destroying 18 ships of the line, of whose crews 1800 are killed. The Confederacy of the North (see <i>Armed Neutrality</i> ) is thus dissolved. April 2, 1801	
Gothland conquered . . . . .		1347	Admiral Gambier and lord Cathcart bombard Copenhagen, and seize the Danish fleet of 18 ships of the line, 15 frigates, and 37 brigs, &c. . . . .	Sept. 7, 1807
Denmark, Norway, and Sweden are united into one kingdom . . . . .		1397	Pomerania and Rugen are annexed to Denmark, in exchange for Norway . . . . .	1814
Revolt of the Swedes . . . . .		1414	Commercial treaty with England . . . . .	1824
The nations re-united . . . . .		1439	Frederick bestows a new constitution on his kingdom . . . . .	1831
Copenhagen made the capital . . . . .		1440	Declaration of the king in relation to the succession, and to the right of the crown (it having been questioned) to the duchies of Schleswig, Holstein, &c. . . . .	July 11, 1846
Accession of Christian I., from whom the present royal family springs . . . . .		1448	Death of Christian VIII., and accession of Frederick VII. . . . .	Jan. 20, 1848
Christian II. is deposed, and the independence of Sweden acknowledged . . . . .		1523	The duchies of Schleswig and Holstein revolt from the crown . . . . .	March 25, 1849
Lutheranism established by Christian III. . . . .		1536	Victory of the Danes over the Holsteimers and Germans . . . . .	April 10, 1849
Danish East India Company established by Christian IV. . . . .		1612	The Prussians drive the Danes from their	
Christian I.V. chosen head of the Protestant league . . . . .		1629		
Charles Gustavus of Sweden invades Denmark, besieges Copenhagen, and makes large conquests . . . . .		1658		
The crown made hereditary and absolute Frederick IV. takes Holstein, Sleswick, (Schleswig) Tonningen, and Stralsund; reduces Weismar, and drives the Swedes out of Norway . . . . .		1690		
Copenhagen destroyed by a fire which consumes 1650 houses, 5 churches, the university, and 4 colleges . . . . .		1728		
The peaceful reign of Christian VI., who promotes the happiness of his subjects		1730		

DENMARK, *continued.*

entrenched position in Eckerford, and take Schleswig, &c. . . . . April 22, 1849	Integrity of Denmark guaranteed by England, France, Prussia, and Sweden, signed . . . . . July 4, 1850
Blockade of Schleswig and Holstein by the Danes . . . . . April 29, 1849	Battle of Idstedt, and defeat of the Holsteiners by the Danes . . . . . July 25, 1850
Defeat of the Germans by the Danes at Duppeln . . . . . May 28, 1849	Protocol signed in London by the ministers of all the great powers . . . . . Aug. 23, 1850
Attack by the Prussian and Hanoverian forces, under general Wrangel, on the Danes at Duppeln . . . . . June 5, 1849	Bombardment of Friederichstadt by the Holsteiners, and the town almost destroyed, from Sept. 29, to . . . . . Oct. 6, 1850
Armistice between the Danes and Prussians signed at Malmo . . . . . Aug. 26, 1849	The Holsteiners were, however, defeated in their attempt to take the town by storm . . . . . Oct. 6, 1850
Peace with Prussia (which had assisted the duchies) . . . . . July 2, 1850	

## KINGS OF DENMARK.

[The <i>Danish Chronicles</i> mention 26 kings to the reign of Harald; but the accounts differ much from the modern histories of Denmark by the best authors.]	
813. Harald, or Harold.	1440. Christopher III., king of Sweden.
850. Eric I.	1448. Christian I., count of Oldenburg; elected king of Scandinavia, which comprehended Denmark, Sweden, and Norway; succeeded by his son.
854. Eric II., or the Child.	1481. John; also succeeded by his son.
883. Gormo, the Old; reigned 53 years.	1513. Christian II., called the Cruel, and the "Nero of the North;" among other enormous crimes he caused all the Swedish nobility to be massacred; dethroned for his tyranny in 1523; died in a dungeon in 1559.
935. Harald II., surnamed Blue-tooth.	[In this reign, Sweden succeeded in separating itself from the crown of Denmark.]
985. Suenon, or Sweyn, surnamed the Forked-beard.	1523. Frederick I., duke of Holstein, uncle to Christian II.; a liberal ruler.
1014. Canute II., the Great, king of Denmark and England.	1534. Christian III., son of Frederick; established the Lutheran religion; esteemed the "Father of his People."
1036. Canute III., his son, the Hardicanute of England.	1559. Frederick II., son of Christian III.
1042. Magnus, surnamed the Good, of Norway.	1588. Christian IV., son of the last king; chosen head of the Protestant league against the emperor.
1047. Suenon, or Sweyn II.	1648. Frederick III.; changed the constitution from an elective to an hereditary monarchy vested in his own family.
1073. [Interregnum.]	1670. Christian V., son of Frederick III.; succeeded by his son.
1077. Harald, called the Simple.	1699. Frederick IV.; league with the czar Peter and the king of Poland against Charles XII. of Sweden.
1080. Canute IV.	1730. Christian VI., his son.
1086. Olaf IV., the Hungry.	1746. Frederick V., his son; married the princess Louisa of England, daughter of George II.
1095. Eric III., styled the Good.	1766. Christian VII., son of the preceding; married Caroline-Matilda, sister of George III. In a fit of jealousy he banished his queen to Zell (where she died in 1775), and put to death his ministers Brandt and Struensee.
1103. [Interregnum.]	1784. Regency. The crown prince Frederick declared regent, in consequence of the mental derangement of his father.
1105. Nicholas I.; killed at Sleswick.	1808. Frederick VI., previously regent, now king.
1135. Eric IV., surnamed Harefoot.	1839. Christian VIII., son of the preceding.
1137. Eric V., the Lamb.	1848. Frederick VII., son of Christian VIII. born Oct. 6, 1808. The present king of Denmark.
1147. [Suenon, or Sweyn III.; beheaded.	
1147. [Canute V., until 1154.	
1157. Waldemar, styled the Great.	
1182. Canute VI., surnamed the Pious.	
1202. Waldemar II., the Victorious.	
1241. Eric VI.	
1250. Abel; assassinated his elder brother Eric; killed in an expedition against the Frisians.	
1252. Christopher I.; poisoned.	
1259. Eric VII.	
1296. Eric VIII.	
1320. Christopher II.	
1334. [Interregnum of 7 years.]	
1340. Waldemar III.	
1375. [Interregnum.]	
1376. Olaf V.	
1387. Margaret, styled the "Semiramis of the North," queen of Sweden, Norway, and Denmark.	
1397. Margaret and Eric IX. (Eric XIII. of Sweden) jointly.	
1412. Eric IX. reigns alone; obliged to resign both crowns.	
1438. [Interregnum.]	

DENIS, ST. An ancient town of France, six miles from Paris to the northward, the last stage on the road from England to that capital,—famous for its abbey and church, the former abolished at the Revolution; the latter desecrated at the same epoch after having been the appointed place of sepulture of the French kings, from its foundation by Dagobert, in 613. This church is a beautiful Gothic edifice, not large, but constructed in the purest taste. On the 12th October, 1793, the republicans demolished most of the royal tombs, and emptied the leaden coffins into the dung-hills, melting the lead for their own use. By a decree of Buonaparte, dated Feb. 20,

1806, the church (which had been turned meanwhile into a cattle-market!) was ordered to be cleaned out and redecorated as "the future burial-place of the Emperors of France." On the return of the Bourbons, some more restorations were effected, and when the duke de Berry and Louis XVIII. died, both were buried there—thus reconsecrating it, for a time, to the old dynasty.

**DENNEWITZ, BATTLE OF.** In this battle a remarkable victory was obtained by marshal Bernadotte, prince of Ponte Corvo (afterwards Charles XIV., king of Sweden), over marshal Ney, prince of Moscow, Sept. 6, 1813. The loss on the French side exceeded 16,000 men, and several eagles: and the defeat of Napoleon at Leipsic, on the 18th of October following, closed the series of reverses experienced by his arms in the memorable and disastrous campaign of this year.

**DEPTFORD.** The hospital here was incorporated by Henry VIII., and called the Trinity-house of Deptford Strond; the brethren of Trinity-house hold their corporate rights by this hospital. Queen Elizabeth dined at Deptford on board the *Pelican*, the ship in which the illustrious Drake, the first British circumnavigator, had made his voyage round the globe, April 4, 1581. The Deptford Victualling-office was burnt Jan. 16, 1748-9; the store-house, Sept. 2, 1758; the Red-house, Feb. 26, 1761; and the King's-mill, Dec. 1, 1775.

**DERBY STATE TRIALS.** Brandreth, Turner, Ludlam senior, Ludlam junior, Weightman, and others, convicted, at this memorable commission, of high-treason, Oct. 15, 1817; and Brandreth, Turner, and the elder Ludlam executed, Nov. 6 following. Twenty-three were tried, and twelve not tried.—*Phillips*. Twenty-one prisoners were indicted at Derby for the murder of several miners in the Red-soil mine; but were acquitted on the ground that the mischief was not wilful, March 23, 1834.

**DERRY, BISHOPRIC OF.** The bishopric of Derry was first planted at Ardfrath; from thence it was translated to Maghera; and, in 1158, was transferred to Derry. The cathedral, built in 1164, becoming ruinous, was rebuilt by a colony of Londoners who settled here in the reign of James I. The see is valued in the king's books, by an extant returned 15th James I., at 250*l.* sterling; but it has been one of the richest sees in Ireland.—*Beaton*. The see of Raphoe has, under the Church Temporalities' act, (3 and 4 Will. IV. cap. 37, passed Aug. 14, 1833,) been added to the diocese of Derry. See *Bishops*. See *Londonderry*.

**DESPARD'S CONSPIRACY.** Colonel Edward Marcus Despard, a native of the Queen's County, in Ireland, and six others, were executed in London on a charge of high treason. Their plan was, to lay restraint upon the king's person on the day of his meeting parliament, Jan. 16, 1803, and to destroy him, and overturn the government: a special commission was issued on Feb. 7, and they all suffered death, Feb. 21, 1803.

**DETTINGEN, BATTLE OF.** Between the British, Hanoverian, and Hessian army, commanded by king George II. of England, in person, and the earl of Stair, on one side, and the French army, under Marshal Noailles and the duke de Grammont, on the other; the first 52,000, and the latter 60,000 strong. The French passed a defile which they should have been contented to guard; and the duke de Grammont, heading the French cavalry, charged the British foot with great fury, but was received with such intrepidity that he was obliged to give way, and to repass the Mayne, and was defeated, losing 5000 men, June 16, 1743.

"**DEVIL AND DR. FAUSTUS.**" Faustus, one of the earliest printers, had the policy to conceal his art, and to this policy we are indebted for the tradition of "The Devil and Dr. Faustus." Faustus associated with John of Guttenberg; their types were cut in wood, and fixed, not moveable as at present. Having printed off numbers of copies of the bible, to imitate those which were commonly sold in MS., he undertook the sale of them at Paris, where printing was then unknown. As he sold his copies for sixty crowns, while the scribes demanded five hundred, he created universal astonishment; but when he produced copies as fast as they were wanted, and lowered the price to thirty crowns, all Paris was agitated. The uniformity of the copies increased the wonder; informations were given to the police against him as a magician, and his lodgings being searched, and a great number of copies being found, they were seized. The red ink with which they were embellished was supposed to be his blood, and it was seriously adjudged that he was in league with the devil; and if he had not fled, he would have shared the fate of those whom superstitious judges condemned in those days for witchcraft, A. D. 1460.—*Nowv. Dict.*

DEVONPORT. See *Plymouth*.

DEVONSHIRE'S, DUKE OF, AND MR. PITT'S ADMINISTRATION. William, duke of Devonshire, first lord of the treasury; hon. Henry Bilson Legge, chancellor of the exchequer; earl Granville, lord president; earl Gower, privy seal; earl of Holderness and Mr. Pitt (afterwards earl of Chatham), Minister, secretaries of state; Rt. hon. George Grenville, earl of Halifax, dukes of Rutland and Grafton, earl of Rochford, viscount Barrington, &c. The great seal in commission, Nov. 1756. The ministry was dissolved, June following, when the duke of Newcastle came into power. This administration is now usually called lord Chatham's first administration.

DIADEM. The band or fillet worn by the ancients instead of the crown, and which was consecrated to the gods. At first, this fillet was made of silk or wool, and set with precious stones, and was tied round the temples and forehead, the two ends being knotted behind, and let fall on the neck. Aurelian was the first Roman emperor who wore a diadem, A.D. 272.—*Tillemont*.

DIALS. Invented by Anaximander, 550 B.C.—*Pliny*. The first dial of the sun seen at Rome was placed on the temple of Quirinus by L. Papirius Cursor, when time was divided into hours, 293 B.C.—*Blair*. In the times of the emperors almost every palace and public building had a sun-dial. They were first set up in churches in A.D. 613.—*Langlet*.

DIAMONDS. They were first brought to Europe from the East, where the mine of Sumbulpour was the first known; and where the mines of Goleonda were discovered in 1534. This district may be termed the realm of diamonds. The mines of Brazil were discovered in 1728. From these last a diamond, weighing 1680 carats, or fourteen ounces, was sent to the court of Portugal, and was valued by M. Romeo de l'Isle at the extravagant sum of 224 millions; by others it was valued at fifty-six millions: its value was next stated to be three millions and a half; but its true value (it not being brilliant) is 400,000*l*. The diamond (see *next article*) called the "mountain of light," which belonged to the king of Cabul, is the most superb gem ever seen; it is of the finest water, and the size of a small egg, and has been valued at three millions and a half. The great diamond of the emperor of Russia weighs 193 carats, or 1 oz. 12 dwt. 4 gr., troy. The empress Catharine II. offered for it 104,166*l*. 13*s*. 4*d*., besides an annuity for life, to the owner, of 1041*l*. 13*s*. 4*d*., which was refused; but it was afterwards sold to Catharine's favourite, count Orloff, for the first-mentioned sum, without the annuity, and was by him presented to the empress on her birth-day, 1772; it is now in the sceptre of Russia. The Pitt diamond weighed 136 carats, and, after cutting, 106 carats; it was sold to the king of France for 125,000*l*. in 1720. The Pigot diamond was sold for 9500 guineas, May 10, 1802. Diamonds were found in the Ural mountains in 1829.

DIAMOND OF THE EAST, called the MOUNTAIN OF LIGHT, OR KOH-I-NOOR. This marvellous and matchless treasure was found in the mines of Goleonda, in 1550, and was brought to England in 1850, precisely three centuries after, the forfeit of oriental faithfulness, and prize of British valour. It was secured among the valuables of the Lahore treasury, at the commencement of the late insurrection, and came in the steam-sloop *Medea*, which reached Portsmouth in July. Its original weight was nearly 800 carats, but it was reduced, by the unskilfulness of the artist, Hortensio Borgese, a Venetian, to its present weight, 279. A general idea may be formed of its shape and size, by conceiving it as the pointed half (rose-cut) of a small hen's egg. The value is scarcely computable, though two millions sterling have been mentioned as a justifiable price, if calculated by the scale employed in the trade.

DIAMONDS, INFLAMMABILITY OF. Boetius de Boot conjectured that the diamond was inflammable, 1609.—*Hist. of Gems*. It was discovered that when exposed to a high temperature, it gave out an acrid vapour, in which a part of it was dissipated, 1673.—*Boyle*. Sir Isaac Newton concluded, from its great refracting power, that it must be combustible, 1675.—*Newton's Optics*. The celebrated Averani demonstrated, by concentrating the rays of the sun upon it, that the diamond was exhaled in vapour, and entirely disappeared, while other precious stones merely grew softer, 1695. It has been ascertained by Guyton, Davy, and others, that, although diamonds are the hardest of all known bodies, they yet contain nothing more than pure charcoal, or carbon.

DIAMONDS, NINE OF. This card has been called the curse of Scotland, owing, it is said, to a Scotch member of parliament, part of whose family arms was the nine of

diamonds, having voted for the introduction of the malt-tax into Scotland. We take this story from *Burn's Annals*, in which, only, mention is made of it, as far as we have found.

**DIANA, TEMPLE OF, AT EPHEBUS.** One of the seven wonders of the world, built at the common charge of all the Asiatic States. The chief architect was Ctesiphon; and Pliny says that 220 years were employed in completing this temple, whose riches were immense. It was 425 feet long, 225 broad, and was supported by 127 columns, (60 feet high, each weighing 150 tons of Parian marble) furnished by so many kings. It was set on fire on the night of Alexander's nativity, by an obscure individual named Eratosthratus, who confessed on the rack, that the sole motive which had prompted him to destroy so magnificent an edifice was the desire of transmitting his name to future ages, 356 B.C. The temple was rebuilt, and again burnt by the Goths, in their naval invasion, A.D. 256.—*Univ. Hist.*

**DICE.** The invention of dice is ascribed to Palamedes, of Greece, about 1224 B.C. The keeper of the temple of Hercules, playing at dice, made that god one of the number in the game; and Hercules having been the winner, became entitled to the favours of Acca Laurentia, a celebrated courtesan, in whose honour the Laurentalia (*which see*) were afterwards instituted.—*Plutarch*. This, of course, is poetical. The game of Tali and Tessera among the Romans was played with dice. The use of dice is of very early date in this country. Stowe mentions two entertainments given by the city of London, at which dice were played.\* Act to regulate the license of makers, and the sale of dice, 9 Geo. IV., 1828.

**DICTATORS.** These were supreme and absolute magistrates of Rome, instituted 498 B.C., when Titus Lartius Flavius, the first dictator, was appointed. This office, respectable and illustrious in the first ages of the Republic, became odious by the perpetual usurpations of Sylla and J. Cæsar; and after the death of the latter, the Roman senate, on the motion of the consul Antony, passed a decree, which for ever forbade a dictator to exist in Rome, 44 B.C.

**DICTIONARY.** A standard dictionary of the Chinese language, containing about 40,000 characters, most of them hieroglyphic, or rude representations somewhat like our signs of the zodiac, was perfected by Pa-out-she, who lived about 1100 B.C.—*Morrison*. Cyclopædians were compiled in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. The first dictionary of celebrity, perhaps the first, is by Ambrose Calepini, a Venetian friar, in Latin; he wrote one in eight languages, about A.D. 1500.—*Niceron*. The *Lexicon Heptaglotton* was published by Edmund Castell, in 1659. Bayle's Dictionary was published in 1696, "the first work of the kind in which a man may learn to think."—*Voltaire*. Chambers' Cyclopædia, the first dictionary of the circle of the arts, sciences, &c., was published in 1728. The great dictionary of the English language, by Samuel Johnson, who was truly called the "Leviathan of Literature," appeared in 1755. Francis Grose's Dictionary of the Vulgar Tongue was compiled in 1768; and from this period numerous dictionaries have been added to our store of literature.

**DIEPPE, FRANCE.** This town was bombarded by an English fleet, under admiral Russell, and laid in ashes, July 1694. It has not been so considerable since that time. In 1794 it experienced a similar calamity. It was again bombarded, together with the town of Granville, by the British, Sept. 14, 1803.

**DIET OF THE GERMAN EMPIRE.** The supreme authority of this empire may be said to have existed in the assemblage of princes under this name. The diet, as composed of three colleges, viz.—the college of electors, the college of princes, and the college of imperial towns, commenced with the famous edict of Charles IV., 1356. See *Golden Bull*. Diets otherwise constituted had long previously been held on important occasions. The diet of Wurtzburg, which proscribed Henry the Lion, was held in 1179. The celebrated diet of Worms, at which Luther assisted in person, was held

\* The kings of Scotland, France, and Cyprus being in England on a visit to Edward III., a great tournament was held in Smithfield, and afterwards the mayor kept his hall for all comers who were willing to play at dice and hazard. The Lady Margaret, his wife, kept her chamber to the same effect. Shortly afterwards they entertained the Princess of Wales, her son, Prince Richard, and their attendants, with a grand masquerade on horseback, the procession beginning at Newgate and ending at Kennington. Being arrived at the palace, one of the masques produced a pair of dice, and proposed to play with the prince. The dice were so artfully contrived that when the prince threw he was sure to win, and having thrown three times his royal highness won a bowl, a cup, and a ring, all of gold; and having given the princess and each of the nobility attending the like opportunity to win each a gold ring, they were highly pleased.—*Stowe*.



in 1521. That of Spires, to condemn the Reformers, was held in 1529; and the famous diet of Augsburg, in 1530. In the league of the German princes, called the Confederation of the Rhine, they fixed the diet at Frankfort, July 12, 1806. Germany is now governed by a diet of 38 members having votes varying from four to one each. But from the present (1850) unsettled state of Germany much change may be expected.

**"DIEU-DONNÉ."** The name given in his infancy to *Louis le Grand*, king of France, because the French considered him as the gift of Heaven, the queen, his mother, having been barren for twenty-three years previously, A.D. 1633.—*Voltaire*. One of the popes of Rome, who obtained the tiara in 672, was named *Adedatus*, or God's gift; he had the character of a pious and charitable pontiff.

**DIEU ET MON DROIT**, "God, and my right." This was the parole of the day, given by Richard I. of England to his army at the battle of Gisors, in France. "It was used by Richard to show that he held his kingdom of no mortal, but God only."—*Pardon*. In the battle (*which see*) the French army was signally defeated; and in remembrance of this victory, Richard made "*Dieu et mon droit*" the motto of the royal arms of England, and it has ever since been retained, A.D. 1198.—*Rymer's Fœdera*.

**DIGEST**. The first collection of Roman laws under this title was prepared by Alfenus Varus, the civilian of Cremona, 66 B.C.—*Quintil. Inst. Orat.* Other digests of Roman laws followed. The Digest, so called by way of eminence, was the collection of laws made by order of the emperor Justinian; it made the first part of the Roman law, and the first volume of the civil law. Quotations from it are marked with a ff.—*Pardon*.

**DIGITS**. Arithmetical figures were known to the Arabian Moors about A.D. 900. They were introduced from thence into Spain in 1050, and into England about 1253. The digit is any whole number under 10—as 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, which are called the nine digits; also a measure containing three-quarters of an inch. In astronomy, the digit is also a measure used in the calculation of eclipses, and is the twelfth part of the luminary eclipsed. See article *Figures*.

**DIOCESE**. The first division of the Roman empire into dioceses, which were at that period civil governments, is ascribed to Constantine, A.D. 323; but Strabo remarks that the Romans had the departments called dioceses long before.—*Strabo*, lib. xiii. In England these circuits of the bishops' jurisdiction are coeval with Christianity; there are twenty-four dioceses, of which twenty-one are suffragan to Canterbury, and three to York.

**DIOCLETIAN ERA**. Called also the era of Martyrs, was used by Christian writers until the introduction of the Christian era in the sixth century, and is still employed by the Abyssinians and Copts. It dates from the day on which Diocletian was proclaimed emperor at Chalcedon, 29th August, 284. It is called the era of Martyrs, on account of the persecution of the Christians in the reign of Diocletian.

**DIORAMA**. This species of exhibition, which had long previously been an object of wonder and delight at Paris, was first opened in London, Sept. 29, 1823. The diorama differs from the panorama in this respect, that, instead of a circular view of the objects represented, it exhibits the whole picture at once in perspective, and it is decidedly superior both to the panorama and the cosmorama in the fidelity with which the objects are depicted, and in the completeness of the illusion.

**DIRECTORY, THE CHURCH**. The book so called was published in England at the period of the civil war. It was drawn up at the instance of the parliament, by an assembly of divines at Westminster, with the object that the ministers might not be wholly at a loss in their devotions after the suppression of the Book of Common Prayer. There were some general hints given, which were to be managed with discretion; for the Directory prescribed no form of prayer, nor manner of external worship, nor enjoined the people to make any responses, except *Amen*. The Directory was established by an ordinance of the parliament in 1644.—*Bishop Taylor*.

**DIRECTORY, FRENCH**. The French Directory was installed at the Little Luxembourg, at Paris, under a new constitution of the government, Nov. 1, 1795, and held the executive power four years. It was composed of five members, and ruled in connexion with two chambers, the Council of Ancients and Council of Five Hundred, *which see*. Deposed by Buonaparte, who, with Cambacérès and Siéyès, became the

ruling power of France, the three governing as consuls, the first as chief, Nov. 9, 1799. See *Buonaparte*.

**DISCIPLINE, THE BOOK OF.** Drawn up by an assembly of ministers in Scotland, in A.D. 1650. In this book the government of the church by prelates was set aside. The followers of the Presbyterian sect were called Disciplinaryans from their clamour about discipline.—*Sanderson*.

**DISPENSATIONS.** Ecclesiastical dispensations were first granted by pope Innocent III. in 1200. These exemptions from the law and discipline of the Church led eventually, with indulgences, absolutions, and the remission of sins, to the Reformation in Germany in 1517, and subsequently to that in England in 1534 *et seq.*

**DISPENSING POWER OF THE CROWN.** This was a power unconstitutionally asserted by James II. in 1686. Most of the judges were dismissed by that infatuated monarch for refusing to allow the legality of this power, 1687. Since this period the same power has been on certain occasions exercised, as in the case of embargoes upon ships, the restraint upon corn leaving the kingdom, &c., without the previous concurrence of parliament. See *Indemnity*.

**DISSENTERS.** They arose early in the Reformation, contending for a more complete departure from the Romish models of church government and discipline. They were reproached with the name of Puritans, on account of the purity they proposed in religious worship and conduct; and the rigorous treatment they endured under Elizabeth and James I. led multitudes of them to emigrate in those reigns. The first place of worship for Dissenters in England was established at Wandsworth, a village near London, Nov. 20, 1572; and now, in London alone, the number of chapels, meeting-houses, &c., for all classes of Dissenters, amounts to more than 200. The great act for the relief of Dissenters from civil and religious disabilities, was the statute passed 9 Geo. IV. c. 17. By this act, called the Corporation and Test Repeal Act, so much of the several acts of parliament of the preceding reigns as imposed the necessity of receiving the sacrament of the Lord's Supper as a qualification for certain offices, &c., was repealed, May 9, 1828. Several other acts of ameliorating effect have been since passed.

**DISTAFF.** The staff to which hemp, flax, wool, or other substances to be spun is fastened. The art of spinning with it, at the small wheel, first taught to English women by Anthony Bonavisa, an Italian, 20 Henry VII., 1505.—*Stowe*. The distaff is used as an emblem of the female sex.—*Howell*. The distaff formerly occupied the place in the drawing-room or *boudoir* of the English ladies that the harp or piano does now.—*Ash*.

**DISTILLATION,** and the various chemical processes dependent on the art, are generally believed to have been introduced into Europe by the Moors about A.D. 1150; their brethren of Africa had them from the Egyptians. The distillation of spirituous liquors was in practice in these countries in the sixteenth century.—*Burns*.

**DIVINATION.** In the Scriptures we find mention made of different kinds of divination; and it is mentioned by most of the ancient authors. It was retained in the hands of the priests and priestesses, the magi, soothsayers, augurs, and other like professors, till the coming of Christ, when the doctrines of Christianity and the spirit of philosophy banished such visionary opinions. The oracles of Delphi began, 1263 B.C. Augurs were instituted by Numa at Rome, 710 B.C. See *Augury*, *Witchcraft*, &c.

**DIVING-BELL.** First mentioned, though obscurely, by Aristotle, 325 B.C. The diving-bell was first used in Europe, A.D. 1509. It is said to have been used on the coast of Mull, in searching for the wreck of part of the Spanish Armada, before A.D. 1669. Halley greatly improved this machine, and was, it is said, the first who, by means of a diving-bell, set his foot on dry ground at the bottom of the sea. Smeaton applied the condensing-pump to force down air. Mr. Spalding and his assistants going down in a diving-bell in Ireland were drowned, June 1, 1783. The *Royal George* man-of-war, which was sunk off Portsmouth in 1782, was first surveyed by means of a diving-bell, in May, 1817. Lately, and particularly in 1840, it has been employed in sub-marine surveys. The first diving-belle was the wife of Captain Morris, at Plymouth, who descended in one a few years ago.

**DIVORCES FOR ADULTERY.** Of the earliest institution, both in ecclesiastical and civil law, among the ancients. First put in practice by Spurius Carvilius at Rome,

231 B.C.—*Blair*. At this time morals were so debased, that 3000 prosecutions for adultery were enrolled. Divorces are of two kinds; one, a *vinculo matrimonii*; the other, a *menâ et thoro*. Divorces were attempted to be made of more easy obtainment in England, in A.D. 1539. The bill to prevent women marrying their seducers was brought into parliament in 1801.

**DIZIER, ST., IN CHAMPAGNE.** One of the most memorable sieges in modern history was sustained by this town for six weeks against the army of Charles V., emperor of Germany, A.D. 1544. A battle was fought here between the army of the allies on one side, and the French commanded by Napoleon in person on the other, in which the latter army was defeated with considerable loss, Jan. 27, 1814.

**DOCKS OF LONDON.** They are said to be the most extensive and finest constructions of the kind, for the purposes of commerce, in the world. In London there are a number of these docks, of which the following are the principal:—The West India docks, the act for whose formation passed in July 1799; they were commenced Feb. 3, 1800, and were opened Aug. 27, 1802, when the *Henry Addington* West Indianman first entered them, decorated with the colours of the different nations of Europe. The London docks were commenced June 26, 1802, and were opened Jan. 31, 1805. The East India docks were commenced under an act passed July 27, 1803, and were opened Aug. 4, 1806. The first stone of the St. Katherine docks was laid May 3, 1827; and 2500 men were daily employed upon them until they were opened, Oct. 25, 1828.

**DOCK-YARDS, ROYAL.** There are seven chief dock-yards in England and Wales, and nine others in various of our colonies. That of Woolwich was already an extensive one in 1509. Chatham dock-yard was founded by queen Elizabeth, and is one of the principal stations of the royal navy; it contains immense magazines of warlike stores, rendering it one of the finest arsenals in Europe. The dock-yard at Portsmouth was established by Henry VIII. Plymouth Dock, now Devonport, is a matchless naval magazine and rendezvous. After the insult of the Dutch, who burnt our men-of-war at Chatham in 1667, Charles II. strengthened Sheerness, where there is a fine dock-yard. Great fire in the dock-yard at Devonport, by which the *Talavera*, of 74 guns, the *Imogene* frigate, of 28 guns, and immense stores, were destroyed; the relics and figure-heads of the favourite ships of Boscawen, Rodney, Duncan, and other naval heroes, which were preserved in a naval museum, were also burnt, Sept. 27, 1840; the loss estimated at 200,000*l*. Fire at Sheerness dock-yard on board the *Camperdown*, Oct. 9, 1840.

**DOCTOR.** This rank was known in the earliest times. Doctor of the church was a title given to SS. Athanasius, Basil, Gregory Nazianzen, and Chrysostom, in the Greek church; and to SS. Jerome, Augustin, and Gregory the Great, in the Romish church, A.D. 373 *et seq.* Doctor of the law was a title of honour among the Jews. The degree of doctor was conferred in England, 8 John, 1207.—*Spelman*. Some give it an earlier date, referring it to the time of the Venerable Bede and John de Beverley, the former of whom, it is said, was the first that obtained the degree at Cambridge, about A.D. 725. See *Collegiate Degrees*.

**DOCTORS' COMMONS.** The college for the professors of civil and canon law, residing in the city of London; the name of Commons is given to this college from the civilians communing together as in other colleges. Doctors' Commons was founded by Dr. Henry Harvey, whose original college was destroyed in the great fire of 1666, but after some years it was rebuilt on the old site. The causes taken cognizance of here are, blasphemy, divorces, bastardy, adultery, penance, tithes, mortuaries, probate of wills, &c. See article *Civil Law*.

**DOG.** The *chien de berger*, or the shepherd's dog, is the origin of the whole race.—*Buffon*. Buffon describes this dog as being "the root of the tree," assigning as his reason that it possesses from nature the greatest share of instinct. The Irish wolf-dog is supposed to be the earliest dog known in Europe, if Irish writers be correct. Dr. Gall mentions that a dog was taken from Vienna to England; that it escaped to Dover, got on board a vessel, landed at Calais, and, after accompanying a gentleman to Mentz, returned to Vienna. Statute against dog-stealing, 10 Geo. III., 1770. Dog-tax imposed, 1796, and again in 1808. The cruel employment of dogs in drawing carts and burthens through the streets, was abolished Jan. 1, 1840. See *Greyhound*.

**DOG-DAYS.** The canicular or dog-days commence on the 3d of July, and end on the 11th of August. Common opinion has been accustomed to regard the rising

and setting of Sirius, or the dog-star,\* with the sun, as the cause of excessive heat, and of consequent calamities, instead of its being viewed as the sign when such effects might be expected. The star not only varies in its rising, in every one year as the latitude varies, but is always later and later every year in all latitudes, so that in time the star may, by the same rule, come to be charged with bringing frost and snow.—*Dr. Hutton.*

- DOGE.** The title of the duke of Venice, which state was first governed by a prince so named, Anafesto Paululo, A.D. 697. The Genoese revolted against their count, and chose a doge from among their nobility, and became an aristocratic republic, 1030-4. The ceremony of the doge of Venice marrying the sea, "the Adriatic wedded to our duke," was instituted in 1173, and was observed annually on Ascension-day, until 1797, when the custom was dispensed with. See *Adriatic.*
- DOGGET COAT AND BADGE.** The annual rowing-match upon the Thames, thus called, originated in this way. Mr. Thomas Dogget, an eminent actor of Drury-lane, on the first anniversary of the accession to the throne of George I. gave a waterman's coat and silver badge to be rowed for by six young watermen in honour of the day. And, to commemorate that event, he bequeathed at his death a sum of money, the interest whereof was to be appropriated annually, for ever, to the same purpose. The candidates start, at a signal given, at that time of the tide when the current is strongest against them, and row from the Old Swan, London-bridge, to the White Swan, at Chelsea; first match, Aug. 1, 1715.
- DOIT.** A silver Scottish penny, of which twelve were equal to a penny sterling. Some of those struck by Charles I. and II. are in the cabinets of the curious. A Dutch piece of this name was also coined.
- DOMINGO, ST.** Discovered by Columbus in his second voyage, in 1493. The city was founded in 1494. The town of Port-au-Prince was burnt down, and nearly destroyed by the revolted negroes, in Oct., Nov., and Dec., 1791. Toussaint L'Ouverture governed the island, on the expulsion of the French colonists, after this till 1802, when he was entrapped by Buonaparte, and died in prison. His successor, Dessalines, recommended the blacks, by proclamation, to make a general massacre of the whites, which was accordingly executed with horrid cruelty, and 2500 were butchered in one day, March 29, 1804. Dessalines proclaimed himself emperor, Oct. 8, 1804. See *Haiti*, in which article particulars will be found up to the independence of St. Domingo, acknowledged by France, in April, 1825.
- DOMINICA.** Discovered by Columbus in his second voyage, in 1493. This island was taken by the British in 1761, and was confirmed to them by the peace of 1763. The French took Dominica in 1778, but restored it at the subsequent peace in 1783. It suffered great damage by a tremendous hurricane in 1806; and several devastating hurricanes have more recently occurred.
- DOMINICAL LETTER.** Noting the Lord's day, or Sunday. The seven days of the week, reckoned as beginning on the 1st of January, are designated by the first seven letters of the alphabet, A, B, C, D, E, F, G; and the one of these which denotes Sunday is the dominical letter. If the year begin on Sunday, A is the dominical letter; if it begin on Monday, that letter is G; if on Tuesday, it is F, and so on. Generally to find the dominical letter call New Year's day A, the next day B, and go on thus until you come to the first Sunday, and the letter that answers to it is the dominical letter; in leap years count two letters.
- DOMINICANS.** A religious order whose power and influence were almost universal. They were called in France Jacobins, and in England Black friars, and were founded by St. Dominick, approved by Innocent III. in 1215; and the order was confirmed by a bull of Honorius III. in 1216, under St. Austin's rules, and the founder's particular constitutions. In 1276 the corporation of London gave them two whole streets by the river Thames, where they erected a large and elegant convent, and whence that part is still called Blackfriars.
- DONATISTS.** An ancient sect of schismatics founded by Donatus, bishop of Carthage, about A.D. 331. The general profession of this sect was an exclusive pretended

\* Mathematicians assert that Sirius, or the Dog Star, is the nearest to us of all the fixed stars; and they compute its distance from our earth at 2,200,000 millions of miles. They maintain that a sound would not reach our earth from Sirius in 50,000 years; and that a cannon-ball, flying with its usual velocity of 480 miles an hour, would consume 523,211 years in its passage thence to our globe.

Puritanism.—*Hooker*. The Donatists held that the Father was above the Son, and the Son above the Holy Ghost; and that there was no virtue in the church, for which reason those of their sect were re-baptised.

**DONNINGTON, BATTLE OF, IN LINCOLN.** This place was the scene of a severe action between the royalists, under the command of colonel Cavendish, and the parliamentary forces, in which the latter were defeated, 1643.—**BATTLE OF DONNINGTON**, in Gloucestershire, in which the royalists, under lord Aston, were defeated by colonel Morgan, 1645: this latter victory led to the surrender of the king's garrison at Oxford.

**DOOM'S-DAY OR DOME'S-DAY BOOK.** *Liber Judicarius vel Censualis Angliæ*. A book of the general survey of England, commenced in the reign of William I., A.D. 1080. The intent of this book was, to be a register whereby to determine the right in the tenure of estates; and from this book the question whether lands be ancient demesne or not, is sometimes still decided. The book is still preserved in the Exchequer, fair and legible, consisting of two volumes, a greater and lesser, wherein all the counties of England, except Northumberland and Durham, are surveyed. It was finished in A.D. 1086, having been completed by five justices. "This Dome's-Day book was the tax-book of king William."—*Camden*. The taxes were levied according to this survey till 13 Hen. VIII., 1522, when a more accurate survey was taken, and was called by the people the new Doom's-Day book.

**DORCHESTER, BISHOPRIC OF.** Founded in A.D. 625. The first bishop was Birinus, or St. Birinus, called the apostle of the West Saxons. The see continued for upwards of 460 years. In A.D. 1094, Remigius, its last prelate, who was canonized, transferred it to Lincoln, into which bishopric it merged. See *Lincoln*.

**DORIC ORDER OF ARCHITECTURE.** The most ancient of the five, the invention of the Dorians, a people of Greece. The Doric order is somewhat lighter than the Tuscan, and is used indifferently in many sorts of buildings. It is called the second order. The Dorians also gave the name to the Doric muse. The migration of this people to the Peloponnesus took place 1104 B.C. They sent, in their vast spirit of enterprise, many colonies into different places, which afterwards bore the same name as their native country.

**DORT.** Here happened an awful inundation of the sea, A.D. 1446. It arose in the breaking down of the dykes; and in the territory of Dordrecht 10,000 persons were overwhelmed and perished; and more than 100,000 round Dullart, in Friesland, and in Zealand. In the last two provinces upwards of 300 villages were overflowed, and the tops of their towers and steeples were for ages after to be seen rising out of the water. Dort is famous for the Protestant synod held in 1618; a general assembly, to which deputies were sent from England, and from all the reformed churches in Europe, to settle the differences between the doctrines of Luther, Calvin, and Arminius, principally upon points of justification and grace. This synod condemned the tenets of Arminius.—*Aitzema*.

**DOUAY, IN FRANCE.** Erected into a university by Philip II. of Spain, who founded here the celebrated college of Roman Catholics, A.D. 1569. Douay was taken from the Spaniards by Louis XIV. in person, in 1667. It was taken by the duke of Marlborough, in 1710; and retaken by the French next year. This town gives its name to the Roman Catholic edition of the Bible, which continues in almost universal use, by the consent of the successive popes, among the members of that communion, as the only authorised version of the Sacred volume; its text being copiously explained by the notes of Roman Catholic divines.

**DOVE.** This bird has been always in great favour with the Eastern nations, and was held sacred in the early ages by many of them. The dove was sent from the ark, and returned 2347 B.C. Fuller, in his History of the Holy War, tells us that at the siege of Jerusalem the Christians intercepted a letter tied to the feet of a dove, in which the Persian emperor promised assistance to the besieged.—*Fuller, book I. cap. xxiv.*

**DOVER.** Here Julius Cæsar made his first landing in England, Aug. 26, 55 B.C. Its original castle is said to have been built by him soon after; but this is disputed. The castle was rebuilt and strengthened by Henry II., and rendered impregnable by the towers and works erected in succeeding reigns. The priory was commenced by archbishop Corboyl, or Corbois, about A.D. 1130. At Dover, king John ingloriously resigned his kingdom to Pandolf, the pope's legate, May 13, 1213. The pier was projected by Henry VIII. in 1533. Charles II. landed here from his exile, May 25, 1660. The

Foot-barracks were burnt down by an accidental fire, July 30, 1800. A large part of the cliff fell, Nov. 27, 1810. The quantity of land lost by two falls was estimated at six acres.

**DOWER.** The gifts of a husband for a wife.—*Genesis*, xxxiv. 12. The custom is said to be derived from the Germans; and it was a usage among the Saxons, as appears from the laws of king Edmund, by which a widow was entitled to a moiety of her husband's property for her life, A.D. 941. The widows of traitors, but not those of felons, are debarred their dower by statute 5 Edw. VI., 1550.—*Statutes*.

**DOWN, BISHOPRIC** or. An ancient see, whose first bishop was St. Cailan, in 499. At the instance of John Courcey, the conqueror of Ulster, the cathedral, although previously consecrated to the Trinity, was dedicated to the honour of St. Patrick, about 1183. Christopher Pembroke states, in his *Annals*, that many believed Courcey by this act had drawn on himself that vast train of misfortunes which afterwards befel him. The sepulchre of St. Patrick (who was buried here in 493, in the abbey of Saul, founded by himself) brought this place into great repute. The see was united with that of Connor in 1441 (see *Connor*); and the see of Dromore has lately been united to both by the provisions of the Irish Church Temporalities' act, passed 1834. The cathedral of Downpatrick was destroyed by lord Grey, lord deputy of Ireland, for which, and other crimes, he was impeached, and beheaded, in 1541.—*Beatson*.

**DRACO, LAWS OF.** Draco, when he exercised the office of archon, made a code of laws, which, on account of their severity, were said to be written in letters of blood; by them idleness was punished with as much severity as murder; the smallest transgression, he said, deserved death, and he could not find any punishment more rigorous for more atrocious crimes, 623 B.C.—*Sigonius de Repub. Athen.*

**DRAGOONS.** The name is supposed to have been derived from dragon, "because mounted on horseback with lighted match he seemeth like a fiery dragon."—*Meyrick's Pref. to Anc. Armour*. The DRACONARI were horse soldiers who bore dragons for ensigns. The first regiment of dragoons was raised in England, A.D. 1681.

**DRAKE'S CIRCUMNAVIGATION.** Sir Francis Drake sailed from Plymouth Nov. 13, 1577, and sailing round the globe, returned to England, after many perilous adventures, Nov. 3, 1580. This illustrious seaman was vice-admiral under lord Howard, high admiral of England, in the memorable conflict with the Spanish Armada, July 19, 1588. His expeditions and victories over the Spaniards have been equalled by modern admirals, but not his generosity; for he divided the booty he took in proportional shares with the common sailors, even to wedges of gold given him in return for his presents to Indian chiefs.—*Stowe. Rapin*.

**DRAMA.** We owe both forms of composition, tragedy and comedy, to the Greeks. The first comedy was performed at Athens, by Susarion and Dolon, on a movable scaffold, 562 B.C. See *Comedy*. The chorus was introduced 556 B.C. See *Chorus*. Tragedy was first represented at Athens, by Thespis, on a waggon, 536 B.C.—*Arund. Marb.* Thespis of Icaria, the inventor of tragedy, performed at Athens *Alcestis*, and was rewarded with a goat, 536 B.C.—*Pliny*. Anaxandrides was the first dramatic poet who introduced intrigues and rapes upon the stage. He composed about a hundred plays, of which ten obtained the prize; he died 340 B.C.

**DRAMA IN ROME.** The drama was first introduced into Rome on occasion of a plague which raged during the consulate of C. Sulpicius Peticus and C. Lucinius Stolo. The magistrates to appease the incensed deities instituted the games called the *Senici*, which were amusements entirely new. Actors from Etruria danced, after the Tuscan manner, to the flute, 364 B.C. Subsequently came satires accompanied with music set to the flute; and afterwards plays were represented by Livius Andronicus, who, abandoning satires, wrote plays with a regular and connected plot, 240 B.C.—*Livy*. Andronicus was the first person who gave singing and dancing to two different performers; he danced himself, and gave the singing to a younger exhibitor.—*Livy*.

**DRAMA, MODERN.** The modern drama arose early in the rude attempts of minstrels and buffoons at fairs in France, Italy, and England.—*Warton*. Stories from the Bible were represented by the priests, and were the origin of sacred comedy.—*Idem*. Gregory Nazianzen, an early father of the church, is said to have constructed a drama about A.D. 364, on the Passion of Christ, to counteract the profanities of the heathen stage, and thus to have laid the foundation of the modern romantic drama; but this is not clearly proved. Fitzstephen, in his *Life of Thomas à Becket*, asserts that "London had

for its theatrical exhibitions holy plays, and the representation of miracles, wrought by holy confessors." The Chester Mysteries were performed about 1270. Plays were performed at Clerkenwell by the parish clerks in 1397, and miracles were represented in the fields. Allegorical characters were introduced in the reign of Henry VI. Individual characters were introduced in Henry VII.'s reign. The first regular drama acted in Europe was the "Sophonisba" of Trissino, at Rome, in the presence of pope Leo X., 1515.—*Voltaire*. The English drama became perfect in the reign of Elizabeth. The first royal license for the drama in England was to master Burbage, and four others, servants to the earl of Leicester, to act plays at the Globe, Bankside, 1574. A license was granted to Shakspeare, and his associates, in 1603. Plays were opposed by the Puritans in 1633, and were afterwards suspended until the Restoration in 1660. Two companies of regular performers were licensed by Charles II., Killigrew's and Davenant's, in 1662. Killigrew's patent bears date April 25, in that year; and sir William Davenant's was regulated same time. The first was at the Bull, Vere-street, Clare-market, which was immediately afterwards removed to Drury-lane; the other in Dorset-gardens. Till this time boys performed women's parts; but Mrs. Coleman (the first female on the stage) had performed *Ianthe* in Davenant's *Siege of Rhodes*, in 1656. Sir William Davenant introduced operas, and both companies united, 1684, and continued together till 1694, when a schism under Betterton led to the opening of a theatre in Lincoln's-Inn Fields, 1695, which was the parent of Covent Garden. Act for the revision of plays, and for licensing them previously to being performed, 1737. Authors' Dramatic Copyright Protection Act, 3 Will. IV., June 1833. See *Covent Garden, Drury-lane, &c.*

**DREAMS.** The first who attempted to give an interpretation to dreams, and to draw prognostics from omens, was Amphictyon of Athens, 1497 B.C. Laodice, the mother of Seleucus, nine months before his birth, dreamed that Apollo presented her with a precious stone, on which was engraved the figure of an anchor, and commanded her to deliver it to her son as soon as born. It is said, that in the morning she found a ring, answering in description the jewel she had dreamed of; and that not only the son of whom she was then pregnant, but all his successors of the house of the Seleucidae, had the mark of an anchor on the thigh, 353 B.C. There is scriptural proof of a reliance upon dreams; particularly may be mentioned the dream of Joseph, see *Matthew*, i. 20. In Westminster-abbey are singular records of the dreams of Edward the Confessor; and instances of faith in visions would fill a volume. A remarkable modern instance is attested in the *Life* of lord Lyttleton: that distinguished nobleman expired three days after a singular dream, in which he was warned of his approaching dissolution, Aug. 22, 1773.

**DRESDEN.** Peace of Dresden, between Saxony, Prussia, and the queen of Hungary, confirming the treaties of Berlin and Breslau, Dec. 25, 1745. Siege of Dresden by the king of Prussia; during which memorable investment he bombarded the town, but was obliged to retire after nine days, 1759. This city has been taken and retaken several times. Battle of Dresden, see *next article*. Here marshal St. Cyr, and 25,000 French troops, surrendered to the allies, Nov. 6, 1813. Political commotion; the king of Saxony resigns the royal authority, and prince Frederick, his nephew, is declared regent, Sept. 9 *et seq.*, 1830. See *Saxony*.

**DRESDEN, BATTLE OF.** Between the allied army under the prince of Schwarzenberg, and the French army commanded by Napoleon, Aug. 26 and 27, 1813. The allies, who were 200,000 strong, attacked Napoleon in his position at Dresden, and the event had nearly proved fatal to them, but for an error in the conduct of general Vandamme. They were defeated with dreadful loss, and were obliged to retreat into Bohemia; but Vandamme pursuing them too far, his division was cut to pieces, and himself and all his staff made prisoners. In this battle general Moreau received his mortal wound while in conversation with the emperor of Russia.

**DRESDEN CHINA.** The fine porcelain ware known as Dresden china was discovered by M. Boeticher, who was at the time an apothecary's boy, 1700. Services of this ware have cost many thousands of pounds each. A costly service, each piece exquisitely painted, and the battles represented, and subjects, all different, was presented to the duke of Wellington, by the king of Prussia, in 1816, and is the finest in England.

**DRESS.** Excess in dress was restrained by a law in England, in the reign of Edward IV., 1465. And again in the reign of Elizabeth, 1574.—*Stowe*. Sir Walter Raleigh, we are told, wore a white satin-pinked vest, close-sleeved to the wrist, and over the body a brown doublet finely flowered, and embroidered with pearls. In the feather of his

hat, a large ruby and pearl drop at the bottom of the sprig in place of a button. His breeches, with his stockings and ribbon garters, fringed at the end, all white; and buff shoes, which on great court days were so gorgeously covered with precious stones, as to have exceeded the value of 6600*l.*; and he had a suit of armour of solid silver, with sword and belt blazing with diamonds, rubies, and pearls. King James's favourite, the duke of Buckingham, could afford to have his diamonds tacked so loosely on, that when he chose to shake a few off on the ground, he obtained all the fame he desired from the pickers-up, who were generally *les Dames de la Cour*.

**DROGHEDA.** Anciently this town was called Tredagh, and was a place of great importance, having the privilege of coining money. In the reign of Edward VI. an act, yet unrepealed, was passed for the foundation of a university here. Drogheda was besieged several times in the contests between 1641 and 1691. Cromwell took the town by storm, and put the governor, sir A. Aston, and the whole of the garrison, to the sword, Aug. 14, 1649. More than 3000 men, most of them English, perished in this dreadful slaughter, from which one individual only, a lieutenant, escaped. Cromwell also murdered every man, woman, and child, of the citizens that were Irish. See *Boyne*.

**DROMORE, BISHOPRIC** or. Its founder was St. Coleman, descended from a sept of the Arads: he was first bishop, about 556: the cathedral is dedicated to the Redeemer. By an extent returned 15 James I, this see was valued in the king's books at 50*l.* The see of Dromore has been united to that of Down (on its last avoidance) under the operation of the Irish Church Temporalities' act, 3 & 4 Will. IV., passed Aug. 14, 1833. See *Bishops*.

**DROWNING, PUNISHMENT** or. The punishment of death by drowning is very ancient, and was practised by many countries, even by our own. The Britons inflicted death by drowning in a quagmire, before 450 B.C.—*Stoec*. It was inflicted on eighty intractable bishops near Nicomedia, A.D. 370. It was practised in France under Louis XI., and on the French clergy in 1792, when they were termed *Noyades*.

**DROWNING PERSONS.** Societies for the recovery of drowning persons were first instituted in Holland, A.D. 1767. The second society is said to have been formed at Milan, in 1768; the third in Hamburg, 1771; the fourth at Paris, in 1772; and the fifth in London, in 1774. Similar societies have been instituted in other countries. The motto of the Royal Humane Society in England is very appropriate:—*Lateat scintillula forsan*—a small spark may lurk unseen.

**DRUIDS.** A celebrated order among the ancient Germans, Gauls, and Britons, who, from their veneration for the oak (Brit. *deru*) were so called. They acted as priests and magistrates; one of them was invested occasionally with supreme authority. In England they were chosen out of the best families, that the dignity of their station, added to that of their birth, might procure them the greater respect. They were versed in sciences; had the administration of all sacred things; were the interpreters of the gods; and supreme judges in all causes. The Druids headed the Britons who opposed Cæsar's first landing, 55 B.C. They were cruelly put to death, defending the freedom of their country against the Roman governor, Suetonius Paulinus, who totally destroyed every mark of Druidism, A.D. 59.—*Rowland's Mona Antiqua*.

**DRUM.** A martial instrument whose invention is ascribed to Bacchus, who, according to Polyenes, "gave his signals of battle with cymbals and drums." The drum was an oriental invention brought by the Moors into Spain, A.D. 713.—*Le Clerc*. The braces on the sides, whereby the sound may be rendered louder or slacker, are of later date.—*Ash*. In navigation, the drum, or drum-capstan, for weighing anchors, was invented by sir S. Moreland, in 1685.—*Anderson*.

**DRUNKARDS.** The phrase "Drunk as a lord," arose out of an older proverb, "Drunk as a beggar;" and we are told that it was altered owing to the vice of drunkenness prevailing more among the great of late years. Drunkenness was punished in many of the early nations with exemplary severity. In England, a canon law restrained it in the clergy so early as A.D. 747. Constantine, king of Scots, punished this offence against society with death. He used to say, that a drunkard was but the mimic of a man, and differed from the beast only in shape, A.D. 870. Drunkenness was restrained in the commonalty in England in 975; and by several later laws.

**DRURY-LANE THEATRE,** derives its origin from a cock-pit which was converted into a theatre in the reign of James I. It was pulled down, and rebuilt, and called the



Phoenix; and Charles II. granted an exclusive patent to Thomas Killigrew, April 25, 1662. The actors were called the king's servants, and ten of them, who were called gentlemen of the great chamber, had an annual allowance of ten yards of scarlet cloth with a suitable quantity of lace. The theatre, with sixty adjoining houses, was burnt down in 1671; and a new edifice was built in its room by sir Christopher Wren, in 1674. The interior was rebuilt by Mr. Adams, and was re-opened Sept. 23, 1775. The Drury-lane Theatrical Fund was originated by David Garrick in 1777. In 1791, the whole structure of the theatre was pulled down, and it was rebuilt and opened March 12, 1794. It was totally destroyed by fire, Feb. 24, 1809; and was rebuilt and opened, Oct. 16, 1812. See *Theatres and Drama*.

**DUBLIN.** This city, anciently called Aschled, built A.D. 140. It obtained its present name from Alpinus, a lord or chief among the Irish, whose daughter, Auliana, having been drowned at the ford where now Whitworth-bridge is built, he changed the name to Auliana, by Ptolemy called Eblana (afterwards corrupted into Dublana), that she might be had in remembrance. Alpinus is the first chief mentioned in history as having made this place his residence, which he did about A.D. 155, when he brought "the then rude hill into the form of a town." See *Ireland*.

Christianity established here on the arrival of St. Patrick . . . . .	A.D. 448	Marine Society . . . . .	A.D. 1766
[St. Patrick's cathedral founded about this time.]		Queen's-bridge first erected, 1684; destroyed by a flood, 1763; rebuilt . . . . .	1768
Dublin environed with walls by the Danes, or Ostmen (see <i>Danes</i> ) . . . . .	798	Act for a general pavement of the streets of the city . . . . .	1773
Named by king Edgar in the preface to his charter, " <i>Nobilissima Civitas</i> " . . . . .	964	Royal Exchange began, 1769; opened . . . . .	1779
Battle of Clontarf (which see) . . . . .	1030	Order of St. Patrick instituted . . . . .	1783
Dublin taken by Raymond le Gros, for Henry II., who soon after arrives . . . . .	1171	Bank of Ireland instituted (see <i>Bank</i> ) . . . . .	1783
Charter granted by the king . . . . .	1173	Police established by statute . . . . .	1786
Christ Church built, 1088; rebuilt . . . . .	1190	Royal Academy incorporated . . . . .	1786
Slaughter of 500 British by the citizens (see <i>Cullen's wood</i> ) . . . . .	1206	Duke of Rutland's funeral . . . . .	1787
Assemblage of Irish princes, who swear allegiance to king John . . . . .	1210	Custom-house begun, 1781; opened . . . . .	1791
Foundation of Dublin castle laid by Henry de Loundres, 1205; finished . . . . .	1213	Dublin Library instituted . . . . .	1791
John le Deceer first provost; Richard de St. Olave and John Stakebold, first bailiffs (see <i>Mayor</i> ) . . . . .	1308	Fire at the Parliament-house . . . . .	1792
Thomas Cusack, first mayor ( <i>idem</i> ) . . . . .	1409	Carlisle-bridge erected . . . . .	1794
Besieged by the son of the earl of Kildare, lord deputy . . . . .	1500	City armed Association . . . . .	1796
Christ Church made a deanery and chapter by Henry VIII. See <i>Christ Church</i>	1541	New law courts opened . . . . .	1796
Name of bailiff changed; John Ryan and Thomas Comyn, first sheriffs . . . . .	1548	The Rebellion; arrest of lord Edward Fitzgerald, in Thomas-street May 19, 1798	
University founded . . . . .	1591	Union with England (see <i>Union</i> ), Jan 1, 1801	
Charter granted by James I. . . . .	1609	Emmett's Insurrection . . . . .	July 23, 1803
Convocation which established the Thirteen Articles of religion . . . . .	1614	Hibernian Bible Society . . . . .	1806
Besieged by the marquis of Ormond, and battle of Rathmines (which see) . . . . .	1649	Bank transferred to College-green . . . . .	1806
Cromwell arrives in Dublin with 9000 foot, and 400 horse . . . . .	1649	Dublin Institution founded . . . . .	1811
Chief magistrate honoured with the title of lord while holding office . . . . .	1665	Riot at the theatre . . . . .	Dec. 16, 1814
Blue-coat hospital incorporated . . . . .	1670	Visit of George IV. . . . .	Aug. 12, 1821
Essex-bridge built by sir H. Jervis . . . . .	1676	The "Bottle Conspiracy" . . . . .	Dec. 14, 1822
Royal Hospital, Kilmainham, founded	1683	Hibernian Academy . . . . .	Aug. 16, 1823
James II. arrives in Dublin . . . . .	1688	Dublin lighted with gas . . . . .	Oct. 5, 1825
Great gunpowder explosion . . . . .	1693	Great Custom-house fire . . . . .	Aug. 9, 1833
Lamps first erected in the city . . . . .	1698	Railroad to Kingstown . . . . .	Dec. 17, 1834
Infirmary, Jervis-street, founded . . . . .	1728	British Association meet here . . . . .	Aug. 6, 1835
Parliament-house begun . . . . .	1729	Dublin New Police Act . . . . .	July 4, 1836
Foundling Hospital incorporated . . . . .	1739	Cemetery Mt. Jerome consecrated	Sept. 19, 1836
St. Patrick's spire erected. See <i>Patrick's Cathedral</i>	1749	Royal-arcade burnt . . . . .	April 25, 1837
Royal Dublin Society, originated 1731; incorporated . . . . .	1749	Poor Law Bill passed . . . . .	July 31, 1838
Lock Hospital opened . . . . .	1758	Awful storm raged . . . . .	Jan. 6, 1839
Hibernian Society . . . . .	1765	O'Connell's arrest (see <i>Trials</i> ) . . . . .	Oct. 14, 1843
		He is found guilty . . . . .	Feb. 12, 1844
		His death at Genoa . . . . .	May 15, 1847
		Arrest of Mitchell, of the <i>United Irishman</i> newspaper . . . . .	May 13, 1848
		State trial of Wm. Smith O'Brien and Meagher, in Dublin . . . . .	May 15, 1848
		[These persons were afterwards tried at Clonmel, and found guilty.]	tried 15, 1848
		Trial of Mitchell; guilty	May 26, 1848
		<i>Irish Felon</i> newspaper first published	July 1, 1848
		<i>Nation and Irish Felon</i> newspapers suppressed . . . . .	July 29, 1848
		Conviction of O'Doherty . . . . .	Nov. 1, 1848
		The Queen visits Dublin . . . . .	Aug. 3, 1849
		See <i>Ireland</i> .	

**DUBLIN, ARCHBISHOPRIC OF.** United to the see of Glendalagh, or Glendalagh, in A.D. 1214. It is supposed that the see of Dublin was founded by St. Patrick, in 448. Gregory, who succeeded to the prelacy in 1121, afterwards became *archbishop*; and

George Browne, an Augustine friar of London (deprived by queen Mary in 1554), was the first Protestant archbishop of this see. Dublin has two cathedrals, Christ Church, and St. Patrick's, both in the city, a most rare thing. The revenue was valued, in the king's books, 30 Hen. VIII., at 53*l.* 15*s.* 2*d.* Irish. Kildare, on its last avoidance, was annexed to this see under the provisions of the Church Temporalities' act, passed in 1833. See *Bishops*.

**DUCAT.** First coined by Longinus, governor of Italy.—*Procopius*. First struck in the duchy of Apulia.—*Du Cange*. Coined by Robert, king of Sicily, in A.D. 1240. The ducat is so called because struck by dukes.—*Johnson*. It is of silver and gold, the value of the first being 4*s.* 6*d.*, and that of the gold 9*s.* 6*d.* The ducatoon, an Italian silver coin of the value of 4*s.* 8*d.*—*Pardon*.

**DUELLING AND KNIGHT-ERRANTRY.** Took their rise from the judicial combats of the Celtic nations. The first duel in England, not of this character, took place, A.D. 1096. Duelling in civil matters was forbidden in France, 1305. The present practice of duelling arose in the challenge of Francis I. to the Emperor Charles V., 1527. The fight with small swords was introduced into England, 29 Eliz., 1587. Proclamation that no person should be pardoned who killed another in a duel, 30 Charles II., 1679. Duelling was checked in the army, 1792. See *Battel, Wager of; and Combat*.

LATE MEMORABLE DUELS.

Between the duke of Hamilton and lord Mohun, fought . . . . . A.D. 1712  
 [This duel was fought with small swords in Hyde-park. Lord Mohun was killed upon the spot, and the duke expired of his wounds as he was being carried to his coach.\*]  
 Captain Peppard and Mr. Hayes; the latter killed . . . . . 1728  
 Mr. Hamilton and Mr. Morgan; the former killed . . . . . 1748  
 Mr. S. Martin and Mr. Wilkes, M.P. . . . . 1763  
 Lord Townshend and lord Bellamont; lord Bellamont wounded . . . . . Feb. 1, 1773  
 The count D'Artois and the duke of Bourbon . . . . . March 21, 1778  
 Charles James Fox and Mr. Adam; Mr. Fox wounded . . . . . Nov. 30, 1779  
 Mr. Donovan and captain Hanson; the latter killed . . . . . Nov. 13, 1779  
 Colonel Fullerton and lord Shelburne; the latter wounded . . . . . March 22, 1780  
 Rev. Mr. Allen and Lloyd Dulany; the latter killed . . . . . June 18, 1782  
 Colonel Thomas of the Guards and col. Gordon; col. Thomas killed . . . . . Sept. 4, 1783  
 Lord Macartney and major-gen. Stuart; the former wounded . . . . . June 8, 1786  
 Mr. Barrington and Mr. M'Kenzie; (the former killed on the ground by general Gillespie, the second of the latter!) . . . . . 1788  
 Mr. M'Keon and George Nugent Reynolds; the latter murdered by the former . . . . . Jan. 31, 1788  
 Mr. Purofoy and colonel Roper; the latter killed . . . . . Dec. 17, 1788  
 Duke of York and colonel Lenox, afterwards duke of Richmond . . . . . May 27, 1789  
 Sir George Ramsay and captain Macrea; sir George killed . . . . . 1790  
 Mr. Curran and major Hobart . . . . . April 1, 1790  
 Mr. Macduff and Mr. Prince; the latter killed . . . . . June 4, 1790  
 Mr. Harvey Aston and lieutenant Fitzgerald; the former severely wounded, June 25, 1790  
 Mr. Steevens and Mr. Anderson; the former killed . . . . . Sept. 20, 1790  
 Mr. Graham and Mr. Julius; the former killed . . . . . July 19, 1791

Mr. John Kemble and Mr. Aiken; no fatality . . . . . March 1, 1792  
 Earl of Lonsdale and captain Cuthbert; no fatality . . . . . June 9, 1792  
 M. de Chauvigny and Mr. Lameth; the latter wounded . . . . . Nov. 8, 1792  
 Mr. Carpenter and Mr. Pride; the former killed . . . . . Aug. 20, 1796  
 Lord Norbury and Mr. Napper Tandy (an affair; no meeting) . . . . . Aug. 21, 1796  
 Lord Valentia and Mr. Gawler; the former wounded . . . . . June 28, 1796  
 Rt. hon. William Pitt and Mr. George Tierney . . . . . May 27, 1798  
 Rt. hon. Isaac Corry and Rt. hon. Henry Grattan . . . . . Jan. 15, 1800  
 Lieutenant Willis and major Impey; the major killed . . . . . Aug. 26, 1801  
 Rt. hon. George Ogle and Bernard Coyle (eight shots; no fatality) . . . . . 1802  
 Sir Richard Musgrave and Mr. Todd Jones; sir Richard wounded . . . . . June 8, 1802  
 Colonel Montgomery and captain Mac Namara; the former killed . . . . . April 6, 1803  
 Gen. Hamilton and col. Burr; the gen. killed, greatly lamented . . . . . 1804  
 Lord Camelford and captain Best; lord Camelford killed . . . . . March 10, 1804  
 Surgeon Fisher and lieutenant Torrens; the latter killed . . . . . March 22, 1806  
 Baron Hompesch and Mr. Richardson; the latter severely wounded . . . . . Sept. 21, 1806  
 Sir Francis Burdett and Mr. Pauli; the former wounded . . . . . May 5, 1807  
 Mr. Alcock and Mr. Colclough; the latter killed (the survivor soon after lost his reason) . . . . . June 8, 1807  
 M. de Granpreo and M. Le Pique, in balloons, at Paris; the latter killed, . . . . . May 3, 1808  
 Major Campbell and captain Boyd; the latter murdered . . . . . June 23, 1808  
 Lord Paget and captain Cadogan; the latter wounded . . . . . May 30, 1809  
 Lord Castlereagh and Mr. George Canning; the latter wounded . . . . . Sept. 22, 1809  
 Mr. George Payne and Mr. Clarke; the former killed . . . . . Sept. 6, 1810  
 Captain Boardman and ensign de Balton; the former killed . . . . . March 4, 1811

\* The duke was attended by colonel Hamilton, and lord Mohun by lieutenant-general Macartney. Colonel Hamilton was wounded in the foot, and surrendered himself on the 22nd of November, one week after the duel, which took place on the 15th. Macartney made his escape, and, upon the relation of colonel Hamilton, it was generally believed that the duke of Hamilton was unfairly killed by Macartney.—*Kearsey's Annals of England*.

DUELLING AND KNIGHT-ERRANTRY, *continued.*

Lieut. Stewart and lieut. Bagnal; the latter mortally wounded . . . . .	Oct. 7, 1812	Rev. Mr. Hodson and Mr. Grady; the latter wounded . . . . .	Aug. 1827
Mr. Edward Maguire and lieut. Blundel; the latter killed . . . . .	July 9, 1813	Major Edgeworth and Mr. Henry Gratton (an affair; no meeting) . . . . .	Sept. —, 1827
Mr. Hatchell and Mr. Morley . . . . .	Feb. 12, 1814	Mr. Long Wellesley and Mr. Crespigny; neither wounded . . . . .	1828
Capt. Stackpole ( <i>Statira</i> ) and lieut. Cecil; the captain killed . . . . .	April, 1814	Duke of Wellington and the earl of Winchilsea . . . . .	March 21, 1829
Mr. O'Connell and Mr. D'Esterre; Mr. D'Esterre killed . . . . .	Feb. 1, 1815	Lieut. Crowther and captain Helsham; the former killed . . . . .	April 1, 1829
Col. Quentin and col. Palmer . . . . .	Feb. 7, 1815	Captain Smith and Mr. O'Grady; the latter killed . . . . .	March 18, 1830
Mr. O'Connell and Mr. Peel (an affair; no meeting) . . . . .	Aug. 31, 1815	Mr. Wm. Lambrecht and Mr. Oliver Clayton; the latter killed . . . . .	Jan. 8, 1830
Major Greene and Mr. Price in America; the latter killed, greatly lamented . . . . .	1816	Mr. Storey and Mr. Mathias; the latter wounded . . . . .	Jan. 22, 1833
Captain Fortrell and colonel Ross; five shots each, but no fatality . . . . .	Dec. —, 1817	Mr. Maher and Mr. Colles . . . . .	Jan. 22, 1833
Lieut. Hindes and lieut. Gilbert Conroy; the former killed . . . . .	March 5, 1817	Sir John W. Jeffcott and Dr. Henulis; the latter mortally wounded, and died on the 18th . . . . .	May 10, 1833
Mr. John Sutton and major Lockyer; the former killed . . . . .	Dec. 10, 1817	Captain Wellesley Ashe and sir Charles Hampton . . . . .	Sept. 11, 1834
Mr. O'Callaghan and lieut. Bayley; the latter killed . . . . .	Jan. 12, 1818	Lord Alvanley and Mr. Morgan O'Connell; two shots each . . . . .	May 4, 1835
Mr. Grattan and the earl of Clare . . . . .	June 7, 1820	Sir Colquhoun Grant and lord Seymour; no fatality . . . . .	May 29, 1835
Mr. Henshaw and Mr. Hartinger; both desperately wounded . . . . .	Sept. 18, 1820	Mr. Roebuck, M.P., and Mr. Black, editor <i>Morn. Chron.</i> ; two shots each Nov. 19, 1835	1835
Mr. Scott and Mr. Christie; the former killed . . . . .	Feb. 16, 1821	Mr. Ruthven and Mr. Scott; and Mr. Ruthven and Mr. Close (Mr. Scott's second), the latter wounded . . . . .	May 23, 1836
M. Manuel and Mr. Beaumont, April 9, 1821	1821	The earl of Cardigan and capt. Tackett, 11th Regt.; two shots each; the latter wounded . . . . .	Sept. 12, 1840
Sir Alexander Boswell and Mr. James Sturt; the former killed . . . . .	March 26, 1822	Capt. Boldero and hon. Craven Berkeley; no fatality . . . . .	July 15, 1842
The duke of Buckingham and the duke of Bedford; no fatality . . . . .	May 2, 1822	Col. Fawcett and capt. Munroe; col. Fawcett killed . . . . .	July 1, 1843
General Pepe and general Caraseosa; the latter wounded . . . . .	Feb. 28, 1823	Lieut. Seton and lieut. Hawkey; the former killed . . . . .	May 21, 1845
Mr. Westall and Captain Gourlay; the latter killed . . . . .	1824		
Mr. Beaumont and Mr. Lambton . . . . .	July 1, 1826		
Mr. Bric, barrister, and Mr. Hayes; the former killed . . . . .	Dec. 26, 1826		

"As many as 227 official and memorable duels were fought during my grand climacteric."—*Sir J. Barrington*. A single writer enumerates 172 duels, in which 63 individuals were killed and 96 wounded: in three of these cases both the combatants were killed, and 18 of the survivors suffered the sentence of the law.—*Hamilton*.

**DUKE**, originally a Roman dignity, first given to the generals of armies. In England, during Saxon times, the commanders of armies were called dukes, *duces*.—*Camden*. The title lay dormant from the reign of Edward III, who conferred it on his eldest son, Edward the Black Prince, by the style of duke of Cornwall, A.D. 1336. Robert de Vere was created marquis of Dublin and duke of Ireland, 9 Rich. II., 1385. The first duke created in Scotland was by king Robert III., who created David, prince of Scotland, duke of Rothesay, a title which afterwards belonged to the king's eldest son, A.D. 1398.

**DUKE, GRAND**. The Medici family was one of extraordinary greatness and immense wealth. Of this family, Alexander de Medicis was acknowledged the chief of the republic of Tuscany in 1531; he was stabbed in the night; and his son, Cosmo, was created grand-duke, the first of that rank, by pope Pius V., in 1569. Duke-duke was a title given in Spain to the house of Silvia, on account of its possessing such a number of duchies.

**DUKE HUMPHREY**. The old saying of "Dining with duke Humphrey," was in allusion to persons who used to walk in St. Paul's church during dinner time; Humphrey, duke of Gloucester, being a man of great hospitality, and supposed to have been buried in St. Paul's.

**DULWICH COLLEGE**. Founded by Edward Alleyne, an eminent comedian, and called God's-Gift College, was completed in 1617; he was the first master of his own college, and died in 1626. A fine gallery, to contain the Bourgeois collection of pictures, bequeathed by sir Francis Bourgeois, was annexed in 1813. The manor of Dulwich belongs to the corporation of this college; and the estate being much increased by inclosures, donations, and the advanced value of land, while the original

number of persons relieved has not been enlarged, a situation in God's-Gift College approaches to opulence.—*Leigh*.

**DUMB.** As early as the end of the sixteenth century, Pedro de Ponce educated two children of the constable of Castile, who were born deaf and dumb, so as not only to read and write and know arithmetic, but to understand several languages, and the principles of religion, philosophy, and astronomy. Perreira, a Spaniard, exhibited at Paris children instructed by him, whose acquirements astonished the Academy of Sciences there, 1748. The Abbé l'Epée has been most successful in France; and in these countries are many asylums for teaching the deaf and dumb. See *Deaf and Dumb*.

**DUMBLANE OR DUNBLANE, BATTLE OF,** called also the battle of Sheriffmuir, between the royalist army and the Scots rebels, the former commanded by the duke of Argyll, and the latter by the earl of Mar, who was defeated Nov. 12, 1715. The duke had in his army 4000 veteran troops; the earl had 8000 men, but all newly raised; the loss was equal on both sides, and each claimed the victory. The Highland foot behaved most gallantly.

**DUN, OR "DUN HIM."** This term has been supposed to come from the French, where *donne* signifies give me, implying a demand for something due, but the true origin of the expression is as follows:—There was a man named John Dun, a bailiff of the town of Lincoln, who was so extremely active, and so dexterous at the management of his rough business, that it became a proverb when a man refused to pay his debts, to say, "Why don't you Dun him?" that is, "Why don't you send Dun to arrest him?" Hence it grew into a custom, and is now as old as since the days of Henry VII.—*Gale's Recreations*.

**DUNBAR, BATTLE OF,** between the Scottish and English army, in which John Baliol was defeated by the earl of Warrenne, and Scotland subdued, by Edward I., fought April 27, 1296. Battle between the Scots and the English under Cromwell, who obtained a signal victory, Sept. 3, 1650.

**DUNDALK.** After the defeat of the unfortunate Edward Bruce, who had invaded Ireland in 1315, and had been crowned king, he was beheaded here in 1318, and with him 6200 Scots invaders lost their lives. The walls and fortifications of Dundalk were destroyed in 1641. The first cambrie manufacture in Ireland was established in this town by artisans from France in 1727.

**DUNGAN-HILL, BATTLE OF,** in Ireland, between the English and Irish armies, the former commanded by colonel Jones, who signally defeated the Irish, of whom 6000 are said to have been slain, while the loss on the side of the English was inconsiderable, July 10, 1647.

**DUNKIRK.** This town was taken from the Spaniards by the English and French, and put into the hands of the English, June 24, 1658, the last year of Cromwell's administration. It was sold by Charles II. for 500,000*l.* to Louis XIV. in 1662. The French king made Dunkirk one of the best fortified ports in the kingdom; but all the works were demolished, and the basins filled up, in consequence of the treaty of Utrecht, in 1713. The French afterwards resumed the works, but they were ordered to be demolished at the peace of 1763. They continued thus till the peace of 1783, when they were again resumed. The English attempted to besiege this place; but the duke of York, who commanded, was defeated by Hoche, and forced to retire with loss, Sept. 7, 1793.

**DUNMOW, IN ESSEX.** This town is famous for the tenure of the manor, "that whatever married couple will go to the priory, and, kneeling on two sharp-pointed stones, will swear that they had not quarrelled nor repented of their marriage within a year and a day after its celebration, shall receive a fitch of bacon." This custom was instituted by Robert de Fitzwalter, in the reign of Henry III., 1244. The earliest recorded claim for the bacon was in 1445, since which period it has only been demanded five times. The last claimants were John Shakeshanks and his wife, who established their right to it, June 20, 1751; they made a large sum by selling slices of the fitch to those who were witnesses of the ceremony, there being 5000 persons present.

**DUNSINANE, BATTLE OF.** Celebrated in dramatic story by the immortal Shakspeare. On the hill of Dunsinane was fought the renowned battle between Macbeth the thane of Glamis, and Seward, earl of Northumberland. Edward the Confessor had sent Seward on behalf of Malcolm III., whose father, Duncan, the thane and usurper had

murdered. Macbeth, who was signally defeated, fled, and was pursued, it is said, to Lumphanan, in Aberdeenshire, and there slain, 1057. The history of Macbeth is the subject of Shakspeare's incomparable drama.

**DURHAM, BISHOPRIC OF.** First fixed at Holy Island on the coast of Northumberland, in 635, but forced from it by the merciless invasion of the Danes. It was next fixed at Chester-le-street for 200 years, and then finally at Durham. The bones of St. Cuthbert, the sixth bishop, were taken to Durham, and interred in the cathedral founded there. This see, deemed the richest in England, was valued in the king's books at 2821*l.* The Palatinate jurisdiction of Durham was separated from the diocese, and vested in the crown, June 21, 1836.

**DURHAM, BATTLE OF,** between the English and Scottish armies, fought at Nevill's-cross, near Durham. The former army was commanded by queen Philippa and lord Piercy, and the latter by David Bruce, king of Scotland, who was vanquished. Fifteen thousand of Bruce's soldiers were cut to pieces, and himself, with many of his nobles and knights, and many thousand men, were taken prisoners, Oct. 17, 1346.

**DUUMVIRI.** Two noble patricians at Rome, who were first appointed by Tarquin the Proud to take care of the books of the Sibyls, which were supposed to contain the fate of the Roman empire. The Sibylline books were placed in the capitol, and secured as a sacred deposit in a chest under the ground. The Duumviri were instituted 520 B.C., and continued until their number was increased to ten, and called the Decemviri, 450 B.C.—*Livy*.

**DWARFS, ANCIENT.** The most celebrated dwarf in ancient history, for shortness of stature, was Philetus of Cos, who was, at the same time, most distinguished in his age as a poet, and for learning: he was so diminutive that he always carried leaden weights in his pockets to prevent his being blown away by the wind. Philetus was preceptor to Ptolemy Philadelphus.—*Ælian*. Julia, niece of Augustus, had a dwarf called Coropas, but two feet and a hand's breadth high; and Andromeda, a freed-maid of Julia's, was of the same height.—*Pliny*. Aug. Cesar exhibited in his plays a man not two feet in stature.—*Sueton*. Alypius of Alexandria, a logician and philosopher, was but one foot five inches and a half high; "he seemed to be consumed into a kind of divine nature."—*Voss, Instit.*

**DWARFS, MODERN.** John de Estrix, of Mechlin, was brought to the duke of Parma, in 1592, when he was 35 years of age, having a long beard; he was skilled in languages, and not more than three feet high. Jeffery Hudson, an English dwarf, was served up to table in a cold pie, before the king and queen, at a feast given to them by the duchess of Buckingham, in 1626; he was then a youth of 18 inches high. In later years, Jeffery having challenged a Mr. Crofts, who had offended him, to fight a duel, the latter came to the ground armed only with a squirt: this new indignity led in the end to an actual meeting, and the dwarf shot his antagonist dead, 1653. Count Borowlaski, a Polish gentleman, of great accomplishments and elegant manners, well known in England, where he resided many years, was born in Nov. 1739. His growth was, at one year of age, 14 inches; at six, 17 inches; at twenty, 33 inches; and at thirty, 39. He had a sister, named Anastasia, seven years younger than himself, and so much shorter that she could stand under his arm. He visited many of the courts of Europe, and died in England at the great age of 98, in 1837.

**DYEING, ART OF.** The discovery of it attributed to the Tyrians. In dyeing and dipping their own cloths, the English were so little skilled, that their manufactures were usually sent white to Holland, and returned to England for sale. The art of dyeing woollens was brought from the Low Countries in 1608. "Two dyers of Exeter were flogged for teaching their art in the north" (of England), 1628. A statute against abuses in dyeing passed in 1783.

## E.

**EAGLE.** An ancient coin of Ireland, made of a base metal, and current in the first years of Edward I., about A.D. 1272; it was so named from the figure impressed upon it. The American gold coinage of eagles, half-eagles, and quarter eagles, began Dec. 6, 1792. An American eagle is of the value of 10 dollars, or about two guineas English.

**EAGLE, THE.** The standard of the eagle was first borne by the Persians; and the Romans carried figures of the eagle, as ensigns, in silver and gold, and sometimes

represented with a thunderbolt in its talons, on the point of a spear; they adopted the eagle in the consulate of Marius, 102 B.C. When Charlemagne became master of the whole of the German empire, he added the second head to the eagle for his arms, to denote that the empires of Rome and Germany were united in him, A.D. 802. The eagle was the imperial standard of Napoleon; and is that of Austria, Russia, and Prussia.—**WHITE EAGLE**, an order of knighthood instituted in 1325, by Uladislaus, king of Poland, on the marriage of his son Casimir with a daughter of the great duke of Lithuania; the knights of this order wore a gold chain on the breast, to which hung a silver eagle crowned. See *Knighthood*.—**BLACK EAGLE** was an order of the same kind, instituted in 1701, by the elector of Brandenburg, Fred. I., on his being crowned king of Prussia.

**EAR-RINGS**. Among the Athenians the perforation of the ears was a mark of nobility; among the Hebrews and Romans it indicated servitude. Pendants from the ears are at this day sometimes used by the men in France, Italy, and other countries, even the most civilised in Europe.

**EARL, TITLE OF**. An honour which came from the Saxons, and continued for many ages the highest rank in England, until Edward III. created dukes, and Richard II. created marquesses, both having precedence assigned above earls. They had, anciently, for the support of their state, the third penny out of the sheriff's court, issuing out of the pleas of the shire whereof they had their title, as in ancient times there were no counts or earls but had a county or shire for his earldom. Upon the increase of earls their revenue ceased, and their powers were abridged. Alfred used the title of earl as a substitute for king. William Fitz-Osborn was made earl of Hereford by William the Conqueror, A.D. 1066. Gilchrist was created earl of Angus, in Scotland, by king Malcolm III., in 1037. Sir John de Courcy created baron of Kinsale and earl of Ulster in Ireland, by Henry II., 1151.

**EARL MARESCHAL OF SCOTLAND**. The Earl Mareschal of Scotland was an officer who commanded the cavalry, whereas the constable commanded the whole army; but they seem to have had a joint command, as all orders were addressed to "our constable and marischal." The office of earl mareschal has never been out of the noble family of Keith. It was reserved at the Union; and when the heritable jurisdictions were bought, it was in the crown, being forfeited by the rebellion of George Keith, earl mareschal, in 1715.

**EARL MARSHAL OF ENGLAND**. The eighth great officer of state. This office, until it was made hereditary, always passed by grant from the king. The rank was lord marshal only, until Richard II., in 1397, granted letters patent to the earl of Nottingham, by the style of earl marshal. In 1672, Charles II. granted to Henry, lord Howard, the dignity of earl marshal, with power to execute the same by deputy. Gilbert de Clare was created lord marshal by king Stephen, 1135. The last lord marshal was John Fitz-Allan, lord Maltravers.—*Camden; Ashmole's Institut.*

**EARTH**. The globular form of the earth was first suggested by Thales of Miletus, about 640 B.C. Its magnitude was calculated from measuring an arc of the meridian by Eratosthenes, 240 B.C. The Greeks taught the sphericity of the earth, and the popes believed it to be a plane, and gave all towards the west to the kings of Spain. The first ship that sailed round the earth, and thence demonstrated that its form was globular, was Magellan's, in 1519. The notion of its magnetism was started by Gilbert in 1576. The experiments of M. Richer, in 1672, led Newton to prove the earth to be in the shape of an oblate spheroid. The variation of its axis was discovered by Dr. Bradley in 1737. See *Globe*.

**EARTHENWARE**. Vessels of this ware were in use among the most ancient nations. Various domestic articles were made by the Romans, 715 B.C. The art was revived and improved in Italy, A.D. 1310. Wedgwood's patent ware was first made in 1762. His pottery in Staffordshire was extended to a variety of curious compositions, subservient not only to the ordinary purposes of life, but to the arts, antiquity, history, &c., and thereby rendered a very important branch of commerce, both foreign and domestic. See *China*.

**EARTHQUAKES**. The theory of earthquakes has not yet been formed with any degree of certainty. Anaxagoras supposed that earthquakes were produced by subterraneous clouds bursting out into lightning, which shook the vaults that confined them, B.C. 435.—*Diog. Laert.* Kircher, Des Cartes, and others, supposed that there were many vast cavities under ground which have a communication with each other, some of

which abound with waters, others with exhalations, arising from inflammable substances, as nitre, bitumen, sulphur, &c. These opinions continued to be supported till 1749-50, when an earthquake was felt at London, and several parts of Britain. Dr. Stukeley, who had been engaged in electrical experiments, then began to suspect that a phenomenon of this kind ought to be attributed not to vapours or fermentations generated in the bowels of the earth, but to electricity. These principles at the same time were advanced by Signor Beccaria, without knowing anything of Dr. Stukeley's discoveries, and the hypothesis has been confirmed by the experiments of Dr. Priestley. In many cases, however, it appears probable that the immense power of water converted into steam by subterraneous fires must contribute to augment the force which occasions earthquakes. Among those recorded as having been the most destructive and memorable, are the following, which are quoted from the best sources: it would be impossible to enumerate in this volume all that have occurred\* :—

One which made the peninsula of Eubœa an island . . . . .	425	One severely felt in Ireland . . . . .	A.D. 1690
Ellœe and Bula in the Peloponnesus swallowed up . . . . .	372	One at Jamaica, which totally destroyed Port Royal, whose houses were engulfed forty fathoms deep, and 300 persons perished . . . . .	1692
One at Rome, when, in obedience to an oracle, M. Curtius, armed and mounted on a stately horse, leaped into the dreadful chasm it occasioned ( <i>Livy</i> ) . . . . .	358	One in Sicily, which overturned 54 cities and towns, and 300 villages. Of Catania and its 18,000 inhabitants, not a trace remained; more than 100,000 lives were lost . . . . .	1693
Duras, in Greece, buried with all its inhabitants; and twelve cities in Campania also buried . . . . .	345	Palermo nearly destroyed, and 6000 persons perished . . . . .	1726
Lysimachia totally buried, with all its inhabitants . . . . .	283	Again in China; and 100,000 people swallowed up at Pekin . . . . .	1731
Awful one in Asia, which overturned twelve cities . . . . .	A.D. 17	One in Hungary, which turned a mountain round . . . . .	1738
One accompanied by the eruption of Vesuvius; the cities of Pompell and Herculaneum buried . . . . .	79	Lima and Callao demolished; 18,000 persons buried in the ruins . . . . .	Oct. 28, 1746
Four cities in Asia, two in Greece, and two in Galatia, overturned . . . . .	107	One at Palermo, which swallowed up a convent; but the monks escaped . . . . .	1740
Antioch destroyed . . . . .	114	In London, the inhabitants terrified by a slight shock . . . . .	Feb. 8, 1750
Nicomedia, Casarea, and Nicea in Bithynia, overturned . . . . .	126	Another, but severer shock . . . . .	March 8, 1750
In Asia, Pontus, and Macedonia, 150 cities and towns damaged . . . . .	357	Adrianople nearly overwhelmed . . . . .	1752
Nicomedia again demolished, and its inhabitants buried in its ruins . . . . .	358	At Grand Cairo, half of the houses, and 40,000 persons swallowed up . . . . .	1754
One felt by nearly the whole world . . . . .	543	Quito destroyed . . . . .	April, 1755
At Constantinople; its edifices destroyed, and thousands perished . . . . .	558	Great earthquake at Lisbon. In about eight minutes most of the houses, and upwards of 50,000 inhabitants, were swallowed up, and whole streets buried. The cities of Coimbra, Oporto, and Braga, suffered dreadfully, and St. Ubes was wholly overturned. In Spain, a large part of Mahaga became ruins. One half of Fez, in Morocco, was destroyed, and more than 12,000 Arabs perished there. Above half of the island of Madeira became waste; and 2000 houses in the island of Meteline, in the Archipelago, were overturned: this awful earthquake extended 5000 miles, even to Scotland . . . . .	Nov. 1, 1755
In Africa; many cities overturned . . . . .	560	One in Syria, extended over 10,000 square miles; Balbec destroyed . . . . .	1759
Awful one in Syria, Palestine, and Asia; more than 500 cities were destroyed, and the loss of life surpassed all calculation . . . . .	742	One at Martinico, when 1600 persons lost their lives . . . . .	Aug. 1767
In France, Germany, and Italy . . . . .	801	At Guatemala, which, with 80,000 inhabitants, was swallowed up . . . . .	Dec. 1773
Constantinople overturned, and all Greece shaken . . . . .	936	A destructive one at Smyrna . . . . .	1778
One felt throughout England . . . . .	1089	At Tauris: 15,000 houses thrown down, and multitudes buried . . . . .	1780
One at Antioch; many towns destroyed: among them, Mariseum and Mamistria . . . . .	1114	One which overthrew Messina and a number of towns in Italy and Sicily; 40,000 persons perished . . . . .	1783
Catania in Sicily overturned, and 15,000 persons buried in the ruins . . . . .	1137	Archindschan wholly destroyed, and 12,000 persons buried in its ruins . . . . .	1784
One severely felt at Lincoln . . . . .	1142		
At Calabria, when one of its cities and all its inhabitants were overwhelmed in the Adriatic Sea . . . . .	1186		
One again felt throughout England . . . . .	1274		
At Naples, when 40,000 of its inhabitants perished . . . . .	1456		
One felt in London: part of St. Paul's and the Temple churches fell . . . . .	1580		
In Japan, several cities made ruins, and thousands perished . . . . .	1596		
Awful one at Calabria . . . . .	1638		
One in China, when 300,000 persons were buried in Pekin alone . . . . .	1662		

\* Shocks of earthquakes are recorded as occurring at various times in these realms; but they have never been fatal in their consequences, although in some cases (but the instances are rare) a few buildings have fallen, or sustained partial damage. To avoid the fatal effects of a more terrible shock predicted by a madman, for the 8th of April following, thousands of persons, particularly those of rank and fortune, passed the night of the 7th April, 1750, in their carriages and in tents in Hyde-park.

EARTHQUAKES, *continued.*

At Borgo di San Sepolcro, an opening of the earth swallowed up many houses and 1000 persons . . . . . Sept. 1789	and numerous villages; 6000 persons perished . . . . . March 21, 1829
Another fatal one in Sicily . . . . . 1791	In the duchy of Parma; no less than 40 shocks were experienced at Borgotaro; and at Pontremoli many houses were thrown down, and not a chimney was left standing . . . . . Feb. 14, 1834
One in Naples, when Vesuvius issuing forth its flames overwhelmed the city of Torre del Greco . . . . . 1794	In many cities of Southern Syria, by which hundreds of houses were thrown down, and thousands of the inhabitants perished . . . . . Jan. 22, 1837
In Turkey, where, in three towns, 10,000 persons lost their lives . . . . . 1794	At Martinique, by which nearly half of Port Royal is destroyed, nearly 700 persons killed, and the whole island damaged . . . . . Jan. 11, 1839
The whole country between Santa Fè and Panama destroyed, including the cities of Cosco and Quito, 40,000 of whose people were, in one second, hurried into eternity . . . . . 1798	At Ternate; the island made a waste, almost every house destroyed, and thousands of the inhabitants lose their lives . . . . . Feb. 14, 1840
One at Constantinople, which destroyed the royal palace and an immensity of buildings, and extended into Romania and Wallachia . . . . . 1800	Awful and destructive earthquake at Mount Ararat; in one of the districts of Armenia 3137 houses were overthrown, and several hundred persons perished . . . . . July 2, 1840
A violent one felt in Holland . . . . . Jan. 1804	Great earthquake at Zante, where many persons perished . . . . . Oct. 30, 1840
In the kingdom of Naples, where 20,000 persons lost their lives . . . . . 1805	At Cape Haytien, St. Domingo, which destroyed nearly two-thirds of the town; between 4000 and 5000 lives were lost . . . . . May 7, 1842
At the Azores; a village of St. Michael's sunk, and a lake of boiling water appeared in its place . . . . . Aug. 1810	At Point à Pitre, Guadaloupe, which was entirely destroyed . . . . . Feb. 8, 1843
Awful one at Caracas ( <i>which see</i> ) . . . . . 1812	
Several felt throughout India. The district of Kutch sunk; 2000 persons were buried with it . . . . . June, 1819	
In Genoa, Palermo, Rome, and many other towns; great damage sustained, and thousands perished . . . . . 1819	
One fatal, at Messina . . . . . Oct. 1826	
One in Spain, which devastated Murcia,	

At the time of the great earthquake at Lisbon, above-mentioned, in Nov. 1755, a singular phenomenon happened to the hotwell at Bristol: the water suddenly became as red as blood, and so very turbid that it could not be drunk. The water, also, of a common well, which had been remarkably clear, at once turned as black as ink, and continued unfit for use nearly a fortnight. The tide, likewise, in the river Avon flowed back, contrary to its natural course; and various other effects of some unknown convulsion in the bowels of the earth, were perceived in different places. But all conjecture as to the cause of these extraordinary circumstances was vain, till the news arrived of the earthquake at Lisbon having happened on the same day, which gave a satisfactory solution to the several phenomena.

**EAST ANGLES.** The kingdom of the East Angles (the sixth of the Heptarchy) was commenced by Uffa, A.D. 575, and ended with Ethelbert in 792. See article *Britain*. Of this name was an ancient see founded by St. Felix, who converted the East Angles, in 630. In 669, this see was divided into two bishoprics, viz., Elmham and Dunwich, and these were united in 955. The bishopric was removed to Norwich, in 1088. See *Norwich, Bishopric of*.

**EAST INDIA BILL.** This bill originated in a parliamentary committee on East India affairs, which exposed a scene of disgraceful intrigues and crimes: a governor-general was appointed to reside in Bengal, to which the other presidencies were now made subordinate: a supreme court of judicature was instituted at Calcutta: the salary of the governor was fixed at 25,000*l.* per year; that of the council at 10,000*l.* each; and of the chief judge at 8000*l.*: the affairs of the company were controlled; all the departments were reorganised, and all territorial correspondence was henceforth to be laid before the British ministry, June 16, 1773. Mr. Pitt's bill, appointing a Board of Control, passed Aug. 13, 1784. See *Board of Control*.

**EAST INDIES, OR INDIA.** A country of vast extent, power, and wealth, under the management, in its political as well as its commercial concerns, of a great company of merchants. This is a phenomenon, astonishing in itself, and without parallel in the history of the world. For all particulars relating to the East Indies, see *India*. The East India house, Leadenhall-street, was built in 1726, and considerably enlarged in 1799. The East India Docks were opened Aug. 4, 1806.

**EAST SAXONS, KINGDOM OF THE.** The kingdom of the East Saxons began with Erchenwin, A.D. 527, and consisted of Essex, Middlesex, and part of Herts; and ended with Sigered, the last monarch previous to the union of the kingdoms of the Heptarchy under Egbert, in 828. See article *Britain*.



**EASTER.** The festival observed by the Church in commemoration of our Saviour's resurrection. So called in England from the Saxon goddess *Eostre*. The festival of Easter was instituted about A.D. 68; the day for the observance of it was fixed in England by St. Austin, in 597. It was ordained by the council of Nice to be observed on the same day throughout the whole Christian world. Easter is the first Sunday after the first full moon that occurs after the 21st of March.

**EASTER ISLAND.** This island, which lies in the Pacific Ocean, was discovered by Davis, in 1686; it was visited by Roggewin, in 1722, and from him it obtained the name it now bears; it was visited by Captain Cook, in 1774. At the south-east extremity is the crater of an extinguished volcano, about two miles in circuit and 800 feet deep.

**EASTERN EMPIRE.** Commenced under Valens, A.D. 364, and ended in the defeat and death of Constantine XIII., the last Christian emperor, in 1453. Mahomet II. resolved to dethrone him, and possess himself of Constantinople; he laid siege to that city both by sea and land, and took it by assault after it had held out fifty-eight days. The unfortunate emperor, seeing the Turks enter by the breaches, threw himself into the midst of the enemy, and was cut to pieces; the children of the Imperial house were massacred by the soldiers, and the women reserved to gratify the lust of the conqueror; and thus terminated the dynasty of the Constantines, and commenced the present empire of Turkey, May 29, 1453. See *Turkey*.

Reign of Valens . . . . . A.D.	364	Zoe adopts for her son Michael V., sur-	
Maximus, the tyrant, defeated and put to		named Calaphates . . . . . A.D.	1041
death . . . . .	388	Isaac Comnenus chosen emperor by the	
Theodosius defeats Eugenius . . . . .	392	soldiery . . . . .	1057
Public schools instituted, and Theodosius		Isaac Comnenus abdicates . . . . .	1059
II. endeavours to restore learning . . . .	425	Romanus taken prisoner by the Turks . .	1078
Constantinople besieged by Vitalianus,		Alexius Angelus, brother of Isaac II.,	
whose fleet is burned with a brazen		revolts, puts out the emperor's eyes, and	
speculum by Proclus . . . . .	514	ascends the throne . . . . .	1195
Turkish empire begins in Asia . . . . .	545	Constantinople is taken by the Latins, who	
Phocas, a simple centurion, elected em-		restore Isaac, with his son . . . . .	1203
peror, after a revolt of the soldiery, and		The father and son murdered by Mour-	
murder of Maurice and his children . . .	602	zouffe . . . . .	1204
Power of the popes begins, by the conces-		The French and Venetians take Constanti-	
sions of Phocas . . . . .	606	nople by storm; Mourzouffe put to	
The Persians besiege Constantinople . . .	628	death, his eyes being first torn from his	
The Arabs besiege it . . . . .	638	head . . . . .	1204
It is besieged by the Saracens, whose fleet		Constantinople recovered from the Latins	
is destroyed by the Greek fire. See		by the Greek emperors . . . . .	1261
<i>Greek Fire</i> . . . . .	673	Andronicus abdicates . . . . .	1320
Second siege of Constantinople by the		Turks first enter Europe . . . . .	1352
Arabs . . . . .	716	Fall of the Eastern Empire, and extinction	
Zoe prostitutes herself, poisons her hus-		of the Imperial families of the Comneni	
band; and her favourite, Michael, a		and Palæologi . . . . .	1453
Paphlagonian money-lender, ascends		See <i>Turkey</i> .	
the throne . . . . .	1034		

#### EMPERORS OF THE EASTERN EMPIRE.

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 364. Valens                                     | 608. Constantine IV., Pogonatus.              |
| 379. Theodosius the Great.                      | 686. Justinian II., son of the preceding: ab- |
| 395. Arcadius, the son of Theodosius.           | horred for his exactions, debaucheries,       |
| 408. Theodosius II. succeeded his father.       | and cruelties: dethroned and mutilated        |
| 460. Marclan, a Thracian, of obscure family.    | by his successor.                             |
| 457. Leo I., the Thracian.                      | 695. Leontius: dethroned and mutilated by     |
| 468. Ardaburius.                                | Tiberius Aspar.                               |
| 474. Leo the younger, died the same year.       | 698. Tiberius III, Aspar.                     |
| 474. Zeno, called the <i>Isaurian</i> .         | 705. Justinian II. restored. Leontius and     |
| 491. Anastasius I., an Illyrian, of mean birth. | Tiberius degraded in the Hippodrome,          |
| 518. Justin I., originally a private soldier.   | and put to death. Justinian slain in          |
| 527. Justinian, founder of the Digest.          | 711.  |
| 565. Justin II., nephew of Justinian.           | 711. Philippicus-Bardanes: assassinated.      |
| 578. Tiberius II., renowned for his virtues.    | 713. Anastasius II.: fled on the election of  |
| 582. Maurice, the Cappadocian: murdered,        | Theodosius in 716; afterwards deliv-          |
| with all his children, by his successor.        | ered up to Leo III., and put to death.        |
| 602. Phocas, the Usturper, whose crimes and     | 716. Theodosius III.                          |
| cruelties led to his own assassination,         | 718. Leo III., the <i>Isaurian</i> .          |
| in 610.   | [In this reign (726) commences the great      |
| 610. Heraclius, by whom Phocas was de-          | Iconoclastic controversy; the alternate       |
| throned.  | prohibition and restoration of images         |
| 641. Constantine III. (Heraclius-Constantine)   | involves the peace of several reigns.]        |
| reigned a few months: poisoned by his           | 741. Constantine V., Copronymus, son of the   |
| step-mother Martina.                            | preceding: succeeded by his son.              |
| 641. Constans II.: assassinated in a bath.      | 775. Leo IV.                                  |

EASTERN EMPIRE, *continued.*

780. Constantine VI., and his mother Irene.  
 790. Constantine, alone, by the desire of the people, Irene having become unpopular.  
 792. Irene, again, jointly with her son, and afterwards alone: deposed for her cruelties and murders, and exiled.  
 802. Nicephorus I., surnamed Logothetes: slain.  
 811. Stauracchius: reigns a few days only.  
 811. Michael I.: defeated in battle, abdicates the throne, and retires to a monastery.  
 813. Leo V., the Armenian: killed in the temple at Constantinople on Christmas-day, 820, by conspirators in the interest of his successor.  
 820. Michael II., the Stammerer.  
 829. Theophilus, son of Michael.  
 842. Michael III., surnamed Porphyrogenetes, or the Scot, son of the preceding: murdered by his successor.  
 867. Basilus I., the Macedonian.  
 886. Leo VI., styled the Philosopher.  
 911. Alexander, and Constantine VII., brother and son of Leo, the latter only six years of age: the former dying in 912, Zoe, mother of Constantine, assumes the regency.  
 919. Romanus Lecapenus usurps the imperial power.  
 920. Constantine VIII., his son.  
 928. Stephen and Christopher. [Five emperors now reign: of these, Christopher dies in 931; Romanus is exiled by his sons, Constantine and Stephen, who are themselves banished the next year.]  
 945. Constantine VII. now reigns alone: poisoned by his daughter-in-law Theophania.  
 959. Romanus II., son of the preceding: this monster, who had contrived his father's death, banishes his mother Helena.  
 963. Nicephorus II., Phocas: marries Theophania, his predecessor's consort, who has him assassinated.  
 969. John I., Zimisces, celebrated general: takes Basilus II., and Constantine IX., sons of Romanus II., as colleagues: John dies, supposed by poison, and  
 975. Basilus II., and Constantine IX., reign alone: the former dies in 1025; the latter in 1028.  
 1028. Romanus III., Argyropoulos: poisoned by his consort Zoe, who raises  
 1034. Michael IV., the Paphlagonian, to the throne: on his death Zoe places  
 1041. Michael V., surnamed Calaphates, as his successor: him she dethrones, has his eyes put out, and marries  
 1042. Constantine X., Monomachus, who, and Zoe, reign jointly: Zoe dies in 1050.  
 1054. Theodora, widow of Constantine.  
 1056. Michael VI., Stratiote: deposed.  
 1057. Isaac I., Comnenus: abdicates.  
 1059. Constantine XI., surnamed Duca, and  
 1067. Eudocia, consort of the preceding, and Romanus IV., surnamed Diogenes, whom she marries: reign to the prejudice of Michael, Constantine's son.  
 1071. Michael VII., Parapinaces, recovers his throne, and reigns jointly with Constantine XII.  
 1078. Nicephorus III.: dethroned by  
 1081. Alexius I., Comnenus: succeeded by  
 1118. John-Comnenus, his son, surnamed Kalos: died of a wound from a poisoned arrow.  
 1143. Manuel I., Comnenus, son of John.  
 1180. Alexius II., Comnenus, son of the preceding, under the regency of the empress Maria, his mother.  
 1183. Andronicus I., Comnenus, causes Alexius to be strangled, and seizes the throne: put to death by  
 1185. Isaac II., Angelus-Comnenus, who is deposed, imprisoned, and deprived of his eyes by his brother  
 1185. Alexius III., Angelus, called the Tyrant: this last, deposed, in his turn, and his eyes put out; died in a monastery.  
 1203. Isaac II., again, associated with his son, Alexius IV.: deprived.
- LATIN EMPERORS.
1204. Baldwin I., earl of Flanders, on the capture of Constantinople by the Latins, elected emperor: made a prisoner by the king of Bulgaria, and never heard of afterwards.  
 1206. Henry I., his brother: dies in 1217.  
 1217. Peter de Courtenay, his brother-in-law.  
 1221. Robert de Courtenay, his son.  
 1228. Baldwin II., his brother, a minor, and John de Brienne, of Jerusalem, regent and associate emperor.  
 1261. [Constantinople recovered, and the empire of the Franks or Latins terminates.]
- GREEK EMPIRE AT NICE.
1204. Theodore Lascaris.  
 1222. John Duca, Vataces.  
 1255. Theodore Lascaris II., his son.  
 1259. John Lascaris, and  
 1260. Michael VIII., Palaiologus.
- EMPERORS AT CONSTANTINOPLE.
1261. Michael VIII., now at Constantinople: he puts out the eyes of John, and reigns alone.  
 1282. Andronicus II., Palaiologus, the Elder, son of the preceding: deposed by his grandson, Andronicus the Younger.  
 1332. Andronicus III., the Younger.  
 1341. John Palaiologus, under the guardianship of John Cantacuzenus: the latter proclaimed emperor at Adrianople.  
 1347. John Cantacuzenus.  
 1355. John Palaiologus, restored.  
 1391. Manuel Palaiologus, his son: succeeded by his son and colleague,  
 1425. John Palaiologus II.  
 1448. Constantine XIII., Palaiologus, his son.  
 1453. [Constantinople taken on May 29, 1453, by the Ottomans, under their sultan, Mahomet II.: Constantine is slain, and with him ends the Eastern Empire, which had subsisted for 1125 years.]

**EBIONITES.** Ancient heretics who arose in the very first age of the church, and who, denying the divinity of Christ, formed themselves into a sect in the second century. The Ebionites seem to have been a branch of the Nazarenes.—*Eusebius.* The Ebionites were of two descriptions: one, who believed that our Saviour was born of a virgin, and observed all the parts of the Christian religion, but adding the ceremonial of the Jewish people; the other, who believed that Christ was born after the manner of all mankind, and denied his divinity.—*Pardon.*

**EBRO, THE RIVER, IN SPAIN.** The scene of a signal defeat of the Spaniards by the

French, near Tudela, Nov. 23, 1808; and also the scene of several important movements of the allied British and Spanish armies during the Peninsular war, between the years 1809 and 1814, *et seq.*

**ECCLESIASTICAL COURTS.** There existed no distinction between lay and ecclesiastical courts in England until after the Norman conquest, A.D. 1066. See *Archæes, Consistory, and other Ecclesiastical courts*. The following are the causes cognisable in ecclesiastical courts: blasphemy, apostacy from Christianity, heresy, schism, ordinations, institutions to benefices, matrimony, divorces, bastardy, tithes, incests, fornication, adultery, probate of wills, administrations, &c.—*Blackstone*.

**ECCLESIASTICAL STATE, OR STATES OF THE CHURCH.** With pope Stephen II., A.D. 752, commenced the temporal power of the Church of Rome. In 1798, this state was taken possession of by the French, who erected it into the "Roman Republic." They obliged the pope, Pius VI., to remove into Tuscany, and afterwards into France, where he died, in 1799. In 1800, cardinal Chiaramonti, who was elected pope, under the title of Pius VII., resumed the dominion of the Ecclesiastical State. This power was held until 1809, when he was deprived by Buonaparte of his temporal sovereignty, and reduced to the condition of bishop of Rome; but in 1814 the pope was restored. In 1849 (Nov. 24), Pius IX. was forced to flee in disguise from Rome to Gaëta, and the Roman chambers appointed a provisional government. They declared the pope divested of all claims to temporal power, Feb. 9, 1850. He appealed to the Catholic powers of Europe for assistance, and a French army, after attacking Rome, in the end restores him to his sovereignty. For the particulars, see *Rome*.

**ECHOES.** The time which elapses between the utterance of a sound and its return must be more than one-twelfth of a second, to form an echo. Echo is supposed to have been a nymph who pined into a sound.—*Sydney*. Echoes in poetry are found in the earliest authors; the following is an example:—

"Crudelis mater magis, an puer, Improbis ille?  
Improbis ille puer, crudelis tu quoque mater."—*Virgil*.

The echo of Westminster-bridge has attained a dramatic fame. In the arch-roofed sitting-places, or at least in one of them, it is said that the least whisper uttered in the dry arches below might formerly be heard, and *vice versâ*.

**ECKMUHL, BATTLE** of, between the main armies of France and Austria; the one commanded by the emperor Napoleon in person, and the other by the archduke Charles. Napoleon adopted his usual plan of breaking through the enemy's line, to which the Austrian position afforded too great facility; and the conflict terminated in the disastrous defeat of the Imperialists, whose loss of this battle led to other and immediate reverses, April 22, 1809.

**ECCLECTICS.** Ancient philosophers, also called *Analogetici*, and *Philalæthes*, or the lovers of truth. Without attaching themselves to any sect, they chose what they judged good from each: founded by Polemon of Alexandria, about A.D. 1.—*Dryden*. Also a sect, so called in the Christian church, who considered the doctrine of Plato conformable to the spirit of the doctrine of the Christian.

**ECLIPSES.** The theory of eclipses was known to the Chinese at least 120 B.C.—*Gaubil*. An eclipse was supposed by most of the eastern nations to be the effect of magic; hence the custom among them of drumming during its continuance. The first eclipse recorded, happened March 19, 721 B.C. at 8' 40" P.M. according to Ptolemy; it was lunar, and was observed with accuracy at Babylon. See *Astronomy*. The following were extraordinary eclipses of the sun and moon:—

OF THE SUN.		
That predicted by Thales; observed at Sardis ( <i>Pliny, lib. II.</i> ) . . . . .	B.C.	585
One at Athens ( <i>Thucydides, lib. iv.</i> ) . . . . .		424
Total one; three days' supplication decreed at Rome ( <i>Livy</i> ) . . . . .		188
One general at the death of Jesus Christ ( <i>Josephus</i> ) . . . . .	A.D.	33
One at Rome, causing a total darkness at noon-day ( <i>Livy</i> ) . . . . .		291
One observed at Constantinople . . . . .		908
In France, when it was dark at noon-day ( <i>Du Fresnoy</i> ) . . . . .	June 29,	1033
In England, where it occasioned a total darkness ( <i>Wm. Malmab.</i> ) . . . . .	A.D.	1140
Again; the stars visible at ten in the morning ( <i>Camden</i> ) . . . . .	June 23,	1191
The true sun, and the appearance of another, so that astronomers alone could distinguish the difference by their glasses ( <i>Comp. Hist. Eng.</i> ) . . . . .		1191
Again; total darkness ensued ( <i>idem</i> ) . . . . .		1331
A total one; the darkness so great that the stars shone, and the birds went to roost at noon ( <i>Oldmixon's Annals of Geo. I.</i> ) . . . . .	April 22,	1715



Edin"—from its castle, founded or rebuilt by Edwin, king of Northumbria, who, having greatly extended his dominions, erected it for the protection of his newly-acquired territories from the incursions of the Scots and Picts, A.D. 626. But it is said the castle was first built by Camelon, king of the Picts, 330 B.C. It makes a conspicuous appearance, standing at the west end of the town, on a rock 300 feet high, and, before the use of great guns, was a fortification of considerable strength. The early accounts of this city are not authentic.

Christianity introduced, the reign of Donald I. . . . .	A.D. 201	Royal Infirmary incorporated . . . . .	A.D. 1736
Edinburgh taken by the Anglo-Saxons	452	Affair of Captain Porteous: he is hanged by the populace in the Grassmarket (See <i>Porteous</i> ) . . . . .	1736
Retaken by the Picts . . . . .	685	Medical Society instituted . . . . .	1737
City fortified, and castle rebuilt . . . . .	1074	The young Pretender's army occupies the city . . . . .	1745
Besieged by Donald Bane . . . . .	1083	He takes possession of Holyrood . . . . .	1745
Abbey founded by David I. . . . .	1128	Modern Improvements commenced . . . . .	1753
Edinburgh constituted a burgh . . . . .	1128	Magistrates assigned gold chains . . . . .	1754
Castle surrendered to Henry II. . . . .	1174	Royal Exchange completed . . . . .	1761
A parliament is held here under Alexander II. in . . . . .	1215	Foundation stone of the North Bridge laid . . . . .	Oct. 21, 1763
City taken by the English . . . . .	1296	Theatre Royal erected . . . . .	1760
Grant of the town of Leith . . . . .	1329	Great fire in the Lawn-market . . . . .	1771
James II. first king crowned here . . . . .	1437	Register-office, Princess-street, commenced . . . . .	1774
Execution here of the earl of Athol and his grandson . . . . .	1437	Great commotion and tumult against popery in the city . . . . .	1779
Annual fair granted by James II. . . . .	1447	Society of Antiquarians . . . . .	1780
City strengthened by a wall . . . . .	1450	Royal Society instituted . . . . .	1783
Charter of James III. . . . .	1477	South Bridge commenced . . . . .	1785
Edinburgh made the metropolis of Scotland by King James III. . . . .	1482	Royal College of Surgeons incorporated by charter . . . . .	1788
Royal College of Surgeons incorporated by charter . . . . .	1505	First stone of the present university laid . . . . .	Nov. 16, 1789
Charter of James IV. . . . .	1508	Robertson, the historian, died at Edinburgh . . . . .	June 11, 1793
[The Palace of Holyrood is built in the reign of James IV.]		Bridewell, Calton-hill, erected . . . . .	1796
High school founded . . . . .	1518	Holyrood affords an asylum to Louis XVIII. and his brother, afterwards Charles X., from 1795 to . . . . .	1799
A British force, landing from a fleet of 200 ships, takes Edinburgh and Leith, and burns both towns . . . . .	1544	[Charles X., subsequent to the revolution of 1830, resided here.]	
Leith is again burnt, but Edinburgh is spared . . . . .	1547	New Bank commenced . . . . .	June 3, 1801
Marriage of queen Mary and lord Darnley at Holyrood-house . . . . .	1565	<i>Edinburgh Review</i> published . . . . .	1802
David Rizzio murdered . . . . .	1566	New system of police established . . . . .	1805
Lord Darnley (the husband of Mary) is blown up in a private house by gunpowder: he is supposed to have been first murdered . . . . .	Feb. 10, 1567	Alarming riots here . . . . .	Dec. 31, 1811
Mary's marriage with James Hepburn, earl of Bothwell . . . . .	May 15, 1567	Nelson's monument completed . . . . .	1815
Era of the civil war on account of Mary's forced resignation . . . . .	1570	Gas company incorporated . . . . .	1818
Death of John Knox . . . . .	1572	Water company incorporated . . . . .	1819
University founded by James VI. See <i>Edinburgh University</i> . . . . .	Apr. 24, 1582	Professor Playfair dies . . . . .	July 20, 1819
Earl of Bothwell's attempt on Holyrood-house . . . . .	Dec. 27, 1591	Society of Arts instituted . . . . .	1821
Riot in the city, in which the mob attacks the king . . . . .	1596	Union Canal completed . . . . .	1822
James VI. leaves Edinburgh, as king of England . . . . .	Apr. 5, 1603	George IV.'s visit . . . . .	Aug. 14, 1822
He visits Edinburgh . . . . .	May 16, 1617	He holds his levee . . . . .	Aug. 17, 1822
Heriot's Hospital founded . . . . .	1624	And leaves for England . . . . .	Aug. 29, 1822
Charles I. visits Edinburgh . . . . .	1633	Foundation of the great national monument of Scotland laid . . . . .	1822
Edinburgh erected into a bishopric by Charles I. while here . . . . .	1633	Royal Institution erected . . . . .	1823
Parliament house finished . . . . .	1640	Destructive fires . . . . .	June and Nov. 1824
Charles again visits the city . . . . .	1641	Scottish Academy founded . . . . .	1826
The castle is surrendered to Cromwell by Dundas . . . . .	1650	Lord Melville's monument erected . . . . .	1829
Coffee-houses first opened . . . . .	1677	The Edinburgh and Dalkeith Railway opened . . . . .	July, 1831
Merchants' Company incorporated . . . . .	1681	Statue of George IV. erected . . . . .	1832
College of Physicians incorporated . . . . .	1681	Association of the Fine Arts . . . . .	1833
Earl of Argyll beheaded . . . . .	June 30, 1685	Edinburgh, Leith, and Granton Railway commenced . . . . .	1836
African and East India Company incorporated . . . . .	1695	Art-union of Scotland . . . . .	1837
Bank of Scotland founded . . . . .	1695	Monument to Sir Walter Scott commenced (since finished) . . . . .	1840
Union of the kingdoms . . . . .	1707	Society of Arts, founded in 1821, and incorporated in . . . . .	1842
Royal Bank founded . . . . .	1727	Railway between Edinburgh and Glasgow opened . . . . .	Feb. 21, 1842
Board of Trustees of trade and manufactures appointed . . . . .	1727	Victoria visits Edinburgh . . . . .	Aug. 31, 1842
		Her public entry . . . . .	Sept. 3, 1842
		Her Majesty holds her court at Dalkeith Palace . . . . .	Sept. 5, 1842
		And leaves for England . . . . .	Sept. 15, 1842
		New College instituted . . . . .	1843

EDINBURGH, *continued.*

North British Railway commenced	A.D. 1844	of her many visits to Scotland) and holds her court at Holyrood-house
The monument to the political martyrs of 1793-4, laid by Mr. Hume	Aug. 21, 1844	Aug. 30, 1850
The British association holds its meeting in this city	July 31, 1850	Prince Albert lays the foundation stone of the Scotch National gallery
The queen again visits Edinburgh (one		Sept. 1, 1850
		See <i>Scotland.</i>

**EDINBURGH, BISHOPRIC OF.** This see was created by Charles I., when that monarch was in Scotland, in 1633; and William Forbes, one of the ministers of Edinburgh, was made first bishop. The king allotted the parishes of the shires of Edinburgh, Linlithgow, Haddington, and a part of Berwick and of Stirlingshire, to compose the see. The sixth and last prelate was Alexander Ross, who was ejected on the abolition of episcopacy, at the period of the Revolution, in 1688. The bishopric of Edinburgh became a post-revolution bishopric about 1705; and now exists as such.

**EDINBURGH UNIVERSITY.** A college was commenced by the town-council of Edinburgh, for which queen Mary had given the site of ancient religious houses, and Robert Reid, bishop of Orkney, the funds, 1581. The university was founded by James VI., afterwards James I. of England, in 1582. The first principal was appointed in 1585. The foundation stone of the new buildings was laid by Francis, lord Napier, grand master of the masons of Scotland, Nov. 16, 1789. In 1845, the library contained upwards of 80,000 volumes, besides numerous curious and rare MSS. and documents. This university has long been celebrated throughout the world, particularly for its medical school, which is entitled to the first rank. Some of the most learned men, the most profound writers, and ablest physicians, have been produced by this university.

**EGALITE.** *Equality.* The surname assumed by Philip Bourbon Capet, the infamous duke of Orleans, to ingratiate himself with the republicans, on the abolition of monarchy in France, Sept. 11, 1792. He voted for the death of Louis XVI., his relative; but this did not save him from a like doom. He was guillotined Nov. 6, 1793.

**EGYPT.** The dynasty of its Pharaohs or kings commenced with Mizraim, the son of Ham, second son of Noah, 2188 B.C. The kingdom lasted 1663 years; it was conquered by Cambyse, 525 B.C. In A.D. 639, this country was wrested from the eastern emperor Heraclius, by Omar, caliph of the Saracens. The famous Saladin established the dominion of the Mamelukes, in 1171. Selim I., emperor of the Turks, took Egypt, in 1517, and it was governed by Beys till 1799, when a great part of the country was conquered by the French, under Buonaparte. In 1801, the invaders were dispossessed by the British, and the government was restored to the Turks. See *Turkey*, for modern events.

Mizraim builds Memphis ( <i>Blair</i> )	B.C. 2188	by conquest over Arabia, Persia, India, and Asia Minor ( <i>Leaglet</i> )*	B.C. 1618
Egypt made four kingdoms, viz.: Upper Egypt, Lower Egypt, This, and Memphis ( <i>Abbi Leaglet, Blair</i> )		Settlement of the Ethiopians ( <i>Blair</i> )	1615
Athotes invents hieroglyphics	2126	Rampses, who imposed on his subjects the building of walls and pyramids, and other labours, dies ( <i>Leaglet</i> )	1492
Busris builds Thebes ( <i>Usher</i> )	2111	Amenophis II. is overwhelmed in the Red Sea, with all his army ( <i>Leaglet, Blair</i> )	1492
Osymandyas, the first warlike king, passes into Asia, conquers Bactria, and causes his exploits to be represented in sculpture and painting ( <i>Usher, Leaglet</i> )	2100	Reign of Egypt, from whom the country, hitherto called Mizraim, is now called Egypt ( <i>Blair</i> )	1485
The Phœnicians invade Lower Egypt, and hold it 260 years ( <i>Usher</i> )	2060	Reign of Thuoiris (the Proteus of the Greeks) who had the faculty of assuming whatever form he pleased, as of a lion, a dragon, a tree, water, fire	1189
The lake of Mœris constructed	1938	[These fictions were probably intended to mark the profound policy of this king, who was eminent for his wisdom, by which his dominion flourished.— <i>Blair.</i> ]	
The patriarch Abraham visits Egypt to avoid the famine in Canaan	1921	Pseusennes enters Palestine, ravages Judea, and carries off the sacred vessels of the Temple	971
Syphoas introduces the use of the common letters ( <i>Usher</i> )	1891	The dynasty of kings called <i>Tanites</i> begins with Petubastes ( <i>Blair</i> )	825
Memnon invents the Egyptian letters ( <i>Blair, Leaglet</i> )	1822	The dynasty of <i>Soites</i> ( <i>Blair</i> )	781
Amenophis I. is acknowledged the king of all Egypt ( <i>Leaglet</i> )	1821	Sebacon invades Egypt, subdues the king,	
Joseph the Israelite is sold into Egypt as a slave ( <i>Leaglet</i> )	1728		
He interprets the king's dreams	1715		
His father and brethren settle here	1706		
Sesostris reigns; he extends his dominion			

\* The epoch of the reign of Sesostris is very uncertain; Blair makes it to fall 133 years later. As to the achievements of this monarch, they are supposed to have been the labours of several kings, attributed by the Egyptian priests to Sesostris alone, whose very existence, indeed, is doubted.

EGYPT, *continued.*

Bocchoris, whom he orders to be roasted alive ( <i>Usher</i> ) . . . . .	737	statues and vessels of gold and silver, which Cambyses had taken from the Egyptian temples ( <i>Blair</i> ) . . . . .	246
Psammetichus the Powerful reigns . . . . .	660	Reign of Philometer and Physcon . . . . .	151
He invests Azoth, which holds out for 19 years, the longest siege in the annals of antiquity ( <i>Usher</i> ) . . . . .	647	At the death of Philometer, his brother Physcon marries his queen, and on the day of his nuptials murders the infant son of Philometer in his mother's arms.	145
Necho begins the famous canal between the Arabic gulf and the Mediterranean sea ( <i>Blair</i> ) . . . . .	610	He repudiates his wife, and marries her daughter by his brother ( <i>Blair</i> ) . . . . .	130
This canal abandoned, after costing the lives of 120,000 men ( <i>Herodotus</i> ) . . . . .	600	His subjects, wearied with his cruelties and crimes, demolish his statues, set fire to his palace, and he flies from their fury ( <i>Blair</i> ) . . . . .	129
Nebuchadnezzar of Babylon deposes Apries ( <i>Usher</i> ) . . . . .	581	He murders his son by his new queen; also his son by her mother, sending the head and limbs of the latter as a present to the parent on a feast day . . . . .	129
Apries taken prisoner and strangled in his palace ( <i>Diod. Siculus</i> ) . . . . .	571	Yet, defeating the Egyptian army, he recovers his throne; and dies . . . . .	128
The philosopher Pythagoras comes from Samos into Egypt, and is instructed in the mysteries of Egyptian theology ( <i>U.</i> ) . . . . .	535	Pestilence from the putrefaction of vast swarms of locusts; 800,000 persons perish in Egypt . . . . .	128
The line of the Pharaohs ends in the murder of Psammetichus by Cambyses ( <i>Bl.</i> ) . . . . .	526	Revolt in Upper Egypt; the famous city of Thebes destroyed after a siege of three years ( <i>Diod. Siculus</i> ) . . . . .	82
Dreadful excesses of Cambyses; he puts the children of the grantees, male and female, to death, and makes the country a waste ( <i>Herodotus</i> ) . . . . .	524	Anetes dying, leaves his kingdom to his eldest son, Ptolemy, and the famous Cleopatra ( <i>Blair</i> ) . . . . .	51
He sends an army of 60,000 men across the desert to destroy the temple of Jupiter Ammon, but they all perish in the burning sands ( <i>Justin</i> ) . . . . .	524	During a civil war between Ptolemy and Cleopatra, Alexandria is besieged by Caesar, and the famous library nearly destroyed by fire ( <i>Blair</i> ) . . . . .	47
Egypt revolts from the Persians; again subdued by Xerxes ( <i>Blair</i> ) . . . . .	487	Cæsar defeats the king, who, in crossing the Nile, is drowned; and the younger Ptolemy and Cleopatra reign . . . . .	46
A revolt under Inarus ( <i>Blair</i> ) . . . . .	463	Cleopatra poisons her brother (only 14 years of age) and reigns alone . . . . .	43
Successful revolt under Amyrtæus, who is proclaimed king ( <i>Leqnet</i> ) . . . . .	414	She appears before Mark Antony, to answer for this crime. Fascinated by her beauty, he follows her into Egypt . . . . .	40
Egypt again reduced by Persia, and its temples pillaged ( <i>Usher</i> ) . . . . .	350	Antony defeated by Octavius Cæsar at the battle of Actium ( <i>Blair</i> ) . . . . .	31
Alexander the Great enters Egypt, wrests it from the Persians, and builds Alexandria ( <i>Blair</i> ) . . . . .	332	Octavius enters Egypt; Antony and Cleopatra kill themselves; and the kingdom becomes a Roman province . . . . .	30
Philadelphus completes the Pharos of Alexandria ( <i>Blair</i> ) . . . . .	283		
The Septuagint version of the Old Testament made about this time . . . . .	283		
The famous library of Alexandria also dates about this period ( <i>Blair</i> ) . . . . .	283		
Ambassadors first sent to Rome . . . . .	263		
Ptolemy Evergetes overruns Syria, and returns laden with rich spoils and 2500			

The history of Egypt may be divided into three epochs: 1st, From the foundation of the empire to its conquest by Cambyses: the kings who reigned in this period are designated by the title of *Pharaoh*, signifying, in the ancient Egyptian language, "*Great King*." 2dly. From the Persian Conquest to the death of Alexander the Great. 3dly. The reign of the Ptolemies, ending with the death of Cleopatra, and the subjugation of the country by the Romans. The incidents relating to Egypt, of modern date, will be found interwoven with those of Syria. See *Syria*, &c.

**EGYPTIAN ERA.** The old Egyptian year was identical with the era of Nabonassar, beginning Feb. 26, 747 B.C., and consisted of 365 days only. It was reformed, 30 B.C., at which period the commencement of the year had arrived, by continually receding, to the 29th August, which was determined to be in future the first day of the year. To reduce to the Christian era, subtract 746 years, 125 days.

**ELBA, ISLE OF.** Taken possession of by the British, July 6, 1796; but it was abandoned the next year. Elba was conferred upon Napoleon (with the title of emperor continued) as the place of his retreat upon relinquishing the throne of France, April 5, 1814. He secretly embarked from this island with about 1200 men in hired feluccas, on the night of Feb. 25, 1815, and landed in Provence, March 1, to recover the Imperial crown. See *Buonaparte* and *France*. After having been quitted by Buonaparte, Elba was taken possession of by the Grand Duke of Florence, July, 1815.

**ELEATIC SECT.** Founded by Xenophanes, the philosopher of Colophon; he had been banished to Sicily on account of his wild theory of God and nature, and his sect originated there. This theorist supposed that the stars were extinguished every morning and rekindled at night; that eclipses were occasioned by a partial extinction

of the sun; that there were several suns and moons for the convenience of the different climates of the earth, &c., about 535 B.C.—*Strabo*.

**ELECTIONS, BRIBERY AT.** Various statutes have been enacted against it from time to time. The principal acts relating to elections commenced with 7 Hen. IV., 1409. Elections were made void by bribery in 1696 *et seq.* Messrs. Sykes and Rumbold were fined and imprisoned for bribery at an election, 1776. An elector of Durham was convicted in a penalty of 500*l.* in July, 1803. Mr. Swan, M.P. for Penryn, was fined and imprisoned, and sir Manassch Lopez sentenced to a fine of 10,000*l.*, and to two years' imprisonment, for bribery at Grampound, in Oct. 1819. The members for Liverpool and Dublin were unseated in 1831. Among other elections which have lately been made void, were those of Cambridge and Ludlow, in May, 1840. See *Bribery*.

**ELECTORS.** Those for members of Parliament for counties were obliged to have forty shillings a year in land, 39 Hen. VI., 1460.—*Ruffhead's Statutes*. Among the recent acts relating to elections are the following:—Act depriving excise and custom-house officers, and contractors with government, of their votes, 1782. Act to regulate polling, 9 Geo. IV., 1828. Reform in Parliament bill (see *Reform Bill*), 2 & 3 Will. IV., 1832. County Elections act, 7 Will. IV., 1836.

**ELECTORS OF GERMANY.** Originally, all the members of the Germanic body made choice of their head; but amidst the violence and anarchy which prevailed for several centuries in the empire, seven princes who possessed the greatest power assumed the exclusive privilege of nominating the emperor.—*Dr. Robertson*. An eighth elector was made, in 1648; and a ninth, in favour of the duke of Hanover, in 1692. The number was reduced to eight, in 1777; and was increased to ten at the peace of Luneville, in 1801. The electorship ceased on the dissolution of the German empire, and when the crown of Austria was made hereditary, 1804, 1806. See *Germany*.

**ELECTRICITY.** That of amber was known to Thales, 600 B.C. Electricity was imperfectly discovered A.D. 1467. It was found in various substances by Dr. Gilbert, of Colchester, in 1600; he first obtained the knowledge of its power, of conductors, and non-conductors, in 1606. Ottoguerick found that two globes of brimstone contained electric matter, 1647. The electric shock was discovered at Leyden, 1745, and hence the operation is termed the "Leyden phial." Electric matter was first found to contain caloric, or fire, and that it would fire spirits, 1756. The identity of electricity and lightning was proved by Dr. Franklin, about this period. The electricity of the Aurora Borealis was discovered by means of the electric kite, in 1769. But the greatest modern discovery is that which immortalises the name of Volta,\* in the "Voltaic pile," or electrical column. See *next article*.

**ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH†** The Voltaic battery invented by Volta. Oersted discovered that an electric current, transmitted through a wire placed parallel to a magnetic needle, either above or below it, causes the needle to deviate either to the right or the left, according to the direction of the current. The celebrated Ampère proposed a telegraph on this principle, suggesting, however, that as many magnetic needles and as many circuits should be employed as there were characters to be indicated. Baron Schelling and Fechner proposed to limit this number by employing

\* Alessandro Volta, of Como, experimental philosopher. He laid the foundation of his fame by two treatises, describing a new electrical machine. Volta was for thirty years professor of natural philosophy at Pavia, and was made an Italian count and a senator by Napoleon Buonaparte, and was otherwise honoured for his many discoveries in galvanism or animal electricity, to which science he had particularly directed his attention. His works form 5 vols. octavo: he died in 1826, aged 81.

† Experiments have been tried with a view to determine how long a time is consumed in the transfer of the subtle agent, electricity, to a given distance; but the time is absolutely unappreciable, at least for all common purposes, since that agent, which can travel round the globe in the *tenth part of a second*, acts at nought the measurements of every-day life. This power, applied to telegraphs, is wonderful in its results. Lord Palmerston on one occasion, at a public dinner in Southampton, pleasantly alluded to a prospective period when, if a minister were asked in the house of commons "whether it were true that a war had broken out in India?" he might, perhaps, be able to answer, "Wait an instant, until I telegraph the governor-general, and I will tell you." Yet the Submarine Telegraph had not then been thought of.

But one of the most astonishing results of the Electric Telegraph has lately occurred in America, where the telegraph may be said to have run a race with Time, and beaten him. New Orleans is westward of New York, and the clocks are thus later in the former city than in the latter, in proportion to the difference of longitude. When the *Atlantic* made her first return voyage from Liverpool, a brief abstract of her news was telegraphed to New Orleans at a few minutes *after noon* (New York time); it reached its destination at a few minutes *before noon* (New Orleans time), and was published in the New Orleans papers on the evening of the very day when the ship arrived at New York: the evening papers of New York and New Orleans gave the same news at the same hour!



fewer needles. The first electric telegraph in England, founded on Oersted's discovery, was invented by professor Wheatstone in 1837, the application being adapted to railways. Morse in America, Steinheil in Germany, and other parties elsewhere, constructed or proposed electric telegraphs. The electric telegraph on the London and Blackwall railway was the first efficient example of the application of these telegraphs to daily and commercial purposes. Electric telegraphs have since been constructed on every railway, and form their most important adjuncts. For the submarine telegraph connecting France and England (first attempted on Aug. 23, 1850) see *Submarine Telegraph*.

**ELECTRO-GALVANISM.** It owes its origin to the discoveries of Dr. L. Galvani, an eminent Italian philosopher, in 1789. Volta pursued the inquiries of this good man (for he was alike distinguished by his virtues and genius), and discovered the mode of combining the metals; constructed what is very properly called the Voltaic pile; and extended the whole science into a system which should rather be called Voltaism than Galvanism.

**ELECTRO-GILDING AND ELECTRO-PLATING.** Among the many applications of electricity to the arts, to which the inventions of professor Wheatley and others have led of recent years, are electro-gilding and electro-plating. No sooner was it known that the precious metals might be precipitated from their solutions by electricity, than investigations were made as to the practicability of coating metallic ornaments with gold and silver by electrical agency. At the house of the Messrs. Elkington, London, and other houses in London and Birmingham, are seen articles of dazzling brilliancy with surfaces of pure gold and silver produced by the new electric process.

**ELECTRO-MAGNETISM.** Analogies between electricity and magnetism were discovered by Oersted of Copenhagen, in 1807. This analogy was established in 1819 *et seq.*, and was confirmed by numerous subsequent experiments made in England, France, Germany, America, and other countries.

**ELECTRO-TINT.** Mr. Palmer of Newgate-street, London, has patented an invention, by which engravings may not only be copied from other engraved plates, but the engraving itself actually produced, by electrical agency. There are several processes by which this is accomplished, one of which, also protected by a patent, Mr. Palmer calls Glyptography.

**ELECTRO-TYPE.** The application of electricity to the multiplying copies of works of art was, in point of time, antecedent to all other varieties of electro-metallurgy. The first specimens were copies of coins by Mr. Spencer, so extremely like the originals as to deceive many persons. Any models, such as busts and ornaments, may now be electro-typed with wonderful accuracy and facility.

**ELEPHANT.** This animal, in the earliest times, was trained to war. The history of the Maccabees informs us, that "to every elephant they appointed 1000 men, armed with coats of mail, and 500 horse; and upon the elephants were strong towers of wood," &c. The elephants in the army of Antiochus were provoked to fight by showing them the "blood of grapes and mulberries." The first elephant said to have been seen in England, was one of enormous size, presented by the king of France to our Henry III, in 1238.—*Baker's Chron.*

**ELEUSINIAN MYSTERIES.** A great festival under this name was observed by the Athenians and other nations: these mysteries were the most celebrated of all the religious ceremonies of Greece, and were instituted by Eumolpus, 1356 a.c. They were so superstitiously observed, that if any one revealed them, it was supposed that he had called divine vengeance upon him, and he was put to death. The mysteries were introduced from Eleusis into Rome, and lasted about 1800 years, and were at last abolished by Theodosius the Great, a.d. 389.

**ELGIN MARBLES.** These admirable works of ancient art were derived chiefly from the Parthenon, a temple of Minerva in the Acropolis at Athens, of which temple they formed part of the frieze and pediment, built by Phidias about 500 a.c. Lord Elgin began the collection of these marbles during his mission to the Ottoman Porte, in 1802; they were purchased of him by the British government for 36,000*l.*, and placed in the British Museum, in 1816.

**ELL.** An English measure containing a yard and a quarter; it was so named from *ulna*, the arm, and was fixed to this precise length by Henry I., in 1101.—*Stowe's Chron.* This sovereign fixed, at the same time, the measure of the yard to the length of his arm.—*Idem.*

- ELOPEMENT.** A married woman who departs from her husband, loses her dower by the statute of Westm. 2, c. 14—except that her husband, without coercion of the church, shall become reconciled to her, 13 Edw. 1., 1284.—*Viner's Statutes*. Earlier laws punished elopement with great severity, and in cases wherein adultery followed from it, it was punished with death.
- ELPHIN, BISHOPRIC** or. St. Patrick founded a cathedral near Elphin, "by a river issuing from two fountains," in the fifth century, and placed over it St. Asicus, whom he created bishop, and who soon after filled it with monks. After many centuries, and a little before the arrival of the English, this see was enriched with large estates, upon the translation of Roscommon to it. Ardara, Drumclive, and others of less note, were also annexed to Elphin; and by these unions, it became, at length, one of the richest in all Ireland. It is valued in the king's books, by an extent returned 28 Eliz., at 103*l.* 18*s.* sterling. The see is now united to Kilmore, under the provisions of the Church Temporalities' act, passed Aug. 1833.
- ELY, BISHOPRIC** or. A church was built here by Etheldra, queen of Egfrida, king of Northumberland, who founded also a religious house, and planted it with virgins, and became first abbess herself. The Danes ruined the latter; but the monastery was rebuilt and filled with monks, on whom king Edgar and many succeeding monarchs bestowed great privileges, and made grants of land; so that, in process of time, the abbey of Ely became the richest in England. Richard, the eleventh abbot, wishing to free himself from the bishop of Lincoln, within whose diocese the monastery was situated, made great interest with Henry I. to get Ely erected into a bishopric. His successor was the first prelate, A.D. 1109. It is valued in the king's books at 213*l.* 18*s.* 5*d.*
- EMBALMING.** The ancient Egyptians believed that their souls, after many thousand years, would come to re inhabit their bodies, in case these latter were preserved entire. Hence arose their practice of embalming the dead. The Egyptian manner of preserving the dead has been the admiration and wonder of modern times. They rendered the body not only incorruptible, but it retained its full proportion of size, symmetry of features, and personal likeness. They called the embalmed bodies *mummies*, some of which, buried 3000 years ago, are perfect to this day. The art of such embalming is now lost. When Nicodemus came, with Joseph of Arimathea, to pay the last duties to our Saviour after his crucifixion, he brought a mixture of myrrh and aloes to embalm his body.—*John*, xix. 38.
- EMBARGO.** This power is vested in the crown, but is rarely exercised except in extreme cases, and sometimes as a prelude to war. The most memorable instances of embargo were those for the prevention of corn going out of the kingdom in 1766; and for the detention of all Russian, Danish, and Swedish ships in the several ports of the kingdom, owing to the armed neutrality, Jan. 14, 1801. See *Armed Neutrality*.
- EMBER WEEKS.** Observed in the Christian church in the third century, to implore the blessing of God on the produce of the earth by prayer and fasting. **EMBER DAYS**, three of which fall in these weeks, and in which penitents sprinkle the ashes (embers) of humiliation on their heads. Four times in each year were appointed for these acts of devotion, so as to answer to the four seasons, spring, summer, autumn, and winter.
- EMBROIDERY.** Its invention is usually ascribed to the Phrygians; but we learn from Homer, and other ancient authors, that the Sidonians particularly excelled in this decorative species of needle-work. Of this art very early mention is made in the Scriptures.—*Exodus*, xxxv. 35, and xxxviii. 23. An ancient existing specimen of beautiful embroidery is the Bayeux tapestry, worked by Matilda, the queen of William I. of England. See *Bayeux Tapestry*.
- EMERALD.** The precious stone of a green colour is found in the East and in Peru; inferior ones in other places. It has been alleged that there were no true emeralds in Europe before the conquest of Peru; but there is a genuine emerald in the Paris Museum, taken from the mitre of pope Julius II., who died in 1513, and Peru was not conquered till 1545; hence it is inferred that this emerald was brought from Africa, or the East.
- EMIGRATION.** Of late years, emigrations from Britain have been considerable. In the ten years ending 1830, the emigrations to our North American colonies, West Indies, Cape of Good Hope, New South Wales, Swan River, Van Diemen's Land,

&c., were, according to official returns, 154,291. In the decennial period to 1840, emigration had increased to 277,695, exclusively of the vast numbers that preferred settling in the United States of America. But in the ten years to 1850, this drain from the physical arteries of the empire has been of unparalleled extent. From the returns already made up to Jan. 5, 1849, we extract the numbers of the three latest years:—

In 1846, From England, 87,611.	From Ireland, 38,813.	From Scotland, 3,427.	Total, 129,851.
In 1847, Ditto . . . 153,898.	Ditto . . . 95,756.	Ditto . . . 8,616.	Total, 258,270.
In 1848, Ditto . . . 176,883.	Ditto . . . 59,701.	Ditto . . . 11,505.	Total, 248,089.

Of the last number, 188,233 went to the United States; 31,065 to our North American colonies; 855 to the British West Indies; 23,622 to Australia; 1180 to the East Indies; 1445 to the Cape of Good Hope; and the remainder to various places in very small numbers.

**EMINENCE.** A spiritual dignity in the Roman States, conferred upon cardinals by a decree of Pope Urban VIII., dated Jan. 10, 1630, as being more honourable than the title of Excellency. Previously to that time, cardinals had the title of *Illustrissimi*.—*Ashc.* The grand-master of Malta also obtained this title.—*Pardon.*

**EMIR.** A title of dignity among the Turks and Persians, first given to caliphs. This rank was first awarded to the descendants of Mahomet, by his daughter Fatima, about A.D. 650.—*Ricaud.* To such only (who were held in great esteem) was originally given the privilege of wearing the green turban. The title is also given to high officers, another title being joined.

**EMLY, BISHOPRIC OF.** An ancient Irish see, supposed to have been founded by St. Patrick, and formerly endowed with large possessions. Emly was called Imelacabair; and St. Ailbe was the first bishop in A.D. 448: ancient historians mention it as having been, about this time, a great and flourishing city; but Emly is now an considerable village. In 1568, the see was united to the then archiepiscopal see of Cashel. See *Cashel*.

**EMPALEMENT.** This barbarous and dreadful mode of putting criminals to death is mentioned by Juvenal, and was often inflicted in Rome, particularly by the monster Nero. The victim doomed to empalement is spitted through the body on a stake fixed upright; and this punishment is still used in Turkey and Arabia. The dead bodies of murderers were sometimes staked in this manner, previously to being buried, in England.—*Southern.* Williams (who committed suicide), the murderer of the Marr family, in Ratcliffe Highway, London, Dec. 8, 1811, was staked in his ignominious grave. This practice has been since abolished with us. See *Burying Alive*.

**EMPEROR.** Originally a title of honour at Rome, conferred on victorious generals, who were first saluted by the soldiers by that name. Augustus Cæsar was the first Roman emperor, 27 B.C. Valens was the first emperor of the Eastern empire, A.D. 364. Charlemagne was the first emperor of Germany, crowned by Leo III., A.D. 800. Ottoman I., founder of the Turkish empire, was the first emperor of Turkey, 1296. The Czar of Russia was the first emperor of that country, 1722. Don Pedro IV. of Portugal was the first emperor (of Brazil) in the New World, 1825.

**EMPIRICALS.** They were a set of early physicians who contended that all hypothetical reasoning respecting the operations of the animal economy was useless, and that experience and observation alone were the foundation of the art of medicine. The sect of Empirics was instituted by Acron of Agrigentum, about 473 B.C.

**ENAMELLING.** The origin of the art of enamelling is doubtful. It was practised by the Egyptians and other early nations; and was known in England in the time of the Saxons. At Oxford is an enamelled jewel which belonged to Alfred, and which, as appears by the inscription, was made by his order, in his reign, about A.D. 887.

**ENCAUSTIC PAINTING.** The art of enamelling or painting by fire.—*Bailey.* Painting with burnt wax.—*Chambers.* It was known to the ancients.—*Idem.* This very beautiful art, after having been lost, was restored by Count Caylus and M. Bachelier, A.D. 1749.

**ENCENIA.** Festivals anciently kept on the days on which cities were built and churches consecrated; and, in later times, ceremonies which were renewed at certain periods, as at Oxford, at the celebrations of founders and benefactors.—*Oldisworth.* They were feasts celebrated by the Jews on the 25th of the ninth month, in commemoration of the cleansing or purifying the temple by the Maccabees, which had been polluted by Antiochus Epiphanes, 131 B.C.

**ENCUMBERED ESTATES (IRELAND) BILL.** See *Incumbered Estates*.

**ENCYCLOPÆDIA.** The first work to which this designation was expressly given, was that of Abulfaragius, an Arabian writer, in the thirteenth century. Many were published as early as the fifteenth century, but none alphabetically. *Chambers' Dictionary* was the first of the circle of arts and sciences, in England, first published in 1728. See *Cyclopædia*.

**ENGHIEN, BATTLE OF,** fought by the British under William III. and the French under marshal Luxemburg, who were victorious, Aug. 3, 1692. William had put himself at the head of the confederated army in the Netherlands, and leagued himself with the Protestant powers upon the Continent against the ambition of Louis XIV., and in the end he triumphed. A victory obtained here by the great Condé, first gave the ducal title to a prince of the house of Bourbon Condé. The duke D'Enghien was shot by torch-light, immediately after condemnation by a military court, at Vincennes, March 20, 1804. The body was exhumed, March 20, 1816.

**ENGINEERS.** This name is of modern date, as engineers were formerly called Trench-masters. Sir William Pelham officiated as trench-master in 1622. The chief engineer was called camp-master-general in 1634. Captain Thomas Rudd had the rank of chief engineer to the king, about 1650. The corps of engineers was formerly a civil corps, but was made a military force, and directed to rank with the artillery, April 25, 1787. It has a colonel-in-chief, and a second, and five colonel-commandants, and twenty colonels. The Association of Civil Engineers was established in 1828.

**ENGLAND.\*** See *Britain*. So named by order of Egbert, first king of England, in a general council held at Winchester, A.D. 829. This appellative had been used as far back as A.D. 688, but had never been, until then, ratified by any assembly of the nation. It came from *Angles*, a tribe of Saxons, and *land*, the Saxon for country.

First hostile appearance of the Danes upon the coast. (See <i>Danes</i> ) . . . . .	783	Conquest of Ireland by Henry II. . . . .	A.D. 1172
They enter the Thames with a fleet of 350 sail, and destroy Canterbury and London by fire . . . . .	851	England divided into circuits for the administration of justice . . . . .	1176
Second series of invasions . . . . .	867	English laws digested by Glanville . . . . .	1181
Reign of Alfred, who defeats the invaders in 56 pitched battles . . . . .	871	Richard I. joins the crusaders. (See article <i>Crusaders</i> ) . . . . .	1191
[The University of Oxford is said to have been founded about this time.]		He is made prisoner by Henry VI. of Germany . . . . .	Doc. 1192
Alfred's body of laws framed . . . . .	890	Is ransomed by his subjects for the sum of 400,000l. . . . .	1194
His general survey made, and the rolls deposited at Winchester . . . . .	896	<i>Dieu et mon droit</i> made the motto of England by Richard I. (See <i>Dieu et mon droit</i> ) . . . . .	1198
He divides England into counties . . . . .	900	Normandy is lost to England in the reign of John . . . . .	1204
University of Cambridge founded. (See <i>Cambridge</i> ) . . . . .	915	England put under an interdict by the pope, and king John excommunicated . . . . .	1206
General massacre of the Danes . . . . .	1002	Magna Charta, or the great Charter of English Liberty, obtained by the barons. (See <i>Mag. Ch.</i> ) . . . . .	1215
Sweyn, king of Denmark, arrives in England, and avenges the death of his countrymen. Ethelred II. flies to Normandy for protection . . . . .	1003	Gold first coined in England. (See <i>Coin and Gold</i> ) . . . . .	1257
Ethelred recalled from exile . . . . .	1014	The Commons of England summoned to parliament. (See <i>Parliament</i> ) . . . . .	1265
The Danes again ravage England and complete its conquest . . . . .	1017	The principality of Wales united to England by Edward I. . . . .	1263
The Saxon line restored . . . . .	1042	Death of Roger Bacon . . . . .	1294
Era of the conquest. The Norman line begins in William I. . . . .	1066	Murder of Edward II. at Berkeley castle. ( <i>which see</i> ) . . . . .	1327
Justices of peace first appointed . . . . .	1076	Art of weaving brought to England. (See <i>Weaving</i> ) . . . . .	1331
New survey of England; Domesday-book commenced, 1080 — completed. (See <i>Domesday Book</i> ) . . . . .	1086	Edward III. takes Calais, after a year's siege. (See <i>Calais</i> ) . . . . .	1347
The empress Mand, daughter of Henry I. claims the succession on the death of her father . . . . .	1135	Order of the Garter instituted . . . . .	1350
She lands in England . . . . .	Sept. 1139	Edward the Black Prince takes the French king prisoner, at the battle of Poitiers ( <i>which see</i> ) . . . . .	1356
Is crowned at Winchester . . . . .	March 3, 1141	Law pleadings in English . . . . .	1362
Is defeated; retires to France . . . . .	1147	Death of Wickliffe . . . . .	1385
Returns, and concludes a peace, through her son, with Stephen . . . . .	1153	Murder of Richard II. at Pomfret castle. ( <i>which see</i> ) . . . . .	1399
The Saxon line restored . . . . .	1154	The line of Lancaster . . . . .	1399
Murder of Becket at the altar. (See <i>Becket's murder</i> ) . . . . .	1171		

The various occurrences of a remarkable character relating to England, not noticed in this place, will be found under their respective heads through the volume.

ENGLAND,\* *continued.*

Order of the Bath instituted by Henry IV. (See <i>Bath</i> ) . . . . .	A.D. 1399	and the Church of England established nearly as it now exists . . . . .	A.D. 1558
Henry IV. marries Joan of Navarre . . . . .	1403	Execution of Mary, queen of Scots . . . . .	1587
France conquered by Henry V., who is made regent of the kingdom . . . . .	1417	The Spanish Armada. (See <i>Armada</i> ) . . . . .	1588
Marries Catherine of France . . . . .	1420	Devereux, earl of Essex, beheaded . . . . .	1601
Henry VI. crowned at Paris . . . . .	Dec. 1430	Union of the two Crowns . . . . .	1603
He marries Margaret of Anjou . . . . .	1445	James I. is styled the first "King of Great Britain" . . . . .	1604
Henry is deposed by Edward, Line of York. (See <i>Towton</i> ) . . . . .	1461	The Gunpowder plot ( <i>which see</i> ) . . . . .	1605
Margaret and her son made prisoners at Tewkesbury . . . . .	May 4, 1471	The present translation of the Bible . . . . .	1611
The prince killed in cool blood . . . . .	May 21, 1471	Baronets first created (See <i>Baronets</i> ) . . . . .	1611
Henry murdered . . . . .	June 20, 1471	Shakespeare dies . . . . .	1616
The civil wars between the houses of York and Lancaster terminate by the death of Richard III. at Bosworth. ( <i>which see, and Boxes</i> ) . . . . .	1485	Raleigh beheaded . . . . .	1618
Henry VII. marries Elizabeth, daughter of Edward IV. . . . .	1486	Anne of Denmark, queen of James, dies (Camden, the historian, dies) . . . . .	1619
Court of Star-chamber instituted. (See <i>Star-chamber</i> ) . . . . .	1487	Charles I. marries Henrietta of France . . . . .	1625
Yeoman of the Guard, being the first appearance of a standing army in England, instituted by Henry VII. . . . .	1488	Death of lord Bacon . . . . .	1626
Henry sells the sovereignty over Franco to Louis . . . . .	1492	Buckingham assassinated . . . . .	1628
Gardening introduced into England generally, from the Netherlands . . . . .	1500	Hampden's trial . . . . .	1637
Death of prince Arthur . . . . .	1502	Lord Strafford beheaded . . . . .	1641
Shillings first coined. (See <i>shillings</i> ) . . . . .	1503	The civil war against Charles breaks out. (See <i>Battle</i> ) . . . . .	1642
Henry VIII. marries Catherine of Spain, widow of his brother Arthur . . . . .	1509	Archbishop Laud beheaded . . . . .	1644
Interview with Francis I. at Ardres, Pas de Calais. (See <i>Field of the Cloth of Gold</i> ) . . . . .	May 31, 1520	Death of Hampden . . . . .	1644
First geographical map of England drawn. (See article <i>Maps</i> ) . . . . .	1520	Execution of Charles I.; the form of government changed . . . . .	Jan. 30, 1649
Henry VIII. receives the title of "Defender of the Faith," ( <i>which see</i> ) . . . . .	1521	Oliver Cromwell made Protector of the Commonwealth . . . . .	1653
He is styled "Head of the Church" . . . . .	1532	Death of Cromwell . . . . .	1658
He divorces Catherine . . . . .	1532	Richard Cromwell Protector. . . . .	Sept. 4, 1658
The Pope's authority in England is abolished . . . . .	1533	He resigns . . . . .	Apr. 22, 1659
Era of the Reformation . . . . .	1534	Monarchy re-established in the "Restoration of Charles II." . . . .	1660
Sir Thomas More beheaded . . . . .	1535	He marries Catherine, the infanta of Portugal . . . . .	May 21, 1662
Anna Boleyn beheaded . . . . .	1536	A great plague ravages London, carrying off 68,000 persons. (See <i>Plague</i> ) . . . . .	1665
Queen Jane Seymour dies . . . . .	1537	Great fire of London. (See <i>Fires</i> ) . . . . .	1666
The first authorised edition of the Sacred Volume printed . . . . .	1539	Death of Milton . . . . .	1674
Cromwell, lord Essex, beheaded . . . . .	1540	The <i>Habeas Corpus Act</i> , for protecting English subjects against false arrest and imprisonment, passed . . . . .	1678
Anne of Cleves divorced . . . . .	1540	Lord Russell and Algernon Sydney put to death . . . . .	1683
Queen Catharine Howard and lady Rochford beheaded . . . . .	1542	Duke of Monmouth's rebellion . . . . .	1685
The title of "King of Ireland" confirmed to the English sovereigns by act of parliament . . . . .	1543	Abdication of James II. . . . .	1688
Henry marries Catherine Parr, widow of lord Latimer . . . . .	1543	Era of the Revolution, styled by Voltaire the era of English liberty; William III. proclaimed . . . . .	1688
Protectorate of Edward Seymour, duke of Somerset . . . . .	1547	Bank of England incorporated. (See <i>Bank of England</i> ) . . . . .	1694
Edward VI. promotes the Reformation during his short reign . . . . .	1547	Death of the queen regnant Mary, consort of William . . . . .	Dec. 28, 1604
Interest fixed at 10 per cent. . . . .	1547	Death of James II. in exile . . . . .	Aug. 6, 1701
Somerset deprived of power . . . . .	1549	Union of the two kingdoms, by act, under the title of Great Britain . . . . .	1707
And is beheaded . . . . .	1552	Accession of the House of Hanover . . . . .	1714
Book of Common-prayer and the church service established . . . . .	1552	Interest at 5 per cent. . . . .	1714
Mary restores Papacy . . . . .	1553	The Scots' rebellion . . . . .	1715
Execution of lady Jane Grey, and of her husband, father, and friends . . . . .	1554	Death of Marlborough . . . . .	1722
Mary marries Philip of Spain . . . . .	1554	Death of Newton . . . . .	1727
Bishops Ridley, Latimer, and Cranmer burnt. (See <i>Cranmer</i> ) . . . . .	1556 and 1556	Death of Wilhelmina, queen of Geo. II. . . . .	1757
Calais retaken by the French . . . . .	1558	Second Scots' rebellion . . . . .	1745
Reign of Elizabeth; Papacy abolished,		Lords Lovat, Balmorino, and Kilmarnock beheaded . . . . .	1746
		Death of prince Frederick Louis, son of George II., and father of George III. . . . .	1751
		New style introduced into England. (See <i>New Style</i> ) . . . . .	Sept. 3, 1752
		Conquest of India under colonel, afterwards lord Clive. (See <i>India</i> ) . . . . .	1757
		Death of Gen. Wolfe. (See <i>Quebec</i> ) . . . . .	1759
		Accession of George III. . . . .	Oct. 25, 1760
		His nuptials with Charlotte Sophia of Mecklenburgh Strelitz . . . . .	Sept. 8, 1761
		They are crowned . . . . .	Sept. 22, 1761

\* The various occurrences of a remarkable character relating to England, not noticed in this place, will be found under their respective heads through the volume.

ENGLAND,\* *continued.*

George, prince of Wales, born	Aug. 12, 1762	Duke of Clarence's (afterwards William IV.) marriage	July 11, 1818
Ile of Man, ( <i>which see</i> ) annexed to the sovereignty of Great Britain	1765	Queen Charlotte, consort of George III., dies at Kew	Nov. 17, 1818
Death of the Old Pretender, the "Chevalier de St. George"	Dec. 30, 1765	Manchester reform meeting, ( <i>which see</i> ); its disastrous termination	Aug. 16, 1819
Commencement of the war with America. ( <i>See America</i> )	1775	Duke of Kent dies	Jan. 23, 1820
Death of Chatham	Apr. 8, 1778	Death of George III.	Jan. 29, 1820
Separation of America from Great Britain	Nov. 30, 1782	Trial of Queen Caroline. ( <i>See Queen Caroline's Trial</i> )	Aug. 19, 1820
Margaret Nicholson's attempt on the life of George III.	Aug. 3, 1786	Coronation of George IV.	July 19, 1821
Death of Charles Edward, the Young Pretender, at Rome	1788	Queen Caroline expires at Hammersmith, near London	Aug. 7, 1821
George III. becomes deranged	Oct. 12, 1788	Lord Byron dies	April 19, 1824
He recovers, and goes to St. Paul's to make thanksgiving	Apr. 23, 1789	Duke of York dies	Jan. 22, 1827
First coalition against France. ( <i>See Coalitions</i> )	June 26, 1792	Mr. Canning, first lord of the treasury. ( <i>See Administrations</i> )	April 10, 1827
<i>Habeas Corpus</i> suspended by the king. ( <i>See Habeas Corpus</i> )	1794	His death	Aug. 8, 1827
Marriage of the prince of Wales with the princess Caroline of Brunswick	Apr. 8, 1795	The portals of the constitution thrown open to the Roman Catholics. ( <i>See Roman Catholics</i> )	April 13, 1829
Cash payments suspended	Feb. 25, 1797	Death of George IV.	June 26, 1830
Death of Edmund Burke	July 8, 1797	Mr. Huskisson killed on the Liverpool railway, ( <i>which see</i> )	Sept. 15, 1830
<i>Habeas Corpus</i> again suspended	Aug. 28, 1798	The cholera morbus makes great ravages in England. ( <i>See Cholera</i> )	Oct. 26, 1831
Hatfield's attempt on the life of Geo. III. ( <i>See Hatfield</i> )	May 11, 1800	Parliamentary reform; act passed. ( <i>See Reform in Parliament</i> )	June 7, 1832
The legislative union with Ireland. ( <i>See Union</i> )	Jan. 1, 1801	Sir Walter Scott dies	Sept. 21, 1832
[The English sovereigns relinquish the title of "King of France," on the union of the two countries; the empire now called the "United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland."]		Assault on William IV. by a discharged pensioner at Ascot	June 19, 1832
The <i>Habeas Corpus</i> act is again suspended	April 19, 1801	Coleridge dies	July 25, 1834
Peace of Amiens, ( <i>which see</i> )	March 27, 1801	Slavery abolished. ( <i>See Slaves</i> )	Aug. 1, 1834
Despard's treason. ( <i>See Despard</i> )	Jan. 16, 1803	Corporation reform; act passed. ( <i>See Corporations</i> )	Sept. 9, 1835
War against Buonaparte	April 29, 1803	William IV. dies	June 20, 1837
Death of Nelson	Oct. 21, 1805	[The crown of Hanover is now separated from that of Great Britain.]	
Death of Mr. Pitt	Jan. 23, 1806	Coronation of Victoria	June 28, 1838
Lord Melville impeached, ( <i>see Trials</i> ), April 29; acquitted	June 12, 1806	Marriage of the queen with prince Albert of Saxe-Coburg	Feb. 10, 1840
Death of Charles James Fox	Sept. 13, 1806	Oxford's assault on the queen. ( <i>See Oxford, Edward</i> )	June 10, 1840
Death of General Moore. ( <i>See Corunna, Battle of</i> )	Jan. 16, 1809	Prince of Wales born	Nov. 9, 1841
Duke of York impeached by colonel Wardle	Jan. 26, 1809	King of Prussia visits England	Jan. 24, 1842
The jubilee, ( <i>which see</i> )	Oct. 25, 1810	John Francis fires a pistol at the queen. ( <i>See Francis</i> )	May 30, 1842
Sir Francis Burdett's arrest, and subsequent riots	April 6, 1810	Bain, a deformed youth, presents a pistol at her	July 3, 1842
King's malady returns	Nov. 2, 1810	Queen embarks for Scotland on her first visit there	Aug. 29, 1842
The prince of Wales is sworn as prince regent	Feb. 5, 1811	Southey dies	March 21, 1843
Assassination of Mr. Perceval, prime minister	May 11, 1812	Queen's visit to the Orleans family at Château d'Eu	Sept. 2, 1843
War with America is commenced ( <i>See United States</i> )	June 18, 1812	King of Saxony visits England	May 28, 1844
Peace with France	April 14, 1814	Emperor of Russia's visit	June 1, 1844
Visit of the emperor of Russia and king of Prussia to England	June 7, 1814	Louis Philippe's visit	Oct. 7, 1844
Centenary of the house of Hanover celebrated	Aug. 1, 1814	Queen's visit to Germany	Aug. 9, 1845
Peace with America	Dec. 24, 1814	The exiled French royal family take up their residence at Claremont	March 4, 1845
Battle of Waterloo, which finally closes the French war	June 18, 1815	Great Chartist demonstration in London	April 10, 1845
Death of Sheridan	July 9, 1816	Cholera re-appears in England in 1848 and 1849	1848 and 1849
Spa-fields meeting, ( <i>which see</i> )	Dec. 2, 1816	Queen embarks on her visit to Ireland	Aug. 1, 1849
Green-bag inquiry, ( <i>which see</i> )	Feb. 2, 1817	Adelaide, dowager queen, dies	Dec. 2, 1849
<i>Habeas corpus</i> suspended	Feb. 21, 1817	The "Exhibition of 1851," projected by prince Albert, officially announced	Jan. 3, 1850
Cash payments resumed	Sept. 22, 1817	Death of Wordsworth	April 23, 1850
Princess Charlotte of Wales, who had married prince Leopold, May 2, 1816, dies in childbirth	Nov. 6, 1817	Pate's assault on the queen	June 27, 1850
		Death of sir Robert Peel	July 2, 1850
		Duke of Cambridge dies	July 8, 1850
		Queen's visit to Belgium	Aug. 21, 1850
		Great excitement occasioned by the pope's establishment of a Roman Catholic hierarchy in England	Nov. 1850

\* The various occurrences of a remarkable character relating to England, not noticed in this place, will be found under their respective heads through the volume.

ENGLAND, *continued.*

## KINGS AND QUEENS OF ENGLAND.

## BEFORE THE CONQUEST.

827. Egbert, first sole monarch, so reigned ten years; succeeded by his son.
837. Ethelwolf; reigned twenty years; succeeded by his son.
857. Ethelbald, called the Ill.; died 20th Dec. 860; succeeded by his next brother.
860. Ethelbert; died in 866, and was succeeded by
866. Ethelred, third son of Ethelwolf; died April 27th, 872; succeeded by
872. Alfred, surnamed the Great, fourth son of Ethelwolf; died 28th Oct., 901.
901. Edward the Elder; succeeded his father Alfred; died in 924.
924. Athelstan, eldest son of the last king; died Oct. 17, 940.
940. Edmund I., fifth son of Edward the Elder; died to death from a wound received in an affray, May 30th, 947.
947. Edred, brother of Edmund, died in 955, and was succeeded by
955. Edwy, eldest son of Edmund, died of grief in 959. In this reign, Dunstan, a turbulent and ambitious priest, ruled the king, who afterwards banished him.
959. Edgar, styled the Peaceable, brother of Edwy; died July 1st, 974.
974. Edward the Martyr, his son, stabbed at Corfe Castle, at the instance of his mother-in-law, Elfrida, Mar. 18th, 979.
979. Ethelred II.; succeeded his half-brother Edward, retired.
1013. Swelne, proclaimed king; died Feb. 3rd, 1014; succeeded by his son.
1014. Canute the Great; while absent in Denmark the exiled king returned.
1015. Ethelred *restored*; died April 24th, 1016; succeeded by his son.
1016. Edmund Ironside; divided the kingdom with Canute; murdered at Oxford, Nov. 30th, 1016; reigned seven months.
1016. Canute *again*; married Emma, widow of Ethelred; died in 1035.
1036. Harold I., his natural son; a cruel prince; died April 14th, 1039.
1039. Hardecanute, son of Canute and Emma; died of repletion at a marriage feast.
1041. Edward the Confessor, son of Ethelred and Emma; died Jan. 5th, 1066, naming William of Normandy his successor.
1066. Harold II., son of Earl Godwin; reigned nine months; killed in battle.
- [William of Normandy invaded England in Sept. 1066, with a powerful fleet and army, and gave battle to Harold, at Hastings, on the 14th October following, over whom he obtained a complete victory, and Harold being slain, he was proclaimed king by his triumphant army on the spot.]

## AFTER THE CONQUEST.

1066. William the Conqueror; died at Rouen, Sept. 9th, 1087.
1087. William II., Rufus; killed by an arrow, Aug. 2nd, 1100.
1100. Henry I., Beaucerk, his brother; died of a surfeit, Dec. 1st, 1135.
1135. Stephen, earl of Blois, nephew of Henry; the empress Maud, daughter of Henry, contended with him for the crown, died Oct. 25th, 1154.
1154. Henry II., Plantagenet, grandson of Henry and son of Maud; married Eleanor of France; died July 6th, 1189.
1189. Richard I., *Cœur de Lion*, his son; died of a wound, April 6th, 1199.
1199. John, the brother of Richard; married Isabella d'Angoulême; died Oct. 18th, 1216.
1216. Henry III., son of John; married Eleanor of Provence; died Nov. 16th, 1272.
1272. Edward I., son of Henry; surnamed *Longshanks*; married Eleanor of Castile; 2ndly, Margaret of France; died July 7th, 1307.
1307. Edward II., son of Edward I.; married Isabella of France; dethroned, Jan. 25th, 1327; *murdered* at Berkeley Castle, Sept. 21 following.
1327. Edward III., his son; married Philippa, of Hainault; died June 21, 1377.
1377. Richard II., son of Edward the Black Prince, and grandson of Edward III.; married Anne of Austria; 2ndly, Isabella of France; dethroned, Sept. 28th, 1399; *murdered* at Pomfret Castle, 10th Feb. following.

## HOUSE OF LANCASTER.

1399. Henry IV., cousin of Richard II.; married Joan of Navarre; died Mar. 20th, 1413; succeeded by
1413. Henry V., his son; married Catherine of France; died Aug. 31st, 1422.
1422. Henry VI., his son; married Margaret of Anjou; deposed Mar. 4th, 1461; *murdered* by Richard, duke of Gloucester, in the Tower, June 20th, 1471.

## HOUSE OF YORK.

1461. Edward IV.; married Lady Elizabeth Grey; died April 9th, 1483.
1483. Edward V., his son; deposed June 22nd, 1483, and *murdered* in the Tower by Gloucester; reigned two months and 13 days.
1483. Richard III., brother of Edward IV.; *slain* at Bosworth, Aug. 22nd, 1485.

## HOUSE OF TUDOR.

1485. Henry VII.; married Elizabeth of York; died Apr. 22nd, 1509.
1509. Henry VIII., his son. See *preceding annals*; died Jan. 28th, 1547.
1547. Edward VI., son of Henry VIII. (by the lady Jane Seymour); died July 6th, 1553.
1553. Mary, daughter of Henry (by Catherine of Arragon); married Philip of Spain; died Nov. 17th, 1558.
1558. Elizabeth, daughter of Henry (by Anna Boleyn); died Mar. 24th, 1603.

## HOUSE OF STUART.

1603. James I. of England, and VI. of Scotland, son of Mary, queen of Scots; married Anne, princess of Denmark; died Mar. 27th, 1625.
1625. Charles I., his son; married Henrietta of France; *beheaded* at Whitehall, Jan. 30th, 1649.
1649. Commonwealth. Oliver Cromwell made protector, Dec. 12th, 1653; died Sept. 3rd, 1658. Richard Cromwell, his son, made protector Sept. 4th, 1658; resigned Apr. 22nd, 1659.

ENGLAND, *continued.*

1660. Charles II., son of Charles I.; married the infanta Catharine of Portugal; died Feb. 6th, 1685.
1685. James II., his brother; married 1st, Anne Hyde; 2ndly, the princess of Modena, *abducted* by flight, Dec. 12th, 1688; died in exile, Aug. 6th, 1701.
1689. { William III., prince of Orange, and  
Mary, his queen, daughter of James; began their reign, Feb. 13th, 1689; Mary died, Dec. 28th, 1694; and William, of a fall from his horse, Mar. 8th, 1702.
1702. Anne, second daughter of James; married George, prince of Denmark; died without issue, Aug. 1st, 1714.

## HOUSE OF HANOVER.

1714. George I., elector of Hanover and duke

- of Brunswick-Lunenburgh; son of Sophia, who was daughter of Elizabeth, the daughter of James I.; married the princess Sophia; died June 11th, 1727.
1727. George II., his son; married to Wilhelmina-Caroline of Brandenburg-Anspach; died Oct. 25th, 1760.
1760. George III., grandson of George II.; married Charlotte of Mecklenburgh-Strelitz; died Jan. 29th, 1820.
1820. George IV., his son; married Caroline of Brunswick; died June 26th, 1830.
1830. William IV., brother of George IV., married to Adelaide of Saxe-Meiningen; died June 20th, 1837.
1837. Victoria, the reigning queen. See the preceding annals.

## THE PRESENT (1850) ROYAL FAMILY OF ENGLAND.

The QUEEN. Alexandrina-VICTORIA, only daughter of Edward, duke of Kent; born May 24, 1819; succeeded to the throne on the decease of her uncle, William IV., June 20, 1837. Crowned at Westminster, June 28, 1838. Married (Feb. 10, 1840) to her cousin, Francis-Albert-Augustus-Charles-Emmanuel, duke of Saxe, prince of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha; and has issue:

1. Victoria-Adelaide-Mary-Louisa, princess royal, born Nov. 21, 1840.
2. Albert-Edward, prince of Wales, duke of Saxony, duke of Cornwall and Rothesay, earl of Chester and Carrick, baron of Renfrew, and lord of the Isles, born Nov. 9, 1841.
3. Alice-Maud-Mary, born April 25, 1843.
4. Alfred-Ernest, born Aug. 6, 1844.
5. Helena-Augusta-Victoria, born May 25, 1846.
6. Louisa-Carolina-Alberta, born Mar. 18, 1848.
7. Arthur-Patrick-Albert, born May 1, 1850.

The Queen's MOTHER. Victoria-Maria-Louisa, duchess of Kent, aunt to the duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, born Aug. 17, 1786; married, 1st (Decem. 21, 1803) Erich-Charles, prince of Leiningen, who died July 4, 1814, leaving issue, Charles, prince of Leiningen, born Sept. 12, 1804, and the princess Feodora, born Dec. 7, 1807. Married, 2d (May 28, 1818) to Edward, duke of Kent, who died Jan. 23, 1820. Issue, The QUEEN.

England and Wales were united A.D. 1283, and Scotland was united to both in 1707, and the three were then styled Great Britain. Ireland was incorporated with these countries by the act of Legislative Union, Jan. 1, 1801, and the whole called the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.

ENGLAND, NEW, NORTH AMERICA. First settled by the Puritans who were driven from Europe at the beginning of the 17th century by religious persecution. The first attempt to form a settlement was made in 1607. Named New England by captain Smith in 1614. Settlement of the Plymouth company in 1620. The inhabitants are mostly descendants from the natives of England.

ENGLISH LANGUAGE. See article *Languages*. From the High Dutch or Teutonic sprung (among others) the English language, now one of the most copious and beautiful of Europe. Law pleadings were made in English by order of Edward III. instead of the French language, which had been continued from the time of the Conqueror, A.D. 1362. The English tongue and English apparel were ordered to be used in Ireland, 28 Henry VIII., 1536. The English was ordered to be used in all law-suits, and the Latin disused, May 1731.

ENGRAVING. The engraving of gems is a branch of art of the highest antiquity. The earliest writers make mention of engraved seals and seal rings, and there still exist many antique engravings equal to later productions of similar artists. Engraving from plates and wood is chiefly of modern invention, having its origin about the middle of the fifteenth century. Engraving on glass was perfected to an art by Boudier of Paris, 1799. The copyright to engravings has been protected by several statutes, among the principal are the acts 16 and 18 Geo. III., 1775 and 1777.

ENGRAVING ON COPPER. Prints from engraved copper-plates made their appearance about A.D. 1450, and were first produced in Germany. Masso, surnamed Finiguerra, was the first Italian artist in this way, 1460. The earliest date known of a copper-plate engraving is 1461. Rolling presses for working the plates were invented in 1545, and many improvements of it followed. Of the art of etching on copper by means of *aquatinta*, Francis Mazzouli, or Parmegiano, is the reputed inventor, about A.D. 1532.—*De Piles*.



- ENGRAVING, LITHOGRAPHIC.** This is a new branch of the art, and Alois Sennefelder may be regarded as the inventor of it. It was first announced on the Continent in 1798, and became more known as polyautography in 1808. It was introduced into general use in England by Mr. Ackermann, of London, in 1817, since which time it has come into very general use. Some of our fine prints are of lithographic engraving.
- ENGRAVING, MEZZOTINTO.** The art was discovered by Siegen, and was improved by prince Rupert in 1648; Sir Christopher Wren further improved it in 1662. Aquatinta, by which a soft and beautiful effect is produced, was invented by the celebrated French artist, St. Non, about 1662; he communicated his invention to Le Prince. Barrabe de Paris was distinguished for his improvements in this kind of engraving, 1763. Chiaro-oscuro engraving originated with the Germans, and was first practised by Mair, one of whose prints bears date 1491. See *Zincography, &c.*
- ENGRAVING ON STEEL.** The mode of engraving on soft steel, which, after it has been hardened, will multiply copper-plates and fine impressions indefinitely, was introduced into England by Messrs. Perkins and Heath, of Philadelphia, in 1819. Steel engraving produces the most delicate and beautiful impressions, and is more esteemed than engraving on copper.
- ENGRAVING ON WOOD.** Took its rise from the *brief mahlers*, or manufacturers of playing-cards, about A.D. 1400; and from this sprung the invention of printing, first attempted by means of wooden types not movable. See *Printing*. The art is referred by some to a Florentine, and by other to Reuss, a German; it was greatly improved by Durer and Lucas Van Leyden in 1497; and was brought to perfection in England by Berwick, his brother, and pupils, Nesbitt, Anderson, &c., 1789 *et seq.* The earliest wood engraving which has reached our times is one representing St. Christopher carrying the infant Jesus over the sea; it bears date A.D. 1423.
- ENLISTMENT OF SOLDIERS AND SEAMEN.** It is declared by statute that no persons enlisting as soldiers or sailors are to be sworn in before a magistrate in less than twenty-four hours, and then they are at liberty to withdraw upon their returning the enlistment or bounty money, and 2*l.* costs. Enlistment, formerly most arbitrary, and forcibly made, is now seldom other than voluntary in either service.
- ENNISKILLEN, IRELAND.** The people of this town occupy a remarkable place in the history of the civil wars of Ireland. They made an obstinate defence against the army of Elizabeth, 1595. Their memorable defence against James II., 1689. 1500 Enniskilleners met general M'Carty with a force of 6000 men, of whom 3000 were slain, and nearly all the rest were made prisoners, they losing but 20 men, July 20, 1689. The dragoon regiment called the "Inniskillingers," is always recruited here.
- ENTOMOLOGY.** This branch of natural history cannot be regarded as ranking as a science until the arrangement of Linnæus, A.D. 1739. The London Entomological Society was instituted in 1806; it is directed chiefly to the study of insects found in Great Britain; and inquires into the best methods of destroying noxious insects, and making known such as are useful.
- ENVOYS AT COURTS.** Ministers in dignity below ambassadors.—*Sir T. Herbert.* Envoys enjoy the protection, but not the ceremonies, of ambassadors. Envoys Extraordinary are of modern date.—*Wicquefort.* The court of France denied to them the ceremony of being conducted to court in the royal carriages, A.D. 1639. Many of the ministers of England at foreign courts are called Envoys Extraordinary.
- EPHESUS.** Famous for the temple of Diana, which magnificent structure was one of the seven wonders of the world; it was 425 feet long and 200 broad, and cost 220 years of labour. Ctesiphon was the chief architect, and 127 kings contributed to its grandeur. The temple was burnt by Eratostratus, solely to perpetuate his memory, 356 B.C.—*Pliny.* It rose from its ruins, and was richer and more splendid than before; but it was again burnt A.D. 260.—*Univ. Hist.*
- EPHORI.** These were powerful magistrates of Sparta, first created by Theopompus to control the royal power, 760 B.C. They were five in number, and acting as censors in the state, they could check and restrain the authority of the kings, and even imprison them, if they were guilty of irregularities.
- EPIC POETRY.** Homer's *Iliad* and *Odyssey* were the first epic poems. See HOMER.

**EPICUREAN PHILOSOPHY.** Epicurus of Gargettus, near Athens, was the founder of it, about 300 B.C., and taught that the greatest good consists in a happiness, springing not from sensual gratification or vicious pleasures, but from virtue, and consisting in the peace and harmony of the soul with itself. His disciples had all things in common; and the pleasantness of his system, and its ease and luxury, made him many followers. There were, however, men who pretended to be of this sect, and who interpreted the philosopher in a gross sense, and made happiness consist in a gratification of the sensual appetites; but these were called the sophists of the sect. Many authors, ancient and modern, have vindicated the disciples of Epicurus from the vices of these latter.

**EPIGRAMS.** They derive their origin from the inscriptions placed by the ancients on their tombs. Marcus Valerius Martialis, the celebrated Latin epigrammatist, who flourished about A.D. 83, is allowed to have excelled all others, ancient or modern, in the tasteful and pointed epigram. The following Latin epigram, on the miracle of our Saviour in turning water into wine at Cana (*John*, iii.) is a beautiful example:—

“Vidit et erubuit lymphæ pudica Deum.”

And Dr. Johnson has declared that the subjoined English epigram, by Dr. Doddridge, on the words *Dum vivimus vivamus*, is the finest specimen in our language:—

“Live while we live!” the epicure will say,

“And taste the pleasures of the present day.”

“Live while we live!” the hoary preacher cries,

“And give to God each moment as it flies.”

Lord! In my view let both united be,

We live in pleasure when we live to thee.—*Doddridge.*

**EPIPHANY.** The feast of the Epiphany celebrates the arrival of the wise men of the East, and the manifestation to the world of the Saviour, by the appearance of a miraculous blazing star, which conducted the Magi to the place where he was to be found; instituted A.D. 813.—*Wheatley.* The primitive Christians celebrated the feast of the Nativity for twelve days, observing the first and last with great solemnity; and this being twelve days after Christmas, it is vulgarly called Twelfth-day. Pardon says, “The heathens used this word to signify the appearance of their gods upon the earth, and from the heathens the Christians borrowed it.”

**EPIRUS.** Known by the great warlike achievements of Pyrrhus. Its early history is very obscure, and it is only during the reign of this sovereign, who was the last, that it becomes interesting. The first Pyrrhus (Neoptolemus) settled in Epirus, after the Trojan war, 1170 B.C. He was killed in the temple of Delphi, about 1165 B.C.

Reign of the great Pyrrhus . . . . .	B.C. 306	Expedition against Sparta . . . . .	B.C. 272
He enters into a league against Demetrius; the battle of Bœrea . . . . .	294	He enters Argos, and is killed by a tile, thrown at him from a house-top by a woman . . . . .	272
Expedition into Italy; he gains his first battle against the Romans . . . . .	290	Philip unites Epirus to Macedonia . . . . .	220
He gains another great battle . . . . .	279	Its conquest by the Romans . . . . .	167
His conquest of Sicily . . . . .	278	Annexed to the Ottoman empire . . . . .	A.D. 1466
His last battle with the Romans . . . . .	274		
He takes Macedonia from Antigonus . . . . .	274		

The Epirots were very numerous and very brave. They seem to have been a hardy race of mountaineers, living almost in a state of nature, where the habitual necessity of defending themselves against wild beasts, and against the violence of each other, ensured them from their infancy to the use of arms, the acquirement of intrepidity, and the love of glory.

**EPISCOPACY.** The government, by its bishops, of the Christian church. It may be said to have been instituted A.D. 33, when Peter sat in the bishop's chair at Rome.—*Butler.* Episcopacy commenced in England in the second century; in Ireland about the same time; and in Scotland in the fourth century; but historians dispute with theologians upon this point. See *Bishops.* In Scotland, episcopacy was abolished at the period of the revolution, 1688-9; but there have been post-revolution bishoprics established in that kingdom. The sect called Episcopalians first appeared about the year 500.—*Burnet.*

**EPITAPHS.** They were used by the ancient Jews, by the Athenians, the Romans, and most of the nations of antiquity; their date is referred in England to the earliest times.—In the epitaphs of the ancients arose the epigram.—*Boileau.* Among the most admired epitaphs in the English language is the following inscription on the

monument of Mrs. Mason, the lady of the Rev. William Mason, the distinguished poet, who died at Bristol Wells in 1767, and is interred in Bristol cathedral :—

“ Take, holy earth, all that my soul holds dear :  
 Take that best gift, which heav'n so lately gave :  
 To Bristol's fount I bore, with trembling care,  
 Her faded form—the bow'd to taste the wave,  
 And died ! Does youth, does beauty, read the line ?  
 Does sympathetic fear their breast alarm ?  
 Speak, dead Maria ! breathe a strain divine—  
 E'en from the grave thou shalt have power to charm !  
 Bid them be chaste, be Innocent, like thee ;  
 Bid them in duty's sphere as meekly move,  
 And if so fair, from vanity as free,  
 As firm in friendship, and as fond in love !  
 Tell them, though 'tis an awful thing to die,  
 ('Twas e'en to thee)—yet the dread path once trod,  
 Heav'n lifts its everlasting portals high,  
 And bids the pure in heart behold their God.”—MASON.

**EPITHALAMIUM.** The nuptial song or composition made on the marriage of two persons of distinction. Tysias, or Tisias, the lyric poet, is said to have been the first writer of a nuptial complimentary song, or epithalamium. He received the name of Stesichorus, from the alterations made by him in music and dancing, 536 B.C.—*Bossuet*. Verses in praise of the bride now belong to all countries.—*Ashe*.

**EPOCHAS.** These are periods in history which are agreed upon and acknowledged by the respective historians and chronologers, and which serve to regulate the date of events. The following are the epochas thus particularly adopted. See *Eras*.

Creation . . . . .	B.C. 4004	Building of Rome . . . . .	B.C. 753
Deluge . . . . .	2348	Nabonasser . . . . .	747
Calling of Abraham . . . . .	1921	The Seleucide . . . . .	312
Argonautic expedition . . . . .	1225	The battle of Actium . . . . .	38
Destruction of Troy . . . . .	1184	The Christian era . . . . .	A.D. 1
1st Olympiad . . . . .	776	Diocletian . . . . .	284

**EQUINOX.** The precession of the equinoxes was confirmed, and the places and distances of the planets were discovered, by Ptolemy, A.D. 130. When the sun in his progress through the ecliptic comes to the equinoctial circle, the day and night are equal all over the globe: this occurs twice in the year; once in the first point of Aries, which is called the vernal equinox; next in the first point of Libra, which is the autumnal equinox.—*Blair*.

**ERAS.** Notices of the principal eras will be found in their alphabetical order; a few only need be mentioned here. The era of Nabonasser, after which the astronomical observations made at Babylon were reckoned, began Feb. 26, 747. The era of the Seleucide (used by the Maccabees) commenced 312 B.C. The Olympiads belong to the Grecians, and date from the year 776 B.C.; but they subsequently reckoned by Indictions, the first beginning A.D. 313; these, among chronologers, are still used. See *Indictions*. The Romans reckoned from the building of their city, 753 B.C.; and afterwards from the 16th year of the emperor Augustus, which reckoning was adopted among the Spaniards until the reign of Ferdinand the Catholic. The disciples of Mahomet began their *Hegira* from the flight of their prophet from Mecca, which occurred A.D. 622.

**ERAS OF THE CREATION AND REDEMPTION.** The Jews and Christians have had divers epochas; but in historical computation of time are chiefly used the most extraordinary epochs, which are two, the Creation of the World, and the appearance of our Redeemer, which last the Christians have made their era. They did not adopt it, however, until the sixth century, when it was introduced by Denys the Little, a Scythian, who became abbot of a monastery near Rome; he was the first who computed time from the birth of Christ, and fixed that great event according to the vulgar era.—*Cassiodorus Chron.* This computation began in Italy, A.D. 525, and in England in 816. It is the only one now in general use, and is that observed in this work. See *Creation*, and *Christian Era*.

**ERFURTH.** Founded in A.D. 476; and its famous university established in 1390. Erfurth was ceded to Prussia in 1802. It capitulated to Murat, when 14,000 Prussian troops surrendered, Oct. 16, 1806. In this city Napoleon and Alexander met, and offered peace to England, Sept. 27, 1808. The French retreated to Erfurth from Leipsic, 18th Oct., 1813.

**ESCHEATS.** Any land or other property that falls to a lord within his manor by forfeiture or death. The escheator observes the rights of the king in the county whereof

he is escheator.—*Cowd.* In London a court of escheats was held before the lord mayor, to recover the property of a bastard who died intestate, for the king; such a court had not been held in the city for one hundred and fifty years before, July 16, 1771.—*Phillips.*

**ESCURIAL.** The palace of the kings of Spain, one of the largest and most magnificent in the world. It was commenced by Philip II. in the year 1562; and the first expenditure of its erection was 6,000,000 of ducats. It forms a vast square of polished stone, and paved with marble. It may give some notion of the surprising grandeur of this palace to observe, that, according to the computation of Francisco de los Santos, it would take up more than four days to go through all its rooms and apartments, the length of the way being reckoned thirty-three Spanish leagues, which is above 120 English miles. Alvarez de Colmenar also asserts, that there are 14,000 doors, and 11,000 windows belonging to this edifice.

**ESPIERRES, BATTLE OF,** between the allied English and Austrians on the one side, the former commanded by the duke of York, and the French on the other. The French attacked the allies concentrated here, with an army of 100,000 men, and were repulsed after a long and desperate engagement, losing 12,000 killed and wounded, 500 prisoners, and seven pieces of cannon, May 22, 1794.

**ESQUIRES.** Among the Greeks and Romans, esquires were armour-bearers to, or attendants on, a knight.—*Blount.* In England the king created esquires by putting about their necks the collar of S S, and bestowing upon them a pair of silver spurs. A British queen is recorded as having married the *armiger*, or esquire, of her deceased husband. The distinction of esquire was first given to persons of fortune not attendant upon knights, A.D. 1345.—*Stowe; Meyrick's Ancient Armour.*

**ESSLING, BATTLE OF,** between the armies of France and Austria, commanded by Napoleon and the archduke Charles; a dreadful conflict which commenced on May 21, and was renewed with increased vigour on the next day, May 22, 1809. Napoleon was defeated with the loss of 30,000 men; but the loss of the Austrians, also most severe, exceeded 20,000. This was the severest check that the French emperor had yet experienced, and his army was greatly endangered in its retreat.

**ETERNITY.** When creation began we do not know: there were angels, and a place of angelic habitation before the creation of man, and of the world destined for his residence, and even among those pure spiritual essences, there had been a rebellion and a fall. How long those spirits had existed, and how many other orders of beings besides, we conjecture in vain; but how far back soever we suppose the commencement of creation, even beyond the greatest amount of ages that figures, in any way combined, could be made to express, still there was an eternity preceding—an eternity from which this unimaginable and incomputable duration has made not the minutest deduction; for it is the property of eternity, that it can neither be lengthened by the addition, nor shortened by the subtraction, of the longest possible periods of time. Before the commencement of creation, therefore—before the fiat of omnipotence which gave being to the first dependent existence, and dated the beginning of time—in infinite and incomprehensible solitude, yet, in the boundless self-sufficiency of his blessed nature, feeling no want and no dreariness—Jehovah had, from eternity, existed alone!

**ETHER.** It was known to the earliest chemists. Nitric ether was first discovered by Kunkel, in 1681; and muriatic ether was first made from the chloride of tin, by Courtauvaux, in 1759. Acetic ether was discovered by count Lauraguais, same year; and hydriodic ether was first prepared by Gay-Lussac. The phosphoric was obtained by M. Boullay.

**ETHER AND CHLOROFORM IN SURGICAL OPERATIONS.** The discovery, in 1846, of ether and chloroform (the latter the more powerful of the two) as anæsthetic agents, promises to be of vast benefit to mankind. The discovery that by inhaling ether the patient was rendered unconscious of pain and insensible of any surgical operation he underwent, was first made by Mr. Thomas Morton, of Boston. Chloroform was first applied for the same purpose by Dr. Simpson, of Edinburgh, and was first administered in England by Mr. James Robinson, surgeon-dentist, and these discoveries immediately drew the attention to them of the whole medical world. Some few failures have occurred, and a few deaths ensued, but in hundreds of instances the application of these agents has been successful.

**ETHICS.** The doctrine and system of morality; a science which is scarcely more

inculcated by religion and virtue than it is influenced by manners and government: the Chinese, who are said to have been acquainted with astronomy at least 3000 years before the birth of Christ, were so refined in the earliest ages, that they studied ethics, we are told, a thousand years before that event; and hence they must have lived at that time under not only civilised and enlightened, but refined and moral governments.

**ETNA, MOUNT.** Here were the fabled forges of the Cyclops; and it is called by Pindar the pillar of heaven. Eruptions are mentioned by Diodorus Siculus as happening 1693 B.C., and Thucydides speaks of three eruptions as occurring, 734, 477, and 425 B.C. There were eruptions, 125, 121, and 43 B.C.—*Livy*. Eruptions A.D. 40, 253, and 420.—*Carrera*. One in 1012.—*Geoffrey de Viterbo*. Awful one which overwhelmed Catania, when 15,000 inhabitants perished in the burning ruins, 1169. Eruptions equally awful and destructive, 1329, 1408, 1444, 1536, 1537, 1564, and in 1669, when tens of thousands of persons perished in the streams of lava which rolled over the whole country for forty days. Eruptions in 1766, 1787, 1809, 1811, and in May 1830, when several villages were destroyed, and showers of lava reached even to Rome. Another violent eruption, and the town of Bronte destroyed, Nov. 18, 1832.

**ETON COLLEGE.** Founded by Henry VI. in 1441, and designed as a nursery to King's College, Cambridge. John Stanberry, confessor to Henry VI., (and who became bishop of Bangor in 1448,) was the first provost. Besides about 300 noblemen's and gentlemen's sons, there are seventy king's scholars on the foundation, who, when properly qualified, are elected, on the first Tuesday in August, to King's College, in Cambridge, but are not removed till there are vacancies, and then according to seniority.

**ETON MONTEM.** The establishment of the *montem* is nearly coeval with the college, and consists in the procession of the scholars, arrayed in fancy dresses, to Salt-hill once in three years, to collect donations on the road. The money so collected has amounted to 800*l.*, and is given to the senior or best scholar, their captain, who is going off to Cambridge, for his support while studying at that university.—*Lytton's Magna Britannia*. The *montem* was discontinued in Jan. 1847; but this being still strongly opposed by the Etonians, it may yet be revived.

**EUCLID, ELEMENTS OF.** Euclid was a native of Alexandria, and flourished there about 300 B.C. The *Elements* are not wholly his, for many of the invaluable truths and demonstrations they contain were discovered and invented by Thales, Pythagoras, Eudoxus, and others; but Euclid was the first who reduced them to regular order, and who probably interwove many theorems of his own, to render the whole a complete and connected system of geometry. The *Elements* were first printed at Basil, by Simon Gryneus, in A.D. 1533.

**EUUDIOMETER.** To ascertain the purity of atmospheric air, or the quantity of Oxygenous gas or vital air contained in it, was invented (among other instruments) by Dr. Priestley, in 1772. Some improvements upon this instrument have been since made, and it is susceptible of more.

**EUNUCHS.** This species of mutilation is first mentioned among the Egyptian and Assyrian nations; and eunuchs in the earliest times were attendants in courts. The first princess who was waited upon by eunuchs in her chamber, was Semiramis, queen of Assyria and Babylon, about 2007 B.C.—*Lenglet*. Numbers of this class of persons are in the quality of attendants on the ladies of the Seraglio in Turkey.

**EURYMEDON, BATTLE OF.** One of the most celebrated battles in Grecian history, when Cimon, son of Miltiades, destroyed the Persian fleet at Cyprus, and defeated the land forces of the Persians near the river Eurymedon, in Pamphylia, hence the name of this battle, fought 470 B.C.—*Lenglet*.

**EUSTATIA, ST.** This island was settled by the Dutch in 1632; it was taken by the French in 1689; by the English in 1690; and again by the British forces under admiral Rodney and general Vaughan, Feb. 3, 1781. It was recovered by the French under the marquis de Bouillé, Nov. 26 same year; and was again captured by the British in 1801, and 1810; but restored in 1814.

**EVANGELISTS.** Mark and Matthew wrote their Gospels in A.D. 44; Luke in 55; and John in 97. In 95, John was thrown into a cauldron of boiling oil at Rome, whence, being taken out unhurt, he was banished to the Isle of Patmos, and there, in the year 96, he wrote the *Apocalypse*, and died in 100.—*Butler*. At the council of Nice in 325, there were 200 varied versions of the adopted Evangelists.

**EYESHAM, BATTLE OF**, between prince Edward, afterwards Edward I., and Simon de Montfort, earl of Leicester, in which the barons were defeated, and the earl, his son, and most of his adherents slain. Henry III. at one period of the battle was on the point of being cleft down by a soldier who did not know his rank, but was saved by his timely exclamation, "Do not kill me, soldier; I am Henry of Winchester, thy king!" This victory broke up the treasonable conspiracy of the barons; fought Aug. 4, 1265.

**EVIL MAY-DAY**. A day memorable in London, and thus called on account of the dreadful excesses of the apprentices and populace, which was directed against foreigners, particularly the French. "The rioters were headed by one Lincoln, who, with a number of others, was hanged; and 400 more in their shirts, and bound with ropes, and halters about their necks, were carried to Westminster, but they crying 'mercy, mercy!' were all pardoned by the king (Henry VIII.), which clemency gained him much love." May 1, 1517.—*Delaune*. This insurrection commenced with the London apprentices, on account of strangers being permitted to trade in England. Their outrages at Ludgate were of a dreadful character. Two hundred of the rioters were convicted of treason, of whom fifteen only were executed; the rest being pardoned on the intercession of the queens of England, France, and Scotland, the two last being, also, at the time, in London.—*Chron. of England*.

**EXCHANGE**. One, called *Collegium Mercatorum*, existed at Rome, 493 B.C. The Exchange at Amsterdam was reckoned the finest structure of the kind in the world. Many edifices of this name in the United Kingdom are magnificent. The Exchange of London was founded by sir Thomas Gresham, June 7, 1566, and was called *Royal*, by Elizabeth, on her paying it a visit in Jan. 1571. This edifice was built on the site of the ancient Tun-prison. It was totally destroyed in the memorable fire of 1666; and was rebuilt by Nicholas Hawksmoor, 1668; and repaired and beautified in 1769. Again burnt and made a pile of ruins, with a number of public offices and adjoining houses, Jan. 10, 1838. Its rebuilding was commenced under Mr. Tite, in 1840, and opened in 1844. See *Bills of Exchange*, and *Royal Exchange*.

**EXCHEQUER**. An institution of great antiquity, consisting of officers whose functions are financial and judicial: the chancellor of the exchequer is the first of these, and he formerly sat in the court of exchequer above the barons. The first chancellor was Eustace de Fauconbridge, bishop of London, in the reign of Henry III., about 1221. The exchequer stopped payment from Jan. to May the 24th, Charles II., 1673.—*Stowe*. The English and Irish exchequers were consolidated in 1816.

**EXCHEQUER BILLS**. The government securities so called were first issued in 1697, and first circulated by the bank in 1796. These bills, of which more than twenty millions sterling are often in circulation, are in effect accommodation notes of government, that are issued in anticipation of taxes, at daily interest; and, being received for taxes, and paid by the bank in lieu of taxes, in its dealings with the exchequer, they usually bear a premium.

**EXCHEQUER CHAMBER, COURT OF**. Erected by Edward III. in 1357. It was remodelled by Elizabeth, in 1504, and then made to comprise the judges of all the courts. This court is for error from the judgments of the courts of Queen's Bench, Common Pleas, and Exchequer, of pleas in actions commenced therein. Remodelled by act 11 Geo. IV. and 1 Will. IV., 1830. The Exchequer office, Westminster, was instituted by Henry IV. in 1399.

**EXCHEQUER, COURT OF**. Instituted by William I. on the model of the Transmarine Exchequer of Normandy, in 1079. It included the Common Pleas until they were separated, 16 John, 1215.—*Coke's Reports*. The exchequer is so named from a chequered cloth which anciently covered the table where the judges and chief officers sat. Here are tried all causes relating to the king's revenue; such as are concerning accounts, disbursements, customs, and fines imposed, as well as all matters of equity between subject and subject. The judges are styled barons.—*Beaumont*.

#### CHIEF BARONS OF THE EXCHEQUER.

*From the Revolution.*

1689. Sir Robert Atkins. April 10.	1723. Sir Robert Eyre. Dec. 5: afterwards C. J. common pleas.
1695. Sir Edward Ward. June 10.	1725. Sir Geoffrey Gilbert. June 1.
1714. Sir Samuel Dodd. Nov. 22.	1728. Sir Thomas Panglely. Oct. 29.
1716. Sir Thomas Bury. June 11.	1730. Sir James Reynolds. April 30.
1722. Sir James Montagu. May 9.	

EXCHEQUER, COURT OF, *continued.*

1738. Sir John Comyn. July 7.  
 1740. Sir Edmund Probyn. Nov. 24.  
 1742. Sir Thomas Parker. Nov. 29.  
 1772. Sir Sydney Stafford Smythe. Oct. 29.  
 1777. Sir John Skynner. Dec. 17.  
 1787. Sir James Eyre. Jan. 26; afterwards  
 C. J. common pleas.  
 1793. Sir Archibald Macdonald. Feb. 12.  
 1813. Sir Vicary Gibbs. Nov. 8; afterwards  
 C. J. common pleas.  
 1814. Sir Alexander Thompson. Feb. 24.

1817. Sir Richard Richards. April 22.  
 1824. Sir William Alexander. Jan. 9.  
 1831. John, lord Lyndhurst. Jan. 18. Pre-  
 viously lord chancellor; and again  
 lord chancellor, in 1834.  
 1834. Sir James Scarlett. Dec. 24. Created  
 lord Abinger, Jan. 1835.  
 1844. Sir Frederick Pollock. April 15. The  
 present Chief Baron of the Exchequer  
 in England.

## CHIEF BARONS OF THE EXCHEQUER IN IRELAND.

*From the Revolution.*

1690. John Hely. Dec. 5.  
 1696. Robert Doyne. May 10.  
 1703. Nehemiah Donnellan. Dec. 27.  
 1706. Richard Freeman. June 25.  
 1707. Robert Rochford. Jan. 12.  
 1714. Joseph Deane. Oct. 14.  
 1715. Jeffrey Gilbert. June 16.  
 1722. Bernard Hale. June 9.  
 1725. Thomas Dalton. Sept. 2.  
 1730. Thomas Marlay. Sept. 29.  
 1741. John Bowes. Dec. 21.  
 1757. Edward Willis. March 11.  
 1766. Anthony Foster. Sept. 5.

1777. James Dennis, (afterwards Baron Trac-  
 ton.) July 3.  
 1782. Walter Hussey Burgh. July 2.  
 1783. Barry Yelverton, (afterwards viscount  
 Avonmore.) Nov. 29.  
 1805. Standish O'Grady, (afterwards viscount  
 Gullamore.) Oct. 5.  
 1831. Henry Joy. Jan. 6.  
 1838. Stephen Woulfe. July 20.  
 1840. Mazlere Brady. Feb. 11.  
 1846. David Richard Pigot. Sept. 1. The pre-  
 sent Chief Baron of the Exchequer in  
 Ireland.

**EXCISE.** The excise system was established in England by the Long Parliament. It was continued under Cromwell and Charles II.; and was organised as at present in the Walpole administration. Excise was first collected and an office opened in 1643, and the duty was arbitrarily levied upon liquors and provisions to support the parliament forces against Charles I. The Excise office was built on the site of Gresham College, in 1774. The officers of excise and customs were deprived of their votes for returning members of parliament in 1782. See *Revenue*.

## AMOUNT OF THE EXCISE REVENUE OF GREAT BRITAIN IN THE FOLLOWING YEARS.

1744. Great Britain . . . . .	£3,754,072	1834. United Kingdom . . . . .	£16,877,292
1786. Ditto . . . . .	5,540,114	1837. Ditto . . . . .	14,518,142
1808. Ditto . . . . .	19,867,914	1840. Ditto . . . . .	12,607,706
1820. Ditto . . . . .	26,364,702	1845. Ditto . . . . .	13,985,583
1827. United Kingdom . . . . .	20,965,324	1848. Ditto . . . . .	13,919,652
1830. Ditto . . . . .	18,644,385	1850. Ditto . . . . .	13,985,363

Notwithstanding the abolition of excise duty upon numerous articles, and the reduction of duty upon various others, of late years, the total excise revenue, so far from being decreased, has progressively advanced in its aggregate annual amount.

**EXCOMMUNICATION.** An ecclesiastical anathema, or interdict from Christian communion. It was originally instituted for preserving the purity of the church; but ambitious ecclesiastics converted it by degrees into an engine for promoting their own power. Some suppose excommunication to be of Hindoo origin in the Pariah caste, and that it was adopted by the Jews (who had three degrees of it), and from these latter by the Christian churches. The Greek and Roman priests, and even the Druids, had similar punishments in aid of their respective religions.—*Phillips*.

**EXCOMMUNICATION BY THE POPES.** The Catholic church excommunicates by bell, book, and candle. See *Bell, Book, and Candle*. The popes have carried their authority to such excess as to excommunicate and depose sovereigns. Gregory VII. was the first pope who assumed this extravagant power. He excommunicated Henry IV., emperor of Germany, in 1077, absolving his subjects from their allegiance; and on the emperor's death, "his excommunicated body" was five years above ground, no one daring to bury it. In England were many excommunications in Henry II.'s reign; and king John was excommunicated by pope Innocent III. in 1208, when all England lay under an interdict for six years. The citizens of Dublin were excommunicated by Clement IV. in 1206. Bulls denouncing hell-fire to queen Elizabeth accompanied the Spanish Armada, and plenary indulgences were offered to all who should assist in deposing her. See article *Interdict*.

**EXECUTIONS.** See *Crime*. In the reign of Henry VIII. (thirty-eight years) it is shown that no less a number than 72,000 criminals were executed.—*Stowe*. In the ten years between 1820 and 1830, there were executed in England alone 797

criminals; but as our laws became less bloody, the number of executions proportionally decreased. In the three years ending 1820, the executions in England and Wales amounted to 312; in the three years ending 1830, they were reduced to 178; and in the three years ending 1840, they had decreased to 62.—*Part. Returns.*

## EXECUTIONS IN LONDON IN THE FOLLOWING YEARS.

In the year 1820 . . . 43	In the year 1837 . . . 2	In the year 1842 . . . 2	In the year 1847 . . . nil
In the year 1825 . . . 17	In the year 1838 . . . nil	In the year 1843 . . . nil	In the year 1848 . . . 3
In the year 1830 . . . 6	In the year 1839 . . . 2	In the year 1844 . . . 1	In the year 1849 . . . 3
In the year 1835 . . . nil	In the year 1840 . . . 1	In the year 1845 . . . 3	In the year 1850 . . . nil
In the year 1836 . . . nil	In the year 1841 . . . 1	In the year 1846 . . . 2	

## EXECUTIONS OF REMARKABLE CRIMINALS.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Crime.</i>	<i>Executed.</i>	<i>Date.</i>
Jack Sheppard . . . . .	Celebrated robber . . . . .	Tyburn . . . . .	Nov. 16, 1724
Lord Balmertino and others . . . . .	Rebellion . . . . .	Tower-hill . . . . .	Aug. 18, 1746
Lord Lovat . . . . .	Rebellion . . . . .	Tower-hill . . . . .	March 30, 1747
Eugene Aram . . . . .	Murder . . . . .	York . . . . .	Aug. 6, 1757
Theodore Gardelle . . . . .	Murder . . . . .	Haymarket . . . . .	April 4, 1760
Earl Ferrers . . . . .	Murder of his steward . . . . .	Tyburn . . . . .	May 5, 1760
John Perrott . . . . .	Fraudulent bankrupt . . . . .	Smithfield . . . . .	Nov. 11, 1761
John McNaughten, esq. . . . .	Murder of Miss Knox . . . . .	Strabane . . . . .	Dec. 13, 1761
Elizabeth Brownrigg . . . . .	Murder of her apprentice . . . . .	Tyburn . . . . .	Sept. 14, 1767
Daniel Perreau } brothers . . . . .	See <i>Forgery</i> . . . . .	Tyburn . . . . .	Jan. 17, 1776
Robert Perreau } . . . . .			
Rev. Dr. Dodd . . . . .	Forgery (see <i>Forgery</i> ) . . . . .	Tyburn . . . . .	June 27, 1777
John Donellan, esq. . . . .	Murder . . . . .	Warwick . . . . .	April 2, 1778
Mr. Hackman . . . . .	Murder of Miss Reay . . . . .	Tyburn . . . . .	April 18, 1779
Mrs. Piepoe . . . . .	Celebrated murderess . . . . .	Old Bailey . . . . .	Dec. 11, 1797
Sir Edward Crosbie . . . . .	High treason . . . . .	Ireland . . . . .	June 2, 1798
Messrs. Sheares . . . . .	High treason . . . . .	Dublin . . . . .	July 12, 1799
Gallopings Dick . . . . .	Highway robbery . . . . .	Aylesbury . . . . .	April 4, 1800
Governor Wall . . . . .	Murder of serj. Armstrong . . . . .	Old Bailey . . . . .	Jan. 28, 1802
Mr. Crawley . . . . .	Murder of two females . . . . .	Dublin . . . . .	March 16, 1802
George Foster . . . . .	Murder of his wife and child . . . . .	Old Bailey . . . . .	Jan. 18, 1803
Colonel Despard . . . . .	High treason . . . . .	Horsemonger-lane, Feb. 18, 1803	
John Hatfield . . . . .	Forgery . . . . .	Carlisle . . . . .	Sept. 3, 1803
Robert Emmett . . . . .	High treason . . . . .	Dublin . . . . .	Sept. 20, 1803
Richard Patch . . . . .	Murder of Mr. Bligh . . . . .	Horsemonger-lane, Ap. 8, 1806	
John Holloway . . . . .			
Owen Haggerty . . . . .	Murder of Mr. Steele . . . . .	Old Bailey . . . . .	Feb. 22, 1807
T. Simmons, the man of blood . . . . .	Murder . . . . .	Hertford . . . . .	March 7, 1808
Major Campbell . . . . .	Murder of capt. Boyd in a duel . . . . .	Armagh . . . . .	Oct. 2, 1808
Capt. Sutherland . . . . .	Murder . . . . .	Execution-dock . . . . .	June 29, 1809
Richard Armitage . . . . .	Forgery . . . . .	Old Bailey . . . . .	June 24, 1811
John Bellingham . . . . .	Murder of Mr. Perceval . . . . .	Old Bailey . . . . .	May 18, 1812
Philip Nicholson . . . . .	Murder of Mr. & Mrs. Bonar . . . . .	Pennenden-heath, Aug. 23, 1813	
Francis Tuite . . . . .	Murder of Mr. Goulding . . . . .	Dublin . . . . .	Oct. 9, 1813
Charles Callaghan . . . . .	Murder of Mr. Merry . . . . .	Horsemonger-lane, Ap. 2, 1814	
William Sawyer . . . . .	Murder of Jack Hacket . . . . .	Old Bailey . . . . .	May 15, 1814
Capt. Grant . . . . .	Famous Irish robber . . . . .	Maryborough . . . . .	Aug. 16, 1816
John Cashman . . . . .	Spa-fields riots . . . . .	Skinners-street . . . . .	March 12, 1817
Murderers of the Lynch family . . . . .	Wild-goose-lodge affair . . . . .	Ireland . . . . .	July 19, 1817
Eliza Fenning . . . . .	Administering poison . . . . .	Old Bailey . . . . .	July 26, 1817
The 3 Asherofts, father & sons . . . . .	Murder . . . . .	Lancaster . . . . .	Sept. 8, 1817
Brandreth and others . . . . .	High treason . . . . .	Derby . . . . .	Nov. 6, 1817
Charles Hussey . . . . .	Murder of Mr. Bird and his housekeeper . . . . .	Pennenden-heath, Aug. 3, 1818	
John Scanlan, esq. . . . .	Murder of Ellen Hanley . . . . .	Limerick . . . . .	March 16, 1820
Arthur Thistlewood . . . . .			
John Brunt . . . . .	Cato-street gang; murder and treason (see <i>Cato-street Conspiracy</i> ). . . . .	Old Bailey . . . . .	May 1, 1820
James Ings . . . . .			
John Davidson . . . . .			
Richard Tidd . . . . .			
John Chennell . . . . .	Murder and parricide of Mr. Chennell, sen. . . . .	Godalming . . . . .	Aug. 17, 1820
Thomas Calcrafft . . . . .			
Murderers of Miss Thompson . . . . .		Dublin . . . . .	May 3, 1821
David Haggart . . . . .	Famous robber . . . . .	Edinburgh . . . . .	June 11, 1821
Josiah Cadman . . . . .	Forgery . . . . .	Old Bailey . . . . .	Nov. 21, 1821
Murderers of Mrs. Torrance . . . . .		Ireland . . . . .	Dec. 19, 1821
Murderers of Mr. Hoskins . . . . .		Ireland . . . . .	Aug. 3, 1822

\* He was a rank impostor, and married, by means of the most odious deceit and fraud, the "Beauty of Buttermore."

† Thirty of the spectators of this execution were trodden to death, and numbers were pressed, maimed, and wounded.

‡ Immediately after her execution a great and painful sensation was caused by its being universally believed that this young creature suffered innocently.



EXECUTIONS, *continued.*

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Crime.</i>	<i>Executed.</i>	<i>Date.</i>
John Smith . . . . .	Murder . . . . .	Madstone . . . . .	Dec. 23, 1822
Samuel Greenwood . . . . .	Highway robbery . . . . .	Old Bailey . . . . .	Dec. 27, 1822
John Thurtell . . . . .	Murder of Mr. Weare . . . . .	Hertford . . . . .	Jan. 9, 1824
John Wayne . . . . .	Forgery . . . . .	Old Bailey . . . . .	Feb. 24, 1824
Hen. Fauntleroy, esq., banker	Forgery . . . . .	Old Bailey . . . . .	Nov. 30, 1824
Edward Harris . . . . .	Robbery . . . . .	Old Bailey . . . . .	Feb. 22, 1825
* Probert, Thurtell's associate .	. . . . .	Old Bailey . . . . .	June 20, 1825
Spitalfields gang . . . . .	Highway robbery . . . . .	Old Bailey . . . . .	Nov. 29, 1826
Charles Thomas White . . . . .	Arson . . . . .	Old Bailey . . . . .	Jan. 2, 1827
† Edward Lowe . . . . .	Coining . . . . .	Old Bailey . . . . .	Nov. 22, 1827
Catherine Walsh . . . . .	Murder of her child . . . . .	Old Bailey . . . . .	April 14, 1828
‡ William Rea . . . . .	Highway robbery . . . . .	Old Bailey . . . . .	July 4, 1828
William Corder . . . . .	Murder of Maria Marten . . . . .	Bury St. Edmunds . . . . .	Aug. 8, 1828
Joseph Hunton, quaker . . . . .	Forgery . . . . .	Old Bailey . . . . .	Dec. 8, 1828
Burke, the murderer . . . . .	See <i>Burking</i> . . . . .	Edinburgh . . . . .	Feb. 16, 1829
Anne Chapman . . . . .	Murder of her child . . . . .	Old Bailey . . . . .	June 30, 1829
Stewart and wife . . . . .	Noted murderers . . . . .	Glasgow . . . . .	July 24, 1829
Mr. Comyn . . . . .	Burning his own house . . . . .	Ennis . . . . .	March 18, 1830
John Bishop . . . . .	Murder of a poor Italian boy } (see <i>Burking</i> ) . . . . .	Old Bailey . . . . .	Dec. 5, 1831
Thomas Williams . . . . .	Burking of Cath. Walsh . . . . .	Old Bailey . . . . .	Jan. 9, 1832
Elizabeth Cooke . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .
John Smith . . . . .	Unnatural crime . . . . .	Old Bailey . . . . .	April 8, 1835
James Pratt . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .
Maryanne Burdock . . . . .	Remarkable ca. of poisoning . . . . .	Bristol . . . . .	April 15, 1835
John Pegsworth . . . . .	Murder . . . . .	Old Bailey . . . . .	March 7, 1837
James Greenacre . . . . .	Murder of Hannah Brown . . . . .	Old Bailey . . . . .	May 2, 1837
William Lees . . . . .	Murder of his wife . . . . .	Old Bailey . . . . .	Dec. 16, 1839
François Benj. Courvoisier . . . . .	Murder of lord W. Russell . . . . .	Old Bailey . . . . .	July 6, 1840
Josiah Misters . . . . .	Wounding Mr. Mackreth . . . . .	Shrewsbury . . . . .	April 2, 1841
Robert Blakesley . . . . .	Murder of Mr. Burdon . . . . .	Old Bailey . . . . .	Nov. 15, 1841
John Delahunt . . . . .	Murder of Thomas Maguire . . . . .	Dublin . . . . .	Feb. 5, 1842
Daniel Good . . . . .	Murder of Jane Jones . . . . .	Old Bailey . . . . .	May 23, 1842
William Crouch . . . . .	Murder of his wife . . . . .	Old Bailey . . . . .	May 27, 1844
James Tapping . . . . .	Murder of Emma Whiter . . . . .	Old Bailey . . . . .	March 24, 1845
John Tawell . . . . .	Murder of Sarah Hart . . . . .	Aylesbury . . . . .	March 28, 1845
Thomas Henry Hocker . . . . .	Murder of Mr. Delarue . . . . .	Old Bailey . . . . .	April 28, 1845
Joseph Connor . . . . .	Murder of Mary Brothers . . . . .	Old Bailey . . . . .	June 2, 1845
John Platts . . . . .	Murder of Collis . . . . .	Derby . . . . .	April 1, 1847
Catherine Foster . . . . .	Murder of her husband . . . . .	Bury-St. Edmund's . . . . .	Ap. 17, 1847
James Bloomfield Rush . . . . .	Murder of Messrs. Jermy, } sen. and Jun. . . . .	Norwich . . . . .	April 21, 1849
Fred. George Manning, and } his wife, Maria Manning } . . . . .	Murder of O'Connor . . . . .	Horsemonger-la. . . . .	Nov. 13, 1849

The executions in the preceding list are those of criminals remarkable for the atrocity of their offences. There are, of course, numerous others, which, not having excited public attention in an equal degree, do not require any record in this volume, in which it is not professed to give all such occurrences.

**EXETER.** This city is said to have been early honoured with the name of *Augusta*, from having been occupied by the second Augustan legion, commanded by Vespasian: its present name is derived from *Excestre*, "the castellated city of the Exe." It was for a considerable time the capital of the West Saxon kingdom. When held by the Danes, Alfred invested the city and compelled them to capitulate. Again relieved by Alfred in A.D. 894. Sweyn laid siege to Exeter, 1003, when a dreadful massacre of the inhabitants, and the destruction of the town, ensued. Besieged by William the Conqueror, 1067. The castle surrendered to king Stephen, 1136. Edward I. held a parliament here, 1286. Besieged by sir William Courtenay, 1469. The city sustained a violent assault from Perkin Warbeck, 1497. Welsh, the vicar of St. Thomas's, hanged here on the tower of his own church, as a chief leader in the great western and Cornish rebellion, July 2, 1549. Exeter was constituted a county of itself by Henry VIII., rendering it thereby independent of Devon.

The see of Devon is removed to Exeter . . . . .	1049	Annual festival consecrated . . . . .	1549
The city first governed by a mayor . . . . .	1200	The guildhall built . . . . .	1593
The celebrated nunnery founded . . . . .	1296	Prince Maurice takes Exeter for King Charles I. . . . .	September 4, 1643
The ancient bridge built . . . . .	1250	The city surrenders to the forces of the Parliament . . . . .	April, 1646
The Black Prince visits Exeter . . . . .	1371	The canal to Topsham cut . . . . .	1675
The duchess of Clarence takes refuge in the city . . . . .	1469		

\* This criminal was an accomplice of Thurtell's in the memorable murder of Mr. Weare, and he became approver; but was afterwards hanged for horse-stealing.

† He was the last coiner drawn on a sledge to the scaffold.

‡ Captain Charles Montgomery was ordered for execution this day, for forgery; but he took a dose (an ounce and a half) of prussic acid, to save himself from the ignominy of the gallows, and he was found dead in his cell by the officers of justice.

EXETER, *continued.*

A mint established by James I. . . . .	1688	New city prison built . . . . .	1818
Water-works erected . . . . .	1694	The last of the ancient walls removed . . . . .	1818
The sessions house built . . . . .	1773	The subscription-rooms opened . . . . .	1820
The new bridge built . . . . .	1778	The public baths erected . . . . .	1821
The theatre erected . . . . .	1783	Mechanics' Institution opened . . . . .	1825
Lunatic asylum founded . . . . .	1796	New cemetery commenced . . . . .	1837
County gaol built . . . . .	1796	Great fire, 20 houses burnt . . . . .	Aug. 2, 1844
Subscription library founded . . . . .	1807	Another great fire . . . . .	April 26, 1847
Devon and Exeter institution for the pro- motion of science, established . . . . .	1813		

**EXETER, BISHOPRIC OF.** This bishopric anciently constituted two sees, Devonshire and Cornwall. The church of the former was at Crediton, and of the latter at Bodmin. In A.D. 1032, the sees were united, and soon after the seat was removed to Exeter. St. Patroe was the first bishop of Cornwall, before 900; Ædulphus, the first bishop of Devonshire, 905; and Leofric, the first bishop of Exeter, in 1049. The cathedral belonged to a monastery founded by Athelstan: Edward the Confessor removed the monks to his new abbey of Westminster, and gave their church for a cathedral to the united see: valued in the king's books at 500*l.* *per annum.*

**EXETER CHANGE, LONDON.** Built by Walter Stapleton, bishop of Exeter, and lord treasurer, in 1316. It was entirely demolished at the period of the Strand improvements in 1829. The new Exeter Change, built by the Marquis of Exeter near its site, and running from Wellington-street to Catherine-street, with a passage, on each side of which are shops for fancy articles, was opened in 1845. This place, sometimes called the "Wellington Arcade," forms a communication between the two streets mentioned, and is 12 feet wide, 20 feet in height, and 60 in length.

**EXETER COLLEGE, OXFORD.** Owes its foundation to Walter Stapleton, bishop of Exeter, in 1314. This prelate was lord treasurer of England in 1319, and again in 1324; and was beheaded by order of the queen-regent, Isabella, in 1326. The college buildings consist of a handsome quadrangle in the later Gothic style.

**EXETER HALL, STRAND, LONDON.** For the meetings of religious, scientific, and other institutions, concerts, oratorios, and musical societies, a large and magnificent apartment, with a splendid orchestra and organ, and having attached rooms for committees, &c., was erected in 1830.

**EXHIBITION OF 1851.** This exhibition of "the works of industry of all nations, to be held in 1851," was projected by prince Albert, consort of the queen; and her majesty's proclamation, appointing a commission to promote it, was issued Jan. 3, 1850. Great meeting at the mansion-house, London, in support of the scheme, Jan. 25; and subsequently, meetings held and subscriptions raised throughout the kingdom, with the same object. After much objection to the site, an immense building, called "the Crystal Palace," is now (December 1850) in course of completion in Hyde Park, for the purposes of the exhibition. This building is from the design of Mr. Paxton.\*

**EXPEDITIONS, OR DESCENTS OF THE BRITISH.** These will be found described under their respective heads through the volume. The following are the most remarkable of our later expeditions, and are those most commonly referred to:—

France, near Port l'Orient . . . . .	Oct. 1, 1746	Ferrol, in Spain . . . . .	Aug. 1800
Cherbourg . . . . .	Aug. 7, 1758	Egypt ( <i>Abercrombie</i> ) . . . . .	March 1801
St. Malo: 4000 men lost . . . . .	Sept. 1758	Copenhagen ( <i>which see</i> ) . . . . .	Sept. 1807
Quilberon Bay ( <i>French emigrants</i> ) . . . . .	1796	Walcheren ( <i>unfortunate</i> ) . . . . .	July 1809
Ostend ( <i>all made prisoners</i> ) . . . . .	May 1798	Bergen-op-Zoom . . . . .	March 8, 1814
Helder Point and Zuyder Zee . . . . .	Sept. 1799		

**EXPORTS.** See *Revenue*. The exports of British manufactures are increasing annually. Edward III. by his encouragement of trade turned the scale so much in favour of English merchandise, that by a balance of trade taken in his time, the exported commodities amounted to 294,000*l.*, and the imported to only 38,000*l.*

\* The length of the "Crystal Palace" will be 1848 feet; width 408 feet; height 66 feet; height of the transept 108 feet. With the exception of the timber for the flooring and joists, it will consist entirely of glass and iron. There will be 3230 iron columns, 2244 iron girders, 1128 iron bearers, and 358 iron roof-supporters; 34 miles of gutters, 202 miles of sash-bars, and 900,000 feet of glass. The gallery will be 24 feet wide, and the site will cover eighteen acres; the exhibition space will cover about 21 acres, which can be greatly increased by additional galleries. The contract with Messrs. Fox and Henderson is for 79,800*l.*, or 150,000*l.* if the building be permanently retained.

EXPORTS, *continued*.

VALUE OF EXPORTS FROM GREAT BRITAIN TO ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD, VIZ :—

In 1700 . . . . .	£0,097,120	In 1820 . . . . .	£51,733,113	In 1842 . . . . .	£102,180,517
In 1750 . . . . .	10,130,991	In 1830 . . . . .	66,735,445	In 1843 . . . . .	100,260,101
In 1775 . . . . .	16,326,593	In 1835 . . . . .	78,376,732	In 1844 . . . . .	117,877,278
In 1800 . . . . .	38,120,120	In 1840 . . . . .	97,402,726	In 1845 . . . . .	131,564,543
In 1810 . . . . .	45,969,839	In 1841 . . . . .	102,705,372	In 1846 . . . . .	134,609,116

The amounts above given relate to the exports of the United Kingdom of *British and Irish* produce only. The total exports, including foreign and colonial produce, were, according to official returns, as follows :—

In 1841 . . . . .	£116,479,678	In 1843 . . . . .	£113,844,250	In 1845 . . . . .	£145,961,749
In 1842 . . . . .	116,903,668	In 1844 . . . . .	131,833,391	In 1846 . . . . .	150,879,986

In the year ending Jan. 5th, 1846, the amount of imports into the United Kingdom was 85,281,958*l.*; and the balance of trade in favour of England, deducting this sum from her exports, was 65,598,028*l.* But even this great balance has been exceeded in recent years, as, for instance, the year immediately preceding, when it amounted to upwards of seventy millions.—*Revenue Returns*. Since 1846, the returns not being similarly made up, cannot be stated in the same manner as those above.

**EYLAU, BATTLE OF.** Between the French and Russians, one of the most bloody of the late war: it terminated in favour of Napoleon, who commanded in person; but both armies by this and other recent battles were so much reduced, that the French retired to the Vistula, and the Russians on the Pregel: the loss to the victor was 15,000 men, and the Russian loss in slain alone was 20,000. Feb. 8, 1807.

**EYRE, JUSTICES IN.** The term signifies the itinerant court of justices. This court was instituted by Henry I.; and when the forest laws were in force, the office of Chief Justice in Eyre was one of great trust and dignity. By an ancient custom these justices should go their circuit every third year, and punish all abuses committed in the king's forests. The last instance of a court being held in any of the forests is believed to have been during the reign of Charles II., A.D. 1671.—*Beaton*.

## F.

**FABII.** A noble and powerful family at Rome, who derived their name from *faba*, a bean, because some of their ancestors cultivated this pulse: they were said to be descended from Fabius, a supposed son of Hercules, and were once so numerous that they took upon themselves to wage war against the Veientes. They came to a general engagement near the Cremera, in which all the family, consisting of 306 men, were slain, B.C. 477. There only remained one, whose tender age had detained him at Rome, and from him arose the noble Fabii in the following ages.

**FABLES.** "Jotham's fable of the trees is the oldest extant, and as beautiful as any made since."—*Addison*. Nathan's fable of the poor man (2 *Sam.* xii.) is next in antiquity. The earliest collection of fables extant is of eastern origin, and preserved in the Sanscrit. The fables of Vishnoo Sarma, called *Pilpay*, are the most beautiful, if not the most ancient in the world.—*Sir William Jones*. The well-known *Æsop's fables* (*which see*), were written about 540 years B.C.—*Plutarch*.

**FACTIONS.** Among the Romans, factions were parties that fought on chariots in the cirque, and who were distinguished by their different colours, as green, blue, red, and white, to which Domitian added two others, one in coats embroidered with gold, a second wearing scarlet, about A.D. 90. Both the emperors and people had generally greater inclination for some particular colour than the rest; but upon a quarrel happening in Justinian's reign, between the blue and green, when 40,000 were killed on both sides, the name of faction was abolished. With us, faction means a party or sect, in religious or civil matters, and is always taken in an ill sense.

**FAIRLOP OAK.** A celebrated tree in the forest of Hainault, Essex, blown down in February, 1820. Its extended branches covered a space of more than 300 feet in circumference; and beneath them a fair was annually held on the first Friday in July. This fair originated with the eccentric Mr. Day, a pump and block maker of Wapping, who, having a small estate in the vicinity, annually repaired here with a party of friends, to dine on beans and bacon. Every year added to the number; and

in the course of a short time it assumed the appearance of a regular fair, which is still continued, though the institutor and the venerable oak are no longer in existence.

**FAIRS AND WAKES.** They are of Saxon origin, and were first instituted in England by Alfred, A.D. 886.—*Spelman*. They were established by order of Gregory VII. in 1078, and termed *Feria*, at which the monks celebrated the festival of their patron saint; the vast resort of people occasioned a great demand for goods, wares, &c. They were called wakes from the people making merry during the vigil, or eve. Fairs were established in France and England by Charlemagne and William the Conqueror, about A.D. 800 in the first, and 1071 in the latter kingdom. The fairs of Beaucaire, Falaise, and Leipsic, are the most famous in Europe.

**FALCONRY.** The certainty of falconry in England cannot be traced until the reign of king Ethelbert, the Saxon monarch, A.D. 850.—*Pennant*. There are thirty-two species of the falco genus. The falcon is a bird of prey of the hawk kind, but superior to all others for courage, docility, gentleness, and nobleness of nature; and it is no credit to our country to state that these noble birds used formerly to be tamed, and kept for the genteel pastime of falconry.—*Phillips*. It is said that the grand seignior at one time kept six thousand falconers in his service.—*Pardon*.

**FALCZI, PEACE OF.** This celebrated peace was concluded between Russia and Turkey, July 2, 1711, the Russians giving up Azoph and all their possessions on the Black Sea to the Turks; in the following year the war was renewed, and terminated by the peace of Constantinople, April 16, 1712.

**FALERNIAN WINE.** This wine, so celebrated by the Roman poets, especially Virgil and Horace, was the produce of Falernus, or, as called by Martial, *Motus Massicus*, a mountain and plain of Campania. In Rome, the age of wine was a criterion of its goodness; and Horace in his *Odes* boasts of having drank Falernian wine that had been, as it were, born with him, or which reckoned its age from the same consuls, 14 B.C. The Opimian wine is said to have been kept for 200 years.

**FALKIRK, BATTLE OF,** between the English under Edward I. and the Scots, commanded by the heroic Wallace, in which 40,000 of the latter were slain; the whole Scotch army was broken up, and was chased off the field with dreadful slaughter, July 22, 1298. The English archers, who began about this time to surpass those of other nations, first chased the Scottish bowmen from the ground, and then pouring in their arrows among the pikemen who were cooped up within their entrenchments, threw them into disorder, and rendered the assault of the English pikemen and cavalry more easy and successful.—*Hume*. Battle of Falkirk between the king's forces and prince Charles Stuart, in which the former were defeated, Jan. 18, 1746.

**FAMILY OF LOVE.** A society, called also Philadelphians, from the love they professed to bear all men, even the most wicked. They assembled at Brewhouse Yard, Nottingham; their founder was a fanatic named David George, an Anabaptist, of Holland, who propagated his doctrines in Switzerland, where he died in 1556. After this event, the tenets of the society were declared to be impious, and George's body and books were ordered to be burned by the common hangman.—*Dr. Thoroton*.

**FAMINES, AND SEASONS OF REMARKABLE SCARCITY.** The famine of the seven years in Egypt began 1708 B.C.—*Usher*; *Blair*. In a famine that raged at Rome thousands of the people threw themselves into the Tiber, 436 B.C.—*Livy*.

Awful famine in Egypt . . . . .	A.D. 42	voured the flesh of horses, dogs, cats,	
At Rome, attended by plague . . . . .	262	and vermin . . . . .	A.D. 1315
In Britain, so grievous that people ate		One occasioned by long rains . . . . .	1335
the bark of trees . . . . .	272	One in England and France ( <i>Rapin</i> ) . . . . .	1353
In Scotland, and thousands die . . . . .	306	Again, one so great, that bread was made	
In England, where 40,000 perish . . . . .	310	from fern-roots ( <i>Stower</i> ) . . . . .	1428
Awful one in Phrygia . . . . .	370	One throughout these islands . . . . .	1565
So dreadful in Italy, that parents ate		Awful one in France ( <i>Voltaire</i> ) . . . . .	1693
their children ( <i>Dufresney</i> ) . . . . .	450	One general in these realms . . . . .	1748
In England, Wales, and Scotland . . . . .	739	One which devastates Bengal . . . . .	1771
Again, when thousands starve . . . . .	823	At the Cape de Verdes, where 16,000 per-	
Again, which lasts four years . . . . .	954	sons perish . . . . .	1775
Awful one throughout Europe . . . . .	1016	One grievously felt in France . . . . .	1789
In England, 21 William I. . . . .	1087	One severely felt in England . . . . .	1795
In England and France; this famine		Again, throughout the kingdom . . . . .	1891
leads to a pestilential fever, which lasts		At Drontheim, owing to Sweden inter-	
from 1193 to . . . . .	1195	cepting the supplies . . . . .	1813
Another famine in England . . . . .	1251	Scarcity of food severely felt by the Irish	
Again, so dreadful, that the people de-		poor, 1814, 1816, 1822, and . . . . .	1831

In Ireland, the failure of the potato crop (produced by disease in that esculent), and the consequent scarcity of food in that country in 1846, and the three following years consecutively, almost amounted to a famine, particularly in the south and west. Grants by parliament, to relieve the suffering of the people, were made in the session of 1847, the whole amounting to ten millions sterling.

**FAN.** The use of the fan was known to the ancients: *Cape hoc flabellum et ventulum huic sic facito.*—TERENCE. The modern custom among the ladies was borrowed from the East. Fans, together with muffs, masks, and false hair were first devised by the harlots in Italy, and were brought to England from France.—*Stowe.* The fan was used by females to hide their faces at church.—*Pardon.*

**FARCE.** This species of dramatic entertainment originated in the droll shows which were exhibited by charlatans and their buffoons in the open street. These were introduced into our theatres in a less ludicrous and more refined form; and they are now shorter, but often superior to the pieces called comedies. See article *Drama.*

**FARTHING.** One of the earliest of the English coins. Farthings in silver were coined by king John; the Irish farthing of his reign is of the date 1210, and is valuable and rare. Farthings were coined in England in silver by Henry VIII. First coined in copper by Charles II, 1665; and again in 1672, when there was a large coinage of copper money. Half-farthings first coined in the reign of Victoria, 1843. See *Queen Anne's Farthings.*

**FASTING AND FASTS.** They were practised and observed by most nations from the remotest antiquity. Annual fasts, as that of Lent, and at other stated times, and on particular occasions, begun in the Christian church, to appease the anger of God, in the second century, A.D. 138. Retained as a pious practice by the reformed churches.—*Eusebius.* Fasting for an incredible time has been recorded of numerous persons. The Royal Society published an account of a woman in Ross-shire who was living altogether without food or drink, in 1777. See *Abstinence.*

**FEASTS AND FESTIVALS.** The feast of the Tabernacles was instituted by Moses in the wilderness, 1490 B.C., but was celebrated with the greatest magnificence for fourteen days, upon the dedication of the temple of Solomon, 1005 B.C.—*Josephus.* In the Christian church, those of Christmas, Easter, Ascension, and the Pentecost or Whitsuntide, were first ordered to be observed by all Christians, A.D. 68. Rogation days were appointed in 469. Jubilees in the Romish church were instituted by Boniface VIII. in 1300. See *Jubilees.* For fixed festivals observed in the Church of England, as settled at the Reformation, *et seq.*, see *Book of Common Prayer.*

**FEBRUARY.** The second month of the year, so called from Februa, a feast which was held therein in behalf of the manes of deceased persons, when sacrifices were performed, and the last offices were paid to the shades of the dead. This month, with January, was added to the year, which had previously but ten months, by Numa, 713 B.C. See *Calendar,* and *Year.*

**FECIALES.** Heralds of ancient Rome, to denounce war or proclaim peace. When the Romans thought themselves injured, one of this sacerdotal body was empowered to demand redress; and after thirty-three days, if submission were not made, war was declared, and the Feciales hurled a bloody spear into the territories of the enemy, in proof of intended hostilities. These priests or heralds were instituted by Numa, about 712 B.C.—*Livy.*

**FENCING.** This science, as it is called, was introduced into England from France, where it had long before been tolerated, and is still much in use, as instruction in self-defence, duels being fought chiefly by small swords there. Fencing schools having led to duelling in England, they were prohibited in London, by statute 13 Edw. I., 1284.—*Northouck's Hist. of London.*

**FERE-CHAMPENOISE, BATTLE OF,** between the French army under Marmont, Mortier, and Arrighi, and the Austrians under the prince of Schwartzenberg, by whom the French were surprised and defeated, March 25, 1814. Paris surrendered to the allied armies six days after this battle. See *France.*

**FERIE LATINÆ.** These were festivals at Rome, instituted by Tarquin the Proud. The principal magistrates of forty-seven towns of Latium assembled on a mount near Rome, where they and the Roman authorities offered a bull to Jupiter Latiæ. During these festivals it was not lawful for any person to work, 534 B.C.—*Livy.*

**FERNS, BISHOPRIC OF, IN IRELAND.** Anciently this see was for a time archiepiscop-

copal; for in the early ages of Christianity the title of archbishop in Ireland, except that of Armagh, was not fixed to any particular see, but sometimes belonged to one, and sometimes to another city, according to the sanctity and merits of the presiding bishop. He was not denominated from his see, but from the province in which his prelacy was situated. St. Eidan was seated here in A.D. 598. Leighlin and Ferns were united in 1600; and under the provisions of the Church Temporalities' act, passed Aug. 1833, both have lately been united to the bishopric of Ossory. See *Ossory*.

**FEROZESHAH, BATTLE OF, INDIA.** Between the Sikhs and British. The British attacked the entrenchments of the Sikhs, and carried by storm their first line of works, Dec. 21; but night coming on, the operations were suspended till daybreak next day, when their second line was carried and their guns captured; the Sikhs advanced to retake their guns, but were repulsed with great loss, and retreated towards the Sutlej, Dec. 22; and recrossed that river unmolested, Dec. 27, 1845.

**FERRARS' ARREST.** Mr. George Ferrars, a member of parliament, being in attendance on the house, was taken in execution by a sheriff's officer for debt, and committed to the Compter. The house dispatched their sergeant to require his release, which was resisted, and an affray taking place, his mace was broken. The house in a body repaired to the lords to complain, when the contempt was adjudged to be very great, and the punishment of the offenders was referred to the lower house. On another messenger being sent to the sheriffs by the commons, they delivered up the senator, and the civil magistrates and the creditor were committed to the Tower, the inferior officers to Newgate, and an act was passed releasing Mr. Ferrars from liability for the debt. The king, Henry VIII., highly approved of all these proceedings, and the transaction became the basis of that rule of parliament which exempts members to this day from arrest, A.D. 1542.—*Hollingshed*.

**FERRO.** The most western of the Canary Isles, from whose west point some geographers have taken their first meridian; this island was known to the ancients, and was re-discovered in 1402. See *Canary Islands*. In the middle of the Island of Ferro is the fountain tree, from whose leaves great quantities of water are distilled.

**FERROL, BRITISH EXPEDITION TO.** Upwards of 10,000 British landed near Ferrol under the command of sir James Pulteney, in August, 1800. They gained possession of the heights, notwithstanding which the British general, despairing of success, on account of the strength of the works, desisted from the enterprise, and re-embarked the troops. His conduct on this occasion, which was in opposition to the opinion and advice of the officers of his army, was very much condemned in England. The French took seven sail of the line here, Jan. 27, 1809.

**FETE DE DIEU.** Berengarius, archbishop of Angers, was opposed to the doctrine of transubstantiation when it was first propagated, and to atone for this crime a yearly procession was made at Angers, which was called *la fête de Dieu*, A.D. 1019.

**FETE DE VERTU.** An assemblage, chiefly of young persons, annually brought together by the late benevolent lady Harcourt, to be adjudged rewards for industry and virtue. The scene of this cheering exhibition was Newnham, in Oxfordshire; and here females of correct morals, and males engaged in laudable pursuits, obtained prizes every year. These fêtes were commenced in 1789, and continued till lady Harcourt's death.

**FEUDAL LAWS.** The tenure of land, by suit and service to the lord or owner of it, was introduced into England by the Saxons, about A.D. 600. The slavery of this tenure was increased under William I. in 1068. This was done by dividing the kingdom into baronies, and giving them to certain persons, requiring them to furnish the king with money, and a stated number of soldiers. These laws were discountenanced in France by Louis XI. in 1470. The vassalage was restored, but limited by Henry VII., 1495. Abolished by statute 12 Chas. II., 1663. The feudal system was introduced into Scotland by Malcolm II. in 1008; and was finally abolished in that kingdom, 20 Geo. II., 1746.—*Lyttleton*; *Ruffhead*; *Blackstone*.

**FEUILLANS.** The order of Feuillans, which had been founded in France the preceding year, settled in Paris in 1787.—*Henoult*. Members of a society formed in Paris to counteract the intrigues and operations of the Jacobins, named from the Feuillan convent, where their meetings were held, early in the Revolution. A body of Jacobins invested the building, burst into their hall, and obliged them to separate, Dec. 25, 1791.—*Hist. French Revolution*.

- FEZ.** The ancient *Mauritania*, founded by Edrus, a descendant of Mahomet, A.D. 793. It soon afterwards became the capital of all the western Morocco States. Leo Africanus describes Mauritania as containing more than seven hundred temples, mosques, and other public edifices, in the twelfth century.
- FICCTIONS IN LAW.** Invented by the lawyers in the reign of Edward I. as a means of carrying cases from one court to another, whereby the courts became checks to each other.—*Hume*. Memorable declaration of Lord Mansfield, in the Court of King's Bench, emphatically uttered, that "NO FICTION OF LAW SHALL EVER SO FAR PREVAIL AGAINST THE REAL TRUTH, AS TO PREVENT THE EXECUTION OF JUSTICE," May 21, 1784. This constitutional maxim is now a rule of law.
- FIEF.** In France we find fiefs-men mentioned as early as the age of Childebert I., A.D. 511. They were introduced into Italy by the Lombards. Into Spain, before the invasion of the Moors, A.D. 710. Into England by the Saxons (see *Feudal Laws*). Into Scotland, directly from England, by Malcolm II., 1008. Towards the end of our second race of kings, France was held as a feudal tenure, and was governed as a great fief rather than as a monarchy.—*Mezeray*.
- FIELD OF THE CLOTH OF GOLD.** Henry VIII. embarked at Dover to meet Francis I. of France, at Ardres, a small town near Calais in France, May 31, 1520. The nobility of both kingdoms here displayed their magnificence with such emulation and profuse expense, as procured to the place of interview (an open plain) the name of *The Field of the Cloth of Gold*. Many of the king's attendants involved themselves in great debts on this occasion, and were not able, by the penury of their whole lives, to repair the vain splendour of a few days. A painting of the embarkation, and another of the interview, are at Windsor-Castle.—*Butler*.
- FIESCHI'S ATTEMPT ON LOUIS-PHILIPPE.** This assassin fired an infernal machine at the French king, as he rode along the lines of the National Guard, on the Boulevard du Temple, accompanied by his three sons and suite. The machine consisted of twenty-five barrels, charged with various species of missiles, and lighted simultaneously by a train of gunpowder. The king and his sons escaped; but Marshal Mortier (duke of Treviso) was shot dead, many officers were dangerously wounded, and an indiscriminate slaughter was made among the spectators, there being upwards of forty persons killed or injured, July 28, 1835.
- FIFTH MONARCHY-MEN.** These were fanatical levellers who arose in the time of Oliver Cromwell, and who supposed the period of the Millennium to be just at hand, when Jesus should descend from heaven and erect the fifth universal monarchy. They actually proceeded in their fanaticism so far as to elect Jesus Christ king at London! Cromwell dispersed them, 1653.—*Kearsley*.
- FIG TREE, *Ficus Carica*.** Brought from the south of Europe, before A.D. 1548.—The Botany-Bay Fig, *Ficus Australis*, brought from N.S. Wales in 1789. See *Fruits*.
- FIGURES.** The numerical characters, or arithmetical figures (nine digits and zero), and the method of computing by them, were brought into Europe from Arabia, about A.D. 900. They are said to have been first known in England about the year 1253 (reign of Henry III.), previously to which time the numbering by Roman letters was in use in these countries. See *Arithmetic*.
- FINES AND RECOVERIES.** Conferring the power of breaking ancient entails and alienating estates. The practice of breaking entails by means of a fine and recovery was introduced in the reign of Edward IV., but it was not, properly speaking, law, till the statute of Henry VII., which, by correcting some abuses that attended the practice, gave indirectly a sanction to it; 4 Hen. VII., 1489.—*Hume*. Fines and recoveries are now abolished.
- FIRE.** It is said to have been first produced by striking flints together. The poets suppose that fire was stolen from heaven by Prometheus. Zoroaster, king of Bactria, was the founder of the sect of the Magi, or Worshipers of Fire, since known by the appellation of Guebres, still numerous in the countries of the East, 2115 B.C.—*Justin*; *Pliny*. Heraclitus maintained that the world was created from fire, and he deemed it to be a god omnipotent, and taught this theory about 596 B.C.—*Nouv. Dict.* In the Scriptures God is said often to have appeared in, or encompassed with fire—as to Moses in the burning bush, on Mount Sinai; and to the prophets Isaiah, Ezekiel, and St. John. The wrath of God is described as a consuming fire, and the angels, as his ministers, are compared to it.—See the *Bible*.

**FIRE-ARMS.** Small arms were contrived by Schwartz, A.D. 1378; they were brought to England about 1388. Fire-arms were a prodigious rarity in Ireland in 1489, when six muskets were sent from Germany as a present to the earl of Kildare, who was then chief-governor. Muskets were first used at the siege of Rhegen, in 1525. The Spaniards were the first nation who armed the foot soldier with these weapons.—*Uloa*. Voltaire states, that the Venetians were the first to use guns, in an engagement at sea against the Genoese, 1377; but our historians affirm, that the English had guns at the battle of Cressy, in 1346; and the year following at the siege of Calais. See *Artillery*.

**FIRE-BARS, DEATH BY THE.** An ancient punishment of China, the invention of the emperor Sheoo, who reigned in the 12th century B.C. The sufferer was compelled to walk on bars of red-hot iron, from which, if he fell, his almost certain fate, he was received in a burning furnace beneath, and was consumed in the flames. The Carthaginians are said to have had a punishment similar to this; but the fact is not sufficiently authenticated.

**FIRE-ENGINES.** The fire-engine is of modern invention, although the forcing-pump, of which it is an application, is more than two centuries old. The fire-engine, to force water, was constructed by John Vander Heyden, about the year 1663; it was improved materially in 1752, and from that time to the present. The fire-watch, or fire-guard of London, was instituted Nov. 1791. The fire-brigade was established in London in 1833.

**FIRE-SHIPS.** They were first used in the sixteenth century. Among the most formidable contrivances of this kind ever used, was an explosion vessel to destroy a bridge of boats at the siege of Antwerp, in 1585. The first use of them in the English navy was by Charles, lord Howard of Effingham, afterwards earl of Nottingham, lord high admiral of England, in the engagement with the Spanish Armada, July, 1588.—*Rapin*.

**FIRE-WORKS.** Are said to have been familiar to the Chinese in remote ages: they were invented in Europe, at Florence, about A.D. 1360; and were first exhibited as a spectacle in 1588. At an exhibition of fire-works in Paris, in honour of the marriage of the dauphin, afterwards Louis XVI., the passages being stopped up occasioned such a crowd, that the people, seized with panic, trampled upon one another till they lay in heaps; a scaffold erected over the river also broke down, and hundreds were drowned; more than 1000 persons perished on this occasion, June 21, 1770. Madame Blanchard ascending from Tivoli Gardens, Paris, at night in a balloon surrounded by fireworks, the balloon took fire, and she was precipitated to the ground, and dashed to pieces, July 6, 1819. See *Balloon*.

**FIRE-WORKS IN ENGLAND.** The grandest ever known in this country were played off from a magnificent building purposely erected in the Green-park, London, at the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle, which was signed April 30, 1748. Sir William Congreve has borne the palm from the Italian and French artists; he erected the beautiful pagoda-bridge, the temple of concord, and other devices in the parks, and superintended the grand display of fire-works, Aug. 1, 1814, on the celebration of the general peace, and to commemorate the centenary accession of the family of Brunswick to the British throne. The fire-works constructed by him on this occasion surpassed all previous exhibitions of the kind.

**FIRES IN LONDON.** The conflagration of a city, with all its tumult of concomitant distress, is one of the most dreadful spectacles which this world can offer to human eyes.—*Dr. Johnson*. In London have been many fires of awful magnitude. Among the early fires, was one which destroyed the greater part of the city, A.D. 982. A fire happened in the 20th of William I., 1086; it consumed all the houses and churches from the west to the east gate.—*Baker's Chron.* For the GREAT FIRES in London, see *next article*. The following are among the memorable fires of more recent occurrence:—

In Southwark, 60 houses burnt . . . . . A.D. 1676	In Smithfield, 28 houses burnt . . . . . A.D. 1761
In Wapping, 150 houses burnt . . . . . 1716	At Shadwell, 30 houses burnt . . . . . 1761
At Shadwell, 50 houses burnt . . . . . 1736	In Throgmorton-street, 20 houses . . . . . 1774
In Cornhill ward, 300 houses burnt; this	At Wapping, 20 houses . . . . . 1775
fire began in Change-alley, and was the	At Hermitage-stairs, 31 houses . . . . . 1779
most terrible since the great fire of	At Horsley-down, 30 houses, besides
1666 . . . . . March 25, 1748	many warehouses and ships . . . . . 1780
At Covent-garden, 50 houses . . . . . 1759	In the Strand, 40 houses . . . . . 1781

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FIRES IN LONDON, *continued.*

In Aldersgate-street, 40 houses; the loss exceeding 100,000l. . . . .	Nov. 5, 1783	In Conduit-street; Mr. Windham, in adding to save Mr. North's library, received an injury which caused his death . . . . .	July 9, 1809
At Rotherhithe, 20 houses . . . . .	Oct. 12, 1790	In Bury-street, St. Mary-axe, half the street made ruins . . . . .	June 12, 1811
Again, when many ships and 60 houses were consumed . . . . .	Sept. 14, 1791	Custom-house burned down, with many adjoining warehouses, and the public records . . . . .	Feb. 12, 1814
At Wapping, 630 houses, and an East India warehouse, in which 35,000 bags of saltpetre were stored; the loss 1,000,000l. . . . .	July 21, 1794	At Rotherhithe; loss, 80,000l. . . . .	March 16, 1820
Astley's Amphitheatre . . . . .	Sept. 17, 1794	At Mile-end; loss, 200,000l. . . . .	Jan. 22, 1821
At Shadwell, 20 houses burnt . . . . .	Nov. 1, 1796	In Smithfield; loss, 100,000l. . . . .	Aug. 14, 1822
In the Minories, 30 houses . . . . .	March 23, 1797	In Red-lion-street, 15 houses . . . . .	June 6, 1823
In the King's Bench, 50 residences, July 14, 1799		English Opera-house, and several houses in its rear, burnt . . . . .	Feb. 16, 1830
Near the Customs, 3 West India warehouses; loss 300,000l. . . . .	Feb. 11, 1800	The two Houses of Parliament entirely consumed . . . . .	Oct. 16, 1834
At Wapping, 30 houses . . . . .	Oct. 6, 1800	The Royal-Exchange and many houses burnt to the ground . . . . .	Jan. 10, 1838
In Store-street, Tottenham-court-road; immense property destroyed, Sept. 27, 1802		At Wapping, 12 houses . . . . .	June 16, 1840
The great tower over the choir of Westminster Abbey burnt . . . . .	July 9, 1803	Astley's theatre again . . . . .	June 8, 1841
Astley's again, and 40 houses . . . . .	Sept. 1, 1803	At the Tower; the armoury and 280,000 stand of arms, &c., destroyed, . . . . .	Oct. 30, 1841
Covent-garden theatre . . . . .	Sept. 20, 1808		
Drury-lane theatre . . . . .	Feb. 24, 1809		

These are but a few fires out of as many hundreds, and they refer chiefly to the loss of property. The insurance offices calculate that as many as 300 fires occur annually in London. Since the great fire at the Tower in 1841, there have been numerous fires of private buildings, factories, and houses in the metropolis, several of them attended with serious loss of life. Among the most calamitous was a fire at Raggett's hotel, Dover-street, Piccadilly, by which many persons perished, some of them of high respectability, May 27, 1845. Happily, no fire of so disastrous a kind as to require record in this volume, has lately occurred in London.

**FIRES OF LONDON, THE GREAT.** Awful one at London-bridge, which begun on the Southwark side, but by some accident (not accounted for) it took fire at the other end also, and hemmed in the numerous crowd which had assembled to help the distressed. The sufferers, to avoid the flames, threw themselves over the bridge into boats and barges; but many of these sunk by people crowding into them, and 3000 persons were drowned in the Thames. The fire, likewise, for want of hands to extinguish it, burnt great part of the city north and south from the bridge, 14 John, 1212. The fire, called the GREAT FIRE, whose ruins covered 436 acres, extended from the Tower to the Temple-church, and from the north-east gate to Holborn-bridge. It began at a baker's house in Pudding-lane behind Monument-yard, and destroyed in the space of four days eighty-nine churches, including St. Paul's; the city gates, the Royal Exchange, the Custom House, Guildhall, Sion College, and many other public buildings, besides 13,200 houses, laying waste 400 streets. This conflagration happened (not without strong suspicion of treason), Sept. 2, 1666, and continued three days and nights, and was at last only extinguished by the blowing up of houses.—*Hume; Rapin; Carte.*

**FIRST FRUITS.** *Primitie* among the Hebrews. They were offerings which made a large part of the revenues of the Hebrew priesthood. First fruits were instituted by pope Clement V., in A.D. 1306; and were collected in England in 1316. The first year's income of every church benefice in England was given to the popes till the 27th of Henry VIII, 1535, when the first fruits were assigned, by act of parliament, to the king and his successors.—*Carte.* Granted, together with the tenths, to increase the incomes of the poor clergy, by queen Anne, Feb. 1704. Consolidation of the offices of First Fruits, Tenths, and queen Anne's Bounty, by statute 1 Vict., April 1838. See *Augmentation of Poor Livings.*

**FISHERIES.** The Fishmongers' company of London was incorporated in 1536. Fishing towns were regulated by an act passed in 1542. Fishing on our coasts was forbidden by statute to strangers in 1609. The Dutch paid 30,000l. for permission to fish on the coasts of Britain, 1636. The corporation of the Free British Fisheries was instituted in 1750. Fish-machines for conveying fish by land to London were set up in 1761; and supported by parliament, 1764. The British Society of Fisheries was established in London in 1786. The Irish Fishery Company was formed in Dec. 1818. See *Herring, Whale, and Newfoundland Fisheries.*

**FIVE-MILE ACT.** This was an oppressive statute passed in the 16th year of Charles II., Oct. 1665. It obliged non-conformist teachers, who refused to take the non-resistance oath, not to come within five miles of any corporation where they had preached since the act of oblivion (unless they were travelling), under the penalty of fifty pounds.—*Kearsley*.

**FLAG.** The flag acquired its present form in the sixth century, in Spain; it was previously small and square.—*Ashé*. The flag is said to have been introduced there by the Saracens, before which time the ensigns of war were extended on cross pieces of wood.—*Pardon*. The term flag is more particularly used at sea, to denote to what country a ship belongs, and the quality of its commander. The honour-of-the-flag salute at sea was exacted by England from very early times; but it was formally yielded by the Dutch in A.D. 1673, at which period they had been defeated in many actions. Louis XIV. obliged the Spaniards to lower their flag to the French, 1680.—*Henault*. After an engagement of three hours between Tourville and the Spanish admiral Papachin, the latter yielded by firing a salute of nine guns to the French flag, June 2, 1688.—*Idem*. See *Salute at Sea*.

**FLAGELLANTS, SECT OF.** A general plague, which swept away a vast multitude of people, gave rise to the fanatic sect of flagellants or whippers, whom this scourge had awakened to a sense of religion.—*Henault*. They established themselves at Perouse, A.D. 1260. They maintained that there was no remission of sins without flagellation, and publicly lashed themselves, while in procession preceded by the cross, until the blood flowed from their naked backs. Their leader, Conrad Schmidt, was burnt, 1414.

**FLAMBEAUX, FEAST OF.** This was a feast instituted in Greece, to commemorate the fidelity of Hypermnestra, who saved her husband Lynceus (son of *Ægyptus*) while her forty-nine sisters, on the night of their nuptials, sacrificed theirs, at the command of their jealous and cruel father, Danaus, 1425 B.C. See *Argos*.

**FLANDERS.** The country of the ancient Belge; conquered by Julius Cesar, 47 B.C. It passed into the hands of France, A.D. 412. It was governed by its earls subject to that crown, from 864 to 1369. It then came into the house of Austria by marriage; but was yielded to Spain in 1556. Flanders shook off the Spanish yoke in 1572; and in 1725, by the treaty of Vienna, it was annexed to the German empire.—*Priestley*. Flanders was overrun by the French in 1792 and 1794, and was declared part of their Republic. It was made part of the kingdom of the Netherlands in 1814, and was erected into the kingdom of Belgium in 1831. See *Belgium*.

**FLAT-BUSH, BATTLE OF,** Long Island. Fought between the British forces and the revolted Americans, when the latter, after a desperate engagement, were defeated, with the loss of 2000 men killed, and 1000 prisoners, Aug. 27, 1776. The Americans, in their retreat to New York after this engagement, were providentially saved by the interposition of a thick fog.

**FLATTERY CAPE.** Situate on the western coast of North America. It was so named by the illustrious English navigator, captain Cook, because it had promised to him a harbour at a distance, which it did not yield him upon his nearer approach, in 1778. This disappointment was severely felt by his crew, who at the time were in want of provisions and refreshments.—*Cook's Voyages*.

**FLAX.** The flax seed was first planted in England in A.D. 1533. For many ages the core was separated from the flax, the bark of the plant, by the hand. A mallet was next used; but the old methods of breaking and scutching the flax yielded to a water-mill which was invented in Scotland about 1750. See article *Hemp*.

**FLEET MARKET, PRISON, &c.** Built on the small river Fleta, now arched over, and used as a common sewer. In the reign of Henry VII. this river was navigable to Holborn-bridge; and the obelisk in Fleet-street denotes the extent of it in 1775. The prison, for debtors, was founded as early as the first year of Richard I. It was the place of confinement for those who had incurred the displeasure of that arbitrary court, the Star Chamber; and persons were committed here for contempts of the Court of Chancery. The Fleet Prison was burnt down by the prisoners, June 7, 1780.\*

\* An extraordinary and formidable evil once prevailed in this prison. Illicit marriages were celebrated in it to an amazing extent. Between the 19th October, 1704, and February 12, 1705, there were celebrated 2564 marriages in the Fleet, without license or certificate of banns. Twenty or thirty couple were sometimes joined in one day, and their names concealed by private marks, if they chose to pay an extra fee. Pennant, at a later period, describes the daring manner in which this nefarious traffic was carried on.

Fleet-market was originally formed in 1737; and was removed from Farringdon-street Nov. 20, 1829. The granite obelisk in Fleet-street, to the memory of Alderman Waithman, erected June 25, 1833, and completed in one day. Fleet Prison demolished (the debtors having been removed to the Queen's Bench), 1845.

**FLEUR-DE-LIS.** The emblem of France, and of which it is gravely recorded, that it was sent to the French people from heaven by an angel, whose commission was addressed to Clovis, their first Christian king. Clovis, it is related, made a vow that if he proved victorious in a pending battle with the Alemans, he would embrace Christianity; and his arms having been triumphant in this battle, which was fought near Cologne, A.D. 496, he adopted the lily, and it has been the national emblem ever since. See *Lily*.

**FLEURUS, BATTLE or.** Between the allies under the prince of Coburg, and the French revolutionary army commanded by Jourdan. The allies, with an army of 100,000 men, had for their object the relief of Charleroi, when they were met on the plains of Fleurus, and signally defeated. Between eight and ten thousand were killed, wounded, and taken prisoners; and Jourdan was enabled to form a junction with the French armies of the Moselle, the Ardennes, and the north. In this memorable battle the French made use of a balloon to reconnoitre the enemy's army, an experiment which, it is said, contributed to the success of the day, June 17, 1794.

**FLIES.** There happened an extraordinary and memorable fall of these insects in London, covering the clothes of passengers in the streets, in which they lay so thick, that the impressions of the people's feet were visible on the pavements, as they are in a thick fall of snow, A.D. 1707.—*Chamberlain's History of London*. In the United States of America is an insect, commonly called the *Hessian Fly*, from the notion of its having been brought there by the Hessian troops in the service of England in the American war of Independence; its ravages were very extensive on the wheat in 1777 *et seq.*; but the injury to the crops was much less after a few years.

**FLOATING BATTERIES.** See article *Batteries*, and *Gibraltar, Siege of*, 1781.

**FLODDEN FIELD, BATTLE or.** Between the English and Scots. James IV. of Scotland, having taken part with Louis XII. of France, against Henry VIII. of England, this battle was one of the consequences of his unfortunate policy; and James, and most of his chief nobles, and upwards of 10,000 of his army were slain, while the English, who were commanded by the earl of Surrey, lost only persons of small note. Henry VIII. was at the time besieging Terouenne, near St. Omer; fought Sept. 9, 1513.

**FLORALIA.** Games, in honour of Flora at Rome, instituted about the age of Romulus, but they were not celebrated with regularity and proper attention till the year u.c. 580. They were observed yearly, and exhibited a scene of the most unbounded licentiousness. It is reported that Cato wished once to be present at the celebration, and that when he saw that the deference for his presence interrupted the feast, he retired, not choosing to be the spectator of the prostitution of naked women in a public theatre.—*Valerius Max.*

**FLORENCE.** It is said to have been founded by the soldiers of Sylla, and enlarged by the Roman Triumviri. It was destroyed by Totila, and was rebuilt by Charlemagne. This city is truly the seat of the arts. In its palaces, universities, academies, churches, and libraries, are to be found the rarest works of sculpture and painting in the world. The Florentine academy, and the *Accademia della Crusca*, were instituted to enrich the literature and improve the language of Tuscany; the latter is so named because it rejects like *brass* all words not purely Tuscan. Florence was taken by the French in July 1796, and again in March 1799; and was restored in 1814.

**FLORES, or ISLE or FLOWERS.** Discovered by Vanderberg, in 1439; and settled by the Portuguese in 1448. The whole surface of this island presented originally the appearance of a garden of flowers, rich in perfume, the summer breeze wafting the odour round the coast. This is one of the Azores; so called by Martin Behem, on account of their abounding in hawks.

He says, that in walking by the prison in his youth, he has been often accosted with "Sir, will you please to walk in and be married?" And he states, that painted signs, of a male and female hand conjoined, with the inscription, "Marriages performed within," were common along the building. A dirty creature outside, generally conducted you to the parson, who was a Bardolph-looking fellow, in a tattered night-gown, and who, if he could not obtain more, would marry a couple for a glass of gin. This glaring abuse was only put an end to by the Marriage Act in 1753.

**FLORIDA.** First discovered by Sebastian Cabot in A.D. 1497. It was visited by Ponce de Leon, the Spanish navigator, April 2, 1512, in a voyage he had absurdly undertaken to discover a fountain whose waters had the property of restoring youth to the aged who tasted them! Florida was conquered by the Spaniards under Ferdinand de Soto, in 1539; but the settlement was not fully established until 1565. It was plundered by sir Francis Drake in 1585; and by Davis, a buccaneer, in 1665. It was invaded by the British in 1702. Again, by general Oglethorpe, in 1740. Ceded to the British crown in 1763. Taken by the Spaniards in 1781; and guaranteed to them in 1783. Ceded by Spain to the United States in 1820.

**FLORIN.** A coin first made by the Florentines. A *florin* was issued by Edward III. which was current in England at the value of 6s., in 1337.—*Camden*. This English coin was called *florin* after the Florentine coin, because the latter was of the best gold.—*Ashle*. The florin of Germany is in value 2s. 4d.; that of Spain 4s. 4d.; that of Palermo and Sicily 2s. 6d.; that of Holland 2s.—*Ayliffe*. A silver coinage of florins, value 2s., was issued by proclamation of queen Victoria, August, 1849.

**FLOWERS.** The most delightful and fragrant among the ornaments of our gardens are of foreign production. The modern taste for flowers came, it is said, from Persia to Constantinople, and was imported thence to Europe for the first time in the sixteenth century; at least many of the productions of our gardens were conveyed by that channel.—*Beckmann*. With what goodness does God provide for our happiness and enjoyments, by making even the most remote countries contribute towards them!—*Sturm*. From the reign of Henry VII. to that of Elizabeth, our present common flowers were, for the most part, introduced into England. The art of preserving flowers in sand was discovered in 1633. A mode of preserving them from the effects of frost in winter, and hastening their vegetation in summer, was invented in America, by George Morris, in 1792. Among the flowers, the periods of whose introduction to our gardens have been traced, are the following:—

FLOWERS, PLANTS, &c.	A.D.	Hyssop, south of Europe, before . . . . .	A.D.	1548
Aceola, N. America, before . . . . .	1640	Jasmine, Circassia, before . . . . .		1548
Allspice shrub, Carolina . . . . .	1726	Jasmine, Catalonian, East Indies . . . . .		1629
Annisseed tree, Florida, about . . . . .	1703	Judas-tree, south of Europe, before . . . . .		1506
Arbor Vitæ, Canada, before . . . . .	1596	Laburnum, Hungary . . . . .		1576
Arctopus, Cape of Good Hope . . . . .	1774	Laurel, Alexandrian, Portugal, before . . . . .		1713
Auricula, Switzerland . . . . .	1567	Laurestine, south of Europe, before . . . . .		1506
Azarole, S. Europe, before . . . . .	1640	Lavender, south of Europe, before . . . . .		1508
Bay, royal, Madelra . . . . .	1649	Lily, Italy, before . . . . .		1460
Bay, sweet, Italy, before . . . . .	1548	Lily, gigantic, N. South Wales . . . . .		1800
Camelia, China . . . . .	1811	Lily, red-coloured, South America . . . . .		1623
Chaste tree, Sicily, before . . . . .	1570	Lobloolly-bay, N. America, before . . . . .		1733
Christ's thorn, Africa, before . . . . .	1506	Lupine-tree, Cape, about . . . . .		1793
Canary bell-flower, Canaries . . . . .	1636	Magnolia (see <i>Magnolia</i> ), North America . . . . .		1688
Carnation, Flanders . . . . .	1567	Magnolia, dwarf, China . . . . .		1781
Ceanothus, blue, New Spain . . . . .	1818	Magnolia, laurel-leaved, N. America . . . . .		1734
Canary convolvulus, Canaries . . . . .	1630	Malden-hair, Japan . . . . .		1714
Convolvulus, many-flowered . . . . .	1779	Mignonette, Italy . . . . .		1528
Coral tree, Cape . . . . .	1816	Milk-wort, great-flowered, Cape . . . . .		1713
Coral tree, bell-flowered, Cape . . . . .	1791	Milk-wort, showy, Cape . . . . .		1814
Coral tree, tremulous, Cape . . . . .	1789	Mountain tea, N. America, before . . . . .		1758
Creeper, Virginian, N. America . . . . .	1603	Mock orange, south of Europe, before . . . . .		1566
Dahlia, China . . . . .	1803	Myrtle, candleberry, N. America . . . . .		1629
Dryandra, New Holland . . . . .	1803	Myrtle, woolly-leaved, China . . . . .		1776
Evergreen thorn, Italy . . . . .	1629	Nettle-tree, south of Europe, before . . . . .		1506
Everlasting, great-flowered, Cape . . . . .	1781	Olive, Cape, Cape . . . . .		1730
Everlasting, giant, Cape . . . . .	1793	Olive, sweet-scented, China . . . . .		1771
Fernbush, sweet, N. America . . . . .	1714	Oleander, red, south of Europe . . . . .		1506
Fox-glove, Canaries . . . . .	1638	Paraguay tea, Carolina, before . . . . .		1724
Geranium, Flanders . . . . .	1534	Passion-flower, Brazil . . . . .		1692
Gillyflower, Flanders . . . . .	1567	Passion-flower, orange, Carolina . . . . .		1792
Gold-plant, Japan . . . . .	1783	Pigeon-berry, N. America . . . . .		1736
Golden bell-flower, Madelra . . . . .	1777	Pink, from Italy . . . . .		1567
Hawthorn, American, from N. America, before . . . . .	1683	Ranunculus, Alps . . . . .		1528
Heath, ardent, Cape . . . . .	1800	Roses, Netherlands . . . . .		1522
Heath, beautiful, Cape . . . . .	1795	Rose, the China, China . . . . .		1789
Heath, fragrant, Cape . . . . .	1803	Rose, the damask, Marseilles, and south of Europe, about . . . . .		1543
Heath, garland, Cape . . . . .	1774	Rose, the Japan, China . . . . .		1793
Heath, perfumed, Cape . . . . .	1803	Rose, the moss, before . . . . .		1724
Honeyflower, great, Cape . . . . .	1688	Rose, the musk, Italy . . . . .		1522
Honeysuckle, Chinese, China . . . . .	1806	Rose, the Provence, Flanders . . . . .		1567
Honeysuckle, fly, Cape . . . . .	1752	Rose, sweet-scented, gelder, from China . . . . .		1821
Honeysuckle, trumpet, N. America . . . . .	1656	Rose, tube, from Java and Ceylon . . . . .		1629

FLOWERS, *continued.*

Rose without thorns, N. America, before A.D.	1726	Tea tree, China, about	A.D.	1768
Rosemary, south of Europe	1548	Tooth-ach tree, from Carolina, before		1739
St. Peter's wort, North America	1730	Trumpet-flower, N. America		1640
Sago, African, Cape	1731	Trumpet-flower, Cape		1823
Sago, Mexican, Mexico	1724	Tulip, Vicuna		1578
Sassafras tree, N. America, before	1663	Virginia creeper, N. America, before		1629
Savia, south of Europe, before	1584	Virgii's-bower, Japan		1776
Snowdrop, Carolina	1756	Weeping willow, Levant, before		1692
Sorrel-tree, N. America, before	1752	Wax tree, China		1794
Sweet-bay, south of Europe, before	1548	Winter berry, Virginia		1736
Tamarisk plant, Germany	1560	Youlan, China		1789

**FLUSHING, SIEGE OF.** A British armament under the command of the earl of Chatham, landed at Walcheren, August 16, 1809, with a view to the destruction of the ships and arsenal at Antwerp; but a number of untoward circumstances first rendered the principal object of the expedition abortive, and then the pestilential nature of the island, at that particular season of the year, obliged the British to relinquish every advantage they had gained, and the place was evacuated, with great loss, in December following. See *Walcheren Expedition*.

**FLUTE.** Invented by Hyagnis, a Phrygian, the father of Marsyas.—*Plutarch*. The flute, harp, lyre, and other instruments were known to the Romans; and the flute was so prized in antiquity, that several female deities lay claim to its invention. It was in far more general use as a concert instrument than the violin, until early in the last century, when the works of Corelli came over. See *Music*.

**FLUXIONS.** Invented by Newton, 1669. The differential calculus by Leibnitz, 1684. The finest applications of the calculus are by Newton, Euler, La Grange, and La Place.

**FLYING, ARTIFICIAL.** It has been attempted in all ages. Friar Bacon maintained the possibility of the art of flying, and predicted it would be a general practice, A.D. 1273. Bishop Wilkins says, it will yet be as usual to hear a man call for his *wings* when he is going on a journey, as it is now to hear him call for his boots, 1651. We apprehend that many ages will pass away previously to the accomplishment of these predictions.

**FONTHILL-ABBEY, IN WILTSHIRE.** The celebrated mansion of a remarkable character, Mr. Beckford. Within this vast and sumptuous edifice (the building of which, alone, cost Mr. Beckford 273,000*l.*), were collected the most costly articles of vertu, the rarest works of the old masters, and the finest specimens of the arts. The auction of its treasures, and the sale of the abbey to Mr. Farquhar, took place in 1819. When this sale was announced public curiosity was so much excited that 7200 catalogues, at a guinea each, were sold in a few days.

**FONTAINEBLEAU, PEACE OF,** concluded between France and Denmark in 1679. **TREATY OF Fontainebleau** between the emperor of Germany and Holland, signed Nov. 8, 1785. **TREATY OF Fontainebleau** between Napoleon and the royal family of Spain, Oct. 27, 1807. **CONCORDAT OF Fontainebleau** between Napoleon and pope Pius VII, Jan. 25, 1813. Fontainebleau was entered by the Austrians, Feb. 17, 1814. And here Napoleon resigned his imperial dignity, and bade farewell to his army, April 5, 1814.

**FONTENOY, BATTLE OF,** near Tournay, between the French commanded by count Saxe, and the English, Hanoverians, Dutch, and Austrians, commanded by the duke of Cumberland.\* The battle was fought with great obstinacy, and the carnage on both sides was considerable, the allies losing 12,000 men, and the French nearly an equal number of lives; but the allies were in the end defeated. Count Saxe, who was at the time ill of the disorder of which he afterwards died, was carried about to all the posts in a litter, assuring his troops that the day would be their own; fought April 30, (May 11,) 1745.

**FONTS.** Formerly the baptistry was a small room, or place partitioned off in a church, where the persons to be baptised (many of whom in the early ages were adults) were submerged. Previously to these artificial reservoirs, lakes and rivers were resorted to for immersion. Fonts for the initiation into Christianity were instituted in A.D. 167.

\* The king, Louis XV. and the dauphin were present at this great battle. The success of the British at the commencement of it is still quoted by military men as the best illustration of the extraordinary power of a column. The advance of the Austrians during several hours at the battle of Marengo (fought June 14, 1800) was compared to it by Buonaparte.

**FOOLS, FESTIVALS OF, AT PARIS.** These were held on the first of January, and were continued for 240 years. In their celebration, we are told, all sorts of absurdities and indecencies were committed, A.D. 1198. Fools or licensed jesters were kept at court in England (as they were at other courts in Europe), and were tolerated up to the time of Charles I., 1725.

**FOREIGNERS.** See *Aliens*. Foreigners were banished by proclamation, in consequence of England being overrun with Flemings, Normans, and the people of other nations, 2 Henry I., 1155. Foreigners were excluded from enjoying ecclesiastical benefices, by the statute of provisors, 18 Edward III., 1343.—*Viner*. The later alien acts operate much in relieving foreigners from coercion and restraint.

**FORESTS.** There were in England, even in the last century, as many as 68 forests, 18 chases, and upwards of 780 parks. The New Forest in Hampshire was made by William I. who for that purpose destroyed 36 parishes, pulled down 36 churches, and dispeopled the country for 30 miles round, A.D. 1079-85.—*Stowe*. The commissioners appointed to inquire into the state of the woods and forests, between A.D. 1787 and 1793, reported the following as belonging to the Crown, viz. :—in Berkshire, Windsor Forest and Windsor Great and Little Park. In Dorset, Cranburn Chase. In Essex, Waltham or Epping Forest. In Gloucestershire, Dean Forest. In Hampshire, the New Forest, Aliche Holt, and Woolmer Forest. Bere Forest. In Kent, Greenwich Park. In Middlesex, St. James's, Hyde, Bushy, and Hampton-court Parks. In Northamptonshire, the Forests of Whittlebury, Salecy, and Rockingham. In Nottingham, Sherwood Forest. In Oxford, Whichwood Forest. In Surrey, Richmond Park. Some of these have since been enclosed.

**FORESTS, CHARTER OF THE.** *Charta de Foresta*. It was granted by king John, as well as the grand charter of liberties, *Magna Charta*, A.D. 1215. This king having meanly resigned his crown and dominions to the pope, Innocent III., to obtain absolution for the murder of his nephew Arthur, and having, in a full assembly of clergy and laity, submitted to the humiliation of receiving them again from the pope's legate, to whom he paid homage for them, and took an oath to hold them as his vassal, under the yearly tribute of 1000 marks, the bishops and barons incensed at the indignity, and roused by his exactions, entered into a confederacy against him, rose in arms, and compelled him to sign the great national charters. See *Magna Charta*. There have been several Forest charters. An original charter of Henry II. was found by the Record Commission, when inspecting the ancient records, Oct. 1, 1813.

**FORFARSHIRE STEAMER.** This vessel, on its passage from Hull to Dundee, was wrecked in a violent gale, and thirty-eight persons perished. Owing to the noble and courageous conduct of the Outer-Fern Lighthouse keeper (J. Darling), and his heroic daughter (Grace Darling), who ventured out in a tremendous sea in a coble, several of the passengers were rescued. There were fifty-three persons in the vessel before she struck, Sept. 5, 1838.

**FORGERY.** The forging of, or giving in evidence forged deeds, &c. made punishable by fine, by standing in the pillory, having both ears cut off, the nostrils slit up and seared, the forfeiture of land and perpetual imprisonment, 5 Eliz., 1562. Forgery was first punished by death in 1634. Since the establishment of paper credit, a multitude of statutes have been enacted. Forging letters of attorney, for the transfer of stock, was made a capital felony in 1722. Mr. Ward, M.P., a man of prodigious wealth, was expelled the House of Commons for forgery, May 16, 1726; and was consigned to the pillory, March 17, the following year. The value of forged notes which were presented at the Bank during ten years, from Jan. 1, 1801, was nominally 101,661*l.*—*Bank Returns*. In one year (1817) the Bank prosecuted 142 persons for forgery or the uttering of forged notes.—*Parliamentary Returns*. Statutes reducing into one act all such forgeries as shall henceforth be punished with death, 1 Will. IV.

\* The official returns of cases of forgery are, many of them, very curious. From these it appears that the first forger on the bank of England was Richard William Vaughan, a linen-draper of Stafford, in the year 1758, before which time, from the establishment of the bank, a period of sixty-six years, no attempt at this species of forgery had been made. Vaughan had employed a number of artists on different parts of the notes fabricated, which had all the appearance of being genuine. The criminal had filled up twenty of the notes, and had deposited them in the hands of a young lady of high respectability to whom he was attached, and on the point of being married, as a proof of his being a man of substance; and bank-notes having been in circulation so long previously, and none having been before counterfeited, no suspicion of these notes being spurious was entertained. One of the artists was the informer and accuser.

1830. The punishment of forgery with death ceased by statute 2 and 3 Will. IV., Aug. 1832, except in cases of forging or altering wills or powers of attorney to transfer stock; but these cases also are no longer punishable by death, having been reduced to transportable offences, by act 1 Vict., July 1837.
- FORGERY, REMARKABLE EXECUTIONS FOR.** The unfortunate David and Robert Perreau, brothers and wine-merchants, were hanged at Tyburn, Jan. 17, 1776. The rev. Dr. Dodd was found guilty of forging a bond, in the name of lord Chesterfield, for 4,200*l.*: the greatest interest was made, and the highest influence was exerted to save him, but when the case came before the council, the minister of the day said to George III., "if your majesty pardon Dr. Dodd, you will have murdered the Perreaus;" and he was hanged accordingly, June 27, 1777. John Hatfield, a heartless impostor, who had inveigled "Mary of Buttermere," the celebrated beauty, into a marriage with him, was hanged for forgery, at Carlisle, Sept. 3, 1803. Mr. Henry Fauntleroy, a London banker, was hanged, Nov. 30, 1824. Joseph Hunton, a quaker merchant, suffered death, Dec. 8, 1828. The last criminal hanged for forgery at the Old Bailey was Thomas Maynard, Dec. 31, 1829.
- FORKS.** They were in use on the Continent in the 13th and 14th centuries.—*Voltaire*. This is reasonably disputed, as being too early. In Fynes Moryson's *Itinerary*, reign of Elizabeth, he says, "At Venice each person was served (besides his knife and spoon) with a fork to hold the meat, while he cuts it, for there they deem it ill manners that one should touch it with his hand." Thomas Coryate describes, with much solemnity, the manner of using forks in Italy, and adds, "I myself have thought it good to imitate the Italian fashion since I came home to England," A.D. 1608.
- FORMA PAUPERIS.** A person having a just cause of suit, certified as such, yet so poor that he cannot meet the cost of maintaining it, has an attorney and counsel assigned him on his swearing he is not worth 5*l.*, by statute Henry VII., 1495. This act, subsequently, was remodelled; and, at the present day, persons may plead *in forma pauperis* in the courts of law.—*Law Dict.*
- FORNICATION.** From the *Fornices* in Rome. Formerly courts-leet had cognisance of this crime. It was made capital for the second offence, and (with incest and adultery) was punished with death, without benefit of clergy, under Cromwell, A.D. 1650. At the Restoration, however, it was not thought wise to renew this law.
- FORT ERIE, UPPER CANADA.** This fortress was taken by the American general Brown, July 3, 1814. It was attacked unsuccessfully by the British, with the loss of 962 men, Aug. 15 following. A sortie from the fort was repulsed by the British, but with great loss, Sept. 17, 1814. Evacuated by the Americans, Nov. 5, 1814. This place is now considerably strengthened, and is connected by a chain of field works, with a contiguous strong battery. See *Lake Erie*.
- FORTH AND CLYDE CANAL.** This great undertaking was commenced July 10, 1768, under the direction of the ingenious Mr. Smeaton; and the navigation was opened July 28, 1790. By uniting the Forth and Clyde, it forms a communication between the eastern and western seas on the coast of Scotland; and thereby saves the long and dangerous navigation round the Land's End, or the more hazardous course through the Pentland Frith.
- FORTIFICATION.** The Phœnicians were the first people who had fortified cities. Apollodorus says that Persus fortified Mycenæ, where statues were afterwards erected to him. The modern system was introduced about A.D. 1500. Albert Durer first wrote on the science of fortification in 1527; and improvements were made by Vauban and others, towards 1700. The fortification of Paris, the most recent work claiming notice, was completed in 1846. See *Paris*.
- FORTUNE-TELLERS.** Fortune-telling is traced to the early astrologers, by whom the planets Jupiter and Venus were the supposed betokeners of happiness and success. The Sibyllæ were women who flourished in different parts of the world, and who were said to have been inspired by heaven. See *Sibyls*. The Gypsy tribe (see *Gypsies*) has been celebrated for ages, and in all countries, as fortune-tellers, notwithstanding the severe penalties to which the exercise of the art subjected its professors. Our modern fortune-telling may be traced to the divination of the ancients.—*Hecker*. Augury and divination led to palmistry, professed by modern fortune-tellers.—*Ashc.* In England the laws against this species of imposition upon the credulity of the weak and ignorant, were, at one time, very severe. A declaration was published in France,

Jan. 11, 1680, of exceeding severity against fortune-tellers and poisoners, under which several persons suffered death.—*Henault*.

**FOTHERINGAY CASTLE, NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.** Built A.D. 1408. Here Richard III. of England was born, in 1443; and Mary queen of Scots, whose death is an indelible stain upon the reign of our great Elizabeth, was beheaded in this castle, in which she had been long previously confined, Feb. 8, 1587, after an unjust and cruel captivity of almost nineteen years in England. It was ordered to be demolished by her son, James I. of England.

**FOUNDLING HOSPITAL.** "A charity practised by most nations about us for those children exposed by unnatural parents."—*Addison*. Foundling Hospitals are, comparatively, of recent institution in England, where, it would appear, none existed when *Addison* wrote. The foundling hospital at Moscow, built by Catherine II., was an immense and costly edifice, in which 8000 infant children were succoured. The London Foundling Hospital was projected by Thomas Coram, a benevolent sea-captain, the master of a vessel trading to the colonies; it was incorporated by a charter from George II. in October, 1739, and succours about 500 infant children. The foundling hospital in Dublin was instituted in 1704: in this last-named charity there had been received, according to parliamentary returns, in the thirty years preceding Jan. 1825, as many as 52,150 infants: of these 14,613 had died infants—25,359 were returned as dead from the country, where they were out nursing—730 died in the infirmary after returning—322 died grown children—total deaths, 41,524; so that 10,626 only escaped this fate.

**FOX ADMINISTRATION.** See "*All the Talents' Administration*."

**FOX-GLOVE.** A plant of which we have various specimens.—*Miller*. The Canary fox-glove (*Digitalis Canariensis*), brought from the Canary islands to these countries, A.D. 1698. The Madeira fox-glove brought from that island in 1777. The fox-grape shrub (*Vitis Vulpina*), brought from Virginia before A.D. 1656.

**FRANCE.** This country was known to the Romans by the name of Gaul. In the decline of their power it was conquered by the Franks, a people of Germany, then inhabiting what is still called Franconia. These invaders gave the name to the kingdom; but the Gauls, being by far the most numerous, are the real ancestors of the modern French. There is no nation in Europe where the art of war is better understood than in France: the government has always been military, and every man bred to the use of arms. The ladies are more celebrated for their wit and vivacity, than for their beauty; and the peasantry, who are destitute of the embellishments of apparel, are remarkably ordinary. The nobility and gentry excel their neighbours in the arts of dancing, fencing, and dress, and they are the leaders of fashions in Europe. Previous to the revolution, France was divided into 32 provinces; and after that era it was divided, first into 84, and subsequently into 103, departments, including Corsica, Geneva, Savoy, and other places, chiefly conquests. See *Buonaparte's Empire of France*.

The Franks, under their leader Pharamond, settle in that part of Gaul, till late called Flanders . . . . .	A.D. 420	He is crowned emperor of the West . . . . .	A.D. 800
Reign of Clovis the Great . . . . .	481	Rollo obtains Normandy (See <i>Danes</i> ) . . . . .	905
He defeats the Romans at Soissons . . . . .	486	Reign of Hugh Capet . . . . .	987
He defeats the Alemans at Cologne . . . . .	496	Paris made capital of all France . . . . .	996
Clovis embraces Christianity . . . . .	496	Letters of franchise granted to cities and towns by Louis VI. . . . .	1135
He kills Alaric, the Goth, in battle, near Poitiers, and conquers all the country from the Loire to the Pyrenees; makes Paris the capital; and founds the monarchy . . . . .	507	Louis VII. joins in the crusades . . . . .	1146
He proclaims the Salique law . . . . .	511	Louis VIII., <i>Cœur-de-Lion</i> , gives freedom to the peasantry . . . . .	1226
Clovis dies, leaving four sons . . . . .	511	Louis IX., called St. Louis, defeats John of England; conducts an army into Palestine; takes Damietta; and is killed before Tunis . . . . .	1270
[Thierry reigns at Metz; Clodomir at Orleans; Childebert at Paris; and Clothaire at Soissons.] . . . . .	560	Phillip the Fair excommunicated by the pope . . . . .	1301
Clothaire reigns alone . . . . .	560	Knights Templars suppressed . . . . .	1308
The mayors of the palace now assume almost sovereign authority . . . . .	584	Union of France and Navarre . . . . .	1314
Charles Martel becomes mayor of the palace, t. e. governor of France, and rules with despotic sway . . . . .	714	Phillip VI. defeated at Cressy . . . . .	1346
Invasion of the Saracens . . . . .	720	Calais taken by Edward III. . . . .	1347
Reign of Pepin the Short . . . . .	751	Dauphny annexed to France . . . . .	1349
Reign of Charlemagne . . . . .	768	Battle of Poitiers ( <i>which see</i> ), John, king of France, taken, and brought prisoner to England . . . . .	1356
		France laid under an interdict by the pope . . . . .	1407
		Battle of Agincourt ( <i>which see</i> ) . . . . .	1415



FRANCE, *continued.*

Entire conquest of France by Henry V. of England, who is acknowledged heir to the kingdom . . . . . A.D.	1420	The silver plate used in the churches decreed to be transferred to the mint, and coined . . . . .	March 3, 1791
Henry VI. crowned at Paris; the duke of Bedford's regency . . . . .	1422	Death of Mirabeau . . . . .	April 2, 1791
Siege of Orleans; battle of Patay; the English defeated by <i>Jean of Arc</i> . . . . .	1429	The king (Louis XVI.), queen and royal family, arrested at Varennes, in their flight from Paris . . . . .	June 22, 1791
England lost all her possessions (but Calais) in France, between 1434 and . . . . .	1450	Louis (now a prisoner) sanctions the National Constitution . . . . .	Sept. 15, 1791
Study of the Greek introduced into France . . . . .	1473	Condorcet's manifesto . . . . .	Dec. 30, 1791
The splendid interview of the <i>Cloth of Gold</i> , between Francis I. and Henry VIII. of England . . . . .	1529	The Jacobin club declare their sittings permanent . . . . .	June 18, 1792
League of England with the emperor Charles V. against France . . . . .	1544	The multitude march to the Tuilleries to make demands on the king, bearing the red bonnet of Liberty . . . . .	June 20, 1792
Death of Rabelais . . . . .	1563	Six hundred volumes, the monuments of the privileged orders, are seized and publicly burnt . . . . .	June 25, 1792
Calais is lost to England in the reign of Mary. (See <i>Calais</i> ) . . . . .	1568	The regiment of royal Swiss guards cut to pieces . . . . .	Aug. 10, 1792
Religious wars; massacre at Vassy . . . . .	1561	The statues of the kings and those of La Fayette, M. Necker, and Mirabeau, demolished . . . . .	Aug. 11, 1792
Massacre of St. Bartholomew Aug. 24, . . . . .	1572	Decree of the National Assembly against the priesthood; of whom 40,000 are subjected to exile . . . . .	Aug. 23, 1792
Duke of Guise assassinated by command of the king, and his brother, the cardinal, next day . . . . .	1588	Dreadful massacre in Paris; the prisons broken open; 1200 persons, including 100 priests, slain . . . . .	Sept. 2, 1792
Henry III. murdered by Jacques Clement, a friar . . . . .	1589	Horrible murder of the princess de Lamballe . . . . .	Sept. 3, 1792
[In the death of this prince ends the house of Valois.]		The National Convention ( <i>which see</i> ) opened . . . . .	Sept. 17, 1792
Celebrated edict of Nantz by Henry IV. (See <i>Edict of Nantz</i> ) . . . . .	1598	Royalty abolished by a decree of the convention . . . . .	Sept. 21, 1792
Murder of Henry IV. by Ravalliac. (See article <i>Ravalliac</i> ) . . . . .	1610	The French people declare their fraternity with all nations who desire to be free . . . . .	Nov. 19, 1792
[Mary de Medici, widow of Henry, governs the kingdom during the minority of Louis XIII.]		The national convention determines on the trial of the king . . . . .	Dec. 2, 1792
Navarre reunited to France . . . . .	1620	Decree for the perpetual banishment of the Bourbon family, those confined in the temple excepted . . . . .	Dec. 20, 1792
Death of Cardinal Richelieu . . . . .	1642	Louis is imprisoned in the Temple distinct from the queen; and is brought to trial . . . . .	Jan. 19, 1793
Splendid reign of Louis XIV., surnamed the Great . . . . .	1643	[Of 745 members composing the national convention, 693 vote the king guilty, 26 make different declarations, but do not vote negatively, and 26 are absent.]	
Death of Mollere . . . . .	1673	Louis is condemned to death . . . . .	Jan. 20, 1793
Death of Cornelle . . . . .	1684	And is beheaded in the <i>Place de Louis Quinze</i> . . . . .	Jan. 21, 1793
Edict of Nantz revoked . . . . .	1685	Six thousand emigrants are arrested in Paris . . . . .	Jan. 22, 1793
Death of Itacine . . . . .	1689	Marat stabbed to the heart by Charlotte Corday . . . . .	July 13, 1793
Peace of Utrecht ( <i>which see</i> ) . . . . .	1713	The queen beheaded . . . . .	Oct. 16, 1793
Death of Fenelon . . . . .	1715	The infamous Philip Egalité, the duke of Orleans, who had voted for the king's death, is himself guillotined at Paris . . . . .	Nov. 6, 1793
Law's bubble in France. (See <i>Law</i> ) . . . . .	1716	Princess Elizabeth beheaded . . . . .	May 12, 1794
Death of cardinal Fleury . . . . .	1743	Robespierre guillotined . . . . .	July 27, 1794
Death of Montesquieu . . . . .	1755	Louis XVII. dies in prison . . . . .	June 8, 1795
Damen's attempt on the life of Louis XV. (See <i>Damen</i> ) . . . . .	1757	French Directory . . . . .	Nov. 1, 1795
The Jesuits banished from France, and their effects confiscated . . . . .	1762	Council of Five-hundred ( <i>which see</i> ) deposed by Buonaparte, who is declared First Consul . . . . .	Nov. 9, 1799
Corsica taken after a disastrous siege of two years . . . . .	1769	[For the career of Napoleon, see <i>Buonaparte's Empire of France</i> .]	
Louis XVI. assists America to throw off its dependence on England, at first secretly . . . . .	1778		
Torture is abolished in courts of French Judicature . . . . .	1790		
The memorable French revolution commences with the destruction of the Bastille ( <i>which see</i> ) . . . . .	July 14, 1789		
France divided into 80 departments, Oct. . . . .	1789		
The National Assembly ( <i>which see</i> ) decrees that the title of "king of France" shall be changed to that of the "king of the French" . . . . .	Oct. 16, 1789		
The plate and other property of the clergy is confiscated . . . . .	Nov. 6, 1789		
Confederation of the <i>Champ de Mars</i> , France is declared a limited monarchy. (See <i>Champ de Mars</i> ) . . . . .	1790		

\* The multitude hurried to the Temple, bearing the mutilated body of Madame de Lamballe, in order to exhibit the "impious head" of their relative to the royal family: the queen and the princess Elizabeth manifested the deepest emotion and sensibility; but the king said with assumed apathy (while shrinking at the sight) to the person by whom it was shown to him, "*Vous avez raison, Monsieur*," "You did right, Sir!" These assassins were termed the *Septembriseurs* (*which see*).—*Hist. Fr. Livrol.*

## FRANCE, continued.

Legion of honour instituted . . .	May 18, 1802	Death of La Fayette . . .	May 20, 1834
Duke d'Enghien shot . . .	March 20, 1804	Marshal Gerard takes office in the ministry . . .	July 15, 1834
France formed into an empire under Napoleon, emperor . . .	May 20, 1804	M. Demytreen dies . . .	Feb. 8, 1835
He is crowned king of Italy . . .	May 26, 1805	Duc de Broglio, minister . . .	March 14, 1835
New nobility of France created . . .	1808	Fieschi's attempt on the life of the king, by firing the infernal machine. (See Fieschi) . . .	July 28, 1835
Holland united to France . . .	July 9, 1810	Louis Alibaud fires at the king on his way from the Tuilleries . . .	June 25, 1836
The war with Russia, in the end so fatal to the fortunes of Napoleon, declared by France . . .	June 22, 1812	He is guillotined . . .	July 11, 1836
Triple alliance of Austria, Russia, and Prussia, against France . . .	Sept. 9, 1813	Ministry of Count Molé, who displaces M. Thiers . . .	Sept. 7, 1836
The British pass the Bidassoa, and enter France . . .	Oct. 17, 1813	Prince Polignac set at liberty from the prison of Ham, and sent out of France with other exiles . . .	Nov. 23, 1836
Surrender of Paris (see Battles) to the allied armies . . .	March 31, 1814	Meunier fires at the king on his way to open the French chambers . . .	Dec. 27, 1836
Abdication of Napoleon . . .	April 5, 1814	Talleyrand dies . . .	May 17, 1838
Bourbon dynasty restored, and Louis XVIII. arrives at Paris . . .	May 3, 1814	Marshal Soult appears at the coronation of the queen of England, as special ambassador from France . . .	June 28, 1838
Napoleon returns to France . . .	March 1, 1815	Departure from London of Marshal Soult . . .	July 29, 1838
His defeat at Waterloo . . .	June 18, 1815	Death of the duchess of Wurttemberg, daughter of Louis-Philippe, and who excelled in sculpture . . .	Jan. 2, 1839
Paris again surrenders . . .	July 3, 1815	M. Thiers takes the presidency of foreign affairs . . .	March 1, 1840
Louis re-enters the capital . . .	July 8, 1815	The French chambers decree the removal of the ashes of Napoleon from St. Helena to France . . .	May 10, 1840
Execution of Marshal Ney . . .	Ang. 16, 1815	Descent of prince Louis Napoleon, gen. Montholon, and 50 followers, at Vimeux, near Boulogne (afterwards tried, and the prince imprisoned) . . .	Ang. 6, 1840
Duke de Berry murdered . . .	Feb. 13, 1820	Darnes fires at the king . . .	Oct. 15, 1840
Louis XV III. dies . . .	Sept. 16, 1824	M. Guizot becomes minister of foreign affairs . . .	Oct. 29, 1840
National Guard disbanded . . .	April 30, 1827	* The ashes of Napoleon are deposited in the Hôtel des Invalides . . .	Dec. 15, 1840
Seventy-six new peers created . . .	Nov. 5, 1827	Project of law for an extraordinary credit of 140,000,000 of francs, for erecting the fortifications of Paris . . .	Dec. 15, 1840
Polignac administration . . .	Ang. 4, 1829	The chamber of deputies fix the duration of copyright to 30 years after the author's death . . .	March 30, 1841
Chamber of Deputies dissolved . . .	May, 1830	Statue of Napoleon, of bronze, placed on the column of the Grande Armée, Boulogne . . .	Aug. 15, 1841
The obnoxious ordinances regarding the press, and re-construction of the Chamber of Deputies . . .	July 26, 1830	Attempt to assassinate the duke of Anmale, son of Louis-Philippe, on his return from Africa . . .	Sept. 13, 1841
Revolution commenced . . .	July 27, 1830	The duke of Orleans, heir to the French throne, killed by a fall from his carriage . . .	July 13, 1842
Conflicts in Paris between the populace (ultimately aided by the national guard) and the army; they continue three days, till . . .	July 30, 1830	The regency bill, appointing the duke de Nemours regent in the event of the death of Louis-Philippe, during the minority of the infant heir, son of the duke of Orleans . . .	Ang. 20, 1843
Charles X. retires to Rambouillet; flight of the ministry . . .	July 30, 1830	Visit of the queen of England to the French royal family at the Château d'Eu . . .	from Sept. 2 to 7, 1843
The duke of Orleans (Louis Philippe I.) accepts the crown . . .	Aug. 9, 1830	Attempt made by Lecompte to assassinate the king in the park of Fontainebleau . . .	April 16, 1846
Charles X. retires to England . . .	Aug. 17, 1830	Prince Louis-Napoleon makes his escape from Ham . . .	May 26, 1846
Polignac and other late ministers are found guilty, and sentenced to perpetual imprisonment . . .	Dec. 21, 1830		
M. Casimir Perier introduces the project of law for the abolition of hereditary peerage . . .	Aug. 27, 1831		
Its abolition decreed by both chambers; that of the peers (36 new peers being created) concurring by a majority of 103 to 79 . . .	Dec. 27, 1831		
Napoleon's son, the duke of Reichstadt, formerly the king of Rome, dies at Schoenbrunn, in Austria . . .	July 22, 1832		
Charles X. leaves Holywood-house for the Continent . . .	Sept. 18, 1832		
Ministry of Marshal Soult, duke of Dalmatia . . .	Oct. 11, 1832		
Bergeron and Benoit tried for an attempt on the life of Louis-Philippe; acquitted by the jury . . .	March 18, 1833		
The duchess de Berri, who has been delivered of a female child, and asserts her secret marriage with an Italian nobleman, is sent off to Palermo . . .	June 9, 1833		
M. Bourrienne, author of " <i>Memoirs of Napoleon</i> ," dies mad, at Caen . . .	Feb. 7, 1834		

\* The remains of the emperor Napoleon were, with the permission of the British government, taken from the tomb at St. Helena, and embarked, on the 16th of October, 1840, on board of the *Bellevue* French frigate, under the command of the prince de Joinville; the vessel reached Cherbourg on November 30th; and on December 15th the body was re-interred in the Hôtel des Invalides. The funeral ceremony was one of the most grand, solemn, and imposing spectacles that have ever been presented in France. It was witnessed by one million of persons; 150,000 soldiers assisted in the obsequies; and the royal family and all the high personages of the realm were present; but it was remarkable that all the relatives of the emperor were absent, being proscribed, and in exile or in prison.

FRANCE, *continued.*

Another attempt (the seventh) made on the life of the king, Louis-Philippe, by Joseph Henri . . . July 29, 1846  
 Marriage of the duc de Montpensier with the Infanta of Spain . . . Oct. 10, 1846  
 Disastrous inundation in France . . . Oct. 20, 1846  
 The Frassin murder. (See *Prussia*) Aug. 17, 1847  
 Death of marshal Oudinot (duke of Reggio) at Paris, in his 91st year . . . Sept. 13, 1847  
 Soult made marshal-general of France, in his room . . . Sept. 26, 1847  
 Prince Jerome Buonaparte returns to France after an exile of 32 years, Oct. 10, 1847  
 Death of the ex-empress, Maria Louisa, of Austria . . . Dec. 17, 1847  
 And of madame Adelaide . . . Dec. 30, 1847  
 The proposed grand reform banquet at Paris, suppressed . . . Feb. 21, 1848  
 Violent revolutionary tumult in consequence; barricades thrown up, the Tuilleries ransacked, the prisons opened, and frightful disorders committed by the populace, 22, 23, and . . . 24 Feb., 1848  
 The king, Louis-Philippe, abdicates the throne in favour of his infant grandson, the duke of Orleans (but it is not accepted) . . . Feb. 24, 1848  
 The royal family and ministers effect their escape . . . Feb. 24, 1848  
 A republic proclaimed from the steps of the Hôtel de Ville . . . Feb. 26, 1848  
 The ex-king and his queen arrive at Newhaven in England . . . March 3, 1848  
 Grand funeral procession in honour of the victims of the revolution, killed during the preceding excesses, March 4, 1848  
 The provisional government which had been formed in the great public commotion, resigns to an executive commission, elected by the National Assembly of the French republic . . . May 6, 1848

[The members of this new government were: M.M. Arago, Garnier-Pages, Marie, Lamartine, and Ledru-Rollin.]  
 Perpetual banishment of Louis-Philippe and his family decreed . . . May 30, 1848  
 Election of prince Louis-Napoleon for the department of the Seine, and three other departments, to the National Assembly . . . June 12, 1848  
 Awful struggle and great loss of life in Paris, the people engaged against the troops and national guard. More than 300 barricades thrown up, and firing continued in all parts of Paris during the night . . . June 23, 1848  
 The troops under generals Cavaignac and Lamoriciere succeed, with immense loss, in driving the insurgents from the left bank of the Seine . . . June 24, 1848  
 Paris declared in a state of siege, June 25, 1848  
 The faubourg du Temple carried with cannon and howitzers, and the insurgents surrender . . . June 26, 1848  
 [The national losses caused by this dreadful outbreak were estimated at 30,000,000 francs; 16,000 killed and wounded, and 8000 prisoners were taken. The archbishop of Paris was among the killed.]  
 Prince Louis-Napoleon takes his seat in the National Assembly . . . Sept. 26, 1848  
 Paris relieved from the state of siege, which had continued 4 months, Oct. 20, 1848  
 Solemn promulgation of the constitution in front of the Tuilleries . . . Oct. 20, 1848  
 Prince Louis-Napoleon declared president of the French republic by a majority of 4,900,770 votes . . . Dec. 11, 1848  
 Death of the ex-king, Louis-Philippe, in exile, at Claremont, in England, Aug. 26, 1850

## KINGS OF FRANCE.

## MEROVINGIAN RACE.

418. Pharamond.  
 427. Clodion, or Clodius, the Hairy; supposed son of Pharamond.  
 448. Merovius, or Merovée, son-in-law of Clodion; this race of kings called from him Merovingians.  
 458. Childeric, son of Merovée.  
 481. Clovis the Great, his son, and the real founder of the monarchy.—*Henault.* He left four sons, who divided the empire between them:—  
 511. Childobert; Paris.  
 — Clodomir; Orleans.  
 — Thierry; Metz; and  
 — Clotaire, or Clotharius; Soissons.  
 534. Theodebert; Metz.  
 548. Theodebald, succeeded in Metz.  
 558. Clotaire; now sole ruler of France. Upon his death the kingdom was again divided between his four sons: viz.  
 561. Charibert, ruled at Paris.  
 — Gontran, in Orleans and Burgundy.  
 — Sigebert at Metz, and } both assassinated.  
 — Chilperic at Soissons }  
 [France continued at times afterwards to be ruled in various divisions by separate kings.]  
 575. Childobert II.  
 584. Clotaire II.; Soissons.  
 596. Thierry II., son of Childobert; in Orleans.  
 — Theodebert II.; Metz.  
 613. Clotaire II., became sole king.

628. Dagobert the Great, son of Clotaire II.: he divided the kingdom, of which he had become sole monarch, between his two sons:—  
 638. Clovis II., who had Burgundy and Neustria; and  
 — Sigebert II., who had Austrasia.  
 656. Clotaire III., son of Clovis II.  
 670. Childeric II.: he became king of the whole realm of France; assassinated with his queen, and his son Dagobert, in the forest of Livri.—*Henault.*  
 [At this time Thierry III. rules in Burgundy and Neustria, and Dagobert II., son of Sigebert, in Austrasia. Dagobert is assassinated, and Thierry reigns alone.—*Henault.*]  
 691. Clovis III. Pepin, mayor of the palace, rules the kingdom, in the name of this sovereign, who is succeeded by his brother,  
 695. Childobert III., surnamed the Just: in this reign Pepin also exercises the royal power.  
 711. Dagobert III., son of Childobert.  
 716. Chilperic II. (Daniel): he is governed, and at length deposed, by Charles Martel, mayor of the palace, whose away is now unbounded.  
 719. Clotaire IV., of obscure origin, raised by Charles Martel to the throne: dies soon after, and Chilperic is recalled from Aquitaine, whither he had fled for refuge.—*Henault.*

FRANCE, *continued.*

720. Chilperic II., restored: he shortly afterwards dies at Noyon, and is succeeded by  
 — Thierry IV., son of Dagobert III., surnamed *de Chelles*: died in 737. Charles Martel now rules under the new title of "duke of the French."—*Henault.*
737. Interregnum, till the death of Charles Martel, in 741; and until
742. Childeric III., son of Chilperic II., surnamed the Stupid. Carloman and Pepin, the sons of Charles Martel, share the government of the kingdom, in this reign.

## THE CARLOVINGIANS.

752. Pepin the Short, son of Charles Martel: he is succeeded by his two sons.
768. \*Charlemagne and Carloman: the former, surnamed the Great, crowned emperor of the West, by Leo III., in 800. Carloman reigned but three years.
814. Louis, *le Debonnaire*, emperor: dethroned, but restored to his dominions.
840. Charles, surnamed the Bald; emperor in 875: poisoned by Zedeclias, a Jew physician.—*Henault.*
877. Louis the Stammerer, son of Charles the Bald.
879. Louis III., and Carloman II.: the former died in 882; and Carloman reigned alone.
884. Charles *le Gros*; an usurper, in prejudice to Charles the Simple.
887. Eudes or Hugh, count of Paris.
893. Charles III., the Simple: deposed, and died in prison in 929; he had married Edgna, daughter of Edward the Elder, of England, by whom he had a son, who was afterwards king.
922. Robert, brother of Eudes: crowned at Rheims; but Charles marched an army against him, and killed him in battle.—*Henault.*
923. Rod-If, duke of Burgundy: elected king; but he was never acknowledged by the southern provinces.—*Henault.*
936. Louis IV., *d'Outremer*, or Transmarine (from having been conveyed by his mother into England), son of Charles III., and Edgna: died by a fall from his horse.
954. Lothaire, his son: he had reigned jointly with his father from 952, and succeeded him, at 15 years of age, under the protection of Hugh the Great: poisoned.
960. Louis V., the Indolent, son of Lothaire: also poisoned. It is supposed by his queen, Blanche. In this prince ended the race of Charlemagne.

## THE CAPETS.

987. Hugh Capet, eldest son of Hugh the Abbot, and the Great, count of Paris, &c.: he seized the crown, in prejudice to Charles of Lorraine, uncle of Louis Transmarine. From him this race of kings is called Capetugians, and Capetians.
996. Robert II., surnamed the Sage, son of Hugh: died lamented.

1031. Henry I., son of Robert.
1060. Phillip I., the Fair, and *l'Amoureux*: succeeded at eight years of age, and ruled at fourteen.
1108. Louis VI., surnamed the Lusty, or *le Gros*: succeeded by his son.
1137. Louis VII., surnamed the Young, to distinguish him from his father, with whom he was for some years associated on the throne.
1180. Phillip II. (Augustus); succeeds to the crown at fifteen; crowned at Rheims in his father's lifetime.
1223. Louis VII., *Cœur de Lion*, son of Phillip: succeeded by
1226. Louis IX., called St. Louis; ascended the throne at fifteen, under the guardianship of his mother, who was also regent, died in his camp before Tunis, and was canonised.
1270. Phillip III., the Hardy; son of Louis IX.: died at Perpignan.
1285. Phillip IV., the Fair: ascended the throne in his 17th year.
1314. Louis X., surnamed *Hutin*, an old French word signifying headstrong, or mutinous.—*Henault.*
1316. John, a posthumous son of Louis X.: lived a few days only.  
 — Phillip V., the Long (on account of his stature); brother of Louis X.
1322. Charles IV., the Handsome: this king and Louis X., John, and Phillip V., were kings of Navarre.

## HOUSE OF VALOIS.

1328. Phillip VI., de Valois, grandson of Phillip the Hardy. He was called the Fortunate; but this must have been before the battle of Cressy.
1350. John II., the Good: died suddenly in the Savoy in London.
1364. Charles V., surnamed the Wise: the first prince who had the title of Dauphin.—*Froiss.*
1380. Charles VI., the Beloved.
1422. Charles VII., the Victorious.
1461. Louis XI.; detested for his atrocious cruelties.
1483. Charles VIII., the Affable.
1498. Louis XII., duke of Orleans, surnamed the Father of his People.
1515. Francis I., of Angoulême; called the Father of Letters.
1547. Henry II.: died of a wound received at a tournament, when celebrating the nuptials of his sister with the duke of Savoy, accidentally inflicted by the count de Montmorency.
1559. Francis II.; married Mary Stuart, afterwards queen of Scots: died the year after her accession.
1560. Charles IX.; Catherine of Medici, his mother, obtained the regency, which trust she abused.
1574. Henry III., elected king of Poland: murdered, Aug. 1, 1589, by Jacques Clement, a Dominican friar. In this prince was extinguished the house of Valois.

\* This great prince wore only a plain doublet in winter, made of an otter's skin, a woollen tunic fringed with silk, and a blue coat or cassock; his hose consisted of transverse bands or fillets of different colours. He would march with the greatest rapidity from the Pyrenean mountains into Germany, and from Germany into Italy. The whole world echoed his name. He was the tallest and the strongest man of his time. In this respect he resembled the heroes of fabulous story: but he differed from them as he thought that force was of use alone to conquer, and that laws were necessary to govern. Accordingly he enacted several laws after the form observed in those days, that is, in mixed assemblies, composed of a number of bishops and the principal lords of the nation.—*Eginhard.*

FRANCE, *continued.*

## HOUSE OF BOURBON.

1589. Henry IV., the Great, of Bourbon, king of Navarre; murdered by Francis Ravaillac.
1610. Louis XIII., the Just, son of the preceding king.
1643. Louis XIV., the Great, also styled *Dieu-donne*. This was a long and splendid reign.
1715. Louis XV., the Well-beloved; but which surname he lost.
1774. Louis XVI., his grandson; ascended the throne in his 20th year; married the archduchess Maria-Antoinette, of Austria, in May, 1770. Dethroned in the great revolution, which commenced with the destruction of the Bastille, July 14, 1789; the king was guillotined, Jan. 21, 1793; \* and his queen, Oct. 16 following.
1793. Louis XVII., son of Louis XVI. Though numbered with the kings, this prince never reigned; he died in prison, supposed by poison, June 8, 1795, aged ten years and two months.

## FRENCH EMPIRE.

1804. Napoleon Buonaparte, born Aug. 15, 1769. Elected by the republic consul for ten years, May 8, 1802; made first consul for life, Aug. 2, same year; and declared emperor, May 18, 1804. Divorced his first wife, the empress Josephine; and married Maria-Louisa of Austria, April 7, 1810. The reverses of Napoleon compelled him to renounce the thrones of France and Italy, and accept the isle of Elba for his retreat, April 5, 1814.
1815. Napoleon again appears in France, March 1. He is defeated at Waterloo; and finally abdicates in favour of his infant son, June 22. Banished to St. Helena, where he dies, May 5, 1821.

## BOURBONS RESTORED.

1814. Louis XVIII. (*compte de Provence*), next brother of Louis XVI.; born Nov. 17,

1755; married Maria-Josephine-Louise, of Savoy. Entered Paris, and took possession of the throne, May 3, 1814; obliged to flee, March 20, 1815; returned July 8, same year; died Sept. 16, 1824, leaving no issue.

1824. Charles X. (*compte d'Artois*), his brother; born Oct. 9, 1757; married Maria-Therese, of Savoy. Conflicts in Paris between the populace (ultimately aided by the national guard) and the army, commence July 27, and the king is deposed July 30, 1830. He subsequently takes refuge in England; and dies at Gratz, in Hungary, Nov. 6, 1836.

## HOUSE OF ORLEANS.

1830. Louis-Phillippe, son of the celebrated duke of Orleans, called *Egalité*; born Oct. 6, 1773; married, Nov. 25, 1809 Maria-Amelia, daughter of Ferdinand I. (IV.) king of the Two Sicilies. Raised to the throne, as king of the French, Aug. 9, 1830; deposed Feb. 24, 1848. Died in exile, in England, Aug. 26, 1850.

## NEW REPUBLIC.

1848. The revolution commenced in a popular insurrection at Paris, Feb. 22, 1848. The royal family escaped by flight to England, a provisional government was established, monarchy abolished, and France declared a republic.
- Louis-Napoleon - Charles Buonaparte, (born April 20, 1808), son of Louis Buonaparte, some time king of Holland, and nephew of the late emperor Napoleon; elected president of the republic, by 6,048,872 votes, out of 8,040,604; having a majority of 4,600,770 votes over his great rival, general Cavaignac, Dec. 11, 1848.
- Louis-Napoleon declared by the national assembly (Dec. 19), president of the republic of France; and proclaimed next day, Dec. 20. The now president of the Republic.

**FRANCHISE.** A privilege, or exemption from ordinary jurisdiction; and anciently an asylum or sanctuary where the person was secure. In Spain, churches and monasteries were, until lately, franchises for criminals, as they were formerly in England. The elective franchise was conferred for counties on persons having 40s. a year in land, 39 Hen. VI., 1460.—*Ruffhead's Statutes*. See *Electors*.

**FRANCIS' ASSAULT ON THE QUEEN.** John Francis, a youth, fires a pistol at queen Victoria as she is returning to Buckingham palace down Constitution-hill, in an open barouche, accompanied by prince Albert, May 30, 1842. The queen was uninjured. Previous intimation having reached the palace of the intention of the criminal, her majesty had commanded that none of the ladies of her court should attend her in her drive. Francis was tried and condemned to death, June 17 following; but was afterwards transported for life.

**FRANCISCANS, ORDER OF.** An order of friars, called also Grey Friars, in the Church of Rome, founded by Francis de Assise in A.D. 1209, or, according to some authorities, about 1220. Their rules were chastity, poverty, obedience, and very austere regimen

\* On Monday, the 21st of January, 1793, at eight o'clock in the morning, this unfortunate monarch was summoned to his fate. He ascended the scaffold with a firm air and step; and raising his voice, he said, "Frenchmen, I die innocent of the offences imputed to me. I pardon all my enemies, and I implore of heaven that my beloved France —" At this instant the inhuman Santerre ordered the drums to beat, and the executioners to perform their office. When the guillotine descended, the priest exclaimed, "Son of St. Louis! ascend to heaven." The bleeding head was then held up, and a few of the populace shouted, "Vive la République!" The body was interred in a grave that was immediately afterwards filled up with quick-lime, and a strong guard was placed around until it should be consumed.—*Hist. French Revolution*.

of life. In 1224 they are said to have appeared in England, where, at the time of the dissolution of monasteries by Henry VIII., they had fifty-five abbeys or other houses, A.D. 1536-38. Most of their communities lived on alms, begging from door to door.

**FRANKFORT.** Many ages a free city; it was taken and retaken several times during the wars of the late and present centuries, and felt the iron rule of Buonaparte from 1803 to 1813, when its independence was guaranteed by the allied sovereigns. The diet of the princes of Germany was established here by the Rhenish confederation in 1806. The Frankfort diet published a federative constitution, March 30, 1848. The restricted diet of the German confederation constituted at Frankfort, Aug. 10, 1850. The plenipotentiaries of Austria, Bavaria, Saxony, Hanover, Wurtemberg, Mecklenburg, &c., assembled here and constituted themselves the council of the Germanic diet, Sept. 1, 1850. Prussia refuses to recognise the diet, Sept. 21 same year. See article *Germany*.

**FRANKINCENSE.** The earliest historians inform us that frankincense was used among the sacred rites and sacrifices; but we are uncertain as to the place whence frankincense is brought, and as to the tree which produces it.—*Hill*. Incense made of an aromatic gum or resin, and other odorous substances, is burnt in the Jewish and Roman Catholic places of worship to this day.

**FRANKING OF LETTERS.** The privilege of letters passing free of postage was claimed by parliament (almost from the regular institution of the post-office), A.D. 1660. Various statutes have been enacted to regulate franking, and correct the abuses of it, in the late reigns. The privilege of franking abolished by the introduction of the uniform penny-postage, which came into operation, January 10, 1840. The queen (Victoria) was among the first to relinquish the privilege of receiving her letters free. See *Postage*.

**FREDERICKSHALL, SIEGE OF.** Rendered memorable by the death of Charles XII. of Sweden, who was killed by a cannon-shot before its walls, and while in the trenches, leaning against the parapet, examining the works. He was found in that position, with his hand upon his sword, and a prayer-book in his pocket, Dec. 11, 1718. It is now generally supposed that a pistol fired by some near and traitorous hand closed the career of this celebrated monarch, who was too aptly styled the "Madman of the North."

**FREEHOLDERS.** Those under forty pounds sterling *per annum* were not qualified to vote for members of parliament, A.D. 1429. Those for members for counties obliged to have forty shillings a year in land, 39 Henry VI., 1460.—*Ruffhead's Statutes*. Various acts have been passed for the regulation of the franchise at different periods. Among the more important recent acts were, the act to regulate polling, 9 George IV., 1828; bill for the disqualification of freeholders in Ireland, which deprived those of forty shillings of this privilege, passed April 13, 1829; Reform Bill, 2 & 3 Will. IV., 1832; county elections act, 7 Will. IV., 1836.

**FREEMASONRY.** It is of great antiquity. Writers on masonry, themselves masons, affirm that it has had a being "ever since symmetry began, and harmony displayed her charms." Masonry is traced by some to the building of Solomon's temple; and it is said the architects from the African coast, Mahometans, brought it into Spain, about the sixth century, as a protection against Christian fanatics. Its introduction into these realms has been fixed at the year A.D. 674; although by other authorities it is assigned a much earlier date. The grand lodge at York was founded A.D. 926. Freemasonry was interdicted in England, A.D. 1424; but it afterwards rose into great repute. In 1717, the grand lodge of England was established; that of Ireland was established in 1730; and that of Scotland in 1736. Freemasons were excommunicated by the pope in 1738. The Freemasons'-hall, London, was built 1775; the charity was instituted, 1788.

**FRENCH LANGUAGE.** The language of France and many of the French laws and customs were first introduced into England by William I., 1066. The language and fashions in dress and diet of France were then very general in England from this time. Law pleadings were changed from French to English, in the reign of Edward III., 1362.—*Stowe*. It does not appear that our statutes and other public acts had been written in French until about the time of Edward I.—*Tindal*.

**FRENCH REVOLUTIONARY CALENDAR.** In the year 1792, the French nation, in their excessive desire to change all the existing institutions, adopted a new calendar, founded on philosophical principles; but as they were unable to produce any plan

more accurate and convenient than that previously in use, they were contented to follow the old plan under a different name, merely changing some of the minor details and subdivisions, and commencing the year at a different period of time. The first year of the era of the republic began on the 22d of September, 1792.

AUTUMN.—	Vendémiaire . . . . .	Vintage month . . . . .	from Sept. 22 to Oct. 21.
	Brumaire . . . . .	Fog month . . . . .	from Oct. 22 to Nov. 20.
	Frimaire . . . . .	Sleet month . . . . .	from Nov. 21 to Dec. 20.
WINTER.—	Nivose . . . . .	Snow month . . . . .	from Dec. 21 to Jan. 19.
	Pluviöse . . . . .	Rain month . . . . .	from Jan. 20 to Feb. 18.
	Ventöse . . . . .	Wind month . . . . .	from Feb. 19 to March 20.
SPRING.—	Germinal . . . . .	Sprouts' month . . . . .	from March 21 to April 19.
	Floral . . . . .	Flowers' month . . . . .	from April 20 to May 19.
	Prairial . . . . .	Pasture month . . . . .	from May 20 to June 18.
SUMMER.—	Messidor . . . . .	Harvest month . . . . .	from June 19 to July 17.
	Fervidor . . . . .	Hot month . . . . .	from July 19 to Aug. 17.
	Fructidor . . . . .	Fruit month . . . . .	from Aug. 18 to Sept. 16.

SANSCULOTIDES, OR FEASTS DEDICATED TO

Les Vertus . . . . .	The Virtues . . . . .	Sept. 17.	L'Opinion . . . . .	Opinion . . . . .	Sept. 20.
Le Génie . . . . .	Genius . . . . .	Sept. 18.	Les Récompenses . . . . .	Rewards . . . . .	Sept. 21.
Le Travail . . . . .	Labour . . . . .	Sept. 19.			

As all the public acts of the French nation were dated according to this altered style for a period of more than twelve years, its record here may be useful. Though this era commenced on the 22d Sept., 1792, its establishment was not decreed until the 4th Frimaire of the year II. (24th Nov., 1793.) The revolutionary calendar existed until the 10th Nivose, year of the Republic XIV., being the 31st Dec., 1805, when the Gregorian mode of calculation was restored at the instance of Napoleon.

**FRENCHTOWN, CANADA.** This town was taken from the British by the American general Winchester, Jan. 22, 1813, the period of the late (the second) war with the United States of America. It was re-taken by the British forces under general Proctor, immediately afterwards, and the American commander and the whole of his troops were made prisoners.

**FRIDAY.** The sixth day of the week ; so called from Friga, a goddess worshipped by our forefathers on this day, commonly supposed to be the same with Venus. Friga was the wife of Thor, and goddess of peace, fertility, and riches. This goddess, with Thor and Odin, composed the court or supreme council of the gods, and the three were objects of worship among the Scandinavians. Good-Friday is a fast in the Church of England in memory of Our Saviour's crucifixion, April 3, 33. See *Good Friday*.

**FRIEDLAND, BATTLE** of, between the allied Russian and Prussian armies on the one side, and the French, commanded by Napoleon in person, who completely vanquished the allies, with the loss of eighty pieces of cannon, and 50,000 men, June 14, 1807. This victory led to the peace of Tilsit, by which Russia lost no territory, but Prussia was obliged to surrender nearly half her dominions.

**FRIENDLY ISLES.** They lie in the Southern Pacific, and consist of a group of more than 150 isles, forming an archipelago of very considerable extent. These islands were discovered by Tasman, A.D. 1642. Visited by Wallis, who called them Keppel Isles, 1767 ; and by captain Cook, who called them by their present name on account of the friendly disposition of the natives, 1773. The principal islands are called New Amsterdam, New Rotterdam, and New Middleburg.

**FRIENDLY SOCIETIES.** These useful institutions originated in the clubs of the industrious classes ; and since they began to spring into importance they have been regulated and protected by various legislative enactments. They have now, with other similar institutions, more than twenty millions sterling in the public funds. Laws regarding Friendly Societies consolidated by statute, June, 1829. Statute to amend the laws relating to Friendly Societies, 4th Will. IV., 1834. Friendly Societies' act, 3 and 4 Vict., cap. 73, Aug. 1840. Act amended, 9 and 10 Vict., cap. 27, July 1846. Acts consolidated, 13 and 14 Vict., cap. 115, passed Aug. 15, 1850.

**FRIESLAND.** Formerly governed by its own counts. On the death of prince Charles Edward, in 1744, it became subject to the king of Prussia ; Hanover disputed its possession, but Prussia prevailed. It was annexed to Holland by Buonaparte, in 1806, and afterwards to the French empire ; but Prussia regained the country in 1814. The term *Chevaux de Frie* (sometimes, though rarely, written *Cheval de Frie*, a *Friesland Horse*) is derived from Friesland, where it was invented.

**FROBISHER'S STRAITS.** Discovered by sir Martin Frobisher, the first Englishman who attempted to find a north-west passage to China, in 1576. After exploring the coast of New Greenland, he entered this strait, which has ever since been called by his name. Frobisher returned to England, bringing with him a quantity of black ore, which was supposed to contain gold, and which induced queen Elizabeth to patronise a second voyage, and lend a sloop of war for the purpose. The delusion was even kept up to a third expedition; but all of them proved fruitless.

**FROGMORE.** This charming estate near Windsor, held on lease from the Crown by the hon. Mrs. Egerton, was purchased in 1792 by the consort of George III., by whom it was greatly improved. The grounds are adorned with several ornamental buildings, some of which were designed by Wyatt, and others by the princess Elizabeth. Her majesty had a private printing-press here, under the superintendence of her librarian.

**FROSTS.** The Euxine Sea frozen over for twenty days, A.D. 401.—*Univ. Hist.* A frost at Constantinople which commenced in Oct., 763, and continued until February of the next year; the two seas there were frozen a hundred miles from the shore.—*Univ. Hist.* A frost in England on Midsummer-day was so violent that it destroyed the fruits of the earth, 1035.—*Speed.*

Thames frozen for 14 weeks . . . . .	A.D. 1063	Charles X. of Sweden crossed the Little-Belt over the ice from Holstein to Denmark, with his whole army, horse and foot, with large trains of artillery and baggage . . . . .	A.D. 1658
Dreadful frosts in England from Nov. to April ( <i>Mot. Paris</i> ) . . . . .	1076	The forest trees, and even the oaks in England, split by the frost; most of the bollies were killed; the Thames was covered with ice eleven inches thick; and nearly all the birds perished . . . . .	1684
The Categat entirely frozen . . . . .	1294	The wolves driven thence by the cold, entered Vienna, and attacked the cattle, and even men . . . . .	1691
The Baltic passable to foot travellers and horsemen, for six weeks . . . . .	1323	Three months' frost with heavy snow from December to March, 8 Anne . . . . .	1700
The Baltic frozen from Pomerania to Denmark, for some weeks . . . . .	1402	A fair held on the Thames, and oxen roasted; this frost continued from Nov. 24 to Feb. 9 . . . . .	1716
In England, when all the small birds perished, 9 Henry IV. . . . .	1407	One which lasted 9 weeks, when coaches plied upon the Thames, and festivities and diversions of all kinds were enjoyed upon the ice. This season was called the "hard winter" . . . . .	1740
The ice bore riding upon it from Lubeck to Prussia . . . . .	1426	From Dec. 25, to Jan. 16, and from Jan. 18 to 22; most terrible in its effects . . . . .	1766
Awfully severe frost, when even the large fowl of the air sought shelter in the towns of Germany . . . . .	1433	One, general throughout Europe. The Thames was passable opposite the Custom House, from Nov. to Jan. . . . .	1789
The river frozen below bridge to Gravesend, from Nov. 24 to Feb. 10 . . . . .	1434	One from Dec. 24, 1794, to Feb. 14, 1795, with the intermission of one day's sudden thaw . . . . .	1795
The Baltic frozen, and horse passengers crossed from Denmark to Sweden; the vineyards destroyed . . . . .	1460	Intense frost in all December . . . . .	1796
The winter so severe in Flanders, that the wine distributed to the soldiers was cut by hatchets . . . . .	1468	Booths erected on the Thames; the winter very severe in Ireland . . . . .	Jan. 1814
One so intense, that carriages passed over from Lambeth to Westminster . . . . .	1515		
The wine in Flanders again frozen into solid lumps . . . . .	1544		
Sledges drawn by oxen travelled on the sea from Rostock to Denmark . . . . .	1548		
The Scheldt frozen so hard as to sustain loaded waggons . . . . .	1565		
The Rhine, the Scheldt, and even the sea at Venice, frozen . . . . .	1594		
Fires and diversions on the Thames . . . . .	1607		
The rivers of Europe frozen, and even the Zuyder Zee; a sheet of ice covered the Hellespont . . . . .	1622		

The frost in Russia in 1812 surpassed in intenseness that of any winter in that country for many preceding years, and caused the total destruction of the French army in its retreat from Moscow, at the close of that memorable year. Napoleon commenced his retreat on the 9th November, when the frost covered the ground, and the men perished in battalions, and the horses fell by hundreds on the roads. What with her loss in battle, and the effects of this awful and calamitous frost, France lost in the campaign of this year more than 400,000 men.

**FRUITS OF FOREIGN COUNTRIES.** Several varieties of fruit are mentioned as having been introduced into Italy, 70 B.C. *et seq.* Exotic fruits and flowers of various kinds, previously unknown in England, were brought thither in the reigns of Henry VII. and VIII., and of Mary and Elizabeth, between the years 1500 and 1578. See *Gardening and Flowers*. Among others of less note, were musk melons, plum trees, and currant plants of sundry sorts, the musk and damask roses, tulips, &c.; also saffron, woad, and other drugs for dyeing, but these last were attempted to be



cultivated without success.—*Hackluyt*; *Lord Kaimex*. The following are among the fruits whose introduction into England has been traced:—

FRUITS, &c.		
Almond-tree, Barbary	A.D. 1548	Mulberry, the red, from N. America, before
Apples, Syria	1522	Mulberry, the paper, from Japan, before
Apple, the custard, North America	1736	Nectarine, Persia
Apple, the osage, ditto	1818	Olive, the Cape, Cape
Apricots, Epirus	1540	Olive, the sweet-scented, China
Cherry-trees, Pontus	100	Oranges
Cornelian cherry, Austria	1596	Peaches, Persia
Currants, Zante	1533	Pears, from various climes
Currant, the hawthorn, Canada	1705	Pine-apple, Brazil
Fig-tree, south of Europe, before	1548	Pippins, Netherlands
Fig, the Botany-bay, New South Wales	1789	Plums, Italy
Gooseberries, Flanders, before	1540	Pomegranate, Spain, before
Grapes, Portugal	1528	Quince, Austria
Lemons, Spain	1554	Quince, the Japan
Limes, Portugal	1554	Raspberry, the flowering, North America
Lime, the American, before	1752	Raspberry, the Virginian, ditto, before
Melons, before	1540	Strawberry, Flanders
Moek orange, south of Europe, before	1596	Strawberry, the Oriental, Levant
Mulberry, Italy	1590	Walnut, the black, N. America, before
Mulberry, white, China, about	1596	

**FUMIGATION.** The purifying the air by burning sweet woods, flowers, gums, &c. Acron, a physician at Agrigentum, is said to have been the first who caused great fires to be lighted, and aromatics to be thrown into them to purify the air; and by this process he put a stop to the plague at Athens and other places in Greece, about 473 B.C.—*Univ. Dict.*

**FUNDS.** To the Venetians is ascribed the origin of the funding system, in A.D. 1171. Public funds were raised by the Medici family at Florence, in 1340. Our funding system, or the method of raising the supplies for the public service in England, by anticipations of the public revenues (the origin of the national debt), introduced at the Revolution, 1689.—*Mortimer's Broker*. The funding system is coeval with the commencement of the Bank of England.—*Anderson*. The Three per cent. annuities were created in 1726. The Three per cent. consols were created in 1731. The Three per cent. reduced, 1746. Three per cent. annuities, payable at the South Sea-house, 1751. Three-and-a-half per cent. annuities created, 1758. Long annuities, 1761. Four per cent. consols, 1762. Five per cent. annuities, 1797, and 1802. Five per cents. reduced to four, 1822.

**FUNERAL GAMES.** They are mentioned by most early writers. Among the Greeks they were chiefly horse races; and among the Romans, processions, and the mortal combats of gladiators around the funeral pile. These games were abolished by the emperor Claudius, A.D. 47. Funeral orations have a heathen origin. Solon was the first who spoke one, 580 B.C. They were indispensable among the Romans; the custom of led horses took place, A.D. 1268. A tax laid on funerals here, 1793.

**FUNERAL ORATIONS.** The Romans pronounced harangues over their dead, when people of quality, and great deeds, and virtues. Theopompus obtained a prize for the best funeral oration in praise of Mausolus, 353 B.C. Popilia was the first Roman lady who had an oration pronounced at her funeral, which was done by her son Crassus; and it is observed by Cicero that Julius Cæsar did the like for his aunt Julia, and his wife Cornelia. In Greece, Solon was the first who pronounced a funeral oration, according to Herodotus, 580 B.C.

**FUNERALS, PUBLIC.** Among the late instances of public funeral honours being paid to illustrious men of Great Britain, and voted by parliament as national demonstrations of respect, are the following: duke of Rutland's funeral in Ireland, Nov. 17, 1787; lord Nelson's funeral, Jan. 9, 1806; Mr. Pitt's funeral, Jan. 22, 1806; Mr. Fox's funeral, Oct. 10, 1806; that of Richard Brinsley Sheridan, July 13, 1816; of the right hon. George Canning, Aug. 16, 1827.

**FUR.** The refined nations of antiquity never used furs: in later times, as luxury advanced, they were used by princes as linings for their tents. They were worn by our first Henry, about A.D. 1125. Edward III. enacted that all such persons as could not spend 100*l.* a year, should be prohibited this species of finery, 1337. "The fur that warms a monarch warmed a bear."—*Pope*.

## G.

**GABELLE.** The old duty upon the consumption of salt. First imposed on the subjects of France in 1435.—*Dufresnoy*. The assessments were unequal, being very heavy in some provinces and light in others; owing to privileges and exemptions purchased from the sovereigns in early periods.—*Neckar on the Finances of France*.

**GAGGING BILL.** A bill popularly so called, but meant to protect the king and government from the harangues of seditious meetings, was enacted in 1795; at which time the popular mind was in a very excited state. More recently statutes coercing popular assemblies, particularly in Ireland, and restraining the expression of public opinion, have been so designated.

**GALLEYS.** The ancient galleys with three rows of rowers, *tri-remes*, were invented by the Corinthians, 786 B.C.—*Blair*. They were built at Athens, 786 B.C. Galleys are mentioned by most of the Roman authors. They are chiefly used, in modern times, by the states bordering on the Mediterranean. The terms "galley slave" and "condemned to the galleys" arose in these "sea-vessels" having from 25 to 30 benches on each side, manned by four or five slaves to each bench, persons that had committed offences, and were sentenced to this slavery. In France they had a general of galleys, of whom the baron de la Garde was the first, 1544.—*Hemault*. For an account of their construction and the method of fighting in them see *Polybius*.

**GALVANISM.** The discovery of it is recent; it was first noticed in 1767, by Saltzer; but it was not till about 1789 that Mrs. Galvani, wife of Dr. Galvani, of Bologna, accidentally discovered its extraordinary effects on animals; and from the name of the discoverer it was called galvanism. Mrs. Galvani having observed the convulsions produced in the muscles of frogs by the contact of metals, directed her husband's attention to the phenomenon; and in 1791, Galvani announced the result of his observations on this subject. Since that period a great many experiments have been made, and many curious facts observed, which have excited much attention among philosophers. See *Electro-Galvanism*. Buonaparte, after the discovery of the true principles of galvanic electricity by Volta, presented him with a gold medal, and 3000 livres, in 1808.—*Phillips*. See *Mesmerism*.

**GAME LAWS.** The laws restricting the killing of game are peculiar to the north of Europe, and partake of the nature of the forest laws imposed by William the Conqueror, who, to preserve his game, made it forfeiture of property to disable a wild beast, and loss of eyes for a stag, buck, or boar. Of these laws the clergy were zealous promoters; and they protested against ameliorations under Henry III. The first game act passed in 1496. Game certificates were first granted with a duty in 1784-5. Numerous statutes have been passed on this subject from time to time. An act to prevent the destruction of game passed July 19, 1828. An act to amend the various laws relating to game passed 2 William IV., Oct. 5, 1831. Act 7 & 8 Vict., passed July 4, 1844. Act relating to killing hares, 11 & 12 Vict., July 22, 1848.

**GAMING, EXCESSIVE.** Introduced into England by the Saxons; the loser was often made a slave to the winner, and sold in traffic like other merchandise.—*Camden*; *Stowe*. Act, prohibiting gaming to all gentlemen (and interdicting tennis, cards, dice, bowls, &c., to inferior people, except at Christmas time), 33 Henry VIII., 1541. Gaming-houses were licensed in London in 1620. Act to prevent excessive and fraudulent gaming, when all private lotteries, and the games of Faro, Basset, and Hazard were suppressed, 13 Geo. II., 1739.—*Ruffhead's Statutes*. The profits of a well-known gaming-house in London for one season have been estimated at 150,000*l*. In one night a million of money is said to have changed hands at this place.—*Leigh*.

**GAMING, STATUTES AGAINST.** Any person losing, by betting or playing, more than 100*l*. at any one time, is not compellable to pay the same, 16 Charles II., 1663. Bonds or other securities given for money won at play, not recoverable; and any person losing more than 10*l*. may sue the winner to recover it back, 9 Anne, 1710. Several other laws have been made from time to time, but ineffectually, to restrain this vice. The Lord Chancellor refused a bankrupt his certificate, because he had lost five pounds at one time in gaming, July 17, 1788.—*Phillips*. Three ladies of quality convicted in penalties of 50*l*. each for playing at Faro, March 11, 1797.—*Idem*. Gaming-houses were licensed in Paris until 1836. The act to amend the laws against games and wagers, 8 & 9 Vict., cap. 109, passed Aug. 1845.

**GAMES.** Those of Greece and Rome will be found under their respective heads. The candidates for athletic games in Greece used to be dieted on new cheese, dried figs, and boiled grain, with warm water, and no meat. The games were leaping, foot-races, darting, quoits, wrestling, and boxing. See the *Capitoline, Isthmian, Olympic, Pythian, Secular, and other Games*.

**GANYMEDE, RAPE OF.** When Troas built his capital he invited all the neighbouring princes, with the exception of Tantalus, king of Upper Phrygia, to be present at its dedication. Tantalus, resenting the affront put upon him, stole away Ganymede from his father's court, and after abusing his person sent him back. The young prince soon after died of grief, and his father, whose favourite he was, did not long survive him. Ilus avenged the injury done to his brother by driving Tantalus from his throne, 1341 B.C.—*Possius*.

**GARDENING.** The first garden, Eden, was planted by God. See *Eden*. Gardening was one of the first arts that succeeded the art of building houses.—*Walpole*. Noah planted a vineyard, and drank of the wine. Of fruit, flower, and kitchen-gardens, the garden of Eden was, no doubt, the prototype.—*Idem*. There wants nothing but the embroidery of a parterre to make a garden in the reign of Trajan serve for a description of one in that of our William III.—*Idem*. The art of gardening became better understood in England about A.D. 1500, before which time many of our vegetables were imported from Brabant. The era of the art was the reign of Elizabeth; but the modern mode of gardening was introduced about 1700. The following came from the countries respectively named:—

<b>ROOTS AND VEGETABLES.</b>		<b>Carrots</b> . . . Flanders.	<b>Oranges</b> . . . Spain.
Rice, from . . . Ethiopia.		Broccoli . . . Cyprus.	Lemons . . . Spain.
Buck wheat . . . Asia.		Beans . . . Greece.	Pink . . . Italy.
Borage . . . Syria.		Peas . . . Spain.	Provence-rose . . . Marseilles.
Cresses . . . Crete.		<b>FRUITS AND FLOWERS.</b>	
Cauliflower . . . Cyprus.		Jasmine . . . Circassia.	Convolvulus . . . Canaries.
Asparagus . . . Asia.		Elder-tree . . . Persia.	Arctopus . . . Cape.
Lettuce . . . Brabant.		Tulip . . . Cappadocia.	Bell-flower . . . Canaries.
Artichokes . . . Holland.		Daffodil . . . Italy.	Cherries . . . Pontus.
Garlic . . . The East.		Lily . . . Syria.	Figs . . . Italy.
Shallots . . . Siberia.		Tuberose . . . Java, &c.	Date-plum . . . Barbary.
Horse-radish . . . China.		Carnation . . . Italy, &c.	Mulberry . . . Italy.
Kidney-beans . . . East Indies.		Ranunculus . . . Alps.	Nectarine . . . Persia.
Gourds . . . Astracau.		Apples . . . Syria.	Passion-flower . . . Brazil.
Lentils . . . France.		Apricots . . . Epirus.	Pomegranate . . . Spain.
Chervil . . . Italy.		Currants . . . Zante.	Rosemary . . . Italy.
Celery . . . Flanders.		Damask-rose . . . Damascus.	Laburnum . . . Hungary.
Potatoes . . . Brazil.		Hops . . . Artois.	Laurel . . . Levant.
Tobacco . . . America.		Gooseberries . . . Flanders.	Lavender . . . Italy.
Cabbage . . . Holland.		Gilly-flowers . . . Toulouse.	Peaches . . . Persia.
Anise . . . Egypt.		Musk-rose . . . Damascus.	Quince . . . Austria.
Parsley . . . Egypt.		Plums . . . Damascus.	Weeping Willow . . . Levant.
			Fennel . . . Canaries.

Musk-melons and other rich fruits that are now cultivated in England, and the pale gooseberry, together with salads, garden-roots, cabbages, &c., were brought from Flanders, and hops from Artois, in 1520. The damask-rose was brought hither by Dr. Linacre, physician to Henry VIII., about 1540. Pippins were brought to England by Leonard Mascall, of Plumstead, in Sussex, 1525. Currants or Corinthian grapes were first planted in England in 1533, brought from the Isle of Zante. The musk-rose and several sorts of plums were brought from Italy by lord Cromwell. Apricots came from Epirus, 1540. The tamarisk plant was brought from Germany, by archbishop Grindal, about 1570; and about Norwich, the Flemings planted flowers unknown in England, as gilly-flowers, carnations, the Provence-rose, &c., 1567. Wood came originally from Toulouse, in France. Tulip roots from Vienna, 1578; also beans, peas, and lettuce, now in common use, 1600. See *Flowers; Fruits*.

**GARTER, ORDER OF THE.** This institution outvies all other similar institutions in the world. It owes its origin to Edward III., who conquered France and Scotland, and brought their kings prisoners to England. Edward, with a view of recovering France, which descended to him by right of his mother, was eager to draw the best soldiers of Europe into his interest, and thereupon, projecting the revival of king Arthur's round table, he proclaimed a solemn tilting, to invite foreigners and others of quality and courage to the exercise. The king, upon New Year's day, 1344, published royal letters of protection for the safe coming and returning of such foreign knights as had a mind to venture their reputation at the jousts and tournaments about to be held. The place of the solemnity was Windsor; it was begun by

a feast, and a table was erected in the castle of 200 feet diameter, in imitation of king Arthur's at Winchester, and the knights were entertained at the king's own expense of 100*l.* a week. In 1346, Edward gave his garter for the signal of a battle that had been crowned with success (supposed to be Cressy), and being victorious on sea and land, and having David, king of Scotland, a prisoner; and Edward the Black Prince, his son, having expelled the rebels in Castile, and enthroned the lawful sovereign, Don Pedro, he, in memory of these exploits, instituted this order, A.D. April 23, 1349-50. The following were the

## ORIGINAL KNIGHTS, 1350.

Edward, prince of Wales,  
(called the Black Prince).  
Henry, duke of Lancaster.  
Thomas, earl of Warwick.  
Piers, captal de Buch.  
Ralph, earl of Stafford.  
William, earl of Salisbury.  
Roger, earl of Mortimer.

Sir John Lisle.  
Barth, lord Burghersh.  
John, lord Beuchamp.  
John, lord Mohun, of Dunstar.  
Hugh, lord Courtenay.  
Thomas, lord Holland.  
Lord Grey, of Codnora.  
Sir Richard Fitz-Simon.  
Sir Miles Stapleton.

Sir Thomas Wale.  
Sir Hugh Wrotesley.  
Sir Nele Lorin.  
John, lord Chandos.  
Sir James Audley.  
Sir Otho Holland.  
Sir Henry Eam.  
Sir San. Daubrichcourt.  
Sir Walter Pavely.

Edward gave the garter pre-eminence among the ensigns of the order; it is of blue velvet bordered with gold, with the inscription in old French—"Honi soit qui mal y pense"—evil to him who evil thinks. The knights are always installed at Windsor; and were styled *Equites aureæ Periscleidis*, knights of the golden garter.—*Beaton*.

**GARTER KING AT ARMS.** This office was instituted by king Henry V. in 1420, and is one of considerable honour; he carries the rod and sceptre at every feast of St. George.—*Sjelman*. The order of the garter in Ireland, to which a similar functionary was attached, was instituted in imitation of that of England, by Edward IV. in 1466; but it was abolished by an act of parliament, 10 Henry VII., 1494.—*Ashmolé's Instit.*

**GAS-LIGHTS.** The inflammable æriform fluid was first evolved from coal by Dr. Clayton, in 1739.—*Phil. Trans.* Its application to the purposes of illumination was first tried by Mr. Murdoch, in Cornwall, in 1792. The first display of gas-lights was made at Boulton and Watt's foundry, in Birmingham, on the occasion of the rejoicings for peace, in 1802. Gas was permanently used, to the exclusion of lamps and candles, at the cotton-mills of Phillips and Lee, Manchester, where 1000 burners were lighted, 1805. Gas-lights were first introduced in London, at Golden-lane, Aug. 16, 1807. They were used in lighting Pall Mall in 1809; and were general through London in 1814. They were first used in Dublin in 1816, and the streets there generally lighted in Oct. 1825. The gas-pipes in and round London extend upwards of 1100 miles.

**GAUGING** of wine and other liquids, established by a law, 27 Edw. III., 1352.

**GAUNTLET.** An iron glove, first introduced in the 13th century, perhaps about 1225. It was a part of the full suit of armour, being the armour for the hand. The gauntlet was of thin iron, with several plates jointed for the fingers; it was afterwards made of strong and thick leather. It was commonly thrown down as a challenge to an adversary, like the glove.

**GAUZE.** This fabric was much prized among the Roman people, about the beginning of the first century. "Brocados and damasks, and tabbies and gauzes, have been lately brought over." (to Ireland).—*Dean Swift*, in 1698. The manufacture of gauze and articles of a like fabric, at Paisley, in Scotland, where they maintain great repute, was commenced about 1759.

**GAVEL-KIND.** The custom of dividing paternal estates in land equally among male children, without any distinction, is derived from the Saxons, about A.D. 550. This usage is said to exist in parts of Kent, where it was first practised. By the Irish law of gavel-kind even bastards inherited.—*Davies*. Not only the lands of the father were equally divided among all his sons, but the lands of the brother also among all his brethren, if he had no issue of his own.—*Law Dict.*

**GAZETTE.** A paper of public intelligence and news of divers countries, first printed at Venice, about the year 1620, and so called (some say) because *una gazetta*, a small piece of Venetian coin, was given to buy or read it. Others derive the name from *gaza*, Italian for magpie, i. e. chatterer.—*Trusler*. A gazette was printed in France in 1631; and one in Germany in 1715.—*Nour. Dict. Hist.*

**GAZETTE, THE LONDON.** See *Newspapers*. The first English gazette was published at Oxford, the court being then there on account of the plague, Nov. 7, 1665. On

the removal of the court to the capital, the title was changed to the *London Gazette*, Feb. 5, 1666. *London Gazettes Extraordinary* are used for the publication of extraordinary official news. One of these latter was forged with a view of affecting the funds, May 22, 1787. The fraud succeeded, but the planners of it were never discovered.—*Phillips*. The *Dublin Gazette* was first published in an official form about 1767.

**GENS-D'ARMES, or GENDARMES.** These were anciently the French king's horse-guards only, but afterwards the companies of the king's *gardes-du-corps*, the musqueteers, and light-horse, were reckoned among them. There was also a company of gentlemen (whose number was about 250), bearing this name. Scots guards were about the person of the kings of France from the time of St. Louis, who reigned in 1226. They were organised as a royal corps by Charles VII., about 1441. The younger sons of Scottish nobles were usually the captains of this guard. The gendarmier took precedence of all other French cavalry.

**GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.** The first General Assembly of the Church was held Dec. 20, 1560. The General Assembly constitutes the highest ecclesiastical court in the kingdom; it meets annually in Edinburgh in May, and sits about ten days. It consists of a grand commissioner, appointed by the king, who represents his majesty, (or, as now, the queen), and delegates from presbyteries, royal boroughs, and universities, some being laymen. To this court all appeals from the inferior ecclesiastical courts lie, and its decision is final. See *Church of Scotland*.

**GENERALS.** This rank has been given to commanders from very remote times. Matthew de Montmorency was the first officer honoured with the title of general of the French armies, A.D. 1203.—*Henault*. It is observed by M. Balzac that cardinal Richelieu first coined the word *Generalissimo*, upon his taking the supreme command of the French armies in Italy, in 1629. See *Commanders-in-Chief*.

**GENEVA.** Part of the empire of Charlemagne, about A.D. 800. The republic was founded in 1512. It became allied to the Swiss Cantons in 1584. Memorable insurrection here, Feb. 1781; about 1000 Genevans, in consequence of it, applied, in 1782, to earl Temple, lord-licutenant of Ireland, for permission to settle in that country; the Irish parliament voted 50,000*l.* to defray the expense of their journey, and to purchase them lands near Waterford, called New Geneva. Many of the fugitives came to Ireland in July, 1783, but they soon after abandoned it: at this period many Genevan families settled in England. Another revolution, July 1794. Geneva was admitted by the diet into the Swiss Confederation in 1813.

**GENOA.** Its ancient inhabitants were the Ligures, who submitted to the Romans, 115 B.C., and underwent the revolutions of the Roman empire till A.D. 950. The Genoese revolt against their count, choose a doge and other magistrates from among their nobility, and become an aristocratic republic, 1030 to 1034. Several revolutions occurred up to 1528, when the celebrated Andrew Doria rescued his country from the dominion of foreign powers. Bombarded by the French in 1684, and by the British in 1688 and 1745. Genoa was taken by the Imperialists, Dec. 8, 1746; but their oppression of the people was such, that the latter suddenly rose, and expelled their conquerors, who again besieged the city the next year, Aug. 17, without effect. Genoa lost Corsica, 1730. The celebrated bank failed, 1750. The city sustained a siege by a British fleet and Austrian army, until literally starved, and was evacuated by capitulation, May 1800; but it was surrendered to the French soon after their victory at Marengo. The Ligurian republic was founded upon that of Genoa, in 1801, and the doge solemnly invested, Aug. 10, 1802. Genoa annexed to the French empire, May 25, 1805. It surrendered to the combined English and Sicilian army, April 18, 1814; and was transferred to the king of Sardinia in 1816. The city seized by insurgents, who, after a murderous struggle, drive out the garrison and proclaim a republic, April 1850: in the end these insurgents surrender to general Marmora, same month and year.

**GENTLEMEN.** The Gauls observing that, during the empire of the Romans, the *Scutarii* and *Gentiles* had the best appointments of all the soldiers, applied to them the terms *écuyers* and *gentilshommes*. This distinction of gentleman was much in use in England, and was given to the well descended, about A.D. 1430.—*Sidney*. See article *Band of Gentlemen Pensioners*.

**GEOGRAPHY.** The first correct record we have of geographical knowledge is from Homer. He describes the shield of Achilles as representing the earth, surrounded by the sea.—*Iliad*. He accurately describes the countries of Greece, islands of the

Archipelago, and site of Troy. The priests taught that the temple of Apollo at Delphos was the centre of the world. Anaximander of Miletus was the inventor of geographical maps, about 568 B.C. Hipparchus attempted to reduce geography to mathematical bases, about 135 B.C. It was first brought to Europe by the Moors of Barbary and Spain, about A.D. 1201.—*Lenglet*. The invention of the mariner's compass is the important connecting link between ancient and modern geography. The modern maps and charts were introduced into England by Bartholomew Columbus to illustrate his brother's theory respecting a western continent, A.D. 1489.

**GEOLOGY.** The science of the earth has been the subject of philosophical speculation from the time of Homer; and this science is said to have been cultivated in China many ages before the Christian era. When the theories and discoveries of geologists were first propounded, they were condemned as being opposed to the statements of the Bible; but in this enlightened age the astronomer and geologist, in proportion as their minds are expanded by scientific investigation, see that there is no collision between the discoveries in the natural world, and the inspired record. We are not called upon by Scripture to admit, neither are we required to deny, the supposition that the matter without form and void, out of which this globe of earth was framed, may have consisted of the wrecks and relics of more ancient worlds, created and destroyed by the same Almighty power which called our world into being, and will one day cause it to pass away. Thus while the Bible reveals to us the moral history and destiny of our race, and teaches us that man and other living things have been placed but a few thousand years upon the earth, the physical monuments of our globe bear witness to the same truth; and as astronomy unfolds to us myriads of worlds, not spoken of in the sacred records, geology in like manner proves, not by arguments drawn from analogy, but by the incontrovertible evidence of physical phenomena, that there were former conditions of our planet, separated from each other by vast intervals of time, during which this world was teeming with life, ere man, and the animals which are his contemporaries, had been called into being.—*Dr. Mantell, and Bishop Blomfield.*

**GEOMETRY.** Its origin is ascribed to the Egyptians; the annual inundations of the Nile having given rise to it by carrying away the landmarks, and the boundaries of farms. Thales introduced geometry into Greece about 600 B.C. Euclid's Elements were compiled about 280 B.C. The doctrine of curves originally attracted the attention of geometers from the conic sections, which were introduced by Plato about 390 B.C. The conchoid curve was invented by Nicomedes, 220 B.C. The science of geometry was taught in Europe in the thirteenth century. Books on the subject of geometry and astronomy were destroyed in England, being regarded as infected with magic, 7 Edw. VI., 1552.—*Stowe.*

**GEORGE.** A gold coin current at 6s. 8d. in the reign of Henry VIII.—*Leake*. Also a figure of St. George on horseback, worn by knights of the Garter.

**GEORGE, ST.** The patron saint of England. The order which is now called the Order of the Garter was, until king Edward VI.'s time, called the Order of St. George. The figure of St. George on horseback, represented as holding a spear, and killing the dragon, was first worn by the knights of the Garter on the institution of that order in 1349-50. It is suspended by a blue ribbon across the body from the shoulder. This patron saint of England was a tribune in the reign of Diocletian, and being a man of great courage, was a favourite with the emperor; but St. George complaining to the emperor of his severities towards the Christians, and arguing in their defence, he was put in prison, and beheaded, April 23, A.D. 290. See *Garter*.

**GEORGES' CONSPIRACY.** The memorable conspiracy in France; general Moreau, general Pichegru, Georges Cadoudal, who was commonly known by the name of Georges, and others, arrested at Paris, charged with a conspiracy against the life of Buonaparte, and for the restoration of Louis XVIII., Feb. 23, 1804. The conspirators were tried, June 9, when seventeen were sentenced to death, and many to imprisonment. Moreau was suffered to leave France, and was escorted from the Temple to embark for America, June 22. In 1813 he received his mortal wound before Dresden, *which see.*

**GEORGIA.** The colony was settled by general Oglethorpe in 1732. Relinquishing the obedience it had previously acknowledged to the Congress of America, it surrendered to the British, December 1778; and its possession was of vast importance to the royalists in the then war. Count d'Estaing joined the American general Lincoln, and

made a desperate attack on Georgia, which failed, and the French fleet returned home: the colony was given up by the British in 1783. See *America*. Georgia, in the Pacific, was visited by captain Cook in 1775. Georgia, in Asia, was ceded to Russia by its last reigning prince in 1800.

**GEORGIUM SIDUS, THE PLANET.** Discovered by Herschel, and so named by him in honour of George III., March 13, 1781. This planet is sometimes called from its discoverer, "The Herschel," and by foreign astronomers it is called Uranus. Its distance from us is ascertained to be 1800 millions of miles.

**GERANIUM.** Several varieties of it were in England in 1534, some of them introduced by Cromwell, lord Essex. It is an Eastern tradition, that the prophet Mahomet having one day washed his garment, threw it upon a plant of the mallow for the purpose of drying; and when the garment was taken away, the mallow was found to have been transformed by contact with so sacred an object into a magnificent geranium, a plant which had never previously existed.

**GERMANIC CONFEDERATION.** Napoleon had determined that the German, or Holy Roman Empire, as it was called, should no longer exist; but that, instead thereof, a confederation of states should be formed; and this arrangement was adopted in 1815, by the allied sovereigns. Germany to be thenceforth governed by a diet, consisting of seventeen voices, and in case any alteration were requisite in the constitution, they were then to take a new division, and the general assembly then to be formed to contain sixty-five votes, divided according to the relative consequence of the states. The unsettled state of Germany now (1850) may produce many important changes in the constitution of the empire, and in its government, which it is impossible to foresee.

**GERMANY.** *Germania* and *Alemania*. Anciently divided into several independent states. The Germans withstood the attempts of the Romans to subdue them; and although that people conquered some parts of the country, they were expelled before the close of the 3rd century. In the 5th century the might of the Huns and other nations prevailed over the greater portion of Germany; it was not, however, totally reduced until Charlemagne made himself master of the whole. This great prince took the title of emperor, entailing the dignity upon his family; but after his race became extinct in 911, the empire went to the Germans, and the rank was afterwards made elective. The house of Austria enjoyed the distinction almost uninterruptedly from 1438 (when one of its princes was raised to the imperial throne) until 1804. In that year Francis II. resigned the honour and office of emperor of Germany, and became emperor of *Austria* only; the latter title being hereditary.

Charlemagne crowned emperor of the West at Rome . . . . .	A.D. 800	Teutonic order of knighthood . . . . .	A.D. 1190
He adds a second head to the eagle, to denote that the empires of Rome and Germany are united in him . . . . .	802	Reign of Rodolph, count of Hapsburgh, chosen by the electors . . . . .	1273
Louis ( <i>Debonnaire</i> ) separates Germany from France . . . . .	814	The famous edict, called the Golden Bull, by Charles IV. . . . .	1356
Charles III. was the first sovereign who added "in the year of our Lord" to his reign . . . . .	879	Sigismund, king of Bohemia, elected emperor. He betrays John Huss and Jerome of Prague, who are burned alive (see <i>Bohemia</i> ) . . . . .	1414
The German princes assert their independence, and Conrad reigns . . . . .	912	Sigismund being driven from the throne, Albert II., duke of Austria, succeeds. (In his family the crown resides for three centuries) . . . . .	1438
[The electoral character assumed about this time. See <i>Electors</i> .] . . . . .	912	The Pragmatic Sanction ( <i>which see</i> ) . . . . .	1439
Reign of Henry I. [king], surnamed the Fowler; he vanquishes the Huns, Danes, Vandals, and Bohemians . . . . .	919	The empire divided into civies . . . . .	1512
Otho I. extends his dominions, and is crowned emperor by the pope . . . . .	962	Era of the Reformation ( <i>Luther</i> ) . . . . .	1517
Henry III. conquers Bohemia, wasting it with fire and sword . . . . .	1042	Abdication of Charles V. . . . .	1556
Peter the Hermit leads the crusaders through Germany, where they massacre the Jews . . . . .	1095	War of the two parties, the Evangelic union under Frederic, elector palatine, and the Catholic league under the duke of Bavaria . . . . .	1618
Henry IV. excommunicated by pope Pascal I. ( <i>Hildebrand</i> ) about . . . . .	1106	Battle of Prague, which lost the elector palatine the crown . . . . .	1620
Disputes relating to ecclesiastical investitures with the pope . . . . .	1122	Treaty of Westphalia . . . . .	1648
The Guelph and Ghibeline fends begin . . . . .	1140	John Sobieski, king of Poland, defeats the Turks in many battles, and obliges them to raise the siege of Vienna . . . . .	1683
Conrad III. leads a large army to the holy wars, where it is destroyed by the treachery of the Greeks . . . . .	1147	The peace of Carlowitz . . . . .	1699
		Order of St. Rupert instituted . . . . .	1701
		Order of the Noble Passion . . . . .	1704
		Female order of Death's head . . . . .	1709
		Order of the Chase instituted . . . . .	1719

GERMANY, *continued.*

The Pragmatic Sanction (*which see*) . . . A.D. 1722  
 Order of St. George, the defender of the Immaculate Conception . . . 1729  
 The reign of Charles VI. is chiefly occupied with wars against the Turks, and in establishing the Pragmatic Sanction, in favour of the succession of his daughter Maria Theresa, married to the duke of Lorraine . . . 1711 to 1742  
 Francis I., duke of Lorraine, marries the heiress of Austria, the celebrated Maria Theresa, queen of Hungary; and is elected emperor . . . 1745  
 Joseph II. extends his dominions by the dismemberment of Poland . . . 1772  
 Again, by the final partition of that devoted kingdom . . . 1795  
 [In the ruinous wars between Germany and France, the emperor loses the Netherlands, all his territories west of the Rhine, and his estates in Italy 1793, *et seq.*]  
 Francis I. assumes the title of emperor of Austria . . . Aug. 11, 1804  
 Dissolution of the German empire; formation of the Confederation of the Rhine . . . July 12, 1806  
 Congress of Vienna . . . 1814 and 1815  
 A new federation of the states to be governed by a diet . . . 1815  
 [The members of the empire are now commonly reckoned at seventeen, each having from four votes to one vote, and are as follows:]  
 Austria, 4; Prussia, 4; Bavaria, 4; Saxony, 4; Hanover, 4; Wurtemberg, 4; Baden, 3; Hesse-Cassel, 3; Hesse-Darmstadt, 3; Holstein, 3; Luxemburg, 3; Brunswick, 3; Nassau, 2; Mecklenburg, 1; Saxe-Weimar, 1; Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, 1.  
 \* For late events, see *Austria, Prussia, and the other states, severally.*  
 Death of the ex-empress Maria-Louisa, widow of Napoleon . . . Dec. 17, 1847  
 The king of Prussia takes the lead as an agitator, to promote the reconsolidation of the German empire, by a proclamation . . . March 27, 1848  
 The emperor of Austria retires from Vienna to Innsbruck . . . May 18, 1848  
 Provisional government at Prague May 29, 1848  
 The emperor returns . . . Aug. 12, 1848  
 Field-marshal count Lamberg killed at Buda-Pesth . . . Sept. 28, 1848  
 Insurrection in Vienna, the minister of war, count Latour, assassinated, and the capital, with the arsenal, falls into the hands of the insurgents . . . Oct. 6, 1848  
 Presburg entered by the Austrians Dec. 18, 1848  
 The Austrians defeat the Hungarians at Szikso . . . Dec. 28, 1848  
 And at Thuroswka . . . Jan. 2, 1849  
 Buda-Pesth taken by the Austrians under prince Windischgrätz . . . Jan. 6, 1849  
 The Austrian general Haynau bombards

Brescia, which is carried with great slaughter, and the city almost wholly destroyed . . . March 30, 1849  
 Austria protests against the decisions of the Frankfort assembly . . . April 8, 1849  
 Defeat of the Imperialists before Gran, by the insurgents . . . April 17, 1849  
 Insurrection at Dresden . . . May 3, 1849  
 Dresden bombarded . . . May 7, 1849  
 The king of Prussia recalls the Prussian members of the Frankfort national assembly . . . May 14, 1840  
 The Frankfort assembly transfers its sittings to Stuttgart . . . May 30, 1849  
 Battle before Komorn between the Austro-Russian army and the Hungarians fought . . . July 10, 1849  
 The Hungarians under Bem enter Moldavia . . . July 23, 1849  
 The Austrians driven from Raab with immense loss of stores . . . Aug. 3, 1849  
 The Hungarian army, 25,000 strong, surrender to the Russians . . . Aug. 13, 1849  
 Raab re-occupied by the Austrians Aug. 15, 1849  
 Peterwalden surrenders to the Austrian army . . . Sept. 6, 1849  
 Komorn surrenders to Austria . . . Sept. 28, 1849  
 Treaty at Vienna between Austria and Prussia for the formation of a new central power for a limited time; appeal to be made to the governments of Germany . . . Sept. 30, 1849  
 Protest of Austria against the alliance of Prussia with some of the smaller German states, and against the convocation of a parliament of these estates at Erfurt . . . Nov. 12, 1849  
 Withdrawal of Hanover from the Prussian union . . . Feb. 23, 1850  
 Treaty of Munich between Austria, Bavaria, Saxony, and Wurtemberg, for effecting a German union . . . Feb. 27, 1850  
 The king of Wurtemberg denounces the insidious ambition of Prussia, March 15, 1850  
 Hesse-Cassel refuses to appoint a representative to Erfurt . . . June 7, 1850  
 Hesse-Darmstadt withdraws from the Prussian league . . . June 20, 1850  
 Austria calls an assembly of the German confederation at Frankfort . . . July 19, 1850  
 The plenipotentiaries of Austria, Bavaria, Saxony, Hanover, Wurtemberg, Hesse-Cassel, Darmstadt, Holstein-Lauenburg, Luxemburg, Nassau, and Mecklenburg-Strelitz, assemble at Frankfort, and constitute themselves as the council of the German diet . . . Sept. 1, 1850  
 General Haynau assaulted at Barclay's brewery in London . . . Sept. 4, 1850  
 An Austrian and a Bavarian force enter Hesse-Cassel, which is also the next day entered by a large Prussian force, (*see Hesse-Cassel*) . . . Nov. 1, 1850  
 [For the late war in Hungary and Italy, with Austria, see *Hungary* and the states in *Italy*, respectively.]

## KINGS AND EMPERORS OF GERMANY.

## CARLOVINGIAN RACE.

800. Charlemagne.  
 814. Louis le Debonnaire, king of France.  
 840. Lothaire, or Lothar, son of Louis: died in a monastery at Treves.  
 855. Louis II., son of Lothar.  
 875. Charles II., called the Bald, king of France: poisoned by his physician. Zedechias, a Jew.—*Hesnault.*  
 877. [Interregnum.]

880. Charles III., *le Gros*; crowned king of Italy; deposed; succeeded by  
 887. Arnulf, or Arnoul: crowned emperor at Rome in 896.  
 899. Louis III., called IV.: the last of the Carolingian race in Germany.

## SAXON DYNASTY.

911. Otho, duke of Saxony: refused the dignity on account of his age.



GERMANY, *continued.*

911. Conrad I., duke of Franconia.  
 918. Henry I., surnamed the Fowler, son of Otto, duke of Saxony; king.  
 936. Otto I., styled the Great, son of Henry. Many writers withhold the imperial title from him until crowned by pope John XII. in 962.  
 973. Otto II., the Bloody; so stigmatised for his cruelties: massacred his chief nobility at an entertainment to which he had invited them; wounded by a poisoned arrow.  
 983. Otto III., surnamed the Red, his son, yet in his minority: poisoned.  
 1002. Henry II., duke of Bavaria, surnamed the Holy, and the Lame.  
 1021. Conrad II., surnamed the Salique.  
 1039. Henry III., the Black, son of Conrad II.  
 1056. Henry IV., son of the preceding: a minor, under the regency of his mother Agnes: deposed by his son and successor.  
 1106. Henry V.; married Maud or Matilda, daughter of Henry I., of England.  
 1125. Lothaire II., surnamed the Saxon.  
 1138. [Interregnum.]  
 1138. Conrad III., duke of Franconia.  
 1152. Frederick Barbarossa; one of the most splendid reigns in the German annals; drowned by his horse throwing him into the river Salphet, or the Cydnus.  
 1190. Henry VI., his son, surnamed Asper, or the Sharp: it was this emperor that detained Richard I. of England a prisoner in his dominions.  
 1198. Phillip, brother to Henry: assassinated at Bamberg by Otto, of Wittelsbach.  
 1208. Otto IV., surnamed the Superb, recognised as king of Germany, and crowned as emperor the next year; excommunicated and deposed.  
 1212. Frederick II., king of Sicily, the son of Henry VI.: deposed by his subjects, who elected Henry, landgrave of Thuringia. Frederick died in 1250, naming his son Conrad his successor, but the pope gave the imperial title to William, earl of Holland.  
 1250. Conrad IV., son of Frederick.  
 1250. William, earl of Holland: died in Dec. 1255. The electors could not agree in the choice of a successor.  
 1256. [Interregnum.]

## HOUSES OF HAPSBURG, LUXEMBURG, AND BAVARIA.

1273. Rodolph, count of Hapsburg; the first of the Austrian family.  
 1291. [Interregnum.]  
 1292. Adolphus, count of Nassau, to the exclusion of Albert, son of Rodolph: deposed; slain at the battle of Spire.  
 1298. Albert, duke of Austria, Rodolph's son: killed by his nephew at Rhelnefs.  
 1308. Henry VII. of Luxemburg.  
 1313. [Interregnum.]  
 1314. Louis IV. (III.) of Bavaria, and Frederick III., of Austria, son of Albert, rival emperors: Frederick died in 1330.  
 1330. Louis reigns alone.  
 1347. Charles IV. of Luxemburg. In this reign was given at Nuremberg, in 1356, the famous *Golden Bull*, which became the fundamental law of the German empire.  
 1378. Wenceslas, king of Bohemia, son of Charles: twice imprisoned; and at length forced to resign; but continued to reign in Bohemia.

1400. Frederick, duke of Brunswick: assassinated immediately after his election, and seldom placed in the list of emperors.  
 1400. Rupert, count palatine of the Rhine; crowned at Cologne: died in 1410.  
 1410. Jossus, margress of Moravia; chosen by a party of the electors: died the next year.  
 1410. Sigismund, king of Hungary, elected by another party. On the death of Jossus, he is recognised by all parties; king of Bohemia in 1419.

## HOUSE OF AUSTRIA.

1438. Albert II., surnamed the Great, duke of Austria, and king of Hungary and Bohemia: died Oct. 27, 1439.  
 1439. [Interregnum.]  
 1440. Frederick IV., surnamed the Pacific: elected emperor Feb. 2; but not crowned until June, in 1442.  
 1483. Maximilian I., son of Frederick: died in 1519. Francis I. of France and Charles I. of Spain became competitors for the empire.  
 1519. Charles V. (I. of Spain), son of Joan of Castile and Phillip of Austria, elected: resigned both crowns, and retired to a monastery, where he died soon after.  
 1558. Ferdinand I., brother to Charles, king of Hungary; succeeded by his son.  
 1564. Maximilian II., king of Hungary and Bohemia; succeeded by his son.  
 1576. Rodolph II.  
 1612. Matthias, brother of Rodolph.  
 1619. Ferdinand II., his cousin, son of the arch-duke Charles; king of Hungary.  
 1637. Ferdinand III., son of the preceding emperor; succeeded by his son.  
 1658. Leopold I., son of Ferdinand III.  
 1705. Joseph I., son of the emperor Leopold.  
 1711. Charles VI., brother to Joseph; succeeded by his daughter.  
 1740. Maria-Theresa, queen of Hungary and Bohemia, whose right to the empire was sustained by England.  
 1742. Charles VII., elector of Bavaria, whose claim was supported by France: rival emperor, and contested succession. [This competition for the throne of Germany gave rise to an almost general war. Charles died in Jan. 1745.]  
 1745. Francis I. of Lorraine, grand duke of Tuscany, consort of Maria-Theresa.  
 1765. Joseph II., son of the emperor Francis and of Maria-Theresa.  
 1790. Leopold II., brother to Joseph; succeeded by his son.  
 1792. Francis II. In 1804 this prince took the style of emperor of Austria only.

## EMPERORS OF AUSTRIA.

1804. Francis I. (late Francis II. of Germany), commenced his reign as emperor of Austria only, Aug. 11, 1804: died March 2, 1835.  
 1835. Ferdinand his son: abdicated in favour of his nephew, Dec. 2, 1848.  
 1848. Francis-Joseph; born Aug. 18, 1830; came to the throne on the abdication of his uncle (and the relinquishment of his right to the succession by his father, Francis Charles-Joseph, the presumptive heir), Dec. 2, 1848. The present Emperor of Austria.

There are about twenty German principalities with territories equal to English

counties. The free towns are Hamburg, Bremen, Frankfort on the Maine (one of the greatest trading places in Europe), and Lubeck, which was the head of the famous Hanseatic League, formed in that city in 1164. See *Hanse Towns*.

**GHEENT.** Anciently the capital of the Nervii. Prince John, third son of Edward III. of England, was born here, and hence named *John of Gaunt*. Pacification of Ghent, Nov. 8, 1576. Ghent was taken by the duke of Marlborough in A.D. 1706, and several times taken and retaken by the contending armies during the late wars. The PEACE OF GHEENT, between Great Britain and the United States, was signed, Dec. 24, 1814.

**GHIIZNEE, BATTLE OF.** The British, under Sir J. Keane, attacked the citadel of Ghiznee, at two o'clock in the morning: it is one of the strongest fortresses in Asia, and was commanded by a son of the ex-king of Cabul. At three o'clock the gates were blown in by the artillery, and under cover of a heavy fire the infantry forced their way into the place, and succeeded at five o'clock in fixing the British colours on its towers, July 23, 1839. Ghiznee capitulates to the Affghans, March 1, 1842. Affghans defeated Sept. 6 same year, and general Nott re-enters Ghiznee next day.

**GIANTS.** The emperor Maximus was eight feet and a half in height; he was also of great bulk, and used the bracelet of his wife as a ring for his thumb, and his shoe was longer by a foot than that of an ordinary man.—*Zuinglius*. "The tallest man that hath been seen in our age was one named Gabara, who, in the days of Claudius the late emperor, was brought out of Arabia. He was nine feet nine inches high."—*Pliny*. John Middleton, of Hale, in Lancashire, born in 1578, was nine feet three inches high.\* Patrick Cotter, the celebrated Irish giant, born in 1761, was eight feet seven inches in height; his hand, from the commencement of the palm to the extremity of the middle finger, measured twelve inches, and his shoe was seventeen inches long; he died in September, 1806, in his 46th year. Big Sam, the porter of the Prince of Wales, at Carlton-palace, was near eight feet high, and performed as a giant in the romance of *Cymon*, at the Opera-house, while the Drury-lane company had the use of that theatre until their own was rebuilt in 1809. Giants' bones 17, 18, 20, and 30 feet high were once reported to have been found; but there is now no doubt that they were organic remains of colossal quadrupeds.

**GIBRALTAR.** A British fortress, whose immense strength excites wonder and admiration, and renders it impregnable: it is the ancient Calpe, which, with Abyla on the opposite shore of Africa, obtained the name of the Pillars of Hercules. The height of the rock, according to Cuvier, is 1437 English feet: it was taken by the Saracens under Tarik (*Gibel-Tarik*, Mountain of Tarik, whence its present name) in A.D. 712. In the year 1462 the king of Castile took Gibraltar from the Moors; and the English, under sir George Rooke, the prince of Hesse-Darmstadt, sir John Leake, and admiral Byng, bravely won it, July 24, 1704. It was surrendered, after a dreadful cannonade, to the British, by the governor, the marquis de Salines; and it has since continued a brilliant appendage to the British crown.

Gibraltar attacked by the British on the 21st July, and taken on the 24th . . . A.D. 1704  
 Besieged by the Spanish and French; they lose 10,000 men, and the victorions English but 400 . . . Oct. 11, 1704  
 The Spaniards again attack Gibraltar, and are repulsed with great loss . . . 1720  
 They again attack it with a force of 20,000 men, and lose 5000, while the loss of the English is only 300 . . . 1727  
 Memorable siege of the Spaniards and French, whose prodigious armaments † (the greatest ever brought against a fortress) were wholly overthrown. The siege continued from July 1779, to Feb. 1783  
 Royal battery destroyed by fire . . . Nov. 1800

Engagement between the French and English fleets in the Bay; the *Hambled* of 74 guns lost . . . July 6, 1801  
 The *Royal Carlos* and *St. Hermenegildo* Spanish ships, each of 112 guns, blew up, with their crews, at night-time, in the Straits here, and all on board perished . . . July 12, 1801  
 A malignant disease caused a great mortality here, in . . . 1804  
 A dreadful plague raged . . . 1805  
 A malignant fever raged . . . Aug. 1814  
 Again, when a proclamation issued for closing the courts of justice and places of public worship . . . Sept. 5, 1828  
 The fatal epidemic ceased . . . Jan. 12, 1829

\* In the chapelry of Hale, in Lancashire, was born, in the year 1578, John Middleton, commonly called the "Child of Hale," who was remarkable for his largeness of stature and extraordinary strength. It is traditionally reported that one of the Irelands took him to London, and introduced him to the presence of king James the First, dressed up in a very fantastic style. On his return from London, a portrait was taken of him, which is preserved in the library of Brazen-nose College, at Oxford; and Dr. Plott gives the following account of him:—"John Middleton, commonly called the Child of Hale, whose hand, from the carpus to the end of the middle finger, was seventeen inches; his palm eight laches and a half; and his height nine feet three inches, wanting but six inches of the size of Goliath."

† The army amounted to 40,000 men. The duke of Crillon commanded 12,000 of the best troops of France. 1000 pieces of artillery were brought to bear against the fortress, besides which, there were

- GILDING.** First practised at Rome, about 145 B.C. The capitol was the first building on which this enrichment was bestowed.—*Pliny*. Of gold leaf for gilding, the Romans made but 750 leaves, four fingers square, out of a whole ounce.—*Pliny*. It consequently was more like our plating.—*Trusler*. A single grain of gold may now be stretched out under the hammer into a leaf that will cover a house.—*Dr. Halley*. Gilding with leaf gold on *bole ammoniac* was first introduced by Margaritone in 1273. The art of gilding on wood, previously known, was improved in 1680.
- GIN.** The act for laying an excise upon gin passed July 14, 1736. It had been found, in the preceding year, that in London only, 7044 houses sold gin by retail; and it was so cheap, that the poor could intoxicate themselves, and be disabled from labour, for one penny. The heavy excise of five shillings per gallon, and obliging all retailers to take out a license, in a great measure put a stop to this depopulating evil.—*Solomon*. About 1700 of these houses were suppressed in London in 1750.—*Clarke*. The number of houses for the sale of spirits in London, including what are denominated "gin palaces," was about 7000, in 1845.
- GISORS, BATTLE OF, IN FRANCE.** Between the armies of France and England, in which the former was signally defeated by Richard I., who commanded in person the English army, and whose parole for the day was "*Dieu et mon droit*"—"God and my right;" and from this time it was made the motto to the Royal arms of England, though some of our monarchs have had another device for themselves.—*Mortimer*. A.D. 1193.
- GLADIATORS.** They were originally malefactors who fought for their lives, or captives who fought for freedom. They exhibited at the funeral ceremonies of the Romans, 263 B.C., probably following the Greek custom of sacrificing to the manes of deceased warriors the prisoners taken in battle. Gladiator fights afterwards exhibited at festivals, about 215 B.C. When Dacia was reduced by Trajan, 1000 gladiators fought at Rome in celebration of his triumph for 123 days, A.D. 103. Their combats on public theatres were suppressed in the East by Constantine the Great, A.D. 325. Finally suppressed by Theodoric, in the year 500.—*Langlet*.
- GLANDELAGH, BISHOPRIC OF, IN IRELAND.** This bishopric has been united to the archprelacy of Dublin since the year A.D. 1214. St. Keiven seems to have been the founder of this see; he resigned in 612. Glandelagh is now commonly known by the name of the Seven Churches, from the remains of so many buildings contiguous to the cathedral.
- GLASGOW.** Erected into a burgh in A.D. 1180. Its charter was obtained from James II. in 1451, at which period the University was founded. Its earliest commerce was in salmon, about 1420. Made a royal burgh by James VI., 1611. Town wasted by a great fire, 1652. Charter of William and Mary, 1690. First vessel sailed to America for its still great import, tobacco, 1718. Great Shawfield riot, 1725. Theatre opened, April, 1764. Power-loom introduced here, 1773. Theatre burnt, 1780. Chamber of Commerce formed, 1783. Trades' Hall built, 1791. New College buildings erected, 1811. Great popular commotion, April, 1811, and trials for treason followed, July, same year. Theatre again burnt, Jan. 1829. The Royal Exchange, a most sumptuous edifice, opened, Sept. 3, 1829. Great fire, loss 150,000*l.*, Jan. 14, 1832. Wellington's statue erected, Oct. 8, 1844. False alarm of fire at the theatre, and seventy persons, in consequence, crushed to death, Feb. 17, 1849.
- GLASGOW, BISHOPRIC OF.** With regard to the founder of this see, few historians are agreed. Kennet, in his *Antiquities*, says it was founded by St. Kentigern, *alias* Mungo, in 560; while others affirm, that Mungo was a holy man who had a cell here, and whose sanctity was held in such veneration, that the church was dedicated to him. Dr. Heylin, speaking of the see of St. Asaph, in Wales, says that *that* see was founded by St. Kentigern, a Scot, then bishop of Glasgow, in 583. This prelacy became archiepiscopal in 1491, and ceased at the Revolution. Glasgow is now a post-revolution bishopric. The cathedral was commenced in 1121, and has been beautified and improved at various periods since.

47 sail of the line, all three-deckers; 10 great floating batteries, esteemed invincible, carrying 212 guns; innumerable frigates,xebecs, bomb-ketches, cutters, and gun and mortar boats; while small craft for disembarking the forces covered the bay. For weeks together, 6000 shells were daily thrown into the town; and on a single occasion, 8000 barrels of gunpowder were expended by the enemy. Yet in one night their floating batteries were destroyed with red-hot balls, and their whole line of works annihilated by a sortie from the garrison, commanded by general Elliot, November 27, 1781. The enemy's loss in munitions of war, on this night alone, was estimated at upwards of 2,000,000*l.* sterling. But their grand defeat, by a garrison of only 7000 British, occurred Sept. 13, 1782.

**GLASGOW LOTTERIES.** These were the last lotteries drawn in Britain: they were by license of parliament to the commissioners for the improvement of the city of Glasgow. The third and final Glasgow lottery was drawn in London, at Coopers' Hall, Aug. 28, 1834. Statute passed ending these lotteries after that drawing, 4 Will IV., cap. 37, 25 July, 1834.

**GLASS.** The Egyptians are said to have been taught the art of making glass by Hermes. The discovery of glass took place in Syria.—*Pliny*. Glass-houses were erected in Tyre, where glass was a staple manufacture for many ages. This article is mentioned among the Romans in the time of Tiberius; and we know, from the ruins of Pompeii, that windows were formed of glass before A.D. 79. Italy had the first glass windows, next France, whence they came to England. Used for windows in private houses in the reign of Henry II., 1177, but imported.—*Anderson*. The manufacture was established in England at Crutched-friars, and in the Savoy, in 1557.—*Stowe*. It was improved in 1635, and was brought to great perfection in the reign of William III. The duties on glass were entirely remitted, 1845.

**GLASS PLATE.** For coach-windows, mirrors, &c., made at Lambeth by Venetian artists, A.D. 1673.—*Salmon*. This branch of the manufacture was improved by the French, who made very large plates; and further improvements in it were made in Lancashire in 1773. There are now several large factories of plate-glass in England, and most of the principal shops of London have plate-glass windows, some windows being single panes of vast size.

**GLASS, PAINTING ON.** This was a very early art. It was practised at Marseilles in a beautiful style, about A.D. 1500. It is said we had the art in England towards the 12th century. It reached to a state of great perfection about 1530.

**GLASTONBURY.** The first Christian church in Britain was, according to monkish history, erected here about A.D. 60; and, according to the like authority, this place was the residence of Joseph of Arimathea about that time. A church was built here by Ina, about 708. The town abbey was burnt 1184. An earthquake did great damage in 1276. Richard Withering, the last abbot, who had 100 monks and 400 domestics, was hanged on Torhill in his pontificals, for refusing to take the oath of supremacy to Henry VIII., 1539.

**GLENCOE, MASSACRE OF.** This was the horrible massacre of the unoffending and unsuspecting inhabitants, the Macdonalds, merely for not surrendering in time to King William's proclamation. About 38 men were brutally slain; and women and children, their wives and offspring, were turned out naked in a dark and freezing night, and perished by cold and hunger: this black deed was perpetrated by the earl of Argyle's regiment, May 9, 1691.

**GLOBE.** The globular form of the earth, the five zones, some of the principal circles of the sphere, the opacity of the moon, and the true cause of lunar eclipses, were taught, and an eclipse predicted, by Thales of Miletus, about 640 B.C. Pythagoras demonstrated from the varying altitudes of the stars by change of place, that the earth must be round; that there might be antipodes on the opposite part of the globe; that Venus was the morning and evening star; that the universe consisted of twelve spheres—the sphere of the earth, the sphere of the water, the sphere of the air, the sphere of fire, the spheres of the moon, the sun, Venus, Mercury, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, and the sphere of the stars, about 506 B.C. Aristarchus, of Samos, maintained that the earth turned on its own axis, and revolved about the sun; which doctrine was held by his contemporaries as so absurd, that the philosopher had nearly lost his life to his theory, 280 B.C. The first voyage round the globe was performed by Picaro, commanding a ship of Magellan's squadron, 1520-5. The first English navigator who performed the same enterprise was Sir Francis Drake, 1577. See *Circumnavigation*, and *Earth*.

**GLOBES, ARTIFICIAL.** The most remarkable ones are those of Gottorp and of Pembroke-hall, Cambridge. The first is a concave sphere, eleven feet in diameter, containing a table and seats for twelve persons, and the inside representing the visible surface of the heavens, the stars and constellations all distinguished according to their respective magnitudes, and being turned by means of curious mechanism, their true position, rising, and setting is shown. The outside is a terrestrial globe. This machine is called the globe of Gottorp, from the original one of that name, which, at the expense of Frederick III., duke of Holstein, was erected at Gottorp, under the direction of Adam Olearius, and was planted after a design found among

the papers of the celebrated Tycho Brahe. Frederick IV. of Denmark presented it to Peter the Great in 1713; it was nearly destroyed by fire in 1757, but it was afterwards reconstructed.—*Coxe*. The globe at Pembroke-hall was erected by Dr. Long; it far surpasses the other, being eighteen feet in diameter, and thirty persons can sit conveniently within it while it is in motion.

**GLOBE THEATRE, BANKSIDE, LONDON.** See *Shakspeare's Theatre*.

**GLORY.** The glory or nimbus drawn by painters round the heads of saints, angels, and holy men, and the circle of rays on images, were adopted from the Cæsars and their flatterers, by whom they were used in the first century. The doxology of the prayer *Gloria Patri* was ordained in the church of Rome, and was called doxology because it began with *δοξα, glory*, A.D. 382.

**GLOUCESTER.** Once a Roman colony, built by Arviragus, A.D. 47, in honour of Claudius Cæsar, whose daughter he had married. The abbey, which was founded in 700, was burnt in 1102, and again in 1122. In the cathedral are the tombs of Robert, duke of Normandy, and Edward II. This city was incorporated by Henry III.; it was fortified by a strong wall, which was demolished, after the Restoration in 1660, by order of Charles II., as a punishment for the obstinate resistance of the city to Charles I. The Gloucester and Berkeley Canal was completed in April 1827.

**GLOUCESTER, SEE OF.** One of the six bishoprics erected by Henry VIII. in 1541, and formerly part of the diocese of Worcester. The cathedral church which belonged to the abbey was dissolved by that king, and its revenues were appropriated to the maintenance of the see. In the king's books, this bishopric is valued at 31*l.* 17*s.* 2*d.* per annum. It was united to that of Bristol in 1836.

**GLOVES.** They were in use in very early times. In the middle ages, the giving of a glove was a ceremony of investiture in bestowing lands and dignities; and two bishops were put in possession of their sees by each receiving a glove, A.D. 1002. In England, in the reign of Edward II. the deprivation of gloves was a ceremony of degradation. The Glovers' company of London was incorporated in 1556. Embroidered gloves were introduced into England in 1580, and are presented to judges at maiden assizes to this day.

**GNOSTICS.** Ancient heretics, who were famous from the first rise of Christianity. The tenets of this sect were revived in Spain, in the fourth century, by the Priscillianists; but the name, which was once glorious, at length became infamous. The Gnostics were not so much a particular sect of heretics, as a complication of many sects; and were so called because they pretended to extraordinary illuminations and knowledge, one main branch of which consisted in their pretended genealogies or attributes of the Deity, in which they differed among themselves as much as they did from others.

**GOBELIN-TAPESTRY.** Tapestry so called from a noted house at Paris, in the suburb of St. Marcel, formerly possessed by famous wool-dyers, whereof the chief, called Giles Gobelin, who lived in the reign of Francis I., is said to have found the secret of dyeing scarlet, which was from him called the scarlet of the Gobelins; the house and river that runs by it also took the same name. This house was purchased by Louis XIV. for a manufactory of all manner of curious works for adorning the royal palaces, under the direction of Mons. Colbert, especially tapestry, designs for which were drawn by the celebrated Le Brun, by appointment of the king, A.D. 1666.—*Du Fresnoy*.

"**GOD BLESS YOU!**" We are told that in the time of pope Pelagius II. a plague raged at Rome, of so fatal a nature, that persons seized with it died sneezing and gaping; whence came the custom of saying "*God, bless you!*" when a person sneezes, and of Catholics making the sign of the cross upon the mouth when any one gapes, A.D. 582.—*Nowv. Dict.*

**GODERICH, VISCOUNT, HIS ADMINISTRATION.** Viscount Goderich (afterwards earl of Ripon) became first minister on the death of Mr. Canning, Aug. 8, 1827. The following were the principal members of his ministry: Duke of Portland, president of the council; lord Lyndhurst, lord chancellor; earl of Carlisle, lord privy seal; viscount Dudley, Mr. Huskisson, and the marquess of Lansdowne, foreign, colonial, and home secretaries; lord Palmerston, secretary-at-war; Mr. Wynn, president of the India board; Mr Charles Grant (afterwards lord Glenelg), board of trade; Mr. Herries, chancellor of the exchequer; Mr. Tierney, master of the Mint, &c., Aug. 1827. Terminated Jan. 1828.

**GODFATHERS AND GODMOTHERS.** The Jews had godfathers in the circumcision of their sons. In the Christian church sponson in baptism arose in the desire of assuring that the child should be of the religion of Christ. It was first ordained to be used, according to some, by pope Alexander; according to others, by Sixtus, and others refer it to Telesphorus, about A.D. 130. In Catholic countries they have godfathers and godmothers in the baptism of their bells.

**GODOLPHIN ADMINISTRATION.** The earl of Godolphin became prime minister to queen Anne, May 8, 1702. He received the treasurer's staff two days afterwards. His administration was as follows: Sidney, lord (afterwards earl) Godolphin, treasury; Thomas, earl of Pembroke and Montgomery, lord president; John Sheffield, marquess of Normanby, afterwards duke of Normanby and Buckingham, privy seal; hon. Henry Boyle, chancellor of the exchequer; sir Charles Hedges and the earl of Nottingham (the latter succeeded by the Rt. hon. Robert Harley, created earl of Oxford, in 1704), secretaries of state, &c. His lordship continued lord high treasurer until Aug. 8, 1710, when he resigned the treasurer's staff.

**GODWIN'S OATH.** "Take care you are not swearing Godwin's oath." This caution to a person taking a voluntary and intemperate oath, or making violent protestations, had its rise in the following circumstance: Godwin, brother of Edward the Confessor, was tried for the murder of prince Alfred, his brother, and paroned, but died at the king's table while protesting, with oaths, his innocence of the murder; supposed by the historians of those times to have been choked with a piece of bread, as a judgment from heaven, having prayed it might stick in his throat if he were guilty of the murder; and he certainly was, A.D. 1053.—*Guth. Hist. Eng.*

**GODWIN SANDS.** These are sand-banks off the east coast of Kent, and occupy a space that was formerly a large tract of ground belonging to Godwin, earl of Kent, the father of king Harold. This ground was afterwards given to the monastery of St. Augustin, at Canterbury; but the abbot neglecting to keep in repair the wall that defended it from the sea, the whole tract was drowned in the year 1100, leaving these sands, upon which many ships have been wrecked.—*Salmon.*

**GOLD.** The purest and most ductile of all the metals, for which reason it has, from the earliest ages, been considered by almost all nations as the most valuable. It is too soft to be used pure, and to harden it, it is alloyed with copper or silver: in its pure state it is twenty-four carats; that used in our coin is twenty-two carats, and two parts of copper. In the early ages no metals were used but those found pure, as gold, silver, and copper. The smelting of ores was a comparatively late invention, and ascribed both to observations on volcanoes and to the burning of forests.

**GOLD COIN.** The first certain record we have of gold being coined in England, is A.D. 1257. The first regular gold pieces were struck in the reign of Edward III., 1344. The English florin was struck in 1354; in which year, also, the method of assaying gold was established. The standard was altered in 1527. All the gold money was called in, and recoined, and the first window-tax imposed to defray the expense and deficiency in the recoinage, 7 Will. III., 1695. Guineas were first coined in 1673; they were reduced in currency from twenty-two shillings to twenty-one, in 1717. Broad-pieces were called in, and recoined into guineas, in 1732. The gold coin which was brought into the Mint by proclamation in 1773-6, amounted to about 15,563,593*l.*; the expense of collecting, melting, and recoining it, was 754,019*l.* Act for weighing gold coin, passed June 13, 1774. See articles *Coin* and *Guinea*. "The quantity of gold that passed through the Mint, since the accession of queen Elizabeth to the throne, in 1558, to the beginning of 1840, is 3,353,561 pounds weight troy. Of this, nearly one-half was coined in the reign of George III.—namely, 1,593,078 pounds weight troy. The value of the gold coined in the reign of that sovereign was 74,501,586*l.* The total value of the gold coin issued from the Mint since 1558, is 154,702,385*l.*"—*Professor Paraday.* The weight of gold coined in Victoria's reign, from June 1837 to Jan. 1848, was 746,452 lbs.; the value of this amount coined, was 29,886,457*l.*—*Official Returns.*

**GOLD FISH,** long called **CHINESE GUDGERONS,** from the country whence they were imported. First brought to England in 1691; but not generally seen here until 1723.

**GOLD MINES.** Gold is found in various parts of the earth, but is most abundant in Africa, Japan, and South America, in which last gold was discovered by the Spaniards in 1492, from which time to 1731, they imported into Europe 6000 millions of pieces of eight, in register gold and silver, exclusively of what were unregistered.

In 1730, a piece of gold weighing ninety marks, equal to sixty pounds troy (the mark being eight ounces), was found near La Paz, a town of Peru. Gold was discovered in Malacca in 1731; in New Andalusia in 1785; in Ceylon in 1800; and it has been found in Cornwall, and in the county of Wicklow, in Ireland. The Ural or Oural mountains of Russia have recently produced gold in large quantity; and since 1847 gold has been drawn in vast quantities annually from California, *which see*.

**GOLD WIRE, LEAF, &c.** Gold wire was first made in Italy, about A.D. 1350. An ounce of gold is sufficient to gild a silver wire above 1300 miles in length; and such is its tenacity that a wire the one-eighteenth part of an inch thick will bear the weight of 500lbs. without breaking.—*Fourcroy*. A single grain of gold may be extended into a leaf of fifty-six square inches, and gold leaf can be reduced to the 300,000th part of an inch, and gilding to the ten-millionth part.—*Kelly's Cambist*.

**GOLDEN BULL.** A decree or letter of the popes, or emperor, of which the bull is, properly speaking, the *seal*, and has been made of gold, silver, lead, and wax. Among the incidents which mark the reign of Charles IV., emperor of the West, is his institution of the celebrated Golden Bull made at the diet of Nuremberg, A.D. 1356, and which became the fundamental law of the German empire.—*Robertson*.

**GOLDEN CHAIN.** This is a favourite plant now in England. It is, perhaps, more generally known as the LABURNUM, *Cytisus Laburnum*. It was brought to these countries from Austria and Hungary, before A.D. 1576. The Gold Plant, or *Auscuba Japonica*, was brought to England from Japan and China about 1783.

**GOLDEN FLEECE.** Jason, the Argonaut, sailed with his companions from Iolchos to Colchis to avenge the death of his kinsman Phryxus, and to recover his treasures, which the perfidious Æetes, king of Colchis, had seized, after murdering their owner. The ship in which Phryxus had sailed to Colchis, was adorned with the figure of a ram on the poop; which gave occasion to the poets to pretend that the journey of Jason was for the recovery of the golden fleece, 1263 B.C. Some suppose that the poetic account represented a true history under allegorical figures.

**GOLDEN FLEECE, ORDER OF THE.** Philip the Good, duke of Burgundy, in A.D. 1429, instituted a military order by this name; the king of Spain being grand master of the order, as duke of Burgundy: the number of knights was thirty-one. It was said to have been instituted on account of the immense profit the duke made by wool. The first solemnities were performed at Burgos, at this duke's marriage with Isabel of Portugal. The knights wore a scarlet cloak lined with ermine, with a collar opened, and the duke's cipher, in the form of a B, to signify Burgundy, together with flints striking fire, with the motto "*Ante ferit, quam flamma micat.*" At the end of the collar hung a golden fleece, with this device, "*Pretium non vile laborum.*" The order afterwards became common to all the princes of the house of Austria, as being descended from Mary of Burgundy, daughter of Charles the Hardy, last duke of that country.

**GOLDEN NUMBER.** The cycle of nineteen years, or number which shows the years of the moon's cycle; its invention is ascribed to Meton, of Athens, about 432 B.C.—*Pliny*. To find the golden number or year of the Lunar cycle, add one to the date and divide by nineteen, then the quotient is the number of cycles since Christ, and the remainder is the Golden Number.

**GOLDSMITHS' COMPANY OF LONDON.** Incorporated 16 Rich. II., 1392. The mark or date of the Goldsmiths' company wherewith to stamp standard silver and gold wares is made by letters from A to U, and commenced in 1796; so that the year 1850 is M; the year 1851 is N; the year 1852 is O; the year 1853 is P, &c. The old hall was taken down in 1829, and the present magnificent edifice was opened in 1835. See *Assay*.

**GOOD FRIDAY.** From the earliest records of Christianity, this day has been held as a solemn fast, in remembrance of the crucifixion of our Saviour on Friday, April 3, A.D. 33. Its appellation of *good* appears to be peculiar to the Church of England; our Saxon forefathers denominated it *Long Friday*, on account of the great length of the offices observed, and fastings enjoined on this day.

**GOOJERAT, BATTLE OF, IN INDIA.** Lord, now viscount Gough, with 25,000 men and 100 guns, attacked the enemy, numbering 60,000 men with 59 guns. The Sikh chief was strongly posted between two river-courses, which protected his flanks, and

yet allowed him good manœuvring space to retire either on the east or west side of the town of Goojerat, which afforded shelter and protection to his rear. The fight began at seven in the morning. The result of great gallantry on the part of the British army was, that by four o'clock the enemy had been driven from every post, and was in general retreat, which the field artillery and cavalry converted into a total rout and flight. They were pursued with great slaughter for about 15 miles, and next morning an adequate force took up the direct pursuit. Some of the enemy's guns, and the whole of their ammunition and camp equipage, fell into the hands of the British. Shere Singh escaped with only 8,000 men. Goojerat was taken, and also Jailm and Rhotas. The loss on the British side was 100 killed and 900 wounded. Feb. 21, 1849.

**GOOSE AT MICHAELMAS.** This custom has been thus accounted for, and though the fact has been contradicted by some, it is yet pertinaciously maintained by others. Queen Elizabeth, on her way to Tilbury Fort on the 29th September, 1588, dined at the ancient seat of sir Neville Umfreyville, near that place; and among the good and substantial dishes which the knight had provided for her entertainment, were two fine geese. The queen ate heartily, and asking for a bumper of Burgundy, drank "Destruction to the Spanish Armada!" At the moment that she returned the tankard to the knight, news arrived that the Spanish fleet had been destroyed by a storm. She immediately took another bumper, and was so much pleased with the event, that every year after on that day she had a goose served up. The court made it a custom, and the people the fashion, ever since.

**GORDIAN KNOT.** The knot made of the thongs that served as harness to the waggon of Gordius, a husbandman, who was afterwards king of Phrygia. Whosoever loosed this knot, the ends of which were not discoverable, the oracle declared should be emperor of Persia. Alexander the Great cut away the knot with his sword until he found the ends of it, and thus, in a military sense at least, this "conqueror of the world" interpreted the oracle, 330 B.C.

**GORDON'S "NO POPEERY" MOB:** occasioned by the zeal of lord George Gordon. It consisted of 40,000 persons, who assembled in St. George's Fields, under the name of the Protestant Association, to carry up a petition to parliament for the repeal of the act which granted certain indulgences to the Roman Catholics. The mob once raised, could not be dispersed, but proceeded to the most daring outrages, pillaging, burning, and pulling down the chapels and private houses of the Catholics first, but afterwards of several other persons; breaking open prisons, setting the prisoners free, even attempting the Bank of England, and in a word totally overcoming the civil power for nearly six days. At length, by the aid of armed associations of the citizens, the horse and foot guards, and the militia of several counties, then embodied and marched to London, the riot was quelled. It commenced June 2; on the 3rd, the Catholic chapels and numerous private mansions were destroyed, the bank attempted, and gaols opened; among these were the King's Bench, Newgate, Fleet, and Bridewell prisons; on the 5th, thirty-six fires were seen blazing at one time. In the end, 210 of the rioters were killed, and 248 wounded, of whom 75 died afterwards in the hospitals. Many were tried, convicted, and executed. Lord George was tried the year after for high treason, but acquitted, June 2 to 7, 1780.—*Annual Register*.

**GOREE.** Near Cape Verd, on the coast of Africa. Planted by the Dutch in A.D. 1617. It was taken by the English admiral Holmes in 1663; and was ceded to France by the treaty of Nimeguen in 1678. Goree was again taken by the British in 1758, 1779, 1800, and 1804. Governor Wall, formerly governor of this island, was hanged in London, Jan. 28, 1802, for the murder of Serjeant Armstrong, committed by him while in command at Goree, in 1782.

**GOREY, BATTLE OF.** Between the king's troops and the Irish rebels, in which the former, after a desperate engagement, were defeated with considerable loss. The king's forces, losing several pieces of artillery, retreated to Gorey, and afterwards to Arklow, abandoning both towns, the insurgents being nearly 20,000 strong, while the troops opposed to them were, comparatively, of small amount, fought June 4, 1798.

**GORGET.** The ancient breast-plate, or gorget, was very large, and extended to the body and limbs of the warrior or knight as armour; but its size and weight varied at different periods. The present modern diminutive breast-plate was in use at the period of the Restoration, 1660, or shortly after. See *Armour*.

**GOSPELS, THE.** St. Mark wrote his gospel A.D. 44; St. Matthew in the same year; St. Luke in 55; and St. John in 96-7. The gospel of Matthew was found buried in the



tomb of St. Barbus, and was conveyed to Constantinople in 485.—*Butler*. John wrote his gospel at Ephesus two years after he was thrown into a cauldron of burning oil, from which he was taken out unhurt, and banished to the isle of Patmos.—*Idem*. The gospel is the glad tidings of the actual coming of the Messiah, and hence the evangelical history of Christ.—*Hammond*. Dr. Robert Bray was the author of the first plan for propagating the Gospel in foreign parts. Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Countries, incorporated in 1701.

**GOSPELLERS.** The name of Gospellers was given to the followers of Wickliffe, who first attempted the reformation of the Church from the errors of popery. It was affixed to them by the Roman Catholics in derision, on account of their professing to follow and preach only the gospel, A.D. 1377.—*Bishop Burnet*. Wickliffe opposed the authority of the pope, the jurisdiction of the bishops, and the temporalities of the Church, and is called the father of the Reformation.—*Watkin*.

**GOTHS.** A warlike nation that inhabited the space between the Caspian, Pontus, Euxine, and Baltic seas. They attacked the Roman empire, A.D. 251. They were defeated by Claudius, and 320,000 slain, A.D. 269. After the destruction of the Roman empire by the Heruli, the Ostrogoths, under Theodoric, became masters of the greater part of Italy, where they retained their dominion till A.D. 553, when they were finally conquered by Narses, Justinian's general. The Visigoths settled in Spain, and founded a kingdom, which continued until the country was subdued by the Saracens.

**GRACE AT MEAT.** The table was considered by the ancient Greeks as the altar of friendship, and held sacred upon that account. They would not partake of any meat until they had first offered part of it, as the first fruits, to their gods; and hence came the short prayer said before and after meat in all Christian countries from the earliest times.—*Lenglet*.

**GRACE, THE TITLE OF.** It was first assumed by Henry IV. of England, on his accession, in 1399. The title of *Excellent Grace* was assumed by Henry VI. about 1425. Until the time of James I., 1603, the king was addressed by that title, and afterwards by the title of *Majesty* only. "Your Grace" is the manner of addressing an archbishop and a duke in this realm, and means the same as "Your Goodness," "Your Clemency," &c.—*Bacon*.

**GRAFTON'S, DUKE OF, ADMINISTRATION.** Augustus Henry, duke of Grafton, first lord of the treasury; Frederick, lord North, chancellor of the exchequer; earl Gower, lord president; earl of Chatham, lord privy seal; earl of Shelburne and viscount Weymouth, secretaries of state; sir Edward Hawke, first lord of the admiralty; marquess of Granby, master-general of the ordnance; lords Sandwich and Le Despencer, joint postmasters-general; lord Hertford, duke of Ancaster, Thomas Townshend, &c. Lord Camden, lord chancellor. Dec. 1767. Terminated by lord North becoming prime minister. See *Lord North's Administration*.

**GRAHAM'S DIKE,** in Scotland. A wall built in A.D. 209, by Severus Septimus, the Roman emperor, or, as others say, by Antoninus Pius. It reached from the Frith of Forth to the Clyde. The eminent historian, Buchanan, relates that there were considerable remains of this wall in his time; and some vestiges of it are still to be seen, even to this day.—*Mortimer*.

**GRAMMARIANS, OR CRITICS.** Anciently, the most eminent men in literature were denominated grammarians. A society of grammarians was formed at Rome so early as 276 B.C.—*Blair*. Apollodorus of Athens, Varro, Cicero, Messala, Julius Cæsar, Nicias, Ælius Donatus, Remmius Palemon, Tyrannion of Pontus, Athenæus, and other distinguished men, were of this class. Cobbett declared Mr. Canning to be the only purely grammatical orator of his time; and Dr. Parr, speaking of a speech of Mr. Pitt's, said, "We threw our whole grammatical mind upon it, and could not discover one error."

**GRAMPIAN HILLS, BATTLE OF.** This is a celebrated engagement between the Scots and Picts, the former under Galgacus, and the latter under Agricola, fought A.D. 79. These hills take their name from a single hill, the Mons Grampius, of Tacitus, where Galgacus waited the approach of Agricola, and where the battle was fought so fatal to the brave Caledonians.

**GRAMPOUND, BRIBERY AT.** Memorable case of bribery and other corrupt practices in this borough, when several persons were convicted, and among them was sir Manasseh Lopez, who was sentenced by the court of king's bench to a fine of 10,000*l.*

and to two years' imprisonment. The borough was disfranchised by the house of commons, Nov. 15, 1819.—*Ann. Reg.*

**GRANARIES.** The Romans formed granaries in seasons of plenty, to secure food for the poorer citizens; and all who wanted it were provided with corn from these reservoirs, in necessitous times, at the cost of the public treasury. There were three hundred and twenty-seven granaries in Rome.—*Univ. Hist.* Twelve new granaries were built at Bridewell to hold 6000 quarters of corn, and two storehouses for sea-coal to hold 4000 loads, thereby to prevent the sudden dearness of these articles by the great increase of inhabitants, 7 James I., 1610.—*Stowe.*

**GRAND ALLIANCE** signed at Vienna between England, the Emperor, and the States General; to which Spain and the duke of Savoy afterwards acceded, May 12, 1689.

**GRAND JUNCTION CANAL.** This canal joins several others in the centre of the country, which thence form a communication between the river Thames, Severn, Mersey and Trent, and, consequently, an inland navigation to the four principal seaports, London, Liverpool, Bristol, and Hull. This canal commences at Braunston, on the west borders of Northamptonshire, and enters the Thames near London, 1790.

**GRAND PENSIONARY.** A title held by chief state functionaries in Holland, in the sixteenth century. In the constitution given by France to the Batavian Republic, previously to the erection of that state into a kingdom, the title of Grand Pensionary was revived and given to the head of the government, April 1805. The republic became a kingdom under Louis, the brother of Napoleon, the next year. The office of Grand Pensionary was subsequently restored. See *Holland.*

**GRANICUS, BATTLE OF,** in which Alexander the Great signally defeated the Persians. The Macedonian troops crossed the Granicus in the face of the Persian army, although the former did not exceed 30,000 foot, and 5000 horse, while the Persian army amounted to 600,000 foot, and 20,000 horse.—*Justin.* Yet the victors lost in this great battle but fifty-five foot soldiers, and sixty horse. Sardis capitulated, Miletus and Halicarnassus were taken by storm, and numerous other great towns submitted to the conqueror, 334 B.C.—*Boswell.*

**GRAPES.** The fruit of the vine. Previously to the reign of Edward VI. grapes were brought to England in large quantities from Flanders, where they were first cultivated, about 1276. The vine was introduced into England in 1552; and was first planted at Bloxhall, in Suffolk, in that year, and in other places in the neighbourhood of London soon after. In the gardens of Hampton-court palace is a celebrated vine, allowed to surpass any in Europe; it is 72 feet by 20, and has in one season produced 2272 bunches of grapes, weighing 18 cwt.; the stem is 13 inches in girth; it was planted in 1769.—*Leigh.*

**GRATES.** The hearths of the early Britons were fixed in the centre of their halls. The fire-place originally was perhaps nothing more than a large stone depressed below the level of the ground to receive the ashes. There were arched hearths among the Anglo-Saxons; and chafing-dishes were most in use until the general introduction of chimneys, about A.D. 1200. See *Chimneys.*

**GRAVITATION.** This, as a supposed innate power, was noticed by the Greeks, and also by Seneca, who speaks of the moon attracting the waters, about A.D. 38. Kepler enlarged upon it, about A.D. 1615; and Hook published Gravitation as a system. The principles of gravity were demonstrated by Galileo, at Florence, about 1633; and they were subsequently adopted by Newton, about 1687.

**GREAT BRITAIN, OR BRITISH EMPIRE.** England, Wales, Scotland, and Ireland. See *England, &c.*

**GREAT BRITAIN STEAM SHIP.** This magnificent and stupendous iron steam vessel, commanded by captain Hosken, formerly a naval officer, sailed from the Mersey river, Liverpool, bound for New York, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, Sept. 22, 1846. She carried a large cargo of goods and 185 passengers, the greatest number that had ever sailed to America by steam. At half-past eight the same evening, having had the wind quite in her favour all day, and having made most rapid progress, the passengers were suddenly alarmed by a concussion, as if the vessel had struck upon a rock, and it was soon discovered that she was aground in Dundrum bay, in Ireland. The passengers were all landed at that place in safety, but all attempts to get the *Great Britain* off at the time were ineffectual. She lay stranded in Dundrum bay (many efforts having been made, meanwhile, to float her) until Aug. 27, 1847, when

Messrs. I. Brunel, jun., and Bremner, the engineers, succeeded in getting her off, and she arrived in Liverpool immediately after, having sustained little damage from the shock, or from the waves rolling over her for nearly a year.

**GREAT SEAL OF ENGLAND.** The first seal used was by Edward the Confessor, was called the broad seal, and affixed to grants of the crown, A.D. 1048.—*Baker's Chron.* The most ancient seal with arms on it is that of Richard I. The great seal of England was stolen from the house of lord chancellor Thurlow, in Great Ormond-street, into which some thieves broke, and carried it, with other property, away, March 24, 1784, a day before the dissolution of parliament: it was never recovered. A new seal was brought into use on the union with Ireland, Jan. 1, 1801. A new seal for Ireland was brought into use, and the old one defaced, Jan. 21, 1832.

**GRÆCIA, MAGNA.** That part of Italy in which the Greeks planted colonies; but the boundaries of Magna Græcia are very uncertain. Some say that it extended to the southern parts of Italy; and others suppose that Magna Græcia comprehended only Campania and Lucania. To these was added Sicily, which country was likewise peopled by Greek colonists.—*Lempriere, Mitford.*

**GREECE.** The first inhabitants of this justly-celebrated country of the ancient world, were the progeny of Javan, fourth son of Japheth. Greece was so called from a very ancient king named Græcus; and another king, named Hellen, gave his subjects the appellation of Hellenists. Homer calls the inhabitants, indifferently, Myrmidons, Hellenists, and Achæians. Greece anciently consisted of the peninsula of the Peloponnesus, Greece outside of the Peloponnesus, Thessaly, and the islands. The limits of modern Greece are much more confined. Greece became subject to the Turkish empire in the 15th century, and has but recently again become a separate state. The treaty of London, on behalf of Greece, between England, France, and Russia, was signed in Oct. 1827; count Capo d'Istria \* was declared president in Jan. 1828; and the Porte acknowledged the independence of Greece in April 1830. It was afterwards erected into a kingdom, of which Otho I. of Bavaria was made king.

Sicyon founded ( <i>Eusebius</i> ) . . . . .	b.c. 2069	Myrcene created out of Argos . . . . .	b.c. 1313
Uranus arrives in Greece ( <i>Lenglet</i> ) . . . . .	2042	Argonautic expedition ( <i>which see</i> ) . . . . .	1293
Revolt of the Titans . . . . .	••	The Pythian games by Adrastus . . . . .	1283
War of the Giants . . . . .	••	War of the seven Greek captains . . . . .	1225
Kingdom of Argos begun ( <i>Eusebius</i> ) . . . . .	1856	The Amazonian war; these martial females penetrate into Greece . . . . .	1213
Reign of Ogyges in Boetia ( <i>idem</i> ) . . . . .	1796	Rape of Helen by Theseus . . . . .	1213
Sacrifices to the gods first introduced in Greece by Phoroneus . . . . .	1773	Rape of Helen by Paris . . . . .	1198
According to some authors, Sicyon was now begun ( <i>Lenglet</i> ) . . . . .	1773	Commencement of the Trojan war . . . . .	1193
Deluge of Ogyges ( <i>which see</i> ) . . . . .	1764	Troy taken and destroyed on the night of the 7th of the month Thargelion (27th May, or 11th June) . . . . .	1184
A colony of Arcadians emigrate to Italy under (Enotria: the country first called Enotria, afterwards Magna Græcia ( <i>Eusebius</i> )) . . . . .	1710	Aeneas sets sail, winters in Thrace, and arrives in Italy . . . . .	1181
Chronology of the Arundelian marbles commences ( <i>Eusebius</i> ) . . . . .	1582	Migration of the Æolian colonies, who build Smyrna, &c. . . . .	1124
Cecrops comes into Attica ( <i>idem</i> ) . . . . .	1506	Settlement of the Ionians from Greece in Asia Minor . . . . .	1044
The Areopagus instituted . . . . .	1506	The first laws of navigation originate with the Rhodians . . . . .	916
Deluge of Deucalion ( <i>Eusebius</i> ) . . . . .	1503	Homer flourishes about this time ( <i>Arundelian Marbles</i> ) . . . . .	907
Reign of Hellen ( <i>idem</i> ) . . . . .	1459	Olympic games revived at Elis . . . . .	884
Panathænean games instituted . . . . .	1495	The first Messenian war . . . . .	743
Cadmus, with the Phœnician letters, settles in Boetia . . . . .	1493	The second Messenian war . . . . .	695
Lelex, first king of Laconia, afterwards called Sparta . . . . .	1490	The capture of Ira . . . . .	670
Arrival of Danaus, with the first ship ever seen in Greece . . . . .	1485	The Messenians emigrate to Sicily, and give their own name <i>Messene</i> to Zancle (now called Messina) . . . . .	608
He introduces the use of pimps . . . . .	1485	Sea-fight, the first on record, between the Corinthians and the inhabitants of Coreyra . . . . .	664
He gets possession of Argos. His fifty daughters ( <i>see Flambeauz</i> ) . . . . .	1475	Byzantium built by the Argives . . . . .	658
First Olympic games celebrated at Elis, by the <i>Idæi Dactyli</i> ( <i>Eusebius</i> ) . . . . .	1453	Sybaris in Magna Græcia destroyed, 100,000 Crotonians under Milo defeat 300,000 Sybarians . . . . .	508
Iron discovered by the <i>Idæi Dactyli</i> . . . . .	1406	Sardis taken and burnt, which occasions the Persian invasion . . . . .	504
Corinth rebuilt, and so named . . . . .	1384		
Ceres arrives in Greece, and teaches the art of making bread . . . . .	1383		
The Isthmian games instituted . . . . .	1326		

\* This distinguished statesman was shortly afterwards murdered by the brother and son of Mavromichaela, a Malnote chief, whom he had imprisoned. The wretched assassins were sentenced to be immured within close brick walls round them up to their chins, and to be supplied with food in this lingering torture until they died.



GREECE, *continued.*

Missolonghi surrenders . . .	May 17, 1829	He blockades the harbour of the Piræus, the Greek government having refused his demand for the payment of monies due to British subjects, and refused to surrender the islands of Sapienza and Cabrera . . .	Jan. 18, 1850
Greek National Assembly commences its sittings at Argos . . .	July 23, 1829	France interposes her good offices, and the blockade is discontinued, March 1, 1850	1850
The Porte acknowledges the independence of Greece . . .	April 25, 1830	Negotiations between baron Gros and Mr. Wyse, the British minister, terminate, and the blockade of Athens is renewed . . .	April 25, 1850
Prince Leopold finally declines the sovereignty . . .	May 21, 1830	A settlement of the Greek question concluded in London . . .	April 19, 1850
Count Capo d'Istria, President of Greece, assassinated by the brother and son of Mavromichaelis, a Malnotechief, whom he had imprisoned . . .	Oct. 9, 1831	An arrangement, made at Athens, gives umbrage to France, whose minister is recalled from London; but the dispute between France and England is accommodated by England consenting to substitute for the convention at Athens, that signed in London . . .	June 21, 1850
The assassins put to death (see article <i>Burying Alive</i> ) . . .	Oct. 29, 1831		
Otho I. elected king of Greece . . .	Jan. 25, 1833	[See <i>Athens, Macedonia, Sparta, Thrace,</i> and other states of Greece.]	
Colocotroni's conspiracy . . .	Oct. 27, 1833		
A bloodless revolution at Athens, to enforce ministerial responsibility and national representation, is consummated . . .	Sept. 14, 1843		
The king accepts the new constitution, . . .	March 16, 1844		
Admiral Parker, in command of the British Mediterranean fleet, anchors in Basika bay . . .	Oct. 28, 1849		

**GREEK CHURCH.** A difference arose in the eighth century between the eastern and western churches, which in the course of two centuries and a half terminated in a separation; this church is called *Greek* in contradistinction from the latter, or *Roman* church. The Greek church claims priority as using the language in which the Gospel was first promulgated, and many of its forms and ceremonies are similar to those of the Roman Catholics; but it disowns the supremacy of the pope. It is the established religion of Russia.

**GREEK FIRE.** A composition of combustible matter invented by one Callinicus, an ingenious engineer of Heliopolis, in Syria, in the seventh century, in order to destroy the Saracens' ships, which was effected by the general of the emperor Pogonat's fleet, and 30,000 men were killed. The property of this fire was to burn briskly in water, to diffuse itself on all sides, according to the impression given it. Nothing but oil, or a mixture of vinegar, urine, and sand, could quench it. It was blown out of long tubes of copper, and shot out of cross-bows, and other spring instruments. The invention was kept a secret for many years by the court of Constantinople; but it is now lost.

**GREEK LANGUAGE.** The Greek language was first studied in Europe about A.D. 1450—in France, 1473. William Grocyn, or Grokeyn, a learned English professor of this language, travelled to acquire its true pronunciation, and introduced it at Oxford, where he had the honour to teach Erasmus, 1490.—*Wood's Athen. Oxon.* England has produced many eminent Greek scholars, of whom may be mentioned Dr. Beilby Porteus, bishop of London in 1787: died in 1809.

**GREEN-BAG INQUIRY.** This inquiry arose out of the famous *Green Bag* full of documents of alleged seditions, laid before parliament by lord Sidmouth, Feb. 2, 1817. Secret committees presented their reports, Feb. 19; and bills were brought in on the 21st of the same month, to suspend the *Habeas Corpus* act, and prevent seditious meetings, at the time very general throughout the kingdom.

**GREEN CLOTH, BOARD OF.** In the department of the lord-steward of the household. The state of the household of the sovereign is entirely committed to the discretion of the lord-steward. Attached to this board was a court, one of the most ancient in England, which had jurisdiction of all offences committed in the king's palaces, and verge of the court. It is called the Green Cloth, from the table whereat they sat being covered with a green cloth; and without a warrant from this court, none of the king's servants can be arrested for debt.

**GREENLAND.** Discovered by some Norwegians from Iceland, about A.D. 980, and thus named on account of its superior verdure compared with the latter country. It was visited by Frobisher, in 1576. The first ship from England to Greenland was sent for the whale-fishery by the Muscovy Company, 2 James I., 1604. In a voyage performed in 1630, eight men were left behind by accident, and suffered incredible hardships till the following year, when the company's ships brought them home.—*Tindal.* The Greenland Fishing Company was incorporated in 1693.

- GREEN PARK.** Forms a part of the ground inclosed by Henry VIII.; and is united to St. James' and Hyde parks by the fine road named Constitution-hill. On the north side is a reservoir of the Chelsea water-works. It was re-constructed in 1829, with a curious filtering apparatus. The promenade round this basin, and other parts of this small but beautiful park, possesses, for a town scene, unequalled attractions. On the Piccadilly side, the old wall which shut up the view of the park a great length of way, was thrown down, and a light iron railing erected, much to the gratification of passengers, in 1839. See *Parks*.
- GREENWICH HOSPITAL.** One of the noblest structures of the kind in the world. It stands upon the spot where formerly stood the royal palace of several of our monarchs. The palace was erected by Humphrey, duke of Gloucester; was enlarged by Henry VII., and completed by Henry VIII.; and in its chambers queen Mary and Queen Elizabeth were born, and Edward VI. died. Charles II. intended to build a new palace here on a very grand scale, and accordingly erected one wing of this grand edifice, but died before any other part of the design was finished. In this state it remained till William III. formed the present plan of making the palace useful to the kingdom, and the hospital was instituted in 1694. The forfeited estate of the attainted earl of Derwentwater was bestowed upon it, in 1716. Sixpence per month was first contributed by every seaman, and the payment was advanced to one shilling, from June, 1797. This hospital lodges about 3000 old and disabled seamen, and possesses a revenue exceeding 70,000*l. per annum*. A charter was granted to it in Dec. 1775. The chapel (the most elegant in the world), with the S.E. dome, the great dining-hall, and a large portion of the buildings appropriated to the pensioners, was destroyed by fire, Jan. 2, 1779. The chapel was rebuilt, and opened, Sept. 20, 1789.
- GREENWICH OBSERVATORY.** Built at the solicitation of sir Jonas Moore and sir Christopher Wren, by Charles II., on the summit of Flamstead-hill, so called from the great astronomer of that name, who was the first astronomer-royal here. The English began to compute the longitude from the meridian of this place, 1675; some make the date 1679. This observatory contains a transept circle by Troughton; a transit instrument of eight feet by Bird; two mural quadrants of eight feet, and Bradley's zenith sector. The telescopes are forty and sixty inch achromatics, and a six-foot reflector; and among other fine instruments and objects is a famous camera obscura.
- GREGORIAN CALENDAR.** The calendar, so called, was ordained to be adopted by pope Gregory XIII., from whom it derives its name, having been reformed under him, A.D. 1582. It was introduced into the Roman Catholic states of Europe in that year; into most other states, 1699 to 1710. England, Denmark, and Sweden had rejected this calendar; but England adopted it (by act of parliament) in 1752. To the time of Gregory, the deficiency in the Julian calendar had amounted to ten days; and in the year 1752 it had amounted to eleven days. See *Calendar*, and *New Style*.
- GRENADA.** Conquered by the Moors, A.D. 715; it was the last kingdom possessed by them, and was not annexed to the crown of Castile until 1491; the capital of this province is magnificent. New Grenada was conquered by the Spaniards in 1536. Grenada, in the West Indies, was settled by the French, 1650; it was taken from them by the English in 1762, and was ceded to England in 1763. The French possessed themselves of it again in 1779; but it was restored to the English at the peace of 1783. In 1795 the French landed some troops, and caused an insurrection in this island, which was not finally quelled till June, 1796.
- GRENADES.** A powerful missile of war, so named, from *Granado*, Spanish, or from *Pomum granatum*. It is a small hollow globe, or ball of iron, about two inches in diameter, which being filled with fine powder and set on fire by a fusee at a touch-hole, the case flies into shatters, to the damage of all who stand near.—*Harria*. This shell was invented in 1594.—*Idem*.
- GRENADIERS.** A tall foot-soldiery, of whom there is one company in every regiment.—*Guy*. The Grenadier corps was a company armed with a pouch of hand-grenades, established in France in 1667; and in England in 1685.—*Brown*.
- GRENVILLE ADMINISTRATION.** Rt. hon. George Grenville, first lord of the treasury and chancellor of the exchequer; earl Granville (succeeded by the duke of Bedford), lord president; duke of Marlborough, privy seal; earls of Halifax and

Sandwich, secretaries of state; earl Gower, lord chamberlain; lord Egmont, admiralty; marquess of Granby, ordnance; lord Holland (late Mr. Fox), paymaster; Rt. hon. Wellbore Ellis, secretary-at-war; viscount Barrington, treasurer of the navy; lord Hillsborough, first lord of trade; duke of Rutland, lords North, Trevor, Hyde, &c. Lord Henley (afterwards earl of Northington), lord chancellor. May *et seq.* 1763. Terminated by the Rockingham Administration, *which see*.

**GRENVILLE'S, LORD, ADMINISTRATION.** See "*All the Talents*."

**GRESHAM COLLEGE.** Founded and endowed by sir Thomas Gresham, but the building no longer exists. He was the founder of the Royal Exchange, and left a portion of his property in trust to the city and the Mercers' Company to endow this college for, among other uses, lectures in divinity, astronomy, music, and geometry, and readers in civil law, physic, and rhetoric, and to promote general instruction; he died, 1579. The lectures were read in a room over the Royal Exchange for many years; but they have been delivered in the theatre of the London Institution since 1830.

**GRETNA-GREEN MARRIAGES.** The famous parish of Graitney is the nearest and most easily accessible point in Scotland from the sister kingdom; and in its neighbourhood fugitive marriages are made. The trade was founded by a tobacconist, named John Paisley, who lived to a great age, and died so late as the year 1814. The common phrase, Gretna Green, arose from his first residence, which was at Megg's Hill, on the common or green betwixt Graitney and Springfield, to the last of which villages he removed in 1782. A man named Elliott is now, or lately was, the principal officiating priest, and the ceremony is brief and simple. The parson (tobacconist or blacksmith) asks the anxious lovers whence they come, and what parish they belong to, in order to register their answers; they are next asked if they are willing to receive each other for better, for worse, &c. This being ascertained, and a wedding-ring passed between them, they are declared to be married persons. The fees paid to the parson are said to be sometimes very handsome—so much as a hundred pounds being occasionally paid him for his five minutes' work. An attempt was made in the General Assembly, in 1826, to have this system suppressed, but, at the time, without effect.—*M'Diarmid*.

**GREY'S, EARL, ADMINISTRATION.** Earl Grey, first lord of the treasury; viscount Althorpe, chancellor of the exchequer; marquess of Lansdowne, president of the council; earl of Durham, privy seal; viscounts Melbourne, Palmerston, and Golerich, home, foreign, and colonial secretaries; sir James Graham, admiralty; lord Auckland and Mr. Charles Grant (afterwards lord Glenelg), boards of trade and control; lord Holland, duchy of Lancaster; lord John Russell, paymaster of the forces; duke of Richmond, earl of Carlisle, Mr. Wynne, &c. Lord Brougham, lord chancellor. Nov. 1830. This ministry, which carried the Reform bill, terminated July, 1834.

**GREYHOUND.** This dog, like the shepherd's dog, is mentioned in the earliest authors, and some rare instances of the sagacity of dogs are recorded of this species. The Welsh legend of *Berth-gelert* is thus related:—While his master was at the chase, a greyhound kept watch over his infant heir while it slept in an arbour on a couch; it was attacked by a wolf, which the greyhound killed, and then stretched itself beside the child to secure it from further harm. The parent, on his return, perceived the blood, but not the child, and in his fright and rage plunged his sword into the faithful dog, which, dying, discovered the uninjured heir to his repentant master. A monument of the Herbert family, near Abergavenny, represents a knight with his greyhound at his feet, in memory of this incident.—*Spence*.

**GRIST MILLS.** They were invented in Ireland, and their origin is thus related: Ciemond, the fairest woman of her time, and concubine of Cormock M'Kart, monarch of Ireland, was compelled by the queen, her rival, to grind nine measures of corn in a hand-mill. But the monarch, in commiseration of that hard treatment of her, invented the grist-mill, A.D. 214.—*Hist. of Ireland*.

**GROATS.** This name has been proverbial for a small coin.—*Shakspeare*. It is from the Dutch *groot*, and is a coin of the value of fourpence.—*Ray*. Groats were the largest silver currency in England until after 1351, and were coined in almost all reigns. The modern fourpence is the diminutive groat. Of these there were coined, in 1836, to the value of 70,884*l.*; in 1837, 16,038*l.*

**GROCERS.** The business of grocer is one of the oldest trades in England. The word anciently meant "ingrossers or monopolisers," as appears by a statute, 37 Edw. III.

1374. The Grocers' Company is one of the twelve chief companies of the city of London, and was incorporated in 1429.
- GROCHOW, BATTLE or, near Praga, a suburb of Warsaw, between the Poles and Russians. After an obstinate contest, continuing the whole of one day, and great part of the next, the Poles remained masters of the field of battle. The Russians shortly after retreated, having been foiled in their attempt to take Warsaw by this battle, in which they are stated to have lost 7000 men, and the Poles 2000, Feb. 20, 1831.
- GROG. The sea term for rum and water, arose from admiral Vernon, who was called *Old Grog*, having first introduced it on board his ship, about A.D. 1743. This brave admiral did great service in the West Indies, by taking Porto Bello, Chagre, &c., but by his disagreement with the commander of the land-forces, the expedition against Carthagena failed. He commanded in the Downs in 1745, and next year was dismissed the service by his majesty's command, for writing two pamphlets, by which the secretary of state's and secretary of the admiralty's letters were made known; he died in 1757.
- GRUB-STREET. The name of a street near Moorfields, London, which was formerly much inhabited by writers of small histories and temporary poems.—*Johnson*. It was the residence of the lowest class of literary characters, from which circumstance the epithet *Grub-street* is applied to all mean productions and bad compositions.—*Idem*.
- GUADALOUPE. Discovered by Columbus, A.D. 1493. It was colonised by the French in 1635. Taken by the English in 1759, and restored in 1763. Again taken by the English in 1779, 1794, and 1810. The allies in order to allure the Swedes into the late coalition against France, gave them this island. It was, however, by the consent of Sweden, restored to France, in 1814.
- GUAIACUM. John Gonsalvo Oviedo was the discoverer of the virtues of guaiacum in the cure of venereal complaints (according to Fallopius) about A.D. 1490.—*Moreri*.
- GUARDS. The custom of having guards is said to have been introduced by Saul, 1093 B.C.—*Eusebius*. Guards about the persons of European kings is of early institution. Body guards were appointed to attend the kings of England, 2 Hen. VII., 1486. Horse Guards were raised 4 Edw. VI., 1550. The three regiments, the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Foot Guards, were raised A.D. 1660, and the command of them given to colonel Russell, general Monk, and lord Linlithgow. The second regiment, or Coldstream, was the first raised See *Coldstream*. The Horse Grenadier Guards, first troop, raised in 1693, was commanded by general Cuolmondeley; the second troop was raised in 1702, and was commanded by lord Forbes: this corps was reduced in 1783, the officers retiring on full pay. See *Horse Guards*.
- GUELPHS and Ghibelins. These were party names, and are said to have been derived from Hiewelf and Hiegibelin, the names of towns. The designation began in Italy, A.D. 1139, and distinguished the contending armies during the civil wars in Germany; the Guelphs were for the pope, and the Ghibelins for the emperor. Guelph is the name of the present royal family of England. See *Brunswick*. The Guelphic order of knighthood was instituted for the kingdom of Hanover, by the prince regent, afterwards George IV., in 1816.
- GUILDHALL, LONDON. This celebrated edifice was built in A.D. 1411; it was so damaged by the memorable fire of 1666, that its re-erection became necessary, an undertaking which was completed in 1669, no part of the ancient building remaining, except the interior of the porch and the walls of the hall. The front was not erected until 1789. Beneath the west window are the colossal figures of Gog and Magog, said to represent a Saxon and an ancient Briton. The magnificent hall has contained 7000 persons, and is used for city feasts.
- GUILLOTINE. An engine for decapitation, which has made an otherwise obscure name immortal.\*—*Ahc.* A similar instrument, but of ruder form, may be seen in an engraving accompanying the *Symbolica Questiones* of Achilles Bocchius, 4to, 1555 (see the Travels of Father Labat in Italy); it is there called the *Mannaia*. In Scotland, also at Halifax, England (see *Halifax* and *Maiden*), it was likewise in use, and served to behead its introducer, the regent Morton. Dr. Guillotin, about 1785, recommended

\* This is a great mistake. The inventor of the guillotine, Joseph Ignatius Guillotin, was not an obscure man; he was, on the contrary, eminent as a physician, distinguished as a senator, and esteemed for his humanity. Nor was he, as some have reported, the victim of his own contrivance. His design was to render capital punishment less painful, by decapitation; he felt greatly annoyed at this instrument of death being called by his name, and died in 1814, in peaceful retirement, universally respected.



its use in France, from motives of humanity, as a substitute for the more cruel gibbet, and his name was applied to it, at first, from mere waggishness. Its unwilling god-father was imprisoned during the revolutionary troubles, and ran some hazard of being subjected to its deadly operation; but he (contrary to a prevailing opinion) escaped, and lived to become one of the founders of the Academy of Medicine at Paris.

**GUINEA SLAVE TRADE.** The name of Hawkins is, unhappily for his memory, branded on the page of history as the first Englishman, after the discovery of America, who made a merchandise of the human species.—*Bell*. The first opening of the slave trade on this coast was by sir John Hawkins, assisted in his enterprise by a number of English gentlemen, who subscribed money for the purpose. Hawkins sailed from England with three ships; purchased negroes, sold them at Hispaniola, and returned home richly laden with hides, sugar, ginger, and other merchandise, 5 Eliz. 1563. This voyage led to other similar enterprises.—*Hackluyt*. The slave trade, so long a stigma on the English character, was abolished by act of parliament, March 25, 1807. See *Slave Trade*.

**GUINEAS.** An English gold coin, so named from their having been first coined of gold brought from the coast of Guinea, A.D. 1673. They were then valued at 30s., and were worth that sum in 1696. They were reduced in currency from 22s. to 21s. by parliament, in 1717. Broad pieces were coined into guineas in 1732. The original guineas bore the impression of an elephant, on account of their having been coined of this African gold. Since the first issue of sovereigns, in the year 1816, guineas have not been coined.

**GUN-COTTON.** Among the several discoveries that excite wonder, made in the year 1846, that of gun-cotton, a new explosive power, attracted the greatest interest throughout Europe, as having double the projectile force of gunpowder. This discovery was made by professor Schœnbein, and being protected by a patent, it was consequently for a time secret. The professor attended the meeting of the British Association in September, 1846; but the fame of his explosive had travelled much faster than himself, and was known some time before his visit to this country. Gun-cotton is, to all appearance, common cotton wool, both as seen by the naked eye and under a strong lens, and is purified cotton steeped in a mixture composed of equal parts of azotic and sulphuric acid, and afterwards dried; but the explosive power is produced by other chemical combinations, nearly similar, by which the strength is increased or diminished at pleasure. Mr. Grove, and numerous other persons, made experiments in England, with successful results. Dr. Böttinger and others also claim the discovery.\*

**GUNPOWDER.** The invention of gunpowder is generally ascribed to Bertholdus or Michael Schwartz, a Cordelier monk of Goslar, south of Brunswick, in Germany, about A.D. 1320. But many writers maintain that it was known much earlier in various parts of the world. Some say that the Chinese possessed the art a number of centuries before. Its composition, moreover, is expressly mentioned by our own famous Roger Bacon, in his treatise *De Nullitate Magie*, which was published at Oxford, in 1216.

**GUNPOWDER PLOT.** The memorable conspiracy known by this name, for springing a mine under the houses of parliament, and destroying the three estates of the realm—king, lords, and commons—there assembled, was discovered on Nov. 5, 1605. This diabolical scheme was projected by Robert Catesby, and many high persons were leagued in the enterprise. Guy Faux was detected in the vaults under the House of Lords, preparing the train for being fired on the next day. Catesby and Percy (of the family of Northumberland) were killed; sir Everard Digby, Rockwood, Winter, Garnet, a Jesuit, and others, died by the hands of the executioner, as did Guy Faux, Jan. 31, 1606. The vault called Guy Faux cellar, in which the conspirators lodged the barrels of gunpowder, remained in the late houses of parliament till 1825, when it was converted into offices.

\* The diet of Frankfort voted, October 3, 1846, a recompense of 100,000 florins to professor Schœnbein and Dr. Böttinger, as the inventors of the cotton powder, provided the authorities of Mayence, after seeing it tried, pronounced it superior to gunpowder as an explosive; but its use, as a substitute for gunpowder, in gunnery, is still a matter of uncertainty, as the ignition of the cotton is not under the same control. Of its utility, however, in blasting and mining operations, not the slightest doubt can exist. It is both cheaper and more powerful than gunpowder; and the absence of smoke gives it a decisive advantage. There can remain no question that in all works of this description the new agent will rapidly supersede the old one.

**GUY'S HOSPITAL.** This celebrated London hospital is indebted for its origin to Thomas Guy, an eminent and wealthy bookseller, who, after having bestowed immense sums on St. Thomas's, determined to be the sole founder of another hospital. At the age of seventy-six, in 1721, he commenced the erection of the present building, and lived to see it nearly completed. It cost him 18,793*l.*, in addition to which he left, to endow it, the immense sum of 219,499*l.* A splendid bequest, amounting to 200,000*l.*, was made to this hospital by Mr. Hunt, to provide additional accommodation for 100 patients; his will was proved Sept. 24, 1829.

**GYMNASIUM,** a place among the Greeks, where all the public exercises were performed, and where not only wrestlers and dancers exhibited, but also philosophers, poets, and rhetoricians repeated their compositions. In wrestling and boxing, the athletes were often naked, whence the word Gymnasium—*γυμνος, nudus*. They anointed themselves with oil to brace their limbs, and to render their bodies slippery, and more difficult to be grasped. The first modern treatise on the subject of Gymnastics was published in Germany in 1793. London society formed, 1826.

**GYMNOSOPHISTÆ.** A sect of philosophers in India. The Gymnosophistæ lived naked, as their name implies: for thirty-seven years they exposed themselves in the open air, to the heat of the sun, the inclemency of the seasons, and the coldness of the night. They were often seen in the fields fixing their eyes full upon the disc of the sun from the time of its rising till the hour of its setting. Sometimes they stood whole days upon one foot in burning sand. Alexander was astonished at the sight of a set of men who seemed to despise bodily pain, and who inured themselves to suffer the greatest tortures without uttering a groan, or expressing any marks of fear. The Brahmins were a branch of the sect of the Gymnosophistæ, 334 B.C.—*Pliny*.

**GYPSIES, or EGYPTIANS.** A strange commonwealth of wanderers and peculiar race of people, who made their appearance first in Germany, about A.D. 1517, having quitted Egypt when attacked by the Turks. They are the descendants of a great body of Egyptians who revolted from the Turkish yoke, and being defeated, dispersed in small parties all over the world, while their supposed skill in the black art gave them an universal reception in that age of credulity and superstition. Although expelled from France in 1560, and from most countries soon after, they are yet found in every part of Europe, as well as in Asia and Africa. Having recovered their footing, they have contrived to maintain it to this day. In England an act was made against their itinerancy, in 1530; and in the reign of Charles I, thirteen persons were executed at one assizes for having associated with gypsies for about a month, contrary to the statute. The gypsy settlement at Norwood was broken up, and they were treated as vagrants, May 1797. There were in Spain alone, previously to the year 1800, more than 120,000 gypsies, and many communities of them yet exist in England; and notwithstanding their intercourse with other nations, they are still, like the Jews, in their manners, customs, visage, and appearance, wholly unchanged.

## H.

**HABEAS CORPUS.** The subjects' *Writ of Right*, passed for the security and liberty of individuals, May 27, 1679. This act is next in importance to *Magna Charta*, for so long as the statute remains in force, no subject of England can be detained in prison, except in cases wherein the detention is shown to be justified by the law. The *Habeas Corpus* Act can alone be suspended by the authority of parliament, and then for a short time only, and when the emergency is extreme. In such a case, the nation parts with a portion of its liberty to secure its own permanent welfare, and suspected persons may then be arrested without cause or purpose being assigned.—*Blackstone*.

Act suspended for six months during the Scots' rebellion . . . . .	A.D. 1715	Again, and in England . . . . .	Aug. 28, 1709
Suspended for six months owing to the same cause . . . . .	1716	Suspended on a division, 189 against 42, majority 147 . . . . .	April 19, 1801
Suspended for twelve months . . . . .	1722	Again on account of the Irish insurrection	1803
Suspended for six months . . . . .	1744	Again, owing to alleged secret meetings (see <i>Green Bag</i> ) . . . . .	Feb. 21, 1817
Suspended for one year . . . . .	1745	Bill to restore the <i>Habeas Corpus</i> brought into parliament . . . . .	Jan. 28, 1818
Suspended for six months . . . . .	1779	Suspended in Ireland, owing to the insurrection in that kingdom . . . . .	July 25, 1848
Again by Mr. Pitt, owing to a message from the king . . . . .	1794	Restored there, the rebellion having been suppressed . . . . .	March 1, 1840
Suspended in Ireland, on account of the great rebellion . . . . .	A.D. 1798		

**HACKNEY COACHES** are of French origin. In France, a strong kind of cob-horse (*haquenée*) was let out on hire for short journeys: these were latterly harnessed (to accommodate several wayfarers at once) to a plain vehicle called *coche-à-haquenée*: hence the name. The legend that traces their origin to Hackney, near London, is a vulgar error. They were first licensed in 1662, and subjected to regulations, 6 Will. and Mary, 1694.—*Survey of London*. The number plying in London fixed at 1000, and their fares raised, 1771. The number increased in 1799, and frequently since. Office removed to Somerset-house, 1782. Coach-makers made subject to a licence, 1785. Hackney chariots and cabriolets licensed in 1814. Lost-and-Found office, for the recovery of property left in hackney-coaches, established by act 55 Geo. III., 1815. This office has caused the restoration of a vast amount of property, and is held at Somerset-house. The number of hackney coaches to cease being limited after 5th Jan., 1833, by statute 2 Will. IV., 1831. The cabriolets are of Parisian origin; but the aristocratic taste of Englishmen suggested the propriety of obliging the driver to be seated on the outside of the vehicle.

**HAGUE**. Once called the finest *village* in Europe: the place of meeting of the States-General, and residence of the former earls of Holland, the princes of Holland, &c. Here the States, in 1586, abrogated the authority of Philip II. of Spain, and held a conference in 1610, upon the five articles of the remonstrants, which occasioned the synod of Dort. Treaty of the Hague, entered into with a view to preserve the equilibrium of the North, signed by England, France, and Holland, May 21, 1659. De Witt was torn in pieces here, Aug. 20, 1672. The French took possession of the Hague in January 1795; favoured by a hard frost, they marched into Holland, where the inhabitants and troops declared in their favour, a general revolution ensued, and the stadtholder and his family were compelled to leave the country and escape to England. The Hague was evacuated in Nov. 1813, shortly after the battle of Leipsic, and the stadtholder returned to his dominions and arrived here in December, that year. Treaty of Commerce between England and Holland, Dec. 16, 1837.

**HAILEYBURY COLLEGE**. An institution of the East India Company, wherein students are prepared for the Company's service in India. It was founded in 1800, and has been regulated by various acts of parliament. By statute 1 Vict., July 1837, it is enacted "that no person is to be admitted to the college as a student whose age shall exceed twenty-one years, nor any person appointed or sent out to India as a writer in the Company's service whose age shall exceed 23 years."—*Statutes*.

**HAIR**. By the northern nations, and in Gaul, hair was much esteemed, and hence the appellation *Gallia comata*; and cutting off the hair was inflicted as a punishment among them. The royal family of France had it as a particular mark and privilege of the kings and princes of the blood, to wear long hair, artfully dressed and curled. The clerical tonsure is of apostolic institution.—*Isidorus Hispalensis*. Pope Anicetus forbade the clergy to wear long hair, A.D. 155. Long hair was out of fashion during the Protectorate of Cromwell, and hence the term *Round-heads*. It was again out of fashion in 1795; and very short hair was in mode in 1801. Hair-powder came into use in 1590; and in 1795 a tax was laid upon persons using it, which yielded 20,000*l.* per annum.

**HALCYON DAYS**, in antiquity, implied seven days before and as many after the winter solstice, because the halcyon laid her eggs at this time of the year, and the weather during her incubation was always calm. The phrase was afterwards employed to express any season of transient prosperity, or of brief tranquillity, the *septem placidæ dies* of human life.—*Butler*.

**HALDON-HILL, BATTLE OF**. Fought near Berwick, between the English and Scots, in which the latter were defeated with the loss of upwards of 13,000 slain, while a comparatively small number of the English suffered, reign of Edward III., July 19, 1333. After this great and decisive victory, Edward placed Edward Baliol on the throne of Scotland.—*Robertson*.

**HALIFAX, YORKSHIRE**. Here prevailed a remarkable law. The woollen manufacture being very great, and prodigious quantities of cloths, kerseys, shalloons, &c., being continually on the tenters and liable to be stolen, the town, at its first incorporation, was empowered to punish capitally any criminal convicted of stealing to the value of upwards of thirteen pence halfpenny, by a peculiar engine, which beheaded the offender in a moment; but king James I., in the year 1620, took this power away; and the town is now under the ordinary course of justice. See *Maiden*.

**HALIFAX, EARL OF, HIS ADMINISTRATION.** The earl of Halifax became minister in the first year of the reign of George I. His ministry was composed of the following members: Charles, earl of Halifax, first lord of the treasury (succeeded on his death by the earl of Carlisle); William, lord Cowper, afterwards earl Cowper, lord chancellor; Daniel, earl of Nottingham, lord president; Thomas, marquess of Wharton, privy seal; Edward, earl of Oxford, admiralty; James Stanhope, afterwards earl Stanhope, and Charles, viscount Townshend, secretaries of state; sir Richard Onslow, chancellor of the exchequer; dukes of Montrose and Marlborough, lord Berkeley, right hon. Robert Walpole, Mr. Pulteney, &c., 1714. Lord Halifax died the next year, 1715. He was soon after succeeded by the right hon. Robert Walpole, whose first administration commenced in this latter year.

**HALLELUJAH AND AMEN.** Hebrew expressions frequently used in the Jewish hymns: from the Jewish they came into the Christian church. The meaning of the first is *Praise the Lord*, and of the second *So be it*. They were first introduced by Haggai, the prophet, about 584 B.C.; and their introduction from the Jewish into the Christian church is ascribed to St. Jerome, one of the primitive Latin fathers, about A.D. 390.—*Cave's Hist. Lit.*

**HALYS, BATTLE OF.** The great battle fought upon the river Halys between the Lydians and Medes. It was interrupted by an almost total eclipse of the sun, on the 28th of May; which occasioned a conclusion of the war between the two kingdoms.—*Blair*. [This eclipse had been predicted many years before by Thales of Miletus, 585 B.C.]

**HAMBURGH.** The company of "Hambro' Merchants" was incorporated in 1296. France declared war upon Hamburg for its treachery in giving up Napper Tandy, (see *Napper Tandy*.) Oct. 1799. British property sequestered, March 1801. Hamburg taken by the French after the battle of Jena in 1806. Incorporated with France, Jan. 1810. Evacuated by the French on the advance of the Russians into Germany in 1813; and restored to its independence by the allied sovereigns, May 1814. A awful fire here, which destroyed numerous churches and public buildings, and 2000 houses; it continued for three days, May 4, 1842.

**HAMMERCLOTH.** The use of this appendage to a coach arose in the coachman formerly carrying a hammer, a pair of pincers, and a few nails, to guard against accidents, in his coach-box, and this cloth was used to hide them from view.—*Pegge*.

**HAMPTON-COURT PALACE.** Built by cardinal Wolsey on the site of the manor-house of the knights-hospitallers. In 1525, the cardinal presented it to his royal master, Henry VIII.; it being, perhaps, the most splendid offering ever made by a subject to a sovereign. Here Edward VI. was born, and his mother, Jane Seymour, died; and Mary, Elizabeth, Charles, and others of our sovereigns, resided. Most of the old apartments were pulled down, and the grand inner court built, by William III. in 1694. In this palace was held, in 1604, the celebrated conference between the Presbyterians and the members of the Established Church, which led to a new translation of the Bible. See *Conference*.

**HANAPER OFFICE.** An office of the court of chancery, where writs relating to the business of the subject, and their returns, were anciently kept in *hanaperio* (in a hamper); and those relating to the crown were kept in *parva baya* (a little bag). Hence arose the names *Hanaper* and *Petty Bag Office*. The hanaper was originally a wicker basket, with a cover and a lock, and made for easy removal from place to place.

**HANAU, BATTLE OF,** between a division of the combined armies of Austria and Bavaria, of 30,000 men, under general Wrede, and the French, 70,000 strong, under Napoleon. The French were on their retreat from Leipsic when encountered by the allies at Hanau. The French suffered very severely, though the allies, who displayed great military skill and bravery, were compelled to retire, Oct. 29, 1813.

**HANDEL'S COMMEMORATION.** The first musical festival in commemoration of this illustrious composer was held in Westminster Abbey, May 26, 1784. It was the grandest display of the kind ever attempted in any nation, and afforded one of the most magnificent spectacles which the imagination can delineate; their majesties, most of the first personages in the kingdom, and between 3 and 4,000 of the public being present. The musical band contained 600 vocal and instrumental performers, and the receipts of three successive days were 12,746*l.*

**HANDKERCHIEFS.** Handkerchiefs, wrought and edged with gold, used to be worn in England by gentlemen in their hats, as favours from young ladies, the value of them

being from five to twelve pence for each, in the reign of Elizabeth, 1558.—*Stowe's Chron.* Handkerchiefs were of early manufacture, and are mentioned in our oldest works. Handkerchiefs of the celebrated Paisley manufacture were first made in that town in 1743.

**HANGED, DRAWN, AND QUARTERED.** The first infliction of this barbarous punishment took place upon a pirate named William Marise, a nobleman's son, 25 Henry III., 1241. Five gentlemen attached to the duke of Gloucester were arraigned and condemned for treason, and at the place of execution were hanged, cut down alive instantly, then stript naked, and their bodies marked for quartering, and then pardoned, 25 Henry VI., 1447.—*Stowe.* The punishment of death by hanging has been abolished in numerous cases by various statutes. See *Death, Punishment of.* Hanging in chains was abolished 4 Will. IV., 1834.

**HANOVER.** This country had no great rank, although a duchy, until George I. got possession of Zell, Saxe, Bremen, Verden, and other duchies and principalities. Hanover became the ninth electorate, A.D. 1692. It was seized by Prussia, April 3, 1801; was occupied by the French, June 5, 1803; and annexed to Westphalia, March 1, 1810. Regained to England by the Crown Prince of Sweden, Nov. 6, 1813, and erected into a kingdom, Oct. 13, 1814. The duke of Cambridge appointed lieutenant-governor, in Nov. 1816. Visited by George IV. in Oct. 1821. Ernest, duke of Cumberland, succeeded to the throne, June 20, 1837.

DUKES, ELECTORS, AND KINGS OF HANOVER.

1665. John, second son of prince Christian Lewis, duke of Brunswick-Zell, became duke of Hanover; succeeded by his son,  
1679. Ernest-Augustus; created elector of Hanover in 1692.  
[He married the princess Sophia, daughter of Frederick, elector palatine, and of Elizabeth, the daughter of James I. of England.]  
1698. George-Lewis, son of the preceding; married his cousin, the heiress of the duke of Brunswick-Zell. Became king of Great Britain, Aug. 1, 1714, as GEORGE I.  
1727. George-Augustus, his son; GEORGE II. of England.  
1760. George-William-Frederick, his grandson, George III. of England.

KINGS OF HANOVER.

1814. George-William-Frederick (the preceding sovereign), first king of Hanover, Oct. 2.  
1820. George-Augustus-Frederick, his son; GEORGE IV. of England.  
1830. William-Henry, his brother; WILLIAM IV. of England.  
[Hanover separated from the crown of Great Britain.]  
1837. Ernest-Augustus, brother to William IV. of England, on whose demise he succeeded (as a distinct inheritance) to the throne of Hanover. THE PRESENT (1850) king of Hanover

**HANOVERIAN SUCCESSION,** established by law, June 12, 1701, when an act passed limiting the succession of the crown of England, after the demise of Will. III. and of queen Anne (without issue), to the princess Sophia of Hanover, and the heirs of her body, being protestants, she being the grand-daughter of James I. George I. the son of Ernest Augustus, duke of Brunswick Lunenburgh, elector of Hanover, and of Sophia, ascended the throne, to the exclusion of the exiled family of the Stuarts, Aug. 1, 1714.

**HANSE TOWNS.** A commercial union called the Hanseatic league, was formed by a number of port towns in Germany, in support of each other against the piracies of the Swedes and Danes: this association began in 1164, and the league was signed in 1241. At first it consisted only of towns situate on the coasts of the Baltic Sea, but its strength and reputation increasing, there was scarce any trading city in Europe but desired to be admitted into it, and in process of time it consisted of sixty-six cities. They grew so formidable as to proclaim war against Waldemar, king of Denmark, about the year 1348, and against Erick in 1428, with forty ships, and 12,000 regular troops besides seamen. This gave umbrage to several princes, who ordered the merchants of their respective kingdoms to withdraw their effects, and so broke up the greatest part and strength of the association. In 1630, the only towns of note of this once powerful league retaining the name, were Lubeck, Hamburg, and Bremen.

**HAPSBURGH, HOUSE OF.** One of the most illustrious families in Europe. Hapsburgh was an ancient castle of Switzerland, on a lofty eminence, near Schintznach. This castle was the cradle, as it were, of the house of Austria, whose ancestors may be traced back to the beginning of the 13th century, when Rodolph, count of Hapsburgh, was elevated to the empire of Germany and archduchy of Austria, A.D. 1273. See *Germany.*

**HARDY, HORNE TOOKE, AND THELWALL, TRIAL OF.** See *Horne Tooke.*

**HARLAW, BATTLE OF.** Fought between the earl of Mar, who commanded the royal army, and Donald, the lord of the Isles. It was so fatal to many of the nobility and gentry, and the bravest soldiers in the kingdom, that Buchanan asserts there perished in this conflict more illustrious men than had fallen in foreign wars during many previous years. The battle was continued with great desperation on both sides, but neither army was victorious, July 24, 1411.

**HARLEIAN LIBRARY,** containing 7000 manuscripts, was bought by the right hon. Mr. Secretary Harley, afterwards earl of Oxford and Mortimer, and is now in the British Museum. A large portion of this nobleman's life was spent in adding to his literary stores, in the collection of which he expended a great part of the wealth his public employments had enabled him to accumulate. He died May 21, 1724.

**HARLEQUIN.** This term is derived from a famous and droll comedian, who so much frequented Mr. Harley's house, that his friends and acquaintances used to call him *Harlequino*, little *Harley*.—*Ménage*. Originally the name implied a merry-andrew, or buffoon; but it now means an expert dancer at a play-house, dressed in an antique, party-coloured garb, somewhat like a Spaniard.—*Pardon*.

**HARLOTS.** Women who were called by synonyma conveying the meaning of harlot, were tolerated among the Jews, Greeks, and Romans. The celebrated *Lais* of Corinth, a beautiful courtesan, but remarkable for her vicious amours, was assassinated in the temple of Venus, by the women of Thessaly, in order to prevent her from corrupting the fidelity of their husbands, about 350 B.C. It is affirmed that the mother of William I. of England, a tanner's daughter of Falaise, and whose name was *Arlotta*, was of so infamous a character, that our odious term harlot is derived from her name.—*Dr. Johnson*.—*Ménage*. In England, harlots were obliged to wear striped hoods of party colours, and their garments the wrong side outwards, by statute 27 Edw. III., 1352. See *Courtesans*.

**HARMONIC STRINGS.** Pythagoras is said to have invented harmonic strings, in consequence of hearing four blacksmiths working with hammers in harmony, whose weights he found to be six, eight, nine, and twelve; or rather, by squares, as thirty-six, sixty-four, eighty-one, and one hundred and forty-four. The harmonica, or musical glasses, airs from the tones of them were first formed by an Irish gentleman named Puckeridge.—*Franklin*. The invention was improved by Dr. Franklin in 1760. See *Musical Glasses*.

**HARMONY TOWN, AMERICA.** A society was formed here by one Rapp, with a number of German and other families, some of them from England, who, calling themselves *Harmonists*, held their property in common. The well-known visionary and enthusiast, Robert Owen, purchased this town; but he ultimately failed in his scheme of a "social" community, and returned to England to propagate infamous doctrines, with, however, little success. See *Socialists*.

**HARNESS.** The leathern dressings used for horses to draw chariots, and also chariots, are said to have been the invention of Erichthonius of Athens, who was made a constellation after his death, under the name of *Boötes*, about 1487 B.C. Harness was first made of ropes, then of sea-weed, and afterwards of leather, as at present, for coaches and waggon.—*Parlour*; *Ashc*.

**HARO, THE CRY OF.** The *Clameur de Haro* is derived from Raoul, the French name for Rollo, ancestor of our Norman princes of England, whose equity was not inferior to his valour, and whose very name had an effect upon his subjects, even after his death. This cry was set up, because Rollo had administered justice with such exactness, those who had injury done them used to call out *A Raoul!* By virtue of this cry, the person who met an adverse party in the streets, obliged him to go before the judge, who decided the differences between them, at least provisionally.—*Henault*.

**HARP.** It is traced to the earliest nations. David played the harp before Saul.—1 *Sam.* xvi. 23. The lyre of the Greeks is the harp of the moderns. The Romans had their harp; so had the Jews, but it had very few strings. The Cimbric or English Saxons had this instrument. The celebrated Welsh harp was strung with gut; and the Irish harp, like the more ancient harps, with wire. One of the most ancient harps existing is that of Bryan Boiroimhe, monarch of Ireland; it was given by his son Donagh to pope John XVIII., together with the crown and other regalia of his father, in order to obtain absolution for the murder of his brother Teig. Adrian IV.

alleged this as being one of his principal titles to the kingdom of Ireland in his bull transferring it to Henry II. This harp was given by Leo X. to Henry VIII., who presented it to the first earl of Clanricarde: it then came into possession of the family of De Burgh; next into that of Mac Mahon of Clenagh, county of Clare; afterwards into that of Mac Namara of Limerick; and was at length deposited by the right hon. William Conyngham in the College Museum, Dublin, in 1782.

**HARRISON'S TIME-PIECE.** Mr. John Harrison, an ingenious mechanic, of Foulby, near Pontefract, was the inventor of this celebrated instrument. His first time-piece was produced in 1735; his second in 1739; his third in 1749; and his fourth, which procured him the reward of 20,000*l.*, promised 12th Anne by the Board of Longitude, was produced a few years after. He obtained 10,000*l.* of his reward in 1764. His time-piece was perfected in 1772. See articles *Clocks* and *Watches*.

**HARTWELL, BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.** This place is famous as the retreat of Louis XVIII., king of France. He had had an asylum in Russia, and had resided also at Warsaw. He landed in England, at Yarmouth, Oct. 6, 1807, and took up his residence at Gosfield-hall, in Essex, and afterwards came to Hartwell, living in retirement, as the count de Lille, at this village, for several years. His consort died here in 1810. On his family's restoration to the throne, Louis, on April 20, 1814, entered London in much state from his retreat at Hartwell, attended by the life-guards, and many of the king's carriages, and accompanied by the prince regent. He stopped at Grillon's hotel, where he kept his court for some days, receiving the congratulations of the lord mayor, citizens, and nobility; and embarked at Dover, for France, April 24, 1814.

**HASTINGS, BATTLE OF.** One of the most memorable and bloody, and in which more than thirty thousand were slain, fought between Harold II. of England, and William, duke of Normandy, in which the former lost his life and kingdom. William, hence surnamed the Conqueror, was soon after crowned king of England, and introduced a memorable epoch, known as the Conquest, in the annals of the country, Oct. 14, 1066. The day of this battle was, also, the anniversary of Harold's birth. He, with his two brothers, also slain, was interred in Waltham Abbey, Essex.

**HASTINGS, WARREN, TRIAL OF.** Mr. Hastings, governor-general of India, tried by the peers of Great Britain for high crimes and misdemeanours, but acquitted, although he had committed many acts during his government which, it was thought, ought to have led to a different result. Among other charges against him, was his acceptance of a present of 100,000*l.* from the nabob of Oude (see *Chunar, Treaty of*); and this was not a solitary instance of his irregular means of accumulating wealth. The trial lasted seven years and three months; it commenced Feb. 13, 1788, and terminated April 25, 1795. Mr. Sheridan's celebrated speech, on the impeachment of Mr. Hastings, attracted universal and merited admiration.

**HATFIELD'S ATTEMPT ON THE LIFE OF GEORGE III.** May 11, 1800, was a field-day in Hyde-park; and during a review of the troops a shot from an undiscovered hand was fired, which wounded a young gentleman who stood near the king. On the evening of the same day, his majesty was at Drury-lane theatre, when a man from the pit fired a pistol at him; his name was Hatfield; but he was found upon his trial to be deranged, and was sentenced to be confined as a lunatic during the remainder of his life. Hatfield died Jan. 23, 1841, aged 69 years.

**HATS.** See article *Caps*. First made by a Swiss at Paris, A.D. 1404. They are mentioned in history at the period when Charles VII. made his triumphal entry into Rouen, in 1449. He wore a hat lined with red velvet, and surmounted with a rich plume of feathers. It is from this reign that the general use of hats and caps is to be dated (at least in France), which henceforward began to take place of the chaperons and hoods that had been worn before in France.—*Henault*. Hats were first manufactured in England by Spaniards, in 1510: before this time both men and women wore close-knit woollen caps.—*Stowe*. Very high crowned hats were worn by queen Elizabeth's courtiers; and high crowns were again introduced in 1783. A stamp-duty was laid upon hats in 1784, and again in 1796; it was repealed in 1811.

**HAVRE-DE-GRACE.** This place was defended for the Huguenots by the English, in 1562. It has been bombarded several times by the British navy. It was successfully attacked for three days from July 6 to 9, 1759. Again bombarded in 1794 and 1795. Bombarded by sir Richard Strachan, May 25, 1793. Declared to be in a state of

blockade, Sept. 6, 1803. The attempts of the British to burn the shipping here failed, Aug. 7, 1804.

**HAWKERS AND PEDLARS.** First licensed to sell their commodities in 1697. They were anciently esteemed fraudulent persons, who went from place to place to sell or buy any commodity in a clandestine or unfair and unlicensed manner; but now they are those who sell about the streets by virtue of a licence from the commissioners who are appointed for that purpose.

**HAYMARKET, LONDON.** The hay-market in this street was opened 1664, in the reign of Charles II.—*Stowe*. The Haymarket-theatre was originally opened in 1702. The bottle-conjuror's dupery of the public occurred at this theatre, Jan. 16, 1748. See *Bottle Conjuror*. Mr. Foote's patent, 1747. The theatre purchased by the late Mr. Coleman of Mr. Foote for a life annuity, Jan. 1, 1777. Rebuilt 1767; again by Mr. Nash, the present structure, in 1821. A fatal accident occurred in endeavouring to gain admission, Feb. 3, 1794; sixteen persons were trodden to death, and numbers bruised and wounded, many of whom afterwards died. See *Theatres*. The late market here for hay was removed to Cumber-market, Jan. 1, 1831.

**HAYTI, OR HAITI.** The Indian name of St. Domingo. Discovered by Columbus in 1492. Before the Spaniards finally conquered it, they are said to have destroyed in battle or cold blood 3,000,000 of its inhabitants, including women and children. Toussaint established an independent republic in St. Domingo, July 22, 1801. He surrendered to the French, May 7, 1802. Dessalines made a proclamation for the massacre of all the whites, March 29, 1804. See *St. Domingo*. Dessalines was crowned king by the title of Jacques I., Oct. 8, 1804. He died Sept. 21, 1805. Henry Christophe, a man of colour, became president in Feb. 1807, and was crowned emperor by the title of Henry I., in March 1811; while Pétion ruled as president at Port-au-Prince. Numerous black nobility and prelates were created same year. Pétion died, and Boyer was elected in his room, in May 1818. Christophe committed suicide in Oct. 1820. Independence declared at St. Domingo in Dec. 1821. Decree of the king of France confirming it, April 1825. Hayti was proclaimed an empire under its late president Solouque, who took the title of Faustin I., Aug. 26, 1849.

**HEAD ACT.** The most iniquitous and merciless statute ever passed by a parliament.—*Scully*. It was enacted in Ireland by the Junto of the Pale, at the town of Trim, the earl of Desmond being lord deputy, 5 Edward IV., 1465; and under it, indiscriminate murder of the native Irish was committed, and the murderers pardoned.—*Taafe's Hist. of Ireland*. For the nature and objects of this act, see note to article *Ireland*.

**HEARTH OR CHIMNEY TAX.** An oppressive and unpopular tax upon every fire-place or hearth in England, imposed by Charles II. in 1662. It was abolished by William and Mary at the Revolution. It was afterwards imposed again, and again abolished. This tax was levied in Ireland, but was abolished, with a number of other imposts, since the termination of the late war.

**HEATHEN TEMPLES.** Erected in the earliest times. The Egyptian temples are described by Strabo as having been of great magnitude and extent. The construction of temples was adapted by the ancients to the nature and functions of the deities to whose worship they were raised: those of Jupiter Fulminans, Cœlum, the Sun, Moon, and Deus-Fidius, were uncovered. The temples of Minerva, Mars, and Hercules, were of the Doric order, which suited the robust virtue of these divinities. The Corinthian was employed for Venus, Flora, Proserpine, and the aquatic Nymphs. The Ionic was used in the temples of Juno, Diana, and Bacchus, as a just mixture of elegance and majesty. The heathen temples were ordered to be destroyed by Constantine, A.D. 331. See *Temples*.

**HEBRIDES, NEW.** Discovered by the navigator Quiros, who, under the impression that they were a part of a southern continent, called them *Tierra Australia del Espíritu Santo*, A.D. 1606. Bougainville visited them in 1768, and found that the land was not connected, but composed of islands, which he called the Great Cyclades. Cook, in 1774, ascertained the extent and situation of the whole group, and gave them the name they now bear.

**HECATOMB.** This was a sacrifice among the ancients of a hundred oxen; but it was more particularly observed by the Lacedæmonians when they possessed a hundred capital cities. In the course of time this sacrifice was reduced to twenty-three oxen; and in the end, to lessen the expense, goats and lambs were substituted for oxen.—*Potter*.



**HECLA, MOUNT.** Its first eruption is recorded as having occurred A.D. 1004. About twenty-two eruptions have taken place, according to Olsson and Paulson. The most dreadful and multiplied convulsions of this great volcanic mountain occurred in 1766, since when, a visit to the top in summer is not attended with great difficulty. For particulars of this eruption, see *Iceland*. The mount was in a violent eruption in April 1846. Three new craters were formed, from which pillars of fire rose to the height of 14,000 English feet. The lava formed several hills, and pieces of pumice stone and scorie of 2 cwt. were thrown to a distance of a league and a half; the ice and snow which had covered the mountain for centuries were wholly melted into prodigious floods.

**HEGIRA, ERA OF THE.** Dates from the flight of Mahomet from Mecca to Medina, which event took place in the night of Thursday the 15th July, A.D. 622. The era commences on the following day, viz. — the 16th of July. Many chronologists have computed this era from the 15th July; but Cantemir has given examples proving that, in most ancient times, the 16th was the first day of the era; and there is now no doubt it is so. See *Mahometism* and *Medina*.

**HEIDELBERG, AND HEIDELBERG TUN.** Heidelberg, in Germany, on the river Neckar, was formerly the capital of the Palatinate: the protestant electoral house becoming extinct in 1693, a bloody war ensued, in which the famous castle was ruined, and the elector removed his residence to Mannheim. Here was the celebrated Heidelberg Tun, constructed in 1343, when it contained twenty-one pipes of wine. Another was made in 1664, which held 600 hogsheads. This was emptied and knocked to pieces by the French in 1688; but a new and a larger one was afterwards fabricated, which held 800 hogsheads, and was formerly kept full of the best Rhenish wine; and the electors have given many entertainments on its platform; but this convivial monument of ancient hospitality is now mouldering in a damp vault, quite empty.—*Walker*.

**HEIGHTS OF ROMAINVILLE, BATTLE OF.** On the Heights of Romainville and Belleville, the French army out of Paris, under Joseph Buonaparte, Marmont, and Mortier, was defeated by the allied army, which entered Paris the next day, and thus was completed the memorable and glorious campaign of this year, and the overthrow of Buonaparte's power in Europe and rule in France, March 30, 1814.

**HELDER POINT, IN HOLLAND.** The fort and the whole of the Dutch fleet lying in the Texel, surrendered to the British forces under the duke of York, and sir Ralph Abercromby, for the service of the prince of Orange. In the action, 540 British were killed, Aug. 30, 1799. The place was, however, relinquished, after a short possession, in October following. See *Bergen*.

**HELEN, RAPE OF,** which caused the Trojan war, 1204 B.C. Helen was the most beautiful woman in the world, and even in her childhood was so very lovely, that Theseus stole her away in her tenth year. From him, however, she was released, yet innocent, by her brothers; and after her return to the court of Sparta she was eagerly sought in marriage by the princes of Greece; and Ulysses persuaded the suitors to bind themselves on oath to abide by the uninfluenced choice of Helen, and to defend her person and character from that time. The princes took the oath, and Helen then made choice of Menelaus. Paris coming soon after to the court of this king, abused his hospitality by corrupting the fidelity of Helen; carrying her away, though not an unwilling captive, to Asia Minor. At Troy, the father of Paris, Priam, received her in his palace without difficulty; and Menelaus, assembling the princes of Greece, reminded them of their oath; and the siege and destruction of Troy followed, 1184 B.C. Paris was previously married, his wife being Enone, who lived with him in happiness on Mount Ida; and at his death by one of the arrows of Hercules, then in the possession of Philoctetes, he desired in his dying moments to be carried to Enone, whom he had so basely deserted; but he expired on the way. The nymph, however, still mindful of their former happiness, threw herself upon the body, bathed it with her tears, and then plunged a dagger in her heart.

**HELENA, ST.** This island was discovered by the Portuguese, on the festival of St. Helena, A.D. 1502. The Dutch were afterwards in possession of it until 1600, when they were expelled by the English. The British East India Company settled here in 1651; and the island was alternately possessed by the English and Dutch, until 1673, when Charles II., on Dec. 12, assigned it to the company once more. St. Helena was made the place of Napoleon's captivity, Oct. 16, 1815, and it became the

scene of his death, May 5, 1821. It being decreed by the government and French Chambers at Paris (with the consent of England), that the ashes of Napoleon should be removed to France, the expedition for that purpose, under the prince de Joinville, sailed from Toulon, July 7; it arrived at St. Helena, and the body was exhumed, Oct. 16; the expedition returned to France, Nov. 30; and Napoleon's remains were interred in the Hospital des Invalides, Dec. 15, 1840. See *Buonaparte*.

**HELIGOLAND.** This island formerly belonged to the Danes, from whom it was taken by the British, Sept. 5, 1807, and formed a dépôt for British merchandise intended for the Continent during the war. Confirmed to England by the treaty of Kiel, Jan. 14, 1814, the same treaty by which Norway was ceded to Sweden. Though a mere rock, this is an important possession of the British crown.

**HELIOMETER.** A valuable scientific instrument for measuring the stars, invented by M. Bouguer, in 1774. The helioscope (a peculiar sort of telescope, prepared for observing the sun so as not to affect the eye) was invented by Christopher Scheiner in 1625. There are now various improved instruments for these purposes in optical science.

**HELLESPOINT.** A narrow arm of the sea, betwixt Europe on the west, Asia on the east, the Propontis, or Sea of Marmora, northward, and the Ægean Sea, now the Archipelago, southward. The present name is the Strait of the Dardanelles. The Hellespont took its original name from Helle, daughter of Athamas, king of Thebes, who was drowned here. It is celebrated for the loves of Hero and Leander: these two lovers were so faithful to one another, that Leander, in the night, escaped from the vigilance of his family, and swam across the Hellespont, while Hero, in Sestos, directed his course by holding a burning torch on the top of a high tower. After many interviews of tenderness, Leander was drowned in a tempestuous night as he attempted his usual course, and Hero, in despair, threw herself down from her tower, and perished in the sea, 627 B.C.—*Strabo*; *Herodotus*. See *Xerxes*.

**HELL-FIRE CLUBS.** These were impious associations in London, which existed for some time, but were ultimately suppressed by an Order in Council. There were three, to which upwards of forty persons of quality of both sexes belonged. They met at Somerset-house, at a house in Westminster, and at another in Conduit-street, Hanover-square. They assumed the names of the patriarchs, prophets, and martyrs, in derision; and ridiculed, at their meetings, the doctrine of the Trinity and the mysteries of the Christian religion, 7 Geo. I., 1721.—*Salmon*.

**HELMETS.** They were worn, it is said, by the most savage tribes. Among the Romans the helmet was provided with a vizor of grated bars, to raise above the eyes, and a beaver to lower for eating; the helmet of the Greeks was round, and that of the Romans square. Richard I. of England wore a plain round helmet; and after this monarch's reign most of the English kings had crowns above their helmets. Alexander III. of Scotland, 1249, had a flat helmet, with a square grated vizor, and the helmet of Robert I. was surmounted by a crown, 1306.—*Greilim*.

**HELOTS.** The people of Helos, against whom the Spartans bore desperate resentment for refusing to pay tribute, 883 B.C. The Spartans, not satisfied with the ruin of their city, reduced the Helots to the most debasing slavery; and to complete their infamy, they called all the slaves of the state, and the prisoners of war, by the degrading name of *Helots*, and further exposed them to every species of contempt and ridicule, 669 B.C. But in the Peloponnesian war the Helots behaved with uncommon bravery, and were rewarded with their liberty, 431 B.C. But this act of justice did not last long; and the sudden disappearance of 2000 manumitted slaves was attributed to the Lacedæmonians.—*Herodotus*.

**HEMP AND FLAX.** Flax was first planted in England, when it was directed to be sown for fishing-nets, A.D. 1533. Bounties were paid to encourage its cultivation in 1783; and every exertion should be made by the government and legislature to accomplish such a national good. In 1785 there were imported from Russia, in British ships, 17,695 tons of hemp and flax.—*Sir John Sinclair*.\* The annual importation of these

\* Five acres are employed in the production of a single ton of flax or hemp; so that our present exports would warrant our appropriation of 500,000 acres to this purpose. We should thereby add to the profit of the land—a sure employment to many thousands of the peasantry; and, instead of enriching Russia, a country with which we have been frequently at war, usefully dispense at home the several millions of pounds sterling per annum now sent to Russia for these articles.—*Sir John Sinclair*.

articles now amounts to about 100,000 tons. More than 180,000 lbs. of rough hemp are used in the cordage of a first-rate man-of-war, including rigging and sails.

- HEPTARCHY.** The Heptarchy (or government of seven kings) in England was gradually formed from A.D. 455, when Hengist became the king of Kent, and that kingdom was erected. The Heptarchy terminated in A.D. 828, when Egbert reduced the other kingdoms, and became sole monarch of England. For the several kingdoms of the Heptarchy, see *Britain*, and *Octarchy*.
- HERACLIDÆ, THE.** The Return of the Heraclidæ into the Peloponnesus is a famous epoch in chronology that constitutes the beginning of profane history, all the time preceding that period being accounted fabulous. This return happened 100 years after the Heraclidæ were expelled, eighty years after the destruction of Troy, and 328 years before the first Olympiad, 1104 B.C.—*Herodotus*.
- HERALDRY.** Signs and marks of honour were made use of in the first ages of the world.—*Nisbet*. The Phrygians had a sow; the Thracians, Mars; the Romans, an eagle; the Goths, a bear; the Flemings, a bull; the Saxons, a horse; and the ancient French, a lion, and afterwards the fleur-de-lis, *which see*. Heraldry, as digested into an art, and subjected to rules, may be ascribed, in the first instance, to Charlemagne, about the year 800; and in the next, to Frederick Barbarossa, about the year 1152; it began and grew with the feudal law.—*Sir George Mackenzie*. It was at length methodised and perfected by the crusades and tournaments, the former commencing in 1095.
- HERALDS' COLLEGE.** We trace its institution to Edward III., 1340. Richard III. endowed the college in 1484; and Philip and Mary enlarged its privileges, and confirmed them by letters patent. Formerly in many ceremonies the herald represented the king's person, and therefore wore a crown, and was always a knight. This college has an earl marshal, 3 kings at arms (Garter, Clarencieux, and Norroy), 6 heralds (Richmond, Lancaster, Chester, Windsor, Somerset, and York), 4 pursuivants, and 2 extra heralds. See *Earl Marshal*.
- HERARA, BATTLE OF, IN ARRAGON.** In this battle Don Carlos, of Spain, in his struggle for his hereditary right to the throne of that kingdom, encountered, at the head of 12,000 men, and defeated general Buerens, who had not much above half that number of the queen of Spain's troops. Buerens lost about 1000 in killed and wounded, Aug. 24, 1837.
- HERCULANEUM.** An ancient city of Campania, overwhelmed, together with Pompeii, by an eruption of Vesuvius, Aug. 24, A.D. 79. Herculaneum was buried under streams of lava, and successive eruptions laid it still deeper under the surface. All traces of them were lost until A.D. 1711, from which year many curiosities, works of art, and monuments and memorials of civilised life have been discovered to the present time. 150 volumes of MSS. were found in a chest, in 1754; and many antiquities were purchased by sir William Hamilton, and re-purchased by the trustees of the British museum, where they are deposited; but the principal antiquities are preserved in the museum of Portici.
- HEREFORD, BISHOPRIC OF.** Formerly suffragant to St. David's; but when the country was conquered by the Saxons it came to the province of Canterbury. The cathedral was founded by a nobleman named Milfride, in honour of Ethelbert, king of the East Saxons, treacherously made away with by his intended mother-in-law, the queen of Mercia. The see is valued in the king's books, at 76*sl. per annum*.
- HERETICS.** Formerly the term heresy denoted a particular sect; now heretics are those who propagate their private opinions in opposition to the Roman Catholic church.—*Bacon*. Tens of thousands of them have suffered death by torture in Roman Catholic countries.—*Burnet*. See *Inquisition*. Simon Magus was the first heretic; he came to Rome A.D. 41. Thirty heretics came from Germany to England to propagate their opinions, and were branded in the forehead, whipped, and thrust naked into the streets in the depth of winter, where, none daring to relieve them, they died of hunger and cold, 1160.—*Speed*. In the reign of Henry VIII., at one period, to be in possession of Tindal's Bible constituted heresy. The laws against heretics were repealed, 25 Henry VIII., 1534-5.
- HERITABLE RIGHTS AND MOVABLE RIGHTS.** In the Scottish law denoting what in England is meant by real and personal property; *real* property in England answering nearly to the heritable rights in Scotland, and *personal* property to the movable

rights. Scotch heritable jurisdictions (*i. e.* feudal rights) were bought up and abolished, valued at 164,232*l.* in 1747.

**HERMITS.** The name first given to those that retired to desert places, to avoid persecution, where they gave themselves up to prayers, fasting, and meditation. They were also called anchorites; and commonly lodged in dark caves, where their food was such roots as nature bestowed freely without culture. From these came the monks, and almost all the sorts of religious assemblies that live in monasteries. In the seventh persecution of the Christians, one Paul, to avoid the enemies of his faith, retired into Thebais, and became the first example of a monastic life, about A.D. 250.

**HERO AND LEANDER: THEIR AMOUR.** The fidelity of these lovers was so great, and their attachment to each other so strong, that Leander in the night frequently swam across the Hellespont, from Abydos to Sestos, to have secret interviews with Hero, a beautiful priestess of Venus, she directing his course by a burning flambeau. After many stolen interviews, Leander was drowned in a tempestuous night, and Hero threw herself from her tower, and perished in the sea, 627 B.C.—*Livy; Herodotus.*

**HERO, BRITISH MAN-OF-WAR.** The *Hero*, of 74 guns, lost in a tremendous storm (with several other ships) off the Texel, when the whole of her crew, amounting to nearly 600 men, perished, Dec. 24, 1811. The English were this year very successful in their various expeditions by sea; but the fleet, by staying too late in the Baltic, in its return suffered severely. The *St. George*, of 98 guns, and the *Defence*, another ship of the line, and a frigate, with 2000 men on board, perished in this storm.

**HERRING-FISHERY.** This fishery was largely encouraged by the Scotch so early as the ninth century. The herring statute was passed in 1357. The mode of preserving herrings by pickling was discovered about 1390, and gave rise to the herring fishery as a branch of commerce.—*Anderson.* The British Herring Fishery Company was instituted Sept. 2, 1750.

**HERSCHEL TELESCOPE, THE.** Herschel's seven, ten, and twenty-foot reflectors were made about 1779. He discovers the Georgium Sidus (*which see*), March 21, 1781. He discovers a volcanic mountain in the moon, in 1783; and about this time laid the plan of his great forty-foot telescope, which he completed in 1787, when he discovered two other volcanic mountains, emitting fire from their summits. In 1802, he, by means of his telescopes, was enabled to lay before the Royal Society a catalogue of 5000 new nebulae, nebulous stars, planetary nebulae, and clusters of stars which he discovered.

**HESSE, HOUSE OF.** This house is very illustrious: its various branches derive their origin from Gerberge, daughter of Charles of Lorraine, uncle of Louis V. of France, who was descended from Louis the Courteous. She was married to Lambert II. earl of Louvain, from whom the present landgraves of Hesse-Cassel (by Henry V., first of the family who bore the title of landgrave) are descended. Henry, surnamed the Infant of Brabant, was succeeded by Otho, in 1308. There is no family in Germany more noble by their alliances than this; and it gives place to none for the heroes and statesmen it has produced.

**HESSE-CASSEL.** The sovereign bore the title of landgrave until 1803, when that of elector was conferred. The country was seized by the French in 1806, and the elector continued in exile at Prague until 1813, when he was acknowledged by the allied sovereigns, and again received with enthusiasm by his subjects. Hesse-Cassel has fallen lately into a state of dangerous inquietude, the termination of which it is, at the present time (Dec. 1850), impossible to foresee.\*

**HESSEAN TROOPS.** Six thousand Hessian troops arrived in England, in consequence of an invasion being expected, in 1756. The sum of 471,000*l.* three per cent. stock,

\* The elector of Hesse had, in 1850, remodelled the constitution given to his people in 1831, (by which the chamber had the exclusive right of voting the taxes,) and did not convene the chamber until the usual time for closing the session had arrived, when his demand for money for the ensuing year, 1851, was laid before it. The chamber called, unanimously, for a regular budget, that it might examine into, and discuss, its items. The elector, upon this, dissolved the chamber, and declared the whole of his dominions in a state of siege and subject to martial law, Sept. 7, 1850. In the end, he was obliged to flee to Hanover, and subsequently to Frankfort; and on Oct. 14, he formally applied to the Frankfort diet for assistance to re-establish his authority in Hesse. On Nov. 1, following, an Austro-Bavarian force of 10,000 men with 20 pieces of artillery, entered the territories of Hesse-Cassel, under the command of prince Thurnund-Taxis, who fixed his head-quarters in Hanau; and on the next day a Prussian force under General Groeben, entered Cassel, the chief town of the electorate. Such was the state of affairs when this volume was put to press.

was transferred to the landgrave of Hesse, for Hessian auxiliaries lost in the American war, at 30*l.* per man, Nov. 1786. The Hessian soldiers were again brought to this realm at the close of the last century, and served in Ireland during the memorable rebellion there in 1798.

**HEXHAM, BISHOPRIC OF.** The see of Hexham was founded in the infancy of the Saxon church; it had ten bishops successively, but by reason of the spoil and rapine of the Danes, it was discontinued; the last prelate was appointed in A.D. 810. The **BATTLE OF HEXHAM**, in which the Yorkists (army of Edward IV.) obtained a complete victory over the Lancastrians, the army of Henry VI., was fought May 15, 1463.

**HIBERNIA, THE SHIP.** The *Hibernia*, captain Brenn, bound from Liverpool to New South Wales, with 232 persons on board, of whom 208 were passengers going out as settlers, destroyed at sea by fire, kindled through the negligence of the second mate, in W. long. 22° and S. lat. 4°. 150 lives lost through the insufficiency of the boats to contain more than a third of the people on board, Feb. 5, 1833.

**HIDE, DEATH BY THE.** This barbarous and dreadful punishment is practised by some nations of South America. At Monte Video, they sew up their prisoners in a wet hide, leaving out the head and neck only, and then lay them on the ground in the sun to dry. In the process of drying, which the hide soon does, by the powerful effects of the sun, it becomes contracted, and produces the most excruciating torments on the unfortunate prisoner by the increase of pressure; but if night arrives before he dies from its effects, the hide relaxes again with the moisture from the air, only to prolong his suffering on the next day, which generally is his last.—*Webster's Voyage to the South Seas.*

**HIEROGLYPHICS.** The first writing men used was only the pictures and engravings of the things they would represent.—*Woodward.* Hieroglyphic characters were invented by Athis, 2112 B.C.—*Usher.* The earliest records of them were the Egyptian, the first step towards letters, and some monuments whose objects were described by exaggerated tradition, or when forgotten, imagined.—*Phillips.*

**HIGH CHURCH AND LOW CHURCH PARTIES.** These were occasioned by the prosecution of Dr. Sacheverel, preacher at St. Saviour's, Southwark, for two seditious sermons, the object of which was to rouse the apprehensions of the people for the safety of the Church, and to excite hostility against the dissenters. His friends were called High Church, and his opponents Low Church, or moderate men, 8 Anne, 1710. The queen, who favoured Sacheverel, presented him with the valuable rectory of St. Andrew's, Holborn. He died in 1724.

**HIGH TREASON.** The highest offence known to the law, and in regulating the trials for which was enacted the memorable statute, so favourable to British liberty, the 25th of Edward III., 1552. By this statute two living witnesses are required in cases of high treason; and it arose in the refusal of parliament to sanction the sentence of death against the duke of Somerset: it is that which regulates indictments for treason at the present day. By the 40th George III., 1800, it was enacted that where there was a trial for high treason in which the overt act was a direct attempt upon the life of the sovereign, such trial should be conducted in the same manner as in the case of an indictment for murder.\*

**HIGHNESS.** The title of *Highness* was given to Henry VII.; and this, and sometimes *Your Grace*, was the manner of addressing Henry VIII.; but about the close of the reign of the latter-mentioned king, the title of Highness and "Your Grace" were absorbed in that of Majesty. Louis XIII. of France gave the title of Highness to the prince of Orange, in 1644; this prince had previously only the distinction of Excellency.—*Hensault.* Louis XIV. gave the princes of Orange the title of High and Mighty Lords, 1644.—*Idem.*

**HINDOO ERA, or ERA OF THE CALIYUG.** Began 3101 B.C., or 756 before the Deluge, in 2348. The Hindoos count their months by the progress of the sun through the

\* The last persons executed for high treason were William Cundell, *alias* Connel, and John Smith. They were tried on a special commission, Feb. 6, 1812, being two of fourteen British subjects taken in the enemy's service at the Isles of France and Bourbon. Mr. Abbott, afterwards lord Tenterden and chief justice, and sir Vicary Gibbs, attorney-general, conducted the prosecution, and Mr. Brougham, now lord Brougham, defended the prisoners. The defence was, that they (the prisoners) had assumed the French uniform for the purpose of aiding their escape to England. The two above-mentioned were hanged and beheaded on the lodge of Horsemonger-lane gaol on March 16, 1812. All the other convicts were pardoned upon condition of serving in colonies beyond the seas.

zodiac. The Samoat era begins 57 B.C.; and the Saca era, A.D. 77. They are all used, by the Hindoo nations. See *Caliyug Era*.

**HISTORY.** Previously to the invention of letters the records of history are vague, traditionary, and erroneous. The chronicles of the Jews, the Parian Chronicle, the histories of Herodotus and Ctesias, and the poems of the Homer, are the foundations of early ancient history. Later ancient history is considered as ending with the destruction of the Roman empire in Italy, A.D. 476; and modern history dates from the age of Charlemagne, about A.D. 800. There was not a professorship of modern history in either of our universities until the years 1724 and 1736, when Regius professorships were established by George I. and George II.

**HOBART TOWN.** A sea-port, and the capital of Van Diemen's Land. It stands on the west bank of the Derwent, at the foot of the Table Mountain, and was established in 1804, by colonel Collins, the first lieutenant-governor of the island, who died here in 1810. Hobart Town became, and Dalrymple and Launceston, the chief ports for settlers from England about this time.

**HOBSON'S CHOICE,** "This or none," is derived from a celebrated carrier of Cambridge, whose name was Hobson, and who let out horses to hire, both there and in London, and obliged such as wanted one to take the horse next to the stable door, being the one which had had the most rest, or to have no horse at all. Hobson was a very benevolent man, and it was an invariable rule with him that each of his horses should have an equal portion of rest, as well as labour. His inn in London was the Bull, in Bishopsgate-street.

**HOCHKIRCHEN, BATTLE OF.** Between the Prussian army commanded by Frederick II., and the Austrians commanded by count Daun. The king was surprised in his camp, and defeated by the Imperial general. In this battle an illustrious Scotsman, field-marshal Keith, in the service of Prussia, was killed; and such was the respect and admiration which his name inspired, that count Daun and Lacy, the Austrian generals, shed tears on beholding his corpse, and ordered its interment with military honours, Oct. 14, 1758.

**HOHENLINDEN, BATTLE OF.** Between the Austrian and French armies, the latter commanded by general Moreau. The Imperialists were defeated with great loss in this hard-fought battle, their killed and wounded amounting to 10,000 men, and their loss in prisoners to 10,000 more, Nov. 3, 1800. The forces opposed were nearly equal in numbers.

**HOLLAND.** The original inhabitants of Holland were the Batavi, a branch of the Catti, a people of Germany, who, being expelled their own country on account of sedition, established themselves in this territory.—*Tacitus. Gallia Belgica* (the Roman name for the provinces now known as the Netherlands) was attached to the Roman empire until its fall; and for several ages afterwards it formed part of the kingdom of Austrasia. About the 10th century, Holland and other provinces were governed by their own counts or dukes. The Netherlands subsequently fell to Burgundy, next to Austria; and the emperor Charles V. annexed them to Spain. The tyranny of the bigot Philip II. and the barbarities of the duke of Alva exasperated the people to a great height, and under the conduct of William, prince of Orange, was formed the famous League of Utrecht, which proved the foundation of the Republic of the Seven United Provinces. The other ten provinces (there being seventeen) returned under the then dominion of Spain. The Netherlands became a kingdom in 1815; the southern part, Belgium, separated from it, and became a kingdom in 1831.

Sovereignty founded by Thlerry, first count of Holland . . . . .	A.D. 808	of Orange at their head, enter into a treaty at Utrecht . . . . .	A.D. 1579
The county of Holland devolves to the counts of Hainault . . . . .	1299	They elect William as Stadtholder . . . . .	1579
It falls to the crown of Phillip the Good, duke of Burgundy . . . . .	1436	The Stadtholder William is assassinated . . . . .	1584
100,000 persons are drowned by the sea breaking in at Dort . . . . .	1446	The Dutch East-India Company founded . . . . .	1602
Burgundy and its dependencies become a circle of the empire . . . . .	1521	After a struggle of thirty years, the king of Spain is obliged to declare the Batavians free . . . . .	1609
They fall to Spain, whose tyranny and religious persecution cause a revolt in Batavia . . . . .	1566	The Republic wars against Spain in the East, and in America; the Dutch admiral, Peter Hen, takes several Spanish galleons, value 20,000,000, sterling . . . . .	1635
The revolted states, with William prince		Cromwell declares war against Holland,	

HOLLAND, *continued.*

and many naval battles are fought;	Belgium annexed to its dominions
Blake signally defeats Van Tromp . . . 1653	Nov. 18, 1813
William prince of Orange, having married Mary, daughter of James II., is called to the British throne . . . 1688	The prince of Orange is proclaimed sovereign prince of the United Netherlands . . . Dec. 6, 1813
The office of Stadtholder is made hereditary in the Orange family . . . 1747	He receives the oath of allegiance from his subjects . . . March 30, 1814
Era of the Civil war . . . 1787	And takes the title of king as William I. . . March 16, 1815
The French republican army march into Holland; the people declare in their favour . . . 1793	The revolution in Belgium ( <i>which see</i> ) commenced . . . Aug. 25, 1830
The Stadtholder expelled . . . Jan. 15, 1795	The Belgians take the city of Antwerp ( <i>which see</i> ) . . . Oct. 27, 1830
He arrives in England . . . Jan. 21, 1795	Belgium is separated from Holland, and Leopold of Coburg is elected king . . . July 12, 1831
Battle of Camperdown, Duncan signally defeats the Dutch . . . Oct. 11, 1797	Holland renews the war against Belgium . . . Aug. 3, 1831
The Texel fleet, of twelve ships of the line, with thirteen Indiamen, surrenders to the British admiral Duncan, without firing a gun . . . Aug. 28, 1799	Conference in London on the affairs of Holland and the Netherlands terminates, <i>see Belgium</i> . . . Nov. 15, 1831
A new constitution is given to the Batavian republic; the chief officer (R. J. Schimmelpennick) takes the title of Grand Pensionary . . . April 26, 1805	Treaty between Holland and Belgium, signed in London . . . April 19, 1839
Holland erected into a kingdom, and Louis Buonaparte declared king . . . June 5, 1806	Abdication of William I. in favour of his son . . . Oct. 8, 1840
Louis abdicates . . . July 1, 1810	Death of the ex-king William I. Dec. 12, 1844
Holland united to France . . . July 9, 1810	Louis Buonaparte, count de St. Leu, ex-king of Holland, dies of apoplexy at Leghorn . . . July 25, 1846
Restored to the House of Orange, and	

## DUTCH STADTHOLDERS.

1579. William of Nassau; first stadtholder. *See article "Princes of Orange," below.*
1587. Prince Maurice, of Nassau.
1625. Frederick Henry, of Orange.
1647. William II., of Orange.
1650. The stadtholderat suppressed, and the office administered by the states.
1672. William III., prince of Orange. In 1689 he became king of England.
1702. The stadtholderat again resumed by the states on the death of William.
1747. William IV. The stadtholderat revived in William IV., and made hereditary in the house of Orange.

## PRINCES OF ORANGE.

- [The years of the stadtholderat are not always in unison with those of the princes of Orange.]
1502. Philibert de Chalons.
1530. Rene de Nassau.
1544. William of Nassau, styled the Great, cousin to Rene. To this illustrious prince the Republic of the Seven United Provinces owed its foundation. Elected stadtholder in 1579; killed by an assassin hired by Phillip II. of Spain, June 30, 1584.
1584. Phillip-William, his son; stolen away from the university of Louvain; the Dutch would never suffer him to reside in their provinces; died in 1618.
1618. Maurice, the renowned general; stadtholder in 1587; he was a younger son of William by a second marriage.
1625. Frederick Henry.
1647. William II.; married Mary, daughter of Charles I. of England, by whom he had a posthumous son, who succeeded as
1660. William III.; stadtholder in 1672. This prince married Mary, eldest daughter of James II. of England, and both afterwards ascended the English throne.
1702. William IV.
1711. William V.
1751. William VI.; retired on the invasion of the French in 1795; died in 1806.
1795. [Holland and Belgium united to the French republic.]
1806. William-Frederick succeeded his father, the last king, as the rightful heir to the usurped throne.
1806. Louis Buonaparte, made king of Holland by his brother Napoleon, June 5, 1806; abdicated, July 1, 1810.
1810. [Holland again united to France.]
1813. House of Orange restored. William-Frederick, prince of Orange, proclaimed Dec. 6, 1813; took the oath of fidelity as sovereign prince, March 30, 1814, and assumed the style of King of the Netherlands, March 16, 1815.

## KINGS OF THE NETHERLANDS.

1815. William (late the prince of Orange) first king; formally abdicated in favour of his son, Oct. 7, 1840; died Dec. 12, 1843.
1840. William II.; born Dec. 6, 1792; succeeded on his father's abdication; died March 17, 1849.
1849. William III., son of the preceding; born Feb. 19, 1817. The PRESENT (1850) king.

HOLLAND, NEW. It is not clearly ascertained when this country was first discovered. In 1605, *et seq.*, various parts of the coast were traced by the Spanish, Portuguese, Dutch, and English. What was deemed till lately the south extremity, was discovered by Tasman, in 1612. The eastern coast, called New South Wales, was taken

possession of, in his Britannic Majesty's name, by captain Cook, in 1770. See *Botany-Bay, New South Wales, and Van Diemen's Land.*

**HOLY ALLIANCE.** The famous league, so called, between the emperors of Russia and Austria, and the king of Prussia, by which they ostensibly bound themselves, among other things, to be governed by Christian principles in all their political transactions and future conduct, with a view to perpetuating the peace they had achieved, and then enjoyed. This alliance was ratified at Paris, Sept. 26, 1815.

**HOLY MAID OF KENT.** Elizabeth Barton, so styled, was spirited up by the Roman Catholic party to hinder the Reformation, by pretending to inspirations from Heaven; foretelling that the king, Henry VIII., would die a speedy and violent death if he divorced Catherine of Spain, and married Anne Boleyn; and predicting many direful calamities to the nation. Barton and her confederates were hanged at Tyburn, 24 Hen. VIII., April 20, 1534.—*Rapin.*

**HOLY ROOD.** The festival of the Holy Cross; this feast is called also Holycross day: it was instituted on account of the recovery of a large piece of the Cross, by the emperor Heraclius, after it had been taken away, on the plundering of Jerusalem, about the year of Christ 615, on the 14th Sept.—*Brand.* At Boxley Abbey, in Essex, was a crucifix called the *Rood of Grace*; at the dissolution it was broken in pieces as an imposture by Hilsey, bishop of Rochester, at St. Paul's Cross, London.

**HOLYROOD HOUSE, OR PALACE, EDINBURGH.** The palace or abbey of Holyrood was for several centuries the residence of the monarchs of Scotland. The abbey, of which some vestiges remain, was founded by David I. in the year 1128, and in the burial-place within its walls are interred several of his successors. The palace is a large quadrangular edifice of hewn stone, with a court within surrounded by piazzas. In the north-west tower is the bed-chamber which was occupied by queen Mary, and from an adjoining cabinet to which David Rizzio, her favourite, was dragged forth and murdered. The palace as it now stands is not of high antiquity. Its north-west towers were built by James V., but the remaining part of the palace was added during the reign of Charles II.

**HOLY WARS.** The wars of the Christians against the Infidels. Peter the Hermit, a priest of the diocese of Amiens, in France, was the author of these cruel, bloody, and unjust religious wars. He himself led the way through Hungary, at the head of an undisciplined multitude of more than 300,000 men, a comparatively small number of whom survived to reach the holy city. He roused Europe to the first crusade, A.D. 1094. See *Crusades.*

**HOLY WATER.** Said to have been used in churches as early as A.D. 120.—*Ashe.*

**HOMELDEN, BATTLE OF.** Between the Scots, headed by the earl of Douglas, and the Percies, in which the Scots were defeated. In this fierce battle Douglas was taken prisoner, as were the earls of Angus, Murray, and Orkney, and the earl of Fife, son of the duke of Albany, and nephew of the Scottish king, with many of the nobility and gentry: fought in 1403.—*Hume.*

**HOMER'S ILIAD AND ODYSSEY.** The misfortunes of Troy furnish the two most perfect Epic poems in the world, written by the greatest poet that has ever lived; about 915 B.C. The subject of the first is the wrath of Achilles; the second recounts the voyages and adventures of Ulysses after the destruction of Troy. Among the thousands of volumes burnt at Constantinople, A.D. 477, were the works of Homer, said to have been written in golden letters on the great gut of a dragon, 120 feet long.—*Univ. Hist.* The works of Homer are supposed by some to have done great injury to mankind, by inspiring the love of military glory. Alexander was said to sleep with them always on his pillow.—*Dr. Darwin.*

**HOMICIDE.** This crime was tried at Athens by the Areopagites, 1507 B.C. He that killed another at any public exercise of skill, or who killed another that lay perdue to do a person mischief of a grievous nature, was not deemed guilty. He who killed a man taken with another's wife, sister, daughter, or concubine, or he who killed a man who, without just grounds, assaulted another violently, was not deemed a homicide. Among the Jews, wilful murder was capital; but for chance-medley, the

\* The epic poems of HOMER and VIRGIL, the *Jerusalemme* of TASSO, the *Paradise Lost* of MILTON and the *Henriade* of VOLTAIRE, are the noblest that exist; and MILTON'S is considered to rank next to HOMER'S. "Paradise Lost is not the greatest of epic poems," observes Dr. JOHNSON, "only because it is not the first."—*Butler.*



offender should fly to one of the cities of refuge, and there continue till the death of the high priest. In the primitive church, before the Christians had the civil power, wilful homicide was punished with a twenty years' penance. Our laws distinguish between justifiable homicide and homicide in its various degrees of guilt, and circumstances of provocation and wilfulness. See *Murder*.

**HOMILIES.** A homily signified a sermon or discourse upon some head or point of religion, commonly done in a homely manner, for its being more easily understood by the common people. At the time of the Reformation in England there were several made and printed, and ordered to be read in those churches that were not furnished with a sufficiently learned minister to compose proper discourses themselves, and also as a prevention of unsound doctrine being taught in the more remote and less frequented country places. But in the primitive church it rather meant a plain conference by way of question and answer, which was commonly done by the bishop, till the fifth century, when the learned priests were allowed to preach, catechise, &c., in the same manner as the bishops used to do. A book of homilies was drawn up by archbishop Cranmer, 1 Edw. VI., 1547; and another was prepared by an order of Convocation, 5 Eliz., 1563.—*Stowe*.

**HONEY-MOON.** Among the ancients, a beverage prepared with honey, such as that known as mead, and as metheglin, in England, was a luxurious drink. It was a custom to drink of diluted honey for thirty days, or a moon's age, after a wedding-feast, and hence arose the term *honey-moon*, of Teutonic origin. Attila, the devastating Hun, who ravaged nearly all Europe, drank, it is said, so freely of *hydromel* on his marriage-day, that he died in the night from suffocation, 453 A.D. His death is, however, ascribed to another cause. See *Attila*.

"**HONI SOIT QUI MAL Y PENSE.**" It is said that the countess of Salisbury, at a ball at court, happening to drop her garter, the king, Edward III., took it up, and presented it to her with these words: "*Honi soit qui mal y pense*," "Evil be to him who evil thinks." They afterwards became the motto of the Garter; but this statement of the origin of the motto is unsupported by sufficient authority.—*Goldsmith*. The order was instituted April 23, 1349.

**HONOUR.** Honour was a virtue highly venerated by the ancients, particularly among the Romans, and temples were ultimately erected to Honour by that people as a divinity. The first temple was built by Scipio Africanus, about B.C. 197; and others were raised to her worship by C. Marius, about 102 B.C. These temples were so constructed that it was impossible to enter that to Honour without going through the temple of Virtue; and Marius ordered his edifices not to be built too much elevated or too lofty, thereby to intimate to the worshippers that humility was the true way to *honour*.

**HOOD.** The ancient garment or dress for the head, worn by women uppermost, and made of stuffs, velvet, muslin, or silk. It was worn by men before the invention of hats, and was made of cloth, to button under the chin, somewhat like a monk's cowl; and is still retained among some of the monastic orders, particularly abroad. It dwindled to the coif, by which our serjeants-at-law have been distinguished; and the ancient hood, of black silk, is still worn at funerals by women, when following the hearse of a relative.

**HOPS.** Introduced from the Netherlands into England, A.D. 1524, and were used in brewing; but the physicians having represented that they were unwholesome, parliament was petitioned against them as being a wicked weed, and their use was prohibited in 1528.—*Anderson*. At present there are between fifty and sixty thousand acres, on an average, under the culture of hops in England. They are grown chiefly in Herefordshire, Kent, and Worcestershire.

**HORATHI AND CURIATHI, THE COMBAT OF THE, 669 B.C.** The Romans and the Albans contesting for superiority, agreed to choose three champions on each side to determine to which it belonged; and the three Horatii, Roman knights, and the three Curiatii, Albans, being elected by their respective countries, engaged in the celebrated combat which, by the victory of the Horatii, united Alba to Rome.

**HORN; HORNPIPE.** The horn is thought to be, next to the reed, the earliest wind instrument, and it has been found among all savage nations on the first intercourse with them of civilised man. The horn was first made of that substance, and hence the name; afterwards of brass, with keys, improved at various times. The dance

called the hornpipe, is supposed to be so named from its having been performed to the Welch *pib-corn*, that is, hornpipe, about A.D. 1300.—*Spencer*.

**HORNE TOOKE, HARDY, THELWALL, &c.** The trial of Messrs. Hardy, Tooke, Joyce, Thelwall, and others, on a charge of high treason, caused a great sensation in England. They were taken into custody on the 20th May, 1794; Mr. Hardy was the first who was put to the bar, Oct. 29, same year; and after a trial which lasted eight days, he was honourably acquitted. John Horne Tooke was next tried, and was acquitted, Nov. 20; and Mr. Thelwall, also, was acquitted, Dec. 5; when all the other accused parties were discharged. See *Thelwall*.

**HORSE.** The people of Thessaly were excellent equestrians, and probably were the first, among the Greeks at least, who rode upon horses, and broke them in for service in war; whence arose the fable that Thessaly was originally inhabited by centaurs. And Solomon had 40,000 stalls of horses for his chariots, and 12,000 horsemen.—1 *Kings* iv. 26. The power of the horse is equal to that of five men.—*Smeaton*. A horse can perform the work of six men.—*Bossuet*. The Greeks and Romans had some covering to secure their horses' hoofs from injury. In the ninth century, horses were only shod in the time of frost. The practice of shoeing was introduced into England by William I., 1066. In England there are two millions of draught and pleasure horses, and one hundred thousand agricultural horses, which consume the produce of seven millions of acres. The horse-tax was imposed in 1784, and was then levied on all saddle and coach horses in England. Its operation was extended, and its amount increased in 1796; and again in 1808. The existing duty upon "horses for riding" only, in England, amounts to about 350,000*l.* per year. See *Race Horses*.

**HORSE GUARDS.** They were instituted in the reign of Edward VI., 1550.—*Salmon*. The first troop of the Horse Grenadier Guards was raised in 1693, and was commanded by general Cholmondeley; and the second troop, commanded by lord Forbes, was raised in 1702. There was a reduction of the Horse and Grenadier Guards, and Life Guards, as now established, were raised in their room, May 26, 1788.—*Phillips*. The present edifice called the Horse Guards was erected by Ware, about 1730. In the front are two small arches, where horse-soldiers, in full uniform, daily mount guard. In a part of the building is the office of the commander-in-chief.

**HORTICULTURAL SOCIETIES.** Horticulture, the art of cultivating gardens, is a late word in our dictionaries, from *hortus* and *cultura*, and was first used by Evelyn. The Horticultural society in London was founded in 1804, and was incorporated April 17, 1808; the Edinburgh society in 1809; and that of Dublin in Jan. 1817. The transactions of the London society have attracted great attention, on account of the many valuable discoveries it has made.

**HOSPITALLERS.** Military knights of the order of St. John, of Jerusalem, who were under religious vows; instituted by opening a hospital for the reception of pilgrims at Jerusalem, in A.D. 1048. They became a monastic order in 1092; and a military order in 1118. See *Malta*. It was on the occasion of the Holy Wars that the orders of Hospitaliers, the Templars, and the Teutonic Knights were instituted.—*Henault*.

**HOSPITALS OF LONDON.** Several of these most valuable and merciful institutions are of ancient date, and richly endowed. One of the most munificent erections by a single individual is that of Guy's Hospital, Southwark, a London bookseller of that name having built it at the cost of 18,793*l.*, and endowed it, in 1724, by a bequest of 219,499*l.* See *Infirmaries*. Among the foundations of this kind, the following are the principal:—

Bethlehem hospital, founded . . . . .	A.D. 1546	London hospital . . . . .	A.D. 1759
Charing-Cross hospital, founded . . . . .	1818;	Lying-in hospital, British . . . . .	1749
new hospital built . . . . .	1831	Lying-in hospital, City-road . . . . .	1750
City of London Lying-in Hospital . . . . .	1750	Middlesex hospital . . . . .	1747
Consumption and diseases of chest . . . . .	1841	Queen Charlotte's Lying-in hospital . . . . .	1752
General Lying-in hospital . . . . .	1765	St. Bartholomew's hospital; see <i>Bartho-</i>	
Guy's hospital . . . . .	1721	<i>lomes, St.</i> . . . . .	1546
Hôpital Français . . . . .	1716	St. George's hospital . . . . .	1786
Hospital of Surgery . . . . .	1827	St. Luke's hospital . . . . .	1732
Jews' hospital . . . . .	1797	St. Thomas's hospital . . . . .	1553
King's College hospital . . . . .	1839	University College hospital . . . . .	1834
Lock hospital . . . . .	1746	Westminster hospital . . . . .	1719

**HOST, ELEVATION OF THE.** Introduced in Roman Catholic worship, and prostration enjoined, in A.D. 1201. Pope Gregory IX. was the first pontiff who decreed a bell to be rung as a signal for the people to betake themselves to the adoration of the host,

which is done to this day, 1228.—*Dr. A. Rees.* The miracle of the consecrated host being visibly changed into the body of our Lord, is referred by Henault to the year 1290.

**HOURS.** The day began to be divided into hours from the year 293 B.C., when L. Papius Cursor erected a sun-dial in the temple of Quirinus at Rome. Previously to the invention of water-clocks (*which see*), 158 B.C., the time was called at Rome by public criers. The Chinese divide the day into twelve parts of two hours each. The Italians reckon twenty-four hours round, instead of two divisions of twelve hours each, as we do. In England, the measurement of time was alike uncertain and difficult: one expedient was by wax candles, three inches burning an hour, and six wax candles burning twenty-four hours: these candles were invented by Alfred, clocks and hour-glasses not being then known in England, A.D. 886.

**HOWL.** Women were hired among the ancient Romans to weep at funerals, which they did aloud; they were called *præficae*. The Irish howl, which is still common among the lower classes of the people, originated from this Roman outcry at the decease of relatives and friends; and by which they hoped to awaken the soul, which they supposed might lie inactive. The howl among the native Irish is a professional cry by women who are hired for the purpose.—*Ashc.*

**HUDSON'S BAY.** Discovered by captain Henry Hudson, when in search of a North-West passage to the Pacific Ocean, A.D. 1610; but, in fact, this part of North America may more properly be said to have been discovered by Frobisher in the reign of Elizabeth, although Hudson ventured further north. The latter, passing the winter in this bay on his fourth voyage, was, with four others, thrown by his sailors into a boat, and left to perish. The Hudson-Bay Company obtained chartered possessions here, in 1670. The forts were destroyed by the French in 1686 and 1782.

**HUE AND CRY.** The old common-law process of pursuing "with horn and with voice," from hundred to hundred, and county to county, all robbers and felons. Formerly, the *hundred* was bound to make good all loss occasioned by the robberies therein committed, unless the felon were taken; but by subsequent laws it is made answerable only for damage committed by riotous assemblies. The pursuit of a felon was aided by a description of him in the *Hue and Cry*, a gazette established for advertising felons in 1710.—*Ashc.*

**HUGUENOTS.** This word is of uncertain derivation. Dr. Johnson derives it from *Eignots*, confederates. It was used, as a term of reproach, by the French Catholics, to nickname their countrymen of the reformed Churches, or Protestants of France, and had its rise in 1560. The memorable massacre of the Huguenots of France, on the festival of St. Bartholomew, took place on Aug. 24, 1572. See *Bartholomew, St.*

**HUMILIATI.** A congregation of religious in the Church of Rome, which was formed by some Milanese who had been imprisoned under Frederick I., 1162. The order of Humiliati had more than ninety monasteries; but it was abolished for luxury and cruelty by pope Pius V., and their houses were given to the Dominicans, Cordeliers, and other communities of religious, in 1570.

**HUNDREDS.** A Danish institution; a hundred being a part or division of a shire, so called, as is supposed, from its having been composed of a hundred families, at the time the counties were originally divided by king Alfred, about A.D. 897. The hundred-court is a court-baron held for all the inhabitants of a hundred, instead of a manor.—*Law Dictionary.*

**HUNGARY.** The *Pannonia* of the ancients, and subject to the Romans, 11 B.C., and kept possession of by them until, in the fourth century of the Christian era, the Vandals drove them out of it. About forty years afterwards, the Vandals migrated towards Gaul, and their deserted settlements were occupied by the Goths, who in the beginning of the fifth century were expelled by the Huns, a ferocious tribe of Scythians, headed by Attila, whose dreadful ravages obtained him the appellation of "The Scourge of God."—In more recent times the Hungarians have been much intermixed with Slavonic nations, as Bohemians, Croats, Russians, and Vandals; besides German settlers, as Austrians, Styrians, Bavarians, Franks, Swabians, Saxons, &c. Hungary was annexed to the empire of Germany under Charlemagne, but it became an independent kingdom in 920.

HUNGARY, *continued.*

Stephen receives the title of <i>Apostolic King</i> from the pope . . . . .	A.D. 997	The Protestants permitted to have churches in Hungary . . . . .	A.D. 1784
The Poles overrun Hungary . . . . .	1061	[The people, some time discontented with their Austrian rulers, at length break out into a formidable rebellion.]	
Dreadful ravages of the Tartars under the sons of Jenghis Khan, throughout Hungary, Bohemia, and Russia, 1226 <i>et seq.</i>		Field-marshal count Latour, special military commissioner for Hungary, assassinated . . . . .	Sept. 28, 1848
Victories of Louis the Great in Bulgaria, Servia, and Dalmatia . . . . .	1342	Battle between the Hungarians and the Ban of Croatia, the latter defeated . . . . .	Sept. 29, 1848
Louis carries his arms into Italy . . . . .	1342	The Hungarian diet denounce as traitors all persons who acknowledge the emperor of Austria as king of Hungary . . . . .	Dec. 8, 1848
He dies, and the history of Hungary now presents a frightful catalogue of crimes . . . . .	1378	The insurgents defeated by the Austrians at Szikszó . . . . .	Dec. 28, 1848
Charles Duras is murdered; Elizabeth, queen of Louis, is drowned, and <i>King</i> * Mary, their daughter, marries Sigismund, marquis of Brandenburg, and causes the rivers of Hungary to flow with blood . . . . .	1378	They are defeated at Mohr by the ban Jellaichich . . . . .	Dec. 29, 1848
The unhappy Hungarians call the Turks to their assistance . . . . .	1380	Driven across the Waag . . . . .	Jan. 2, 1849
Sultan Bajazet vanquishes Sigismund in battle . . . . .	1380	Buda-Pesth taken . . . . .	Jan. 5, 1849
Sigismund recovers from this blow, and makes Wallachia and Moldavia tributary to him . . . . .	1390	The Hungarians defeat the Imperialists before Gran . . . . .	April 17, 1849
He obtains the crown of Bohemia, and is elected emperor of Germany . . . . .	1410	The Austrians are obliged to evacuate Pesth . . . . .	April 18, 1849
Albert of Austria succeeds to the throne of Hungary, thus laying the foundation of the subsequent power and greatness of the house of Austria . . . . .	1437	March of the Russian army through Galicia to assist the Austrians . . . . .	May 1, 1849
It passes to the king of Poland . . . . .	1439	The emperors of Russia and Austria have an interview at Warsaw . . . . .	May 22, 1849
Solyman II., emperor of the Turks, invades Hungary, and takes Buda; battle of Mohatz, ( <i>whicb see</i> ) . . . . .	1526	Battle between the Austro-Russian troops and the Hungarians; the latter retreat across the Waag . . . . .	June 21, 1849
Buda sacked a second time by the Turks, and all the inhabitants put to the sword . . . . .	1540	Battle of Acs between the Hungarians and Austrians . . . . .	July 2, 1849
Scythonia taken by the Turks . . . . .	1540	The Hungarians defeat the ban Jellaichich . . . . .	July 14, 1849
Temeswar taken by them . . . . .	1552	The Hungarians are defeated by the Russians, and Górgy retreats after a three days' battle . . . . .	July 15, 1849
Transylvania seized by Solyman . . . . .	1556	Battle before Komorn between the insurgents and the Austro-Russian army . . . . .	July 16, 1849
The duke of Lorraine loses 30,000 men in a fruitless attempt to take Buda from the Turks . . . . .	1684	The insurgents under Bem enter Moldavia . . . . .	July 23, 1849
He at length carries Buda by storm, and delivers up the Mahometans to the fury of the soldiers . . . . .	1686	They are again defeated by the Russians . . . . .	July 31, 1849
Temeswar wrested from the Turks by prince Eugene . . . . .	1716	Utter defeat of the Hungarian army before Temeswar by general Haynau . . . . .	Aug. 9, 1849
Servia and Wallachia ceded to Turkey at the peace of Belgrade . . . . .	1739	The fortress of Komorn surrenders to the Austrians . . . . .	Sept. 28, 1849
Temeswar incorporated with the kingdom of Hungary . . . . .	1778	[This, with the surrender of various other places, closes the war.]	

## KINGS OF HUNGARY.

997. Stephen, duke of Hungary; he establishes the Roman Catholic religion, and receives from the pope the title of <i>Apostolic King</i> , still borne by the emperor of Germany, as king of Hungary.	1141. Gelsa II.: succeeded by his son,
1038. Peter, the German: deposed.	1161. Stephen III.: succeeded by his brother,
1041. Aba or Owen.	1174. Bela III.: succeeded by his son,
1044. Peter, again: again deposed, and his eyes put out.	1196. Emeric: succeeded by his son,
1047. Andrew I.: deposed.	1204. Ladislas II.: reigned six months only: succeeded by,
1061. Bela I.: killed by the fall of a ruinous tower.	1205. Andrew II., son of Bela III.
1064. Salamon, son of Andrew.	1235. Bela IV.
1075. Gelsa I., son of Bela.	1270. Stephen IV., his son.
1077. Ladislas I., surnamed the Pious.	1272. Ladislas III.: killed.
1095. Coloman, son of Gelsa.	1290. Andrew III., surnamed the Venetian, son of Rodolph of Hapsburg, emperor of Germany.
1114. Stephen, surnamed Thunder.	1309. Charobert, or Charles-Robert.
1131. Bela II.: had his eyes put out.	1342. Louis the Great; elected king of Poland in 1370.
	1382. Mary, called <i>King</i> Mary, daughter of Louis the Great.

\* The Hungarian people have an irreconcilable aversion to the name of *queen*; and consequently whenever a female succeeds to the throne of Hungary, she reigns with the title of *king*. Thus, in 1383, when Mary, the daughter of Charles Duras, came to the crown, she was styled *King Mary*.

HUNGARY, *continued.*

1392. Mary and her consort Sigismund, who became king of Bohemia, and was elected emperor of Germany in 1410.
1437. Albert, duke of Austria; married the daughter of Sigismund, and succeeded to the thrones of Hungary, Bohemia, and Germany.
1440. Ladislas IV., king of Poland, of which kingdom he was Ladislas VI.
1444. [Interregnum.]
1453. Ladislas V., posthumous son of Albert, under the guardianship of the great Huniades; poisoned.
1458. Matthias-Corvinus, son of Huniades, the late regent.
1490. Ladislas VI., king of Bohemia: the emperor Maximilian laid claim to both kingdoms.
1516. Louis II. of Hungary (I. of Bohemia): loses his life at the battle of Mohatz, fighting against the Turkish emperor Solyman the Magnificent.  
[In this battle 12,000 Hungarians were slain, 200,000 were carried away captive, and the king, falling from his horse into a muddy rivulet, was drowned.]
1526. { John Zapolski, elected by the Hungarians, and supported by the sultan Solyman, and  
Ferdinand I., king of Bohemia, brother to the emperor, Charles V.; rival kings.
1541. Ferdinand, alone; elected emperor of Germany in 1558.
1561. Maximilian, son of Ferdinand; emperor in 1564.
1573. Rodolphus, son of Maximilian; emperor
1609. Matthias II., his brother; emperor in 1612.
1619. Ferdinand II., his cousin, emperor.
1625. Ferdinand III., son of the preceding; emperor in 1637.
1647. Ferdinand IV.: died in 1654, three years before his father.
1655. Leopold I., son of Ferdinand III.; emperor in 1658.
1687. Joseph I., his son; emperor in 1705.
1711. Charles (Charles VI. of Germany), brother of Joseph, and nominal king of Spain: succeeded by his daughter,
1740. Maria-Theresa, empress: survived her consort, Francis I., emperor, from 1765 until 1780. See *Germany*.
1780. Joseph II., her son, emperor in 1765: succeeded to Hungary on the death of his mother.
1790. Leopold II., brother of Joseph II., emperor: succeeded by his son,
1792. Francis I. (Francis II. as emperor of Germany): in 1804 he became emperor of Austria only.
1835. Ferdinand V., son of Francis. Ferdinand I. as emperor of Austria.  
[This emperor would have been Ferdinand IV. of Germany, but for the change of style in 1804.]
1848. Francis-Joseph, nephew of the preceding; succeeded on the abdication of his uncle, Dec. 2, 1848. THE PRESENT (1850) King of Hungary and Emperor of Austria.

\*• For the last three centuries the succession of the kings of Hungary varies little from the succession of the emperors, the crown having continued in the house of Austria.

On the death of Charles VI., in 1740, his daughter, Maria Theresa, who had married into the house of Lorraine, was in danger of being deprived of her father's hereditary dominions by France, and also by Bavaria; but at length overcoming all difficulties, her husband was elected emperor, and Hungary, Austria, and Bohemia are at this time governed by their descendants. See *Germany*.

**HUNGERFORD SUSPENSION-BRIDGE.** Opened May 1, 1845. This is a foot-bridge over the Thames, from Hungerford-stairs to the Belvidere-road, Lambeth. It is 14 feet wide, and 1342 feet long; the length of the central span, between the two piers, is 676 feet; and the height of the two towers is 55 feet above the footway, and 84 above high water; the piers are in the Italian style, with the chains passing through the attic of each. The cost of the masonry was 60,000*l.*; that of the iron-work exceeding 700 tons in weight, 17,000*l.*; and the cost of the approaches, 13,000*l.*; the total amounting to 102,254*l.*; architect, I. K. Brunel. This bridge is now called Charing-cross bridge.

**HUNS.** A fierce and warlike nation, occupying Eastern Tartary nearly 1200 years; they were almost wholly exterminated by the Chinese in A. D. 93, and the remnants settled on the Volga, and attacked the Roman allies on the Danube in 376; but having been subsidised under Attila, they turned their arms towards Germany. This latter country and Scythia were conquered by them, about A. D. 433. 100,000 of them were slain on the plains of Champagne in 447. They were defeated by Charles the Great in several battles during eight years, and were almost extirpated, and soon ceased to appear as a distinct nation after 780. When they settled in Pannonia, they gave it the name of Hungary, *which see*; see also *Attila*.

**HURLY-BURLY.** This term, now a common one, is said to owe its origin to Hurleigh and Burleigh, two neighbouring families, whose contests, in the reign of Henry IV., filled the country around them with disorder and violence. The word appears in most of our early dictionaries, and is used by Shakspeare, as denoting tumultuous noise, commotion, and bustle.—*Dr. Johnson*.

**HUSS, JOHN; HIS MARTYRDOM.** The clergy having instigated the pope to issue a bull against heretics, Huss, who had been zealous to promote a reformation, was cited to appear before a council of divines at Constance to give an account of his

doctrines. To encourage him to do so, the emperor Sigismund sent him a safe conduct, and engaged for his security. On the strength of this pledge he presented himself accordingly, but was soon thrown into prison, and after some months' confinement was adjudged to be burned alive. He endured this dreadful death with magnanimity and resignation, July 6, 1415. The same unhappy fate was borne with the same pious fortitude and constancy of mind by JEROME OF PRAGUE, the intimate companion of Huss, who came to this council with the generous design of supporting and seconding his persecuted friend: he, too, suffered, May 30, 1416. See *Cranmer*, and *Martyrs*.

**HUSSARS.** This species of force originated in Poland and Hungary; and as they were more fitted for a hasty enterprise than a set battle, they are supposed to have taken their name from the *huzzas* or shout they made at their first onset. They were generally opposed to the Turkish horse, "and were oddly clothed, having the skins of tigers and other wild beasts hanging on their backs, against bad weather, and wore fur caps, with a cock's feather."—*Pardon*. Hussars became a British force in the last century, but very differently attired.

**HUSTINGS, COURT OF.** A very ancient court of the city of London. It is the supreme court of judicature, as the court of common-council is of legislature, of that metropolis. The court of *Hustings* was granted to the city of London, to be holden and kept weekly, by Edward the Confessor, A.D. 1052.—*Bohun's Privilegia Londini*. Winchester, Lincoln, York, &c., were also granted Hustings courts.

**HUTCHINSONIANS.** The followers of the opinions of Mr. John Hutchinson, of Yorkshire; whose notion was, that a plenum and the air are the principles of the Scripture philosophy, and whose scheme of reformation related to the original language of the Old Testament and the true sense of the Bible.—*Heathcote*. Mr. Hutchinson invented in 1712 a time-piece for finding the longitude. He died in 1737.

**HYACINTH.** The poets assign a romantic origin to this beautiful flower. Apollo was extremely fond of the youth Hyacinthus, and was intrusted with his education. As he was once playing at quoit with his pupil, Zephyrus blew the quoit, as soon as it was thrown by Apollo, upon the head of Hyacinthus, and he was killed with the blow. Apollo was so disconsolate at the death of Hyacinthus, that he changed his blood into a flower which bore his name.

**HYDE PARK, LONDON.** Stretches from the western extremity of the metropolis to Kensington gardens, which were formerly a part of it, and comprises about 400 acres, surrounded by drives, with a large winding sheet of water, called the Serpentine. There are seven entrances, of which that at Hyde-Park corner was completed in 1828; it consists of a screen of fluted Ionic columns, with three archways for carriages and two for foot passengers, united by an open colonnade; all the entrances have been greatly improved within the last few years. The colossal statue of Achilles, cast from cannon taken in the battles of Salamanca, Vittoria, Toulouse, and Waterloo, and inscribed to "Arthur, Duke of Wellington, and his brave companions in arms, by their countrywomen," was erected on June 18, 1822. In this park was erected, in 1850, the Crystal Palace intended for the Exhibition of 1851. See *Exhibition of 1851*.

**HYDROMETER.** The instrument by which is measured the gravity, density, and other properties of liquids. The oldest mention of the hydrometer occurs in the fifth century, and may be found in the letters of Synesius to Hypatia; but it is not improbable that Archimedes was the inventor of it, though no proofs of it are to be found.—*Beckmann*. Hypatia was torn to pieces, 415 A.D., and Archimedes was killed 212 B.C. Hydraulic chemistry became a science in 1746.

**HYDROSTATICS** were probably first studied in the Alexandrian school, about 300 B.C. The pressure of fluids was discovered by Archimedes, about 250 B.C. The forcing-pump and air-fountain were invented by Hero, about 120 B.C. Water-mills were known about the time of the birth of Christ. The science was revived by Galileo, about A.D. 1600. The theory of rivers was scientifically understood in 1697. The correct theory of fluids and oscillation of waves, explained by Newton, in 1714. A scientific form was given to hydrodynamics, by Bernoulli, 1738.

**HYMEN, FESTIVALS OF.** Hymenæus, an Athenian youth of extraordinary beauty, but low origin, became enamoured of the daughter of one of the nobles of his countrymen; but as the rank of his mistress removed him from her presence, he followed her wherever she went, disguised as a woman. In a procession of matrons to Eleusis, his mistress, among others, was seized by a band of pirates, and he, after shering in

her captivity, succeeded in her rescue. His marriage with the object of his passion followed, and Hymenæus experienced so much felicity in his marriage state, that the people of Athens instituted festivals in his honour, and solemnly invoked him at their nuptials, believing that without the aid of Hymen no union of love could be happy or fortunate, about 1350 b.c.

**HYMNS.** Religious songs, or odes, were at first used by the heathens in praise of their false deities, and afterwards introduced both into the Jewish and Christian churches. St. Hilary, the bishop of Arles, in France, is said to have been the first who composed hymns to be sung in Christian churches, about a.d. 431. The hymns of the Jews were usually accompanied with trumpets, drums, and cymbals.

## I.

**IAMBIC VERSE.** Iambe, an attendant of Metanira, wife of Coleus, king of Sparta, when trying to exhilarate Ceres, while the latter was travelling over Attica in quest of her daughter Proserpine, entertained her with jokes, stories, and poetical effusions; and from her, free and satirical verses have been called *Iambics*.—*Apollodorus*. Iambic verses were first written, about 700 b.c. by Archilochus, who had courted Neobule, the daughter of Lycambes; but after a promise of marriage, the father preferred another suitor, richer than the poet; whereupon Archilochus wrote so bitter a satire on the old man's avarice, that he hanged himself.—*Herodotus*.

**ICE.** Galileo was the first who observed ice to be lighter than the water which composed it, and hence ice floats, about 1597. Ice produced in summer by means of chemical mixtures, prepared by Mr. Walker, and others, in 1782. Leslie froze water under the receiver of an air-pump by placing under it a vessel full of oil of vitriol. One part of sal-ammonia and two of common salt, with five of snow, produce a degree of cold twelve degrees below the zero of Fahrenheit. Five parts of muriate of lime and four of snow freeze mercury; and mercury can be solidified by preparations of sulphuric acid, so as to bear the stroke of a hammer. See *Cold*.

**ICELAND.** Discovered by some Norwegian chiefs who were compelled to leave their native country, a.d. 871; according to some accounts, it had been previously visited by a Scandinavian pirate. It was peopled by the Norwegians, in 874. In 1783, there occurred here the most tremendous volcanic eruption on record; it was accompanied by violent wind and rain, and a darkness of the heavens; and it was feared that the island would fall to pieces. Three fire spouts broke out on Mount Skapta, which, after rising to a considerable height in the air, formed a torrent of red-hot lava that flowed for six weeks, and ran a distance of 60 miles to the sea, in a broken breadth of nearly 12 miles; 12 rivers were dried up; 21 villages totally overwhelmed by fire or water; and 34 others were materially injured.

"**ICH DIEN,**" I serve. The motto under the plume of ostrich feathers found in the helmet of the king of Bohemia after he was slain, at the battle of Cressy, at which he served as a volunteer in the French army. Edward the Black Prince, in veneration of his father, Edward III., who commanded that day, though the prince won the battle, adopted this motto, which has ever since been borne with the feathers, by the heirs to the crown of England, but not as princes of Wales, which many have erroneously maintained, Aug. 26, 1346.

**ICONOLOGY.** The science that describes men and deities, distinguished by some peculiar characteristic, and the doctrine of picture or image representation. Thus, Saturn is represented as an old man with a scythe; Jupiter, with a thunderbolt, and an eagle by his side; Neptune, with a trident, in a chariot drawn by sea-horses; Mercury, with wings on his hat and at his heels; Bacchus, crowned with ivy; Pallas, leaning on her ægis; Venus, drawn by swans or pigeons; Juno, riding on a cloud, &c. Heathen mythology gave rise to the later worship of the sun, moon, stars, and other objects; and to the representation of the true God in various forms; and to images. The Iconoclastic schism rent asunder the Roman Catholic church in the eighth century. See *next article*.

**ICONOCLASTIC SCHISM.** The great controversy respecting images was begun by the Iconoclasts about a.d. 726, and occasioned many insurrections in the Eastern Empire. Leo Isauricus published two edicts for demolishing images in churches, in that year. These edicts the emperor put in force with great rigour in 736, when all

the images within the empire were destroyed, and the monks persecuted. The defenders of images were again persecuted with dreadful severity in 752 and in 761; and in the latter year Constantine forbade his subjects becoming monks. The worship of images was restored in 780. This schism was the occasion of the second council of Nice, 782. Theophilus banished all the painters and statuaries from the Eastern Empire on account of his hatred of images, 832. The contests between those who detested and abhorred images and the Roman Catholics, led to the most frightful scenes, in which thousands perished.

**IDES.** In the Roman calendar, the *ides* meant the thirteenth day of each month except in March, May, July, and October, in which months it was the fifteenth day, because in these four it was six days before the *nones*, and in the other months four days. The *Ides* of March was the day on which Julius Cæsar was assassinated in the senate house by Casca and other conspirators, 44 B.C.

**IDIOTS.** It is shown by the latest returns, that exclusively of lunatics (see *Insanity*), there are in England, pauper idiots, or idiots protected in national institutions, males, 3372; females, 3593; total, 7265. In England there is one lunatic or idiot in every 1033 individuals; in Wales, there is one in every 807; in Scotland, one in 731; and in Ireland, one in 812. For laws relating to idiots, see *Lunacy*.

**IDOLS, AND IDOLATRY.** The public worship of idols was introduced by Ninus, king of Assyria, 2059 B.C.—*Vossius*. Idols are supposed to have originated in the pillar set up by Jacob, at Bethel, about 1800 B.C.—*Dufresnoy*. Constantine, emperor of Rome, ordered all the heathen temples to be destroyed, and all sacrifices to cease, 330 A.D.—*Dufresnoy*. In Britain, the religion of the Druids gave way to the more gross and barbarous superstitions of the Saxons, who had their idols, altars, and temples, and they soon overspread the country with them: they had a god for every day in the week. See *Week*. The idolatry of the Saxons yielded to Christianity after the coming of St. Augustin. See *Christianity*.

**ILIUM.** A city was built here by Dardanus, and called Dardania, 1480 B.C. Troy (*which see*), another city, was founded by Troas, about 1341 B.C.; and Ilius, his successor, called the country *Ilium*. This kingdom existed 296 years from the reign of Dardanus, Priam being the sixth and last king. The Trojan war was undertaken by the united states of Greece to recover Helen, whom Paris, son of Priam, had borne away from her husband, Menelaus king of Sparta, 1204 B.C. See *Helen*. More than 100,000 warriors engaged in this expedition; and the invaders, having wasted many defenceless towns and villages, laid siege to the capital 1193 B.C. Troy was taken after ten years' war by stratagem, and burnt to ashes by the conquerors, who put the inhabitants to the sword, or carried them off as slaves, 1184 B.C.—*Apollodorus*.

**ILLUMINATED BOOKS AND PAGES.** The practice of adopting ornaments, drawings, and emblematical figures, and even portraits, to enrich MSS., is of great antiquity; and illuminated pages are, many of them, exquisitely painted. Varro wrote the lives of 700 illustrious Romans, which he embellished with their likenesses, about 70 B.C.—*Plin. Hist. Nat.* Some beautiful missals and other works were printed in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, *et seq.*; and fine specimens in imitation have lately appeared from the houses of eminent booksellers in London.

**ILLUMINATI.** These were heretics who sprang up in Spain, where they were called Alumbados, about A.D. 1575; and after their suppression in Spain, they appeared in France. One of their leaders was friar Anthony Bouchet. The chief doctrine of this sect was, that they obtained grace, and attained perfection, by their own sublime manner of prayer. A secret society bearing this name was founded by Dr. Adam Weishaupt, in May, 1776.

**IMPEACHMENT.** The first impeachment by the commons house of parliament, and the first of a lord chancellor, was in 1386. By statute of the 12th and 13th of William and Mary, it was enacted, that no pardon under the great seal shall be pleaded to an impeachment by the commons in parliament, 1699 and 1700. Memorable impeachment of Warren Hastings, Feb. 13, 1788; the trial lasted seven years, ending April 25, 1795, in an acquittal. Impeachment of lord Melville, April 29, and his acquittal, June 12, 1806. Inquiry into the charges preferred by colonel Wardle against the duke of York, commenced Jan. 26, and ended March 20, 1809, in his acquittal. Trial of Caroline, queen of George IV., by bill of pains and penalties, before the house of



lords, commenced Aug. 16; Mr. Brougham entered on her majesty's defence, Oct. 3; and the last debate on the bill took place, Nov. 10, 1820. See *Queen of George IV.*

**IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.** By the Union with Ireland, the parliament of Great Britain became Imperial; and the first Imperial parliament, admitting 100 Irish members into the commons, and 28 temporal, and 4 spiritual peers, into the house of lords, was held at Westminster, Jan. 22, 1801. The Imperial parliament is now constituted thus: in the Commons, since the passing of the Reform Bill (*which see*), in 1832, there are 471 English; 29 Welsh; 105 Irish; and 53 Scotch members—in all 658. In the Lords, 455 members, of whom 28 are temporal, and 4 spiritual representative peers of Ireland; and 16 representative peers of Scotland. See *Commons, Lords, Parliament, and Reform.*

**IMPORTS OF MERCHANDISE.** The following is a statement of the amount of imports into Great Britain, at different periods in the last and present century. It shows, with the statement of the value of British exports (*see Exports*), the progressive and vast improvement of our commercial intercourse with other countries:

VALUE OF IMPORTS INTO GREAT BRITAIN, FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

In 1710 . . . . .	£4,753,777	In 1800 . . . . .	£20,570,605	In 1830 . . . . .	£46,245,241
1750 . . . . .	7,289,582	1810 . . . . .	41,136,135	1840 . . . . .	62,004,000
1775 . . . . .	14,816,855	1820 . . . . .	36,514,564	1845 . . . . .	85,281,958

The value of the imports into the United Kingdom for the last five consecutive years ending in 1850, has, no doubt, borne a corresponding increase compared with the five years preceding them; but the official accounts being now differently made up, the amount cannot be exactly stated.

**IMPOSTORS.** The names and pretensions of religious, political, and other impostors would fill a volume; they have been, of course, found in every country, and have existed in every age. The following are selected from various authorities, as being among the most extraordinary:—

Aldebert, who, in the eighth century, pretended he had a letter from the Redeemer, which fell from heaven at Jerusalem; he seduced multitudes to follow him into woods and forests, and to live in imitation of John the Baptist.

Gonsalvo Martin, a Spaniard, pretended to be the angel Michael; he was burnt by the Inquisition in Spain, in 1369.

George David, son of a waterman at Ghent, styled himself the nephew of God, sent into the world to adopt children worthy of heaven: he denied the resurrection, preached against marriage, in favour of a community of women, and taught that the body only could be defiled by sin; he had many followers; died at Basle, 1559.

Demetrius Griska Entropola, a friar, pretended to be the son of Basilowitz, czar of Muscovy, whom the usurper Boris had put to death; but he maintained that another child had been substituted in his place; he was supported by the arms of Poland; his success astonished the Russians, who invited him to the throne, and delivered into his hands Fedor, the reigning czar, and all his family, whom he cruelly put to death: his imposition being discovered, he was assassinated in his palace, 1606.—*D'Alembert's Revolutions of Russia.*

Sabbata Levi, a Jew of Smyrna, amused the Turks and Jews a long time at Constantinople and other places, by personating our Saviour, 1666.

IMPOSTORS EXTRAORDINARY IN BRITISH HISTORY.

Two men crucified, both pretending to be the Messiah; and two women executed for assuming the characters of the Virgin Mary and Mary Magdalen, 5 Henry III., 1221.

Elizabeth Barton, styled the Holy Maid of Kent, spirited up to hinder the Reformation, by pretending to inspirations from heaven, foretelling that the king would have an early and violent death if he divorced Catherine of Spain, and married Anne Boleyn. She and her confederates were hanged at Tyburn, 24 Henry VIII., 1534.—*Rapin.*

In the first year of Mary's reign, after her marriage with Philip of Spain, Elizabeth Croft, a girl of 18 years of age, was secreted in a wall, and with a whistle, made for the purpose, uttered many seditious speeches against the queen and the prince, and also against the mass and confession, for which she was sentenced to stand upon a scaffold at St. Paul's Cross, during sermon-time, and make public confession of her imposture, 1553: she was called the Spirit of the Wall.—*Baker's Chronicle.*

William Hacket, a fanatic, personated our Saviour, and was executed for blasphemy, 34 Eliz., 1591.

James Naylor, personated our Saviour; he was convicted of blasphemy, scourged, and his tongue bored through with a hot iron on the pillory, by sentence of the House of Commons, under Cromwell's administration, 1656.

Valentine Greatrakes, an Irish impostor, who pretended to cure all diseases by striking the patient; his imposture deceived the credulous, and occasioned very warm disputes in Ireland in 1625, and in England, where it fell into disrepute, in 1666, upon his examination before the Royal Society, after which we hear no more of him.—*Birch's Memoirs of the Royal Society.*

Dr. Titus Oates. See *Conspiracies.* Young, a prisoner in Newgate, forces the hands of the earls of Marlborough, Salisbury, and other nobility, to a pretended association for

IMPOSTORS, *continued.*

restoring king James: the lords were imprisoned, but the imposture being detected, Young was afterwards fined 1000*l.* and put in the pillory, 1692.

Three French refugees pretend to be prophets, and raise tumults, 6 Anne, 1707.—*Mortimer's Annals.*

Mary Tofts, of Godalming, by pretending she bred rabbits within her, so imposed upon

many persons (among others, Mr. St. Andre, surgeon to the king), that they espoused her cause, 1726.

The Cock-lane ghost imposture by William Parsons, his wife, and daughter, 1762. See *Cock-lane Ghost.*

Johanna Southcote, who proclaimed her conception of the Messiah, and had a multitude of followers; she died in Dec. 1814.

**IMPRESSMENT OF SEAMEN.** Affirmed by sir M. Foster to be of ancient practice. The statute 2 Rich. II. speaks of impressment as a matter well known, 1378. The first commission for it was issued 29 Edw. III., 1355. Pressing, either for the sea or land service, declared to be illegal by the British parliament, Dec. 1641. None can be pressed into the king's naval service above 55, nor under 18. No apprentice nor landsmen who have not served at sea for three or two years. No masters of merchants' ships, first-mates of 50 tons, and boatswains and carpenters of 100 tons. No men employed by the public boards, and none except by an officer with a press-warrant.

**IMPRISONMENT FOR DEBT.** See articles, *Arrest, Debtors,* and *Ferrars' Arrest.*

**IMPROPRIATIONS.** Before the suppression of the monasteries by Henry VIII., at the period of the Reformation, the abbots and superiors of them had many rich livings in their possession. The great tithes they kept to themselves, allowing the small ones to the vicar or substitute who served in the church. On the suppression of abbeys, their incomes from the great tithes were distributed among his courtiers by Henry VIII., and their successors, by inheritance or purchase, constitute the 7597 lay impropriators who have made, and still make, a traffic of these benefices.

**INCENSE.** An aromatic and odorous gum that issues out of a tree, called by the ancients *thurifera*, and the leaves whereof are like those of a pear-tree. In the dog-days they make incisions in this tree, and so extract the gum. Both the Heathens and the Jews offered incense in their sacrifices: the Jewish priests, morning and evening, burnt incense, and upon the great day of expiation the high priest took incense pounded, and ready to be put into the censer, with a spoon, and threw it upon the fire the moment he entered the sanctuary. Sometimes the fat of the victims offered was called by this name, as 1 *Chron.* v. 46. The Roman Catholic Church, following the example of the Jews, burn incense, made of rosin and sweet substances.

**INCENDIARIES.** The punishment for arson was death by the Saxon laws and Gothic constitutions. In the reign of Edward I. incendiaries were burnt to death. This crime was made high treason by statute 8 Hen. VI., 1429; and it was denied benefit of clergy, 21 Hen. VIII., 1528. Great incendiary fires commenced in and about Kent, in August, 1830; and in Suffolk and other counties since. The punishment of death remitted, except in special cases (see *Arson*), 7 & 9 Geo. IV., 1827-9. These acts amended, 1 Vict., 1837; and again, in relation to farming property, 1844.

**INCEST.** It has been looked upon with horror by most nations, but Persia and Egypt are exceptions. The history of the latter country abounds with instances of incestuous marriages among its sovereigns. Phiscon married his brother's queen, then repudiated her, and married her daughter by his brother, and murdered his children by both wives, 129 B.C. See *Egypt.* In our own country, Vortigern, a king of South Britain, married his own daughter, A.D. 446. The instances are numerous in Portugal. Maria, queen of Portugal, married her uncle, the prince of Brazil, June, 1760; and the son of that incestuous marriage, Joseph, then in his sixteenth year, married his aunt, the princess Mary, Feb. 1777. The present Don Miguel of Portugal was betrothed to his niece, Donna Maria, by procuracy, at Vienna, in Oct. 1826, she being then only seven years of age. Incest was early punished with death in England; and was again made capital by a law of the Commonwealth, in 1650.

**INCOME TAX.** This is not, as some suppose, a new impost. In 1512, parliament granted a subsidy of two-fifteenths from the commons, and two-tenths from the clergy, to enable the king to enter on a war with France.—*Rapin.* This tax was attempted in 1793 and 1799; and again in 1802; but was abandoned. In 1803, it was revived, at the rate of 5 per cent. on all incomes above 150*l.*, and lower rates on

smaller incomes. In 1805, it was increased to 6½ per cent.; and in 1806 was raised to 10 per cent., embracing the dividends at the bank. It produced—

In 1804, at 1s. in the pound . . .	£4,650,000	In 1806, at 2s. in the pound . . .	£11,500,000
In 1805, at 1s. 3d. ditto . . .	5,937,500	And subsequently . . .	16,548,985

The tax produced from lands, houses, rentages, &c., 8,657,937*l.*; from funded and stock properties, 2,885,505*l.*; the profits and gains of trade, 3,831,088*l.*; and salaries and pensions, 1,174,456*l.*; total, sixteen millions and a half. Repealed in March, 1816. Sir Robert Peel's bill, imposing the present tax of 2*l.* 18*s.* 4*d.* per cent. *per ann.*, to subsist for three years, passed June 22, 1842; it produced about 5,350,000*l.* a-year. This tax was renewed for three years more, in March, 1845. It was again renewed in March, 1848, for another three years. In the year ending Jan. 5, 1850, this tax had produced 5,408,159*l.* 19*s.*, after the deduction of all charges.—*Official Returns.*\*

**INCUMBERED ESTATES' (IRELAND) BILL.** This most important measure was enacted 12 & 13 Vict., cap. 77, passed July 28, 1849. It enables any owner of land, or of a lease of land, for not less than sixty years unexpired, subject to incumbrance, to apply, within three years from the passing of the act, to commissioners appointed under it, to direct a sale of such property; or the incumbrancer may apply, within the same term, for a like sale; but where the interest and annual payments in respect of charges payable out of the annual income do not exceed half the net annual income, the commissioners are not to make an order for the sale of the property on the application of the incumbrancer. The sale is to be made subject to existing tenancies, leases, or under-leases, and may also be made subject to such annual charge as the commissioners may direct. The sale is to be made under the direction of the commissioners, and the conveyance or assignment signed by two of them under their seal to be sufficient. Where an incumbrancer becomes the purchaser, the commissioners may authorise him to retain the amount of his incumbrance, and to pay the balance into the Bank of Ireland. Where application is made for the sale of an undivided share of any property, the commissioners may direct a partition, and allot the portions to the respective parties in severalty. The commissioners held their first court in Dublin, Oct. 24, 1849; and property to an immense amount has already changed hands under the act.

**INDEMNITY BILL.** A bill by which the minister of the crown, or the government generally, is relieved from the responsibility of measures adopted in extreme and urgent cases without the previous sanction of Parliament. A memorable bill of this kind was passed, April 19, 1801. A memorable bill to indemnify ministers against their abuses of power, during the suspension of the *Habeas Corpus* act, was carried in the Commons (principal divisions, 190 to 64); and in the Lords, 93 to 27; March 10, 1818.

**INDEPENDENTS.** Sects of Protestants, chiefly in England and Holland. They are such as hold the independency of the church, or that each congregation may govern itself in religious matters. They say there is no absolute occasion for synods or councils, whose resolutions may be taken to be wise and prudent advice, but not as decisions to be peremptorily obeyed; they affirm that one church may advise or reprove another, but has no authority to excommunicate or censure. Their first meeting-house founded in England was that by Henry Jacobs, 1616.

**INDEX EXPURGATORY.** A catalogue of prohibited books in the Church of Rome, first made by the inquisitors, and approved by the council of Trent. The index of heretical books, by which the reading of the Scriptures was forbidden (with certain

\* A numerous meeting assembled in Trafalgar-square, London, March 6, 1848, for the ostensible purpose of opposing the Income Tax. The Commissioners of Police had proclaimed the meeting illegal under 57 Geo. III., c. 19; and Mr. Cochrane, the originator of the meeting, had taken some measures, too late, however, to prevent it from assembling. The crowd, about 15,000 in number, dissatisfied and angry, became mischievous, and after rough play among themselves, they obliged the police, who endeavoured to disperse the meeting, to retreat to Scotland-yard. They then tore up the wooden fence round Nelson's Pillar, and used the pieces as weapons. The police, largely reinforced, returned and attacked the mob at various points, and regained possession of the place, without however dispersing the crowd. Skirmishes continued till about eight o'clock same evening, when a part of the mob marched down Pall Mall on their way to Buckingham Palace, breaking lamps and windows along their route. Alarmed at sight of the palace guard, they returned by Westminster to Trafalgar-square; several of the ringleaders were arrested, and by midnight quiet was restored. Next day the disturbances were slightly renewed in Trafalgar-square, and in several parts of the city. About eighty persons were arrested, and order was completely restored before the close of the second evening.

exceptions) to the laity, was confirmed by a bull of pope Clement VIII. in 1505. It enumerated most of the celebrated works of France, Spain, Germany, and England, and which are still prohibited.—*Ashe*.

**INDIA.** Known to the ancients, many of whose nations, particularly the Tyrians and Egyptians, carried on much commerce with it. It was conquered by Alexander, 327 B.C., and subsequently the intercourse between India and the Roman empire was very great. The authentic history of Hindostan is reckoned to commence with the conquests of Mahmud Gazni, A.D. 1000.—*Rennel*.

Irruption of the Mahometans, under Mahmud Gazni . . . . . A.D. 1000	Calcutta retaken by colonel, afterwards lord Clive: he defeats the soubah, at Plassey . . . . . June 30, 1757
Patna, or Afghan empire founded . . . . . 1205	[Colonel Clive's force was but 3000 men, and the soubah's 50,000. By this victory he acquired all Bengal, and numerous conquests followed.]
Reign of Jenghis Khan, one of the most bloody conquerors of the world; 14,000,000 of the human race perish by his sword, under the pretence of establishing the worship of one god; he died . . . . . 1237	Fort William, the strongest fort in India, built . . . . . 1757
The Mogul Tartars, under the conduct of the celebrated Timour, or Tamerlane, invade Hindostan . . . . . 1398	Conquest of Patna . . . . . Nov. 6, 1763
Tamerlane takes the city of Delhi; defeats the Indian army, makes a conquest of Hindostan, and butchers 100,000 of its people . . . . . 1399	Great battle of Buxard; the English defeat 50,000 Indians, kill 6000, and take 130 pieces of cannon; their own loss being trifling . . . . . Oct. 22, 1764
The passage to India discovered by Vasco de Gama . . . . . 1497	Lord Clive obtains the Dewanny by an imperial grant, which constitutes the company the receivers of the revenue of Bengal, Bahar, and Orissa, and gives the British the virtual sovereignty of these countries . . . . . Aug. 12, 1765
Conquest of the country completed by the sultan Baber, founder of the Mogul empire . . . . . 1525	Treaty with Nizam Ali . . . . . Nov. 12, 1766
Reign of the illustrious Achar, the greatest prince of Hindostan . . . . . 1555	Frightful famine in Bengal . . . . . 1770
Reign of Aurungzebe; his dominions extending from 10 to 35 degrees in latitude, and nearly as much in longitude, and his revenue amounting to 32,000,000. sterling . . . . . 1690	Warren Hastings becomes governor of Bengal . . . . . April 13, 1772
Invasion of the Persian, Nadir Shah, or Kouli Khan . . . . . 1738	India Bill. See <i>India Bill</i> . . . . . June 16, 1773
At Delhi, he orders a general massacre, and 150,000 persons perish . . . . . 1738	Supreme court established . . . . . 1773
He carries away treasure amounting to 125,000,000. sterling . . . . . 1739	Accusations commence against Warren Hastings; he is accused of taking a bribe from a concubine of Mir Jaffer. See <i>Hastings</i> . . . . . May 30, 1775
Defeat of the last imperial army by the Rohillas . . . . . 1749	Lord Pigot, governor of Madras, Dec. 11, 1775
[The Mogul empire now became merely nominal, distinct and independent sovereignties being formed by numerous petty princes. The emperors were of no political consequence from this period.]	Warren Hastings accused of receiving more bribes and presents March 11, 1776
	Lord Pigot is arrested; he is taken to prison, where he dies . . . . . April 17, 1777
	Pondicherry taken . . . . . Oct. 11, 1778
	The strong fortress of Gwalior taken by major Popham . . . . . Aug. 4, 1778
	Hyder Ali overruns the Carnatic, and defeats the British . . . . . Sept. 10, 1780
	He takes Arcot . . . . . Oct. 31, 1780
	Lord Macartney arrives as governor of Madras . . . . . June 22, 1781
	Hyder Ali signally defeated by sir Eyre Coote . . . . . July 1, 1781
	Again signally defeated . . . . . Aug. 27, 1781
	Warren Hastings accused of taking more bribes. See <i>Chanar</i> . . . . . Sept. 19, 1781
	Hyder Ali is at length decisively overthrown . . . . . June 2, 1782
	Death of Hyder, and accession of his son, Tippoo Saib . . . . . Dec. 11, 1782
	Tippoo, who had taken Cuddalore, now takes Bednore . . . . . April 30, 1783
	Mr. Fox's Bill . . . . . 1783
	Mr. Pitt's Bill. See <i>Board of Control</i> , and <i>East India Bill</i> . . . . . Aug. 13, 1784
	Warren Hastings resigns . . . . . Feb. 8, 1785
	Lord Cornwallis's government . . . . . Sept. 1786
	Trial of Warren Hastings. See <i>Hastings</i> , <i>Trial of</i> . . . . . Feb. 13, 1788
	Bangalore taken. See <i>Bangalore</i> , Mar. 21, 1791
	Definitive treaty with Tippoo; his two sons hostages . . . . . March 19, 1792
	Criminal courts erected . . . . . 1793
	Civil courts erected, and circuits appointed . . . . . 1793
	Government of sir John Shore, afterwards lord Teignmouth . . . . . Aug. 6, 1793
	Tippoo's sons restored . . . . . March 29, 1794
Attempt made to reach India by the north-east and north-west passages . . . . . 1528	
Sir Francis Drake's expeditions . . . . . 1579	
Levant company make a land expedition to India . . . . . 1580	
First adventure from England . . . . . 1591	
First charter to the London company of merchants . . . . . 1600	
Second charter to the E. India Company . . . . . 1609	
Factories established at Surat . . . . . 1612	
Sir Thomas Roe, first English ambassador, arrives . . . . . 1615	
Bengal made a distinct agency . . . . . 1680	
English factory at Calcutta . . . . . 1680	
New company established . . . . . 1698	
Calcutta purchased . . . . . 1698	
The companies united . . . . . 1702	
English besiege Pondicherry, the seat of the French government, without success . . . . . 1748	
Geriah and other strongholds of the pirate Angria taken. See <i>Angria</i> . . . . . 1756	
Capture of Calcutta by Serajah Dowla. See <i>Calcutta</i> . . . . . 1756	
He imprisons 146 British subjects, of whom 123 perish in one night. See <i>Blackhole</i> . . . . . May 19, 1756	

## BRITISH POWER IN INDIA.

INDIA, *continued.*

First dispute with the Burmese; adjusted by general Erskine . . . . .	A.D. 1795	The natives first admitted to the magistracy . . . . .	May 1, 1834
Government of lord Mornington, afterwards marquis Wellesley . . . . .	May 17, 1798	Lord William Bentinck returns to England from India . . . . .	July 14, 1835
Seringapatam stormed, and Tipoo Saib killed . . . . .	May 4, 1799	Lord Auckland, governor-general; he leaves England . . . . .	Sept. 1835
Victories of the British; the Carnatic conquered . . . . .	1800	The Nawab Shams-ooddeen put to death for the murder of Mr. Frazer, British resident . . . . .	Oct. 8, 1835
Victories of sir Arthur Wellesley . . . . .	1803	The British occupy Candahar . . . . .	April 21, 1839
Victories of general Lake . . . . .	1803	Battle of Ghiznee; victory of sir John, now lord Keane. (See <i>Ghiznee</i> ) July 23, 1839	
Capture of Bhurtpore, and complete defeat of Holkar . . . . .	April 2, 1805	Shah Soujah restored to his sovereignty, and he and the British army enter Cabul . . . . .	Aug. 7, 1839
Marquis Cornwallis resumes the government . . . . .	July 30, 1805	English defeat Dost Mohamed, . . . . .	Oct. 18, 1840
The marquis dies . . . . .	Oct. 5, 1805	Kurrook Singh, king of Lahore, dies; at his funeral his successor is killed by accident, and Dost Mahomed, next heir, surrenders to England . . . . .	Nov. 5, 1840
The Mahratta chief, Scindia, defeated by the British . . . . .	1805	General rising against the British at Cabul; sir Alexander Burnes and other officers murdered . . . . .	Nov. 2, 1841
Treaty of peace with Scindia . . . . .	Nov. 23, 1805	Lord Ellenborough appointed governor-general . . . . .	Oct. 13, 1841
Treaty with Holkar . . . . .	Dec. 24, 1805	Sir William Macnaghten treacherously assassinated . . . . .	Dec. 25, 1841
Lord Minto governor-general . . . . .	July 31, 1807	The British, under a convention, evacuate Cabul, placing lady Sale, &c., as hostages in the hands of Akibar Khan; a dreadful massacre ensues . . . . .	Jan. 6, 1842
Cumooona surrenders . . . . .	Nov. 21, 1807	Ghiznee evacuated . . . . .	March 6, 1842
Act by which the trade to India was thrown open; that to China remaining with the company . . . . .	July 31, 1813	Sortle from Jellalabad in India . . . . .	April 5, 1842
Marquis of Hastings takes possession of the government . . . . .	Oct. 4, 1813	General England joins general Nott, at Candahar . . . . .	May 9, 1842
War declared against Nepal . . . . .	Nov. 1, 1814	Ghiznee retaken by general Nott, Sept. 6, 1842	
Holkar defeated by sir T. Hilslop . . . . .	Dec. 21, 1817	General Pollock re-enters Cabul, Sept. 16, 1842	
Peace with Holkar . . . . .	Jan. 6, 1818	Lady Sale, &c., are released, and arrive at general Pollock's camp . . . . .	Sept. 21, 1842
Marquis of Hastings resigns . . . . .	Jan. 9, 1823	Lord Ellenborough's proclamation from Simla . . . . .	Oct. 1, 1842
Lord Amherst's government . . . . .	Aug. 1, 1823	Cabul evacuated, after destroying the fortifications . . . . .	Oct. 12, 1842
The British take Rangoon . . . . .	May 5, 1824	Amceers of Scinde defeated by sir Charles Napier; Scinde is afterwards annexed to the British empire . . . . .	Feb. 17, 1843
Lord Combermere commands in India . . . . .	1824	Battles of Maharajpooor and Punllar; the strong fort of Gwallor, the "Gibraltar of the East," taken . . . . .	Dec. 29, 1843
General Campbell defeats the Burmese near Prome . . . . .	Dec. 25, 1825	Sir Henry Hardinge appointed governor-general . . . . .	May 2, 1844
Bhurtpore stormed by lord Combermere, and taken . . . . .	Jan. 3, 1826		
Peace with the Burmese . . . . .	Feb. 24, 1826		
[They pay 1,000,000. sterling and cede a great extent of territory.]			
Lord William Bentinck arrives as governor-general . . . . .	July 4, 1828		
Earl of Dalhousie appointed commander-in-chief . . . . .	Feb. 25, 1829		
Abolition of suttees, or the burning of widows . . . . .	Dec. 7, 1829		
Act to regulate the trade to China and intercourse with India . . . . .	Aug. 28, 1833		
Act opening the trade to India, and tea trade, &c. to China, forming a new era in British commerce . . . . .	Aug. 28, 1833		
Rajah of Coorg deposed . . . . .	April 10, 1834		

## THE LATE WAR BETWEEN THE SIKHS AND THE BRITISH.

This treacherous and unprovoked war was commenced by a sudden movement of the Sikh nation.		The enemy recross the Sutlej unmolested, after their late discomfiture . . . . .	Dec. 27, 1845
The Sikh troops cross the Sutlej river, and attack the British post at Ferozepore, which was held by sir John Littler . . . . .	Dec. 14, 1845	Sir Harry Smith, advancing up the Sutlej, receives a severe check . . . . .	Jan. 21, 1846
The governor-general, with a large force, after a long and rapid march, reaches Moodkee . . . . .	Dec. 18, 1845	Battle of Alwal; the Sikhs defeated. See <i>Alwal</i> . . . . .	Jan. 28, 1846
The Sikhs, 20,000 strong, make an attack; after a hard contest they retire, abandoning their guns . . . . .	Dec. 18, 1845	Great battle of Sohraon; the enemy defeated with immense loss in killed and drowned. See <i>Sobraon</i> . . . . .	Feb. 10, 1846
[In this battle sir Robert Sale is mortally wounded, and gen. McCaskill killed. See <i>Moodkee</i> .]		[The Sikhs lost 10,000 men; the British 238 in killed and wounded.]	
Battle of Ferozeshah; the British commanded by the governor-general, sir Hugh Gough, sir Harry Smith, sir John Littler, and major-general Gilbert; the enemy repulsed, losing 15 pieces of cannon . . . . .	Dec. 21, 1845	The citadel of Lahore is occupied by the British under sir Hugh Gough; and the war terminates . . . . .	Feb. 20, 1846
The battle is renewed the next day; gen. Gilbert storms the enemy's positions. See <i>Ferozeshah</i> . . . . .	Dec. 22, 1845	Sir R. Sale dies of his wounds received at Moodkee . . . . .	Feb. 23, 1846
		Treaty of Lahore signed by the Maharajah and the British . . . . .	March 9, 1846
		The governor-general and sir Hugh Gough are raised to the peerage, as viscount Hardinge and baron Gough, and receive the thanks of parliament and of the East India Company . . . . .	March 2 & 6, 1846
		Treaty of Lahore signed . . . . .	March 9, 1846

INDIA, *continued.*

Vizier Lalal Singh deposed . . . . .	Jan. 13, 1847	Battle of Goojerat, <i>which see</i> . . . . .	Feb. 21, 1849
Earl (afterwards marquess of) Dalhousie appointed governor-general . . . . .	Aug. 4, 1847	Sir Charles Napier's appointment as commander-in-chief . . . . .	March 7, 1849
Mr. Vans Agnew and Lieut. Anderson killed in a quarrel with the troops of the dewan Moolraj . . . . .	April 18, 1848	The whole Sikh army lay down their arms, and surrender to the British unconditionally . . . . .	March 14, 1849
Lieut. Edwards most gallantly engages the army of Moolraj, which he defeats after a sanguinary battle of nine hours, . . . . .	June 18, 1848	Proclamation of the governor-general announcing the formal annexation of the Punjab to the British dominions, . . . . .	March 29, 1849
Gen. Whish obliged to raise the siege of Mooltan . . . . .	Sept. 22, 1848	Moolraj found guilty of the murder of Mr. Agnew and Lieut. Anderson, after a trial of fifteen days' duration, and sentenced to death . . . . .	Aug. 1849
Shere Singh being entrenched on the right bank of the Chenab, with 40,000 men and 28 pieces of artillery, major-gen. Thackwell crosses the river with thirteen infantry regiments, with cavalry and cannon, and operates on his left flank . . . . .	Nov. 21, 1848	Moolraj's sentence commuted to transportation for life . . . . .	Sept. 1849
Lord Gough meantime attacks the enemy's advanced position; the British suffered great slaughter, but finally defeated Shere Singh, who is driven out of Ramnugger . . . . .	Nov. 22, 1848	Arrival of the gallant lord Gough at Southampton from India . . . . .	Feb. 24, 1850
[Various actions and successes follow on the movements of the enemy.]		Dr. Healy, of the Bengal army, and his attendants, murdered by the Affrisdis, . . . . .	March 20, 1850
Battle of Chillianwallah, <i>which see</i> , Jan. 13, 1849		Embassy from the king of Nepal to the queen of Great Britain arrives in England. <i>See Nepal.</i> . . . . .	May 25, 1850
Unconditional surrender of the citadel of Mooltan, with its whole garrison, by the dewan Moolraj. <i>See Mooltan</i> , Jan. 22, 1849		Resignation by sir Charles Napier of his command in India* . . . . .	July 2, 1850
		The Nepalese ambassador and suite leave London for Paris . . . . .	Aug. 20, 1850

\* Sir Charles Napier still remains in India.

**INDIA COMPANY, THE EAST.** The first commercial intercourse of the English with the East Indies, was a private adventure of three ships fitted out in 1591; only one of them reached India, and after a voyage of three years, the commander, captain Lancaster, was brought home in another ship, the sailors having seized on his own; but his information gave rise to a capital mercantile voyage, and the Company's first charter, in Dec. 1600. Their stock then consisted of 72,000*l.*, and they fitted out four ships, and meeting with success, have continued to trade ever since. India stock sold at 500*l.* for a share of 100*l.*, in 1683. A new company was formed in 1698; and both were united in 1702. The India-house was built in 1726, and enlarged in 1799. Board of control instituted 1784. *See Board of Control.*

**INDIA BILL.** The bill placing the company's affairs under the control of the British government, and re-organising the various departments in India, passed June 16, 1773. *See East India Bill.* Mr. Fox's celebrated bill passed in the commons, but was thrown out in the lords' house, 1783. Mr. Pitt's bill constituting the Board of Control passed Aug. 13, 1784. *See Board of Control.*

**INDIA, NEW ROUTE TO.** *See Waghorn's Overland Route to India.*

**INDIA RUBBER.** Also called Caoutchouc, first brought to Europe from South America, about the beginning of the eighteenth century. Several plants produce various kinds of elastic gum; but that in commerce is chiefly the juice of the *Siphonia elastica*, or syringe-tree. Incisions in the bark of this tree give vent to a liquid which forms India rubber. No substance is yet known which is so pliable, and at the same time so exceedingly elastic; it oozes out, under the form of a vegetable milk, from incisions made in the tree, and is gathered chiefly in the time of rain, because it flows then most abundantly.—*M. Macquer.*

**INDICTION.** Instituted by Constantine the Great: a cycle of tributes orderly disposed for fifteen years, and by it accounts of that kind were kept. Afterwards, in memory of the great victory obtained by Constantine over Mezentius, 8 Cal. Oct. 312, the council of Nice ordained that the accounts of years should be no longer kept by the Olympiads, but by the Indiction, which hath its epocha A.D. 313, Jan. 1.—*Gregory.*

**INDIGO.** Before the American colonies were established, all the indigo used in Europe came from the East Indies; and until the discovery of a passage round the Cape of Good Hope, it was conveyed, like other Indian products, partly through the Persian Gulf, and partly by land to Babylon, or through Arabia and up the Red Sea to Egypt. The real nature of indigo was so little known in Europe, that it was classed among minerals, as appears by letters-patent for erecting works to obtain it from mines in the principality of Halberstadt, dated Dec. 23, 1705; yet what Vitruvius and Pliny call *indicum* is supposed to have been our indigo.—*Beckmann.* The first

mention of indigo occurs in English statutes in 1581. The first brought to Europe was procured from Mexico. Its cultivation was begun in Carolina, in 1747. The quantity imported into Great Britain in 1840, was 5,831,269lbs, and in 1845, it was 10,127,488lbs.

**INDULGENCES IN THE ROMISH CHURCH.** They were commenced by Leo III., about A.D. 800; were much used by Urban II., 1090; and were subsequently conferred by the Roman Pontiffs in the twelfth century as rewards to the crusaders. Clement V. was the first pope who made public sale of indulgences, 1313. In 1517, Leo X. published general indulgences throughout Europe, when the practice led to the Reformation in Germany, in 1517, and to the Reformation in England, in 1534.—*Bower's Lives of the Popes.* Indulgences were for the pardon of sins, and were sometimes so extensive as to be for the past, present, and to come. They were written upon parchment, and sealed or signed by the pope and his delegates.—*Athe.*

**INFIRMARIES.** Ancient Rome had no houses for the cure of the sick. Diseased persons, however, were carried to the temple of Æsculapius for a cure, as Christian believers were taken to churches which contained wonder-working images. Benevolent institutions for the accommodation of travellers, the indigent, and sick, were first introduced with Christianity, and the first infirmaries or hospitals were built close to cathedrals and monasteries. The emperor Louis II. caused infirmaries situated on mountains to be visited, A.D. 855. In Jerusalem the knights and brothers attended on the sick. There were hospitals for the sick at Constantinople, in the 11th century. The oldest mention of physicians and surgeons established in infirmaries, occurs in 1437.—*Beckmann.* See *Hospitals.*

**INFORMERS.** This tribe was once very numerous in Greece and Rome, they being countenanced by wicked princes. The emperor Titus punished informers by banishment, and sometimes death; and Pliny gives praise to Trajan for the like good policy. In England, and particularly in London, numbers of unprincipled men obtain large gains as informers against persons whose slightest infractions of the law, often unconsciously committed, subject them to the power and exactions of this despised class.

**"IN HOC SIGNO VINCES."** "In this sign thou shalt conquer." During Constantine's campaign in Italy, he saw, it is said, a flaming cross in the heavens, beneath the sun, bearing the inscription "*In hoc signo vinces.*" The next night, as we are told, Christ himself appeared to him, and commanded him to take for his standard an imitation of the fiery cross which he had seen. He accordingly caused a standard to be made in this form, which was called the *labarum*. Some days after he vanquished the army of Maxentius, under the walls of Rome, and drove it into the Tiber, A.D. 312.

**INK.** The ancient black inks were composed of soot and ivory-black, and Vitruvius and Pliny mention lamp-black; but they had likewise various colours, as red, gold, silver, and purple. Red ink was made by them of vermilion and various kinds of gum. **INDIAN INK** is brought from China, and must have been in use by the people of the east from the earliest ages, most of the artificial Chinese productions being of very great antiquity. It is usually brought to Europe in small quadrangular cakes, and is composed of a fine black and animal glue.—*Beckmann.*

**INK, INVISIBLE OR SYMPATHETIC.** The name given to fluids, which, when written with, will remain invisible until after a certain operation. Various kinds were known at very early periods. Ovid teaches young women to deceive their guardians by writing to their lovers with new milk, and afterwards making the writing legible with ashes or soot. A receipt for preparing invisible ink was given by Peter Borel, in 1653. Receipts for making it were given by Le Mort, in 1669, and by others.—*Beckmann.*

**INNS OF COURT.** LONDON. Inns of court were established at different periods, in some degree as colleges for teaching the law. The Temple (of which there were three societies, namely, the Inner, the Middle, and the Outer) was originally founded, and the Temple church built, by the knights Templars, 32 Hen. II., 1185. The Inner and Middle Temple were made inns of law in the reign of Edward III., about 1340; the Outer not until the reign of Elizabeth, about 1560.—*Stowe's Surrey.* The following inns were founded, viz:—

Barnard's Inn, an Inn of Chancery	A.D. 1445	Lyon's Inn, 12 Henry VIII.	A.D. 1520
Clement's Inn, 18 Edward IV.	1478	New Inn, 1 Henry VII.	1485
Clifford's Inn, 20 Edward III.	1345	Sergeants' Inn, Fleet-street	1429
Furnival's Inn, 5 Elizabeth	1563	Sergeants' Inn, Chancery-lane	1668
Gray's Inn, 32 Edward III.	1357	Staples Inn, 4 Henry V.	1415
Lincoln's Inn, 4 Edward II.	1310	Thavies' Inn, 10 Henry VIII.	1519

**INOCULATION.** Lady Mary Wortley Montague introduced inoculation to England from Turkey. In 1718 she had her own son inoculated at Adrianople, with perfect success; and she was allowed to have it tried, for the first time in England, on seven condemned criminals, 7 Geo. I., 1721. The practice was preached against by many of the bishops and other clergy from that period until 1760.\* Vaccine inoculation was introduced by Dr. Jenner, Jan. 21, 1799; he had discovered its virtue in 1796, and had been making experiments during the intermediate three years. He was voted 10,000*l.* as a reward by parliament, June 2, 1802. The emperor Napoleon valued this service of Dr. Jenner to mankind so highly that he liberated Dr. Wickham, when a prisoner of war, at Jenner's request, and subsequently the emperor liberated whole families of English, making it a point to refuse him nothing that he asked. The Royal Jennerian Institution was founded Jan. 19, 1803. See *Small Pox*, and *Vaccination*.

**INQUISITION, THE.** Before the conversion of Constantine the Great, the bishops only examined into doctrines, and punished heresy with excommunication; but after the emperors became Christians, they ordained that such as were excommunicated should be also banished and forfeit their estates. This continued till about the year 800, when the western bishops' power was enlarged to the authority of citing persons to their courts, both to convict and punish them by imprisonment, penances, or death. In the twelfth century, heresy, as it was then called, was much increased; and the inquisition arose in the persecution of the Albigenses and Waldenses. It was instituted by pope Innocent III., in 1203; and Gregory IX. in a council held at Toulouse in 1229, gave it its final form, committing the management of it to the bishops; but afterwards thinking these too indulgent, he gave the direction of his inquisition to the Dominicans. It was established in France, by St. Louis, in 1226; and in the four Christian kingdoms of Spain. It was established in Portugal in 1536. The last great Auto da Fé was celebrated in 1781; and although the rack and fagot are not now employed in the work of torture and death, yet the power of the Holy office is still exercised in encouraging vexations; enjoining ridiculous penances and privations; prohibiting liberal institutions; and interdicting useful books. †

**INSANITY.** Within twenty years, insanity has more than tripled. In France it is more extensive in proportion to its population than it is in most other countries. The total number of lunatics and idiots in England is as follows: lunatics, 6806—idiots, 5741—together 12,547; but allowing for defective returns, the number may be taken at 14,000—an average of *one* to every *thousand* of the population. In Wales: lunatics, 133—idiots, 763—total, 896; and adding for parishes that have made no returns, they may be set down at 1000—a proportion of *one* to *eight hundred*. Scotland has 3652 insane persons—or *one* to about *seven hundred*. In Ireland the number of lunatics and idiots exceeds 8000, as shown by returns, which, however, were not completed.—*Sir Andrew Halliday*.

OF ONE THOUSAND MALE PATIENTS, INSANITY WAS SUPPOSED BY AN EMINENT AUTHORITY TO BE TRACEABLE TO THE FOLLOWING CAUSES, RELATIVELY;—

Drunkenness . . . . .	110	Old age . . . . .	69	Poisonous effluvia . . . . .	17
Consequences of disease . . . . .	100	Chagrin . . . . .	54	Ill usage . . . . .	12
Epilepsy . . . . .	78	Love . . . . .	47	Crimes; remorse and despair . . . . .	9
Ambition . . . . .	73	Accidents . . . . .	39	Pretended insanity . . . . .	5
Excessive labour . . . . .	73	Religious enthusiasm . . . . .	29	Misinformation of the skull . . . . .	4
Born idiots . . . . .	71	Unnatural practices . . . . .	27	Other and unknown causes . . . . .	88
Misfortunes . . . . .	69	Political events . . . . .	26		

\* Inoculation was deemed a very precarious affair by our grandfathers. The *London Daily Advertiser* (Nov. 7, 1751) has this paragraph:—"We hear that the son and daughter of Thomas Davison, esq., of Blakeston, have been inoculated in this town (Newcastle), and that they are both well recovered." Dr. Mead practised inoculation very successfully up to 1754, and Dr. Dimsdale of London inoculated Catharine II., empress of Russia, in 1768. See *Small Pox*.

† At the destruction of the Inquisition in Spain, in 1809, there were found machines used in the prison of every kind which the ingenuity of man could invent. The first was a machine by which the victim was confined, and then, beginning with the fingers, every joint in the hands, arms, and body, was broken or drawn one after another, until the victim died. The second was a box, in which the head and neck of the victim were so closely confined by a screw that he could not move in any way. Over the box was a vessel, from which one drop of water a second fell upon the head of the victim; every successive drop falling upon precisely the same place on the head, suspended the circulation in a few moments, and put the sufferer in the most execrable agony. The third was an infernal machine, laid horizontally, to which the victim was bound; the machine then being placed between two beams, in which were scores of knives, and by turning the machine with a crank, the flesh of the sufferer was torn from his limbs, all in small pieces, &c. Besides these dreadful instruments of torture, there were others too shocking to describe.



**INSOLVENCY.** The first Insolvent Act was passed in 1649, but it was of limited operation; a number of acts of more extensive operation were passed at various periods, and particularly in the reign of George III. The benefit of the act, known as the Great Insolvent Act, was taken in England by 50,733 insolvents, from the time of its passing in 1814, to March 1827, a period of thirteen years. Since then, the acts relating to insolvency have been several times amended. Persons not traders, or, being traders, whose debts are less than 300*l.*, may petition the Court of Bankruptcy, and propose compositions, and have *pro tem.* protection from all process against their persons and property, 6 Vict., 1842. Act amended, 8 Vict., Aug. 1844.

**INSURANCE ON SHIPS AND MERCHANDISE.** Suetonius conjectures that Claudius was the first contriver of it, A.D. 43. Insurance was in general use in Italy in 1194, and in England in 1560. Insurance policies were first used in Florence in 1523. The first law relating to insurance was enacted in 1601. Insurance of houses and goods in London began in 1667. This was the year following that of the Great Fire of London. An office was then set up for insuring houses and buildings, principally contrived by Dr. Barton, one of the first and most considerable builders of the city of London. The first regular office set up in London was the *Hand-in-Hand*, in 1696. A duty was first laid on insurances of 1*s.* 6*d.* per hundred pounds insured, in 1782; this duty was increased in 1797, and has been variously altered since.

**INSURRECTIONS.** See the accounts of *Conspiracies, Massacres, Rebellions, Riots, &c.*

**INTENDMENT OF CRIMES.** In cases of treason, wounding, burglary, &c., where the intention is proved by circumstances, the offence is made punishable as if put into execution, and the designed crime completed, by statute 7 Geo. II., 1734. The rigour of this act was modified by Mr. (afterwards sir Robert) Peel's revision of the statutes, 4-10 Geo. IV., 1823-29. See *Acts of Parliament*.

**INTERDICT, or ECCLESIASTICAL CENSURE.** This was little practised till the time of Gregory VII., 1073. Interdicts were often executed in Italy, France, and Germany. When a prince was excommunicated, all his subjects retaining their allegiance were excommunicated also, and the clergy were forbidden to perform any part of divine service, or any clerical duties save the baptism of infants, and the taking the confessions of dying penitents. In 1170, pope Alexander put all England under an interdict; and when king John was excommunicated, in 1208, the kingdom lay under a papal interdict for six years. England was put under an interdict on Henry VIII. shaking off the pope's supremacy, 1535. Pope Sixtus V. published a crusade, or holy war, against the heretic queen of England (Elizabeth), and offered plenary indulgence to all who should assist in deposing her, 1588, the year of the Spanish Armada. See *Excommunication*.

**INTEREST OF MONEY.** It was twenty *per cent.* in Europe in the twelfth century. Fixed at twelve *per cent.* in Spain, Germany, and Flanders, by Charles V., in 1560.—*Robertson*. Till the fifteenth century, no Christians were allowed to receive interest of money, and Jews were the only usurers, and, therefore, often banished and persecuted. Interest was first settled by law in England at ten *per cent.*, 37 Hen. VIII., 1546. This law was repealed by Edward VI.; but it was restored by Elizabeth. In those days the monarch could not borrow without the collateral security of the metropolis. Interest was reduced to eight *per cent.*, and the word first used instead of usury, 21 James I., 1624. Reduced by the Rump parliament to six *per cent.*, and so confirmed at the Restoration. Reduced to five *per cent.*, 13 Anne, 1714, at which rate it remains. The rate in Ireland is six *per cent.*; regulated 14 Geo. III., 1773. In the United States, by law, eight *per cent.* All interest above the legal standard of Britain is usury, and punishable by the statute.—*Blackstone*. The law does not now apply to bills having only sixty days to run. See *Usury Laws*.

**INUNDATIONS.** It would be impossible to record in this volume the numerous catastrophes which class under this head: the following are among the most remarkable relating to our own and other countries:—

An inundation of the sea in Lincolnshire, laid under water many thousand acres, which have not been recovered to this time, A.D. 245.—*Canden*.

Another in Cheshire, by which 5000 persons, and an innumerable quantity of cattle, perished, 353.

An inundation at Glasgow, which drowned more than 400 families, 738.—*Fordan*.

The Tweed overflowed its banks, and laid waste the country for 30 miles round, 836.

A prodigious inundation of the sea on the English coasts, which demolished a number of sea-port towns, and their inhabitants, 1015.—*Speed*.

Earl Godwin's lands, exceeding 4000 acres, overflowed by the sea, and an immense sand-bank formed on the coast of Kent, now

INUNDATIONS, *continued.*

known by the name of the Godwin Sands, 1100.—*Camden.*  
 Flanders inundated by the sea, and the town and harbour of Ostend totally immersed, 1108. The present city was built above a league from the channel where the old one lies submerged.—*Histoire de Flandre.*  
 More than 300 houses overwhelmed at Winchelsea by an inundation of the sea, 1280.  
 At the Texel, which first raised the commerce of Amsterdam, 1400.  
 The sea broke in at Dort, and drowned 72 villages, and 100,000 people, and formed the Zuyder Sea (see *Dort*), April 17, 1446.  
 The Severn overflowed during ten days, and carried away men, women, and children, in their beds, and covered the tops of many mountains; the waters settled upon the lands, and were called The Great Waters for 100 years after, 1 Richard 111., 1483.—*Hollinshed.* Again, 4 James 1., 1607, the waters rose above the tops of the houses, and above 100 persons perished in Somersetshire and Gloucestershire.—*Burns.*  
 A general inundation by the failure of the dikes in Holland, 1530; the number of drowned said to have been 400,000.  
 At Catalonia, where 50,000 persons perished, 1617.  
 An inundation in Yorkshire, when a rock opened, and poured out water to the height of a church steeple, 1685.—*Vide Phil. Trans.*  
 Part of Zealand overflowed, 1300 inhabitants were drowned, and incredible damage was done at Hamburgh, 1717.  
 At Madrid, several of the Spanish nobility and other persons of distinction perished, 1723.—*Du Fresnoy.*  
 In Yorkshire, a dreadful inundation, called Ripon flood, 1771.  
 In Navarre, where 2000 persons lost their lives by the torrents from the mountains, Sept. 1787.  
 An inundation of the Liffey, which did immense damage in Dublin, Nov. 12, 1787.  
 Again in Dublin, and parts adjacent, Dec. 2, and 3, 1802.  
 Lorca, a city of Murela, in Spain, destroyed by the bursting of a reservoir, which inundated more than 20 leagues, and killed 1000 persons, besides cattle, April 14, 1802.  
 At Pest, near Presburg, the overflow of the Danube, by which 24 villages and their inhabitants were swept away, April 1811.  
 In the vicinity of Salop, by the bursting of a

cloud during a storm, by which many persons and much stock perished, May 1811.  
 Dreadful inundation in Hungary, Austria, and Poland, in the summer of 1813.  
 By the overflow of the Danube, a Turkish corps of 2000 men, on a small island near Widdin, were surprised, and met instant death, Sept. 14, 1813.  
 In Silesia, 6000 inhabitants perished, and the ruin of the French army under Macdonald was accelerated by the floods; also in Poland 4000 lives were supposed to have been lost, same year.  
 At Strabane, Ireland, by the melting of the snow on the surrounding mountains, most destructive floods were occasioned, Jan. 2, 1816.  
 In Germany, 119 villages were laid under water, and great loss of life and property was sustained, in March, 1816.  
 In England, 5000 acres were deluged in the Fen countries, in June, 1819.  
 Awful inundation at Dantzic, occasioned by the Vistula breaking through some of its dikes, by which 10,000 head of cattle and 4000 houses were destroyed, and numerous lives lost, April 9, 1829.  
 At Vienna, the dwellings of 50,000 of its inhabitants laid under water, Feb. 1830.  
 10,000 houses swept away, and about 1000 persons perished, at Canton in China, in consequence of an inundation, occasioned by incessant rains. Equal or greater calamity was produced by the same cause in other parts of China, Oct. 1833.  
 Awful inundation in France; the Saone poured its waters into the Rhone, broke through its banks, and covered 60,000 acres; Lyons was inundated; in Avignon 100 houses were swept away; 218 houses were carried away at La Guillotiere; and upwards of 300 at Vaise, Marseilles, and Nismes; the Saone had not attained such a height for 238 years, Oct. 31 to Nov. 4, 1840.  
 Lamentable inundation at Brentford and the surrounding country; several lives lost, and immense property destroyed, Jan. 18, 1841.  
 Disastrous inundation in the centre, west, and south-west of France; numerous bridges, with the Orleans and Vierzon viaduct swept away; the latter had cost 6,000,000 of francs. The damage done exceeded 4,000,000 sterling. The Loire rose twenty feet in one night, Oct. 22, 1846.

INVASIONS OF THE BRITISH ISLANDS. The Romans, under Julius Cesar, invaded Britain, Aug. 26, 55 B.C. It was again invaded by Plautius, A.D. 43; by the Saxons in 447; and by the Danes in 787, 832, 851, 866, 979, and 1012. From the death of Edward the Confessor, the following invasions have been effected:—

Successful by William the Conqueror, of Normandy	Sept. 29, A.D. 1066
Unsuccessful, by the Irish	1069
Unsuccessful, by the Scots	1071
Unsuccessful, by the Scots; their king, Malcolm, killed	1093
Unsuccessful, Robert of Normandy	1101
Unsuccessful, by the Scots	1136
Unsuccessful, Maud	1139
Successful, Ireland, Fitz-Stephen	1169
Unsuccessful, Ireland, Edward Bruce	1315
Successful, Isabel, queen of Edward II.	1326
Successful, duke of Lancaster	1389
Unsuccessful, by the French	1416
Unsuccessful, queen of Henry VI.	1462
Successful, earl of Warwick	1470
Successful, Edward IV.	1471
Unsuccessful, queen of Henry VI.	1471

Successful, earl of Richmond	1485
Unsuccessful, Lambert Simnel	1487
Unsuccessful, Perkin Warbeck	1485
Unsuccessful, Italians, Ireland	1580
Unsuccessful, Spanish Armada	1588
Unsuccessful, Ireland, Spaniards	1601
Successful, duke of Monmouth	1685
Unsuccessful, James II.	1689
Unsuccessful, old Pretender	1708
Unsuccessful, Pretender, again	1715
Unsuccessful, young Pretender	1745
Unsuccessful, Ireland, invasion of Thurot.	
See <i>Thurot</i>	1760
Unsuccessful, Wales, the French	1797
Unsuccessful, Ireland; the French land at Killala, which see	1798

**INVINCIBLE, THE.** A British ship of the line, of 74 guns, lost near Winterton, on the coast of Norfolk, when the captain (John Rennie), with the greater part of his officers, and nearly the whole of his crew, which amounted to upwards of four hundred men, perished, March 20, 1801. Several smaller ships and a large number of merchant vessels were wrecked in the same storm.

**INVINCIBLE ARMADA, OR SPANISH ARMADA.** See *Armada*.

**INVOCATION OF THE VIRGIN AND SAINTS.** The practice of the Romish church of invoking the intercession of saints with God, particularly the prayers to the Virgin, has been traced to the time of Gregory the Great, about A.D. 593.—*Ashe*. The Eastern church begun (in the fifth century) by calling upon the dead, and demanding their suffrage as present in the divine offices; but the Western church carried it so far as frequently to canonize those they had any regard for, though the wickedness of their lives gave them no title to any such honour, to make processions, masses, litanies, prayers and oblations for and to them.

**IODINE.** This most important substance was discovered by M. de Courtois, a manufacturer of saltpetre at Paris, in 1812; the discovery was pursued with great advantage by M. Clement, in 1813. Iodine is very active; it is of a violet hue, easily evaporates, and melts at 220 degrees; changes vegetable blues to yellow, and a seven-thousandth part converts water to a deep yellow colour, and starch into a purple. Five volumes of oxygen and one of iodine form iodic acid.

**IONIAN ISLANDS.** They were subject to Venice until ceded by the treaty of Campo-Formio to France, in 1797. By a treaty between Russia and Great Britain they were placed under the protection of the latter power, Nov. 5, 1815. A constitution was ratified by the prince regent of England for the government of these islands in 1818. The Ionian Islands are now among the free states of Europe; Corfu is the principal, and the seat of government.

**IONIC ORDER OF ARCHITECTURE.** This order, which is an improvement on the Doric, was founded by the Ionians, about 1350 B.C.—*Vitruvius* by *Perrault*. The order is ranked by moderns as the third. Its distinguishing characters are, the slenderness and flutings of its column, and the volutes of rams' horns that adorn the capital. The Ionic is airier than the Doric, and at the same time sufficiently grave.—*Pardon*. It was invented, some authors state, for temples and religious places, and that therefore it has parts of the victims carved on the entablature, as oxes' and other heads; but it is now also used in civil buildings.—*Idem*.

**IONIC SECT OF PHILOSOPHERS.** Founded by Thales of Miletus, 570 B.C. This sect distinguished itself for its deep and abstruse speculations, under the successors and pupils of the Milesian philosopher, Anaximander, Anaximenes, Anaxagoras, and Archelaus, the master of Socrates. Its favourite tenet was, that water was the origin of all things.—*Blackwell*.

**IPSUS, BATTLE OF.** By which Seleucus is confirmed in his kingdom by the defeat and death of Antigonus, king of Asia. On the one side were Antigonus and his son; on the other Seleucus, Ptolemy, Lysimachus, and Cassander. The former led into the field an army of above 70,000 foot, and 10,000 horse, with 75 elephants. The latter's forces consisted of 64,000 infantry, besides 10,500 horse, 400 elephants, and 120 armed chariots. Antigonus and his son were defeated, 301 B.C.—*Plutarch*.

**IRELAND.** It is disputed by historians from what nation this country was originally peopled. It seems, however, to be satisfactorily shown that the first colonists were Phœnicians. The Partholani landed in Ireland about 2048 B.C. The descent of the Damnonii was made about 1463 B.C. This was followed by the descent of Heber and Heremon, Milesian princes, from Galicia, in Spain, who conquered Ireland, and gave to its throne a race of 171 kings.

Arrival of Heremon . . . . . n.c. 1070

Reign of the renowned Oïam Fodla . . . . . 768

A colony from Spain bring with them the

Phœnician letters, about . . . . . 500

[Few of the Kings of Ireland, during a

thousand years, did more than involve

the country in scenes of blood.] . . . . .

Arrival of St. Patrick . . . . . A.D. 448

Logary II. establishes Christianity . . . . . 448

The Danes and Normans, known by the

name of Easterlings, invade Ireland . . . . . 798

They erect solid edifices in the country,

the common habitations of the natives

being made of hurdles, covered with

straw and rushes, about . . . . . A.D. 800

[The Easterlings build Dublin solidly,

and other cities, about this time.]

The renowned Brian Bolroimhe is

crowned at Tara . . . . . 1002

Battle of Clontarf, which terminates the

power of the Danes . . . . . 1059

[In the twelfth century Ireland is divided

IRELAND, *continued.*

into five kingdoms, viz.: Ulster, Leinster, Meath, Connaught, and Munster besides a number of petty principalities, whose sovereigns continually war with each other.]

Adrian IV. permitted Henry II. to invade Ireland, on condition that he compelled every Irish family to pay a carolus to the Holy See, and held it as a fief of the church . . . . .	A.D. 1157
Dermot MacMurrough, king of Leinster, is driven from his throne for his oppression, and takes refuge in England, where he takes an oath of fidelity to Henry II., who promises to restore him	1168
Invasion of the English under Fitz Stephen . . . . .	1169
Landing of Strongbow at Waterford . . . . .	1170
Henry II. lands near Waterford, and receives the submissions of the kings and princes of the country, settles the government upon a footing similar to that of England, and makes his son John lord of Ireland . . . . .	1172
Ireland wholly subdued . . . . .	1210
English laws and customs introduced by king John . . . . .	1210
Charter of liberties granted to the Irish by John . . . . .	1210
And by Henry III. . . . .	1216
Invasion of Edward Bruce, who is crowned king . . . . .	1315
He is defeated at Armagh, and is beheaded at Dundalk, and with him 6200 Scots lose their lives. See <i>Armagh</i> . . . . .	1318
Lionel, duke of Clarence, third son of Edward III., marries Elizabeth de Burgh, heiress of Ulster, which had not hitherto submitted to the English authority . . . . .	1361
Richard II. lands at Waterford with a train of nobles, 4000 men at arms, and 30,000 archers, and gains the affection of the people by his munificence, and confers the honour of knighthood on their chiefs . . . . .	1394
Richard again lands in Ireland . . . . .	1399
The infamous and sanguinary Head Act, passed at Trim * . . . . .	1465
Apparel and surname act, compelling the Irish to dress like the English, and to adopt surnames . . . . .	1478
Henry VIII. assumes the title of <i>king</i> , instead of <i>lord</i> of Ireland . . . . .	1542
The Reformed religion embraced by the English settlers in the reign of Edward VI. . . . .	1547
Ireland divided into shires . . . . .	1562
Printing in Irish characters introduced by N. Walsh, chancellor of St. Patrick's	1571
700 Italians, headed by Fitzmaurice, land in Kerry; they are treacherously butchered by the earl of Ormond . . . . .	1580

The insurrection of Tyrone, who invites over the Spaniards, and settles them in Kinsale; but they are defeated by the lord deputy Mountjoy . . . . .	A.D. 1601
This rebellion entirely suppressed in . . . . .	1602
In consequence of repeated rebellions and forfeitures of estates, 511,465 acres of land in the province of Ulster become vested in the crown, and James I., after removing the Irish from their hills and fastnesses, divides the land among such of his English and Scottish protestant subjects as choose to settle there, 1609 to . . . . .	1612
Maguire's rebellion . . . . .	1641
The Catholics enter into a conspiracy to expel the English, and cruelly massacre the Protestant settlers in Ulster, to the number of 40,000 persons, commenced on St. Ignatius' day . Oct. 23,	1641
Cromwell and Ireton reduce the whole island to obedience between 1649 and . . . . .	1656
Landing of James II. . . . .	1688
3000 Protestants attainted . . . . .	1689
Landing of the duke of Schomberg near Carrickfergus . . . . .	1689
Landing of king William III. at Carrickfergus . . . . .	June 14, 1690
Battle of the Boyne; the duke of Schomberg killed . . . . .	July 1, 1690
Celebrated treaty of Limerick. See <i>Limerick</i> . . . . .	Oct. 3, 1691
Linen manufacture encouraged . . . . .	1696
Thurot's invasion. See <i>Thurot</i> . . . . .	1760
Indulgences granted to the Catholics by parliament . . . . .	1778
Ireland admitted to a free trade . . . . .	1779
Released from submission to an English council . . . . .	1782
The Genevese refugees are received in Ireland, and have an asylum given them in the county of Waterford . . . . .	1783
Order of St. Patrick . . . . .	1783
Memorable Irish rebellion commenced, May 4, 1798, and was not finally suppressed until the next year . . . . .	1799
Legislative union of Great Britain and Ireland . . . . .	Jan. 1, 1801
Emmet's insurrection . . . . .	July 23, 1803
The English and Irish exchequers consolidated . . . . .	Jan. 5, 1817
Visit to Ireland of George IV. . . . .	Aug. 12, 1821
The currency assimilated . . . . .	Jan. 1, 1826
Roman Catholic emancipation. (See <i>Roman Catholics</i> ) . . . . .	April 13, 1829
Customs consolidated . . . . .	Jan. 6, 1830
Poor-laws introduced . . . . .	July 31, 1838
Great Repeal movement; meeting at Trim. (See <i>Repeal</i> ) . . . . .	March 19, 1843
O'Connell's trial. (See <i>Trials</i> ) . . . . .	Jan. 15, 1844
Trial of O'Connell and others for political conspiracy; found guilty. (See <i>Trials</i> ) . . . . .	Feb. 12, 1844

\* This act ordained, "That it be lawful to all manner of men who find any thieves robbing by day or night, or going or coming to rob or steal, or any persons going or coming, having no faithful man of good name and fame in their company in English apparel, that it shall be lawful to take and kill those, and to cut off their heads, without any impeachment of our sovereign lord the king. And of any head so cut off be brought to the portreffe to put it upon a stake or spear, upon the castle of Trim; and that the said portreffe shall testify the bringing of the same to him. And that it shall be lawful for the said bringer of the said head to distrain and levy by his own hand (as his reward) of every man having one ploughland in the barony, twopenny; and of every man having half a ploughland, one penny; and of every man having one house and goods, value forty shillings, one penny; and of every other cottier having house and smoak, one half-penny," &c. Here was a fruitful source of murder! All the evidence required from the cutter of the head was, that it was the head of a Milesian or Irishman; that the man was not in company with any of the English settlers; and that in his opinion he was going to, or coming from, some bad errand.—*Taaffe's History of Ireland.*

IRELAND, *continued.*

- Appointment of new commissioners of charitable bequests \* Dec. 18, 1844
- Irish National Education Society incorporated . . . . . Sept. 23, 1845
- Failure of the potato crop throughout the 32 counties of Ireland . . . . . 1846
- Committal of William Smith O'Brien to the custody of the serjeant-at-arms, for contempt in not obeying an order of the house of commons to attend a committee April 30, 1846
- William Smith O'Brien and the "Young Ireland" or physical force party, secede from the Repeal Association July 29, 1846
- O'Connell makes his last speech in the house of Commons . . . . . Feb. 8, 1847
- [Frightful ravages from pestilence and famine occur in Ireland about this time; and grants from parliament, amounting in the whole to 10,000,000, sterling, are made to relieve the people, in the session of 1847. The potato blight spreads over two more years.]
- Death of O'Connell at Genoa, on his way to Rome, in his 73rd year: he had bequeathed his heart to Rome . . . . . May 15, 1847
- Funeral of O'Connell, whose remains are interred at Glasnevin, near Dublin Aug. 5, 1847
- Deputation from the Irish people (?) to the French republic: consisting of Smith O'Brien, Meagher, O'Gorman, &c., who present addresses to Lamartine and others, members of the provisional government at Paris . . . . . April 3, 1848
- Great meeting of the confederated "Young Irishmen" held in Dublin . . . . . April 4, 1848
- Great soir e at Limerick to the confederates . . . . . April 29, 1848
- Arrest of Mitchell, editor of the *United Irishman* . . . . . May 13, 1848
- State trials commence in the Irish queen's bench . . . . . May 15, 1848
- Mitchell found guilty, and sentenced to transportation for 14 years . . . . . May 26, 1848
- Arrest of Gavin Duffy, Martin, Meagher, Doherty, and other confederates, for felonious writings, speeches, &c., July 8, 1848
- Proclamation against the confederate clubs, which are declared illegal, July 26, 1848
- The *Habwas Corpus* act suspended throughout Ireland . . . . . July 26, 1848
- Arrest of Smith O'Brien at Thurles; he is conveyed to Kilmainham gaol, Dublin . . . . . Aug. 5, 1848
- Arrest of Meagher, O'Donoghue, and other confederates . . . . . Aug. 12, 1848
- Martin found guilty and sentenced to 10 years' transportation . . . . . Aug. 14, 1848
- Smith O'Brien tried at Clonmel, and sentenced to death . . . . . Oct. 9, 1848
- Meagher and the other confederates also tried, and sentenced to death, . . . . . Oct. 9, 1848
- The Irish court of queen's bench gives judgment on writs of error sued out by the prisoners convicted of high treason at Clonmel, and confirms the judgment of the court below . . . . . Jan. 16, 1849
- O'Brien, Meagher, Macmanus, and O'Donoghue, are embarked on board the *Swift*, in which vessel they are transported beyond the seas, July 9, 1849
- The fatal Orange and Roman Catholic affray at Dolly's Brae; several lives lost . . . . . July 12, 1849
- The queen embarks at Cowes on her visit to Ireland . . . . . Aug. 1, 1849
- Her majesty holds her court at Dublin castle . . . . . Aug. 5, 1849
- First court under the Irish Incumbered Estates' act, held in Dublin (see *Incumbered Estates*) . . . . . Oct. 24, 1849

## KINGS OF IRELAND.\*

## BEFORE CHRIST.

[So much fable is mixed up with the early history of this country, and the dates and the orthography of names so vary in every account, it is impossible to do more than compile from accepted authorities.]

## FROM THE MILESIAN CONQUEST.

1300. Heber and Heremon.
1291. Heremon, alone.
1285. Mulrinne, Laighne, and Laighne, succeeded their father, Heremon; reigning jointly: the first died, and the other two were slain in battle by the sons of Heber.
1282. Er, Orbha, Fearon, and Feargna, sons of Heber, succeeded the sons of Heremon: all slain in battle by their successor.

1281. Irial, or Irial-Faidh: slew and succeeded the four sons of Heber.
1271. Eithrial: slain in battle by his successor.
1251. Conmaol, or Conveal, "first absolute monarch of the Hibernian race;" slain in battle.
1221. Tigernias; introduced idolatry into Ireland.
1171. Eochaidh-Edgothac.
1147. Cearna and Sobhair, brothers; partitioned Ireland into south and north.
1107. Flaclhade-Labhruin: slain by his successor.
1083. Eochaidh-Munbo: slain by his successor.
1051. Aongus-Ommehac: slain by his successor.
1043. Eadna-Airgtheach, and
1016. Rotheacha: both slain by their successors.
991. Seadhna: slain by his own son.

\* The *Dublin Gazette*, containing the appointment of the Commissioners of Charitable Bequests and Donations, described and gave, for the first time in an official document, the several titles of the Roman Catholic bishops; the state thus acknowledging those titles. In this document the Protestant and the Roman Catholic prelates were placed in their order, according to their rank, without religious distinction.

† The Irish writers carry their succession of kings very high, as high as even before the Flood. The learned antiquary, Thomas Innes, of the Scots' College of Paris, expresses his wonder that "the learned men of the Irish nation have not, like those of other nations, yet published the valuable remains of their ancient history whole and entire, with just translations, in order to separate what is fabulous and only grounded on the traditions of their poets and bards, from what is *certain* history." "O'Flaherty, Keating, Toland, Kennedy, and other modern Irish historians, have rendered all uncertain by deducing their history from the Deluge, with as much assurance as they deliver the transactions of Ireland from St. Patrick's time."—*Anderson*.

IRELAND, *continued.*

986. Fiachadh-Floisgothach: slain by his successor.
996. Muinheamhain, or Muinimone: died of the plague.
961. Alldergoidh: succeeded his father: slain by his successor.
934. Odlamb-Fodhla, "the wisest and most virtuous prince that ever mounted the Irish throne."
924. Fionachta, his son.
909. Siannoll, succeeded his brother: died at Tara.
894. Geide-Oigothach, also a son of Odlamb-Fodhla: slain by his nephew.
877. Fiachadh: slain by his successor.
853. Bearnagall: slain by his successor.
841. Oilliol: slain by his successor.
825. Siorna-Saoghalach: slain by his successor.
804. Rotheachta: burnt.  
[Six succeeding kings, among whom was Nuadha-Fionn-Fail, died violent deaths.]
735. Flon-Fin, of the line of Er, or Ir.
715. Seadhna: "invented banners to distinguish his troops:" tortured and cut into quarters by his successor.
695. Simeon Breac: suffered the same fate.
680. Dauch-Fionn or Finn: slain by his successor.
684. Muirtheadach, and two succeeding kings, died violently.
659. Siarlamb: "he had such long hands and arms, that when he stood upright his fingers touched the ground:" slain by his successor.  
[Eleven princes succeeded, who all died in civil wars or broils, or by assassination.]
540. Aodh-Ruadh: drowned.
519. Diorthorba: died of a malignant distemper.
498. Coimboath: died of the plague.
478. Machadh-Mongruadh, queen, surnamed the Red-haired Princess; succeeded her cousin, and "reigned magnificently:" slain by her successor.
471. Reachta-Righdhearg: slain by his successor.
451. Ugalne Mor, or the Great: "had twenty-two sons and three daughters, among whom he partitioned his kingdom:" slain by his brother.
421. Laoghaire-Lorc: slain by his brother.
419. Cahthack: slew his brother and nephew: himself slain by his grand-nephew.  
[Ten kings succeeded, of whom three only died natural deaths.]
275. Feargus-Forthamhull: killed in battle.
263. Aongus-Tuirimheach: slain at Tara.  
[Of fifteen succeeding princes, eleven died in battle, or were murdered.]
66. Conaire Mor, or the Great: deprived of his crown and life by his successor.
36. Lughaidh-Rlebdearg: killed himself by falling on his sword.  
[Two kings succeeded, of whom the latter died A.D. 4.]
- AFTER CHRIST.
4. Fearaidhach-Fionachta, "a most just and good prince:" slain by his successor.
24. Fiachadh-Flon: slain by his successor.
27. Fiachadh-Flomhth, the Prince with the white cows: "murdered by the Irish plebeians of Connaught."
54. Calbre-Cinneait: murdered in a conspiracy.
59. Eilm: slain in battle.
79. Tuathal-Teachtmar: slain by his successor.
109. Mal or Mall: slain by his successor.
113. Fehdlimhth: "an excellent justiciar:" died a natural death.
122. Cathoir Mor, or the Great: "had thirty sons."
125. Conn Ceadehadhach, called the Hero of the hundred battles: slain.
145. Conaire: killed.
152. Art-Aonfluir, the Melancholy: slain in battle.
182. Lughaidh, surnamed Mac Conn: thrust through the eye with a spear, in a conspiracy.
212. Fergus, surnamed Black-teeth: murdered at the instigation of his successor.
213. Cormac-Ulfhada, "a prince of most excellent wisdom, and kept the most splendid court that ever was in Ireland:" choked by the bone of a fish at supper.
253. Eochaidh-Gunait: killed.
254. Calbre-Liffeachair: slain in battle.
282. Fiachadh: succeeded his father: slain in battle by his three nephews.
315. Calrioll or Colla-Uais: dethroned, and retired to Scotland.
319. Muirtheadach-Fireach: slain by his successor.
352. Caolbhaech: slain by his successor.
353. Eochaidh-Moidhne-Mhain: died a natural death.
360. Criomthan: poisoned by his own sister to obtain the crown for her son.
375. Niall, surnamed of the nine hostages: killed in France, on the banks of the Loire.
398. Dathy: killed by a thunderbolt at the foot of the Alps.
421. Laoghaire: killed by a thunderbolt.
453. Oilliol-Molt: slain in battle.
473. Lughaidh: killed also by a thunderbolt.
493. Murtough: died naturally.
515. Tuathal-Maolgarbh: assassinated.
528. Diarmuid: fell by the sword of Hugh Dubh.
550. Feargus, in conjunction with his brother Bauld: the manner of their deaths uncertain.
551. Eochaidh, jointly with his uncle Baodan: both slain.
554. Alunereach: deprived of his crown and life.
557. Baodan: slain by the two Culinms.
558. Aodh or Hugh: killed in battle.
587. Hugh Slaine: assassinated.
591. Aodh-Uaireodhach: killed in battle.
618. Maccobha: defeated in a dreadful battle, in which he was slain.
622. Suibhne-Meain: killed.
635. Daniel: died a natural death.
648. Conall Clon, jointly with his brother Ceallach: the first was murdered, the other drowned in a bog.
661. Diarmuid and Blathmac: both died of the plague.
668. Seachnasach: assassinated.
674. Clonfala: succeeded his brother: murdered.
678. Flonachta-Fleadha: murdered.
685. Loingseach: killed in battle.
693. Congal Clonmachair, "a cruel persecutor of the Irish Church, without mercy or distinction;" sudden death.
702. Feargal: routed and slain in battle.
719. Fogartach: slain in battle.
720. Clonath: defeated, and found dead on the battle-field.
724. Flaithbheartagh: became a monk.

IRELAND, *continued.*

731. Aodh, or Hugh Alain : killed in battle.  
 740. Daniel : died on a pilgrimage at Joppa, in Palestine.  
 782. Niall-Freasach : became a monk.  
 786. Donogh, or Donchad : "died in his bed."  
 815. Aodh, or Hugh : slain in battle.  
 837. Connor, or Conchabhar : "died of grief, being unable to redress the misfortunes of his country."  
 851. Niall-Caillie : drowned in the river Caillie.  
 866. Turgesius, the Norwegian chief ; possessed himself of the sovereign power : "expelled the Irish historians and burnt their books ;" made prisoner, and thrown into a lough, and drowned.  
 879. Maol Ceachlin, or Malachy I.  
 897. Hugh Fionnliath.  
 913. Flann Sinna.  
 951. Niall-Glundubb : "died on the field of honour."  
 954. Donnagh, or Donough.  
 974. Congail : slain by the Danes at Armagh.  
 984. Daniel : became a monk.  
 1004. Maol Ceachlin II. : resigned on the election of Brian Bolroimhe as king of Ireland.
1027. Brian Baromy, or Boiroimhe ; a valiant and renowned prince : defeated the Danes in the memorable battle of Clontarf, on Good Friday, 1039 : assassinated in his tent the same night while in the attitude of prayer.  
 [Brian Bolroimhe was 30 years king of Munster, and 12 king of Ireland.]  
 1039. Maol Ceachlin II. restored.  
 1048. Donogh, or Denis O'Brian, third son of the preceding.  
 1068. Tirloch, or Turloch, nephew of Donogh.  
 1110. Murlertagh, or Murtough : resigned, and became a monk.  
 1130. Turlough (O'Connor) II., the Great.  
 1150. Murtough Mac Nell Mac Lachlin : slain in battle.  
 1168. Roderic, or Roger O'Connor.  
 1172. Henry II., king of England ; conquered the country, and became lord of Ireland.  
 [The English monarchs were styled "Lords of Ireland," until the reign of Henry VIII., who styled himself *king* ; and this title has continued ever since.]

**IRON.** It was found on Mount Ida by the Dactyles, owing to the forests of the mount having been burnt by lightning, 1432 B.C.—*Arundelian Marbles*. The Greeks ascribed the discovery of iron to themselves and referred glass to the Phœnicians ; but Moses relates that iron was wrought by Tubal-Cain. Iron furnaces among the Romans were unprovided with bellows, but were placed on eminences with the grate in the direction of the prevailing winds. Swedish iron is very celebrated, and Daunemora is the greatest mine of Sweden. British iron was cast by Ralph Page and Peter Baude, in Sussex, in 1543.—*Rymer's Fœdera*. Iron-mills were first used for slitting iron into bars for smiths by Godfrey Bochs, in 1590. Tinning of iron was first introduced from Bohemia in 1681. There are upwards of 800,000 tons of iron produced annually in England.\* For iron vessels, iron war-steamer, &c., see *Steamers*.

**IRON-MASK, THE MAN OF THE.** A mysterious prisoner in France, wearing a mask, and closely confined, under M. de St. Mars, at Pignerol, Sainte Marguerite, and afterwards at the Bastille. He was of noble mien, and was treated with profound respect ; but his keepers had orders to despatch him if he uncovered. M. de St. Mars himself always placed the dishes on his table, and stood in his presence. Some conjecture him to have been an Armenian patriarch forcibly carried from Constantinople, although he died ten years before the mask ; others that he was the count de Vermandois, son of Louis XIV., although he was reported to have perished in the camp before Dixmude. More believe him to have been the celebrated duke of Beaufort, whose head is recorded to have been taken off before Candia ; while still more assert that he was the unfortunate James, duke of Monmouth, who, in the imagination of the Londoners, at least, was executed on Tower-hill. But there were two better conjectures : he was said to have been a son of Anne of Austria, queen of Louis XIII., his father being the cardinal Mazarine (to whom that dowager queen was privately married) or the duke of Buckingham. Or to have been the twin-brother of Louis XIV., whose birth was concealed to prevent civil dissensions in France, which it might one day have caused.† The mask died, after a long imprisonment, Nov. 19, 1703.

\* There is iron enough in the blood of forty-two men to make a ploughshare weighing twenty-four pounds.—*Anon.* In reference to this, a clever Scotch writer remarks, that such a fact is not so wonderful, when it is considered that there is as much *fire* in the hearts of some men as would serve the firelocks of forty-two soldiers!

† It has been more recently conjectured that Fouquet, an eminent statesman in the time of Louis XIV., was the *Masque de Fer* ; and a count Matthioli, secretary of state to Charles III. duke of Mantua, is supposed by M. Delort, in a later publication, to have been the victim. The right hon. Agar Ellis, afterwards lord Dover, in an interesting narrative, endeavours to prove Matthioli to have been the mask. The mask, it seems, was not made of iron ; it was made of black velvet, strengthened with whalebone, and fastened behind the head with a padlock.

**IRUN, BATTLE OF.** Between the British auxiliary legion, under general Evans, and the Carlist forces. On the 16th May, the legion marched from St. Sebastian to attack Irun, which, after a desperate resistance, they carried by assault, May 17, 1837. Great exertions were made by the British officers to save the lives of the prisoners from the fury of the soldiers of the legion, their minds having been exasperated by the frequent massacre of such of their comrades as had from time to time fallen into the hands of the Carlists. The town was pillaged.

**ISLAMISM.** The religion of Mahomet, planned by him in a cave near Mecca, where he employed a Persian Jew, well versed in history and laws, and two Christians, to assist him. One of these latter was of the Jacobite, and the other of the Nestorian sect. With the help of these men, he framed his Koran, or the book which he pretended to have received at different times from heaven by the hands of the angel Gabriel. At the age of forty he publicly assumed the prophetic character, calling himself the apostle of God, A.D. 604. See *Koran, Mecca, &c.*

**ISLE OF FRANCE.** Discovered by the Portuguese in 1505; but the Dutch were the first settlers in 1598; and they made it a regular colony in 1644. The French formed their establishment at Port Louis in 1715. This island, together with six French frigates and many Indians, was taken by the British, Dec. 2, 1810. They retain possession of it, and it is now a fixed British colony. See *Mauritius*.

**ISLES, BISHOPRIC OF THE.** This see contained not only the Æbude or Western Isles, but the Isle of Man, which for nearly 400 years had been a separate bishopric. The first bishop of the Isles was Amphibalus, A.D. 360. The Isle of Ily was in former ages a place famous for sanctity and learning, and early the seat of a bishop; it was denominated Icolumkill, from St. Columba, the companion of St. Patrick, founding a monastery here in the sixth century, which was the parent of above 100 other monasteries in England and Ireland. Since the revolution (when this bishopric was discontinued) the Isles have never existed as a see, independently, having been conjoined to Moray and Ross, or to Ross alone. In 1847, however, Argyll and the Isles were made to form a seventh post-revolution and distinct bishopric.

**ISMAEL, SIEGE OF, IN BESSARABIA.** After a long siege by the Russians, who lost 20,000 men before the place, the town was taken by storm, Dec. 22, 1790; when the Russian general, Suwarrow, the most merciless and savage warrior of modern times, put the brave Turkish garrison, consisting of 30,000 men, to the sword; every man was butchered; and Suwarrow, not satisfied with this vengeance, delivered up Ismael to the pillage of his ferocious soldiery, and ordered the massacre of 6000 women, who were murdered in cold blood.

**ISSUS, BATTLE OF.** Alexander defeats Darius in this, his second great battle with him; Darius loses 100,000 men, and his queen and family are captured, 333 B.C.—*Plutarch*. The Persians lost 100,000 foot and 10,000 horse in the field; and the Macedonians only 300 foot and 150 horse.—*Diodorus Siculus*. The Persian army, according to Justin, consisted of 400,000 foot and 100,000 horse; and 61,000 of the former, and 10,000 of the latter, were left dead on the spot, and 40,000 were taken prisoners.—*Justin*.

**ISTHMIAN GAMES.** These were combats among the Greeks, and received their name from the isthmus of Corinth, where they were observed, instituted in honour of Melicerta, 1326 B.C.—*Lynglet*. They were re-instituted in honour of Neptune by Theseus, and their celebration was held so sacred and inviolable that even a public calamity could not prevent it, 1259 B.C.—*Arundelian Marbles*.

**ITALY.** The garden of Europe, and the nurse of arts as well as arms. It received its name from *Italia*, a king of the country, or from *Ιταλος*, a Greek word, signifying an ox. The aborigines of Italy were the progeny of Meshech, the sixth son of Japheth. In process of time, the Gomerites or Celts, who inhabited the greatest part of Gaul, sent several colonies into Italy, while other colonists arrived from Greece, and the country was divided into three grand parts, viz. —Cisalpine Gaul, the settlement of the Celts; Italia Propria, the residence of the first inhabitants; and Magna Græcia, the seat of the Grecian colonists. The modern inhabitants of Italy may be derived from the Goths and Lombards, who contributed so largely to the overthrow of the Roman empire, and who founded on its ruins the kingdoms of Italy and Lombardy.



ITALY, *continued.*

Rome taken and plundered by the Visigoths under Alaric. See <i>Rome</i> . . . . .	410	Milan erected into a duchy . . . . .	A.D. 1277
The Huns ravage the Roman empire under Attila, "the Scourge of God" . . . . .	447	The papal seat removed for seventy years to Avignon, in France . . . . .	1308
The Western Roman empire is destroyed by the Heruli, whose leader, Odoacer, erects the kingdom of Italy . . . . .	476	The cardinals not agreeing in the election of a pope, they set fire to the conclave, and separate, and the papal chair is left vacant for two years . . . . .	1314
The reign of Totila, who twice pillages Rome, and reduces the inhabitants to such distress, that the ladies and people of quality are obliged to beg for bread at the doors of the Goths . . . . .	541	Louis Gonzaga makes himself master of Mantua, with the title of imperial vicar . . . . .	1328
The power of the Goths destroyed, and their kingdom overthrown by the generals of the Eastern empire . . . . .	553	Nece becomes an independent republic . . . . .	1370
Narses, governor of Italy, invites the Lombards from Germany into this country . . . . .	568	Naples conquered by Charles VIII. . . . .	1492
The Lombards overrun Italy . . . . .	596	The republic of Venice loses all its Italian provinces in a single campaign, assailed by the pope, the emperor, and the kings of Spain and France . . . . .	1509
Venice first governed by a doge . . . . .	697	Leo X. having exhausted all his finances, opens the sale of indulgences and absolutions, which soon replenishes his treasury . . . . .	1517
Charlemagne invades Italy . . . . .	774	Parma and Piacenza made a duchy . . . . .	1545
He repairs to Rome, and is crowned emperor of the West . . . . .	800	Cosmo de Medicis made grand-duke of Tuscany by Pius V. . . . .	1569
[During the reign of Charlemagne, the pope of Rome, who had hitherto been merely a spiritual minister, finds means to assume a temporal power, not only independent of, but superior to all others.]		Pope Gregory XIII. reforms the calendar. See <i>Calendar</i> . . . . .	1582
Pope Damasus II. is the first who causes himself to be crowned with a tiara . . . . .	1053	Ambassadors from Japan to the pope. See <i>Jeddo</i> . . . . .	1619
Pope Gregory VII. surnamed Hildebrand, pretends to universal sovereignty, in which he is assisted by the countess Matilda, mistress of the greater part of Italy, who makes a donation of all her estates to the Church . . . . .	1076	The Corsicans revolt from the Genoese, and choose Theodore for their king. See <i>Cerence</i> . . . . .	1736
Disputes between the popes and emperors, relative to the appointment of bishops, begin about 1106, and agitate Italy and Germany during several centuries.		Milan vested in the house of Austria by the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle . . . . .	1748
The Venetians obtain many victories over the Eastern emperors . . . . .	1125	Division of the Venetian states by France and Austria . . . . .	1797
Tuscany becomes independent . . . . .	1208	Italy overrun, and Pius VI. deposed by Buonaparte . . . . .	1798
The duchies of Ferrara, Modena, and Reggio, are created . . . . .	1228	The Italian republic . . . . .	1802
		Italy formed into a kingdom, and Napoleon crowned . . . . .	1805
		Eugene Beauharnois made viceroy of Italy . . . . .	1805
		The kingdom ceases on the overthrow of Napoleon . . . . .	1814
		[The various other events relating to Italy, will be found under the respective heads of <i>Genoa, Lombardy, Milan, Naples, Rome, Sicily, Tuscany, Venice, &amp;c.</i> ]	

On the fall of Napoleon Buonaparte, the power and influence of France ceased in Italy, and the several states became subject, by the determination of the congress of Vienna, to their legitimate sovereigns. Modern and late particulars of Italy will be found under the names of its numerous divisions.

## J.

J. Introduced into the alphabet by Giles Beys, printer, of Paris, 1550.—*Du Fresnoy.*

**JACOBINS.** The name given to one of the principal parties in the French revolution. The Jacobin club originated from a small and secret association of about forty gentlemen and men of letters, who had united to disseminate political and other opinions; the members were called Jacobins from their meeting in the hall of the Jacobin friars at Paris. The club became numerous and popular, and fraternal societies were instituted in all the principal towns of the kingdom.—*Burke.* From its institution, one principal object was, to discuss such political questions as seemed likely to be agitated in the national assembly, in order that the members might act in concert. They are represented as having been determined enemies of monarchy, aristocracy, and the Christian religion, and may be regarded as the first grand spring of the revolution. They were suppressed Oct. 18, 1794. The religious sect called Jacobins are those of both sexes who follow the rules of St. Dominick. See *Dominicans.*

**JACOBITES.** A sect among the eastern Christians, so called from Jacob Baradaeus, a Syrian, whose heresy spread to a great extent in the sixth and seventh centuries. In

England existed a political party called Jacobites. They were the partisans of James II., and were so named after his expulsion in 1688. Those who openly appeared in arms for, or who expressed their wishes to restore the abdicated family, were called Jacobites; the distinction is now entirely lost.

**JACOBUS.** A gold coin of the former value of twenty-five shillings, so called from king James I. of England, in whose reign it was struck.—*L'Estrange*.

**JAFFA.** Celebrated in Scripture as Joppa, the port whence Jonah embarked, and the place whence Peter raised Tabitha from the dead. In profane history, the place whence Perseus delivered Andromeda. Jaffa was taken by Buonaparte in Feb. 1799; and the French were driven out by the British in June, same year. Here, according to sir Robert Wilson, were massacred 3800 prisoners by Buonaparte: but this is reasonably doubted.

**JAMAICA.** Discovered by Columbus, May 3, 1495. It was conquered from the Spaniards by admiral Penn, and the land forces commanded by Venables in 1655; the expedition had been planned by Oliver Cromwell against St. Domingo. An awful earthquake occurred here in 1692; and the island was desolated by a furious hurricane in 1722; and again in 1734 and 1751. In June, 1795, the Maroons, or original natives, who inhabit the mountains, rose against the English, and were not quelled till March, 1796. Tremendous hurricane, by which the whole island was deluged, hundreds of houses washed away, vessels wrecked, and a thousand persons drowned, October, 1815. An alarming insurrection, commenced by the negro slaves, in which numerous plantations were burned, and property of immense value destroyed. Before they were overpowered, the governor, lord Belmore, declared martial law, Dec. 22, 1831. An awful fire raged here, Aug. 26, 1843. The cholera, in 1850.

**JANISSARIES.** This order of infantry in the Turkish army was formerly reputed to be the grand seignor's foot guards. They were first raised by Amurath I. in 1361; and have several times deposed the sultan. Owing to an insurrection of these troops on the 14th June, 1826, when 3000 of them were killed upon the spot, the Ottoman army was re-organised, and a firman was issued declaring the abolition of the Janissaries two days afterwards.

**JANSENISM.** This sect was founded by Cornelius Jansen, bishop of Ypres, about 1625. Jansen was a prelate of piety and morals, but his "*Augustinus*," a book in which he maintained the Augustine doctrine of free grace, and recommended it as the true orthodox belief, kindled a fierce controversy on its publication in 1640, and was condemned by a bull of pope Urban VIII.

**JANUARY.** This month, the first in our year, derives its name from Janus, a divinity among the early Romans. See *next article*. January was added to the Roman calendar by Numa, 713 B.C. He placed it about the winter solstice, and made it the first month, because Janus was supposed to preside over the beginning of all business. This god was painted with two faces, because, as some persons have it, on the one side the first of January looked towards the new year, and on the other towards the old one. On the first day, it was customary for friends and acquaintance to make each other presents, from whence the custom of new-year's gifts, still retained among us, was originally taken.

**JANUS, TEMPLE OF, AT ROME.** Was erected by Romulus, and kept open in time of war, and closed in time of peace. It was shut only twice during above 700 years, viz.:—under Numa, 714 B.C., and under Augustus, 5 B.C.; and during that long period of time, the Romans were continually employed in war. According to the ancient mythology, Janus was the god of gates and avenues, and in that character held a key in his right hand, and a rod in his left, to symbolise his opening and ruling the year; sometimes he bore the number 300 in one hand and 65 in the other, the number of its days. At other times he was represented with four heads, and placed in a temple with four equal sides, with a door and three windows on each side, as emblems of the four seasons, and the twelve months over which he presided.

**JANVILLIERS, BATTLE OF.** Between the French and Prussians, in which, after an obstinate engagement, Blucher, who commanded the latter army, was driven back to Chalons with considerable loss, Feb. 14, 1814. About this period there were many battles fought between Napoleon and Blucher, and Napoleon and prince Schwartzberg, until the capitulation of Paris, March 31, 1814.

- JAPAN.** This island was first made known to Europe by Marco Paolo; and was visited by the Portuguese about 1535. The Japanese are as fabulous as the Chinese in the antiquity of their empire, but the certain period begins with the hereditary succession of the ecclesiastical emperors, from the year 660 B.C. The English visited Japan in 1612. There was once a great number of Christians in different parts of the empire; but, in 1622, they underwent great persecutions, insomuch that they were all extirpated. See *Jeddo*.
- JARNAC, BATTLE OF.** The duke of Anjou, afterwards Henry III. of France, defeated the Huguenots under Louis, prince of Condé, who was killed in cold blood by Montesquieu. The victor was but seventeen years of age, and on account of this success, and his triumph at Moncontour, the Poles chose him for their king; he had his arm in a sling, and a moment before the battle his leg was broken by a kick from a horse: fought March 13, 1569.
- JASMINE.** *Jasminum officinale.* Called also Jessamine. This much-esteemed flower and shrub spreads somewhat like a vine, and grows in profusion in Persia and other countries of the east.—*Ashé.* It was brought hither from Circassia, before A.D. 1548. The Catalonian jasmine came to England from the East Indies, in 1629. The yellow Indian jasmine was brought to these countries in 1656.
- JAVA.** The atrocious massacre of 20,000 of the unarmed natives by the Dutch, sparing neither women nor children, to possess their effects, took place in 1740, and for its cruelty and cowardice fixes an indelible stain not only upon their nation, but on man. The island capitulated to the British, Aug. 8, 1811. The sultan was dethroned by the English, and the hereditary prince raised to the throne, in June 1813. Java was restored to Holland in 1814.
- JEDDO.** The capital of Japan, containing about 1,680,000 inhabitants, a number nearly equal to London. In 1619, ambassadors from Japan arrived at the court of pope Paul V. to do him homage as the head of the Christian religion, which their master had embraced through the preaching of the Jesuit missionaries; but the misconduct of the Jesuits, who were endeavouring to overturn the Japanese government, caused them to be expelled in 1622, and the inhabitants relapsed into their former idolatry. The emperor's palace is of indescribable magnificence; its hall of audience is supported by many pillars of massive gold, and plates of gold cover its three towers, each nine stories high. Several other costly palaces, belonging to the emperor, empress, concubines, and vassal kings, enrich this great eastern city.
- "JE MAINTIENDRAI."** The motto of the house of Nassau. When William III. came to the throne of England, he adopted as the Royal motto the words "*Je maintiendrai*;"—"I will maintain;" but he at the same time ordered that the old motto of the royal arms, "*Dieu et mon Droit*," should be retained on the great seal, 1689.—*Kearsley's Annals.* William's fleet bore the arms of England with this motto surrounding them.—*Idem.*
- JEMMAPPES, BATTLE OF.** One of the most obstinate and bloody of modern times; 40,000 French troops forced 28,000 Austrians, who were entrenched in woods and mountains, defended by forty redoubts, and an immense number of cannon; the revolutionary general Dumouriez was the victor in this battle, which lasted four days. According to the most authentic accounts, the number of killed on the side of the Austrians amounted to 10,000, on that of the French to 12,000, Nov. 5, 1792.
- JENA, BATTLE OF.** One of the most sanguinary of the war with Buonaparte; between the French and Prussian armies; the one commanded by the emperor Napoleon, and the other by the Prussian king, who was signally defeated, with the loss of 30,000 slain, and nearly as many thousands made prisoners. In this battle the Prussians lost 200 field-pieces, and Napoleon advanced to Berlin, Oct. 14, 1806.
- JERSEY, GUERNSEY, SARK, AND ALDERNEY,** appendages to the duchy of Normandy, were united to the crown of England, by William the Conqueror, in 1066. Jersey was attempted by the French in 1779 and 1781. A body of French troops surprised the governor, made him prisoner, and compelled him to sign a capitulation; but major Pierson, the commander of the English troops, refusing to abide by this forced capitulation, attacked the French, and compelled them to surrender prisoners of war; but he was killed in the moment of victory, Jan. 6, 1781.
- JERUSALEM.** Built 1800 B.C. The first and most famed Temple was founded by Solomon, 1015 B.C.; and was solemnly dedicated on Friday, Oct. 30, 1004 B.C., being

one thousand years before the birth of Christ.—*Blair; Usher; Bible.* Jerusalem was taken by the Israelites, 1048 B.C. and by Nebuchadnezzar, 587 B.C. Razed to the ground by Titus, A.D. 70, after one of the most remarkable sieges in history. More than 1,100,000 of the Jews perished on this occasion. A city was built on the ruins of the former by the emperor Adrian, A.D. 130. The walls were rebuilt by the empress Eudoxia in 437. Jerusalem was taken by the Persians in 614; by the Saracens in 636; and by the crusaders, when 70,000 infidels were put to the sword, 1099. A new kingdom was founded, which lasted 88 years. Taken from the Christians by Saladin, in 1187; and by the Turks, who drove away the Saracens, in 1217. Jerusalem was taken by the French under Buonaparte in Feb. 1799. See articles *Crusades* and *Jews*.

**JESTER.** In some ancient works, a jester is described as "a witty and jocose person, kept by princes to inform them of their faults, and those of other men, under the disguise of a waggish story." Several of our ancient kings kept jesters, and particularly the Tudors. Rayhere, the founder of St. Bartholomew's monastery, Austin-Friars, was a court jester. There was a jester at court in the reign of James I., but we hear of no licensed jester afterwards.

**JESUITS.** The order was founded by Ignatius Loyola (who was canonised), a page to Ferdinand V. of Spain, and subsequently an officer of his army. Loyola having been wounded at the siege of Pampeluna, in both legs, A.D. 1521, devoted himself to theology while under cure, and renounced the military for the ecclesiastical profession. His first devout exercise was to dedicate his life to the Blessed Virgin as her knight; he next made a pilgrimage to the Holy Land, and on his return laid the foundation for his new order in France. He presented the institutes of it, in 1539, to pope Paul III. who made many objections to them; but Ignatius adding to the three vows of chastity, poverty, and obedience, a fourth of implicit submission to the holy see, the institution was confirmed by a bull, Sept. 27, 1540, by which their number was not to exceed 60. That clog, however, was taken off by another bull, March 14, 1543; and popes Julius III., Pius V., and Gregory XIII., granted them such great privileges as rendered them powerful and numerous. But though François Xavier, and other missionaries, the first brothers of the order, carried it to the extremities of the habitable globe, it met with great opposition in Europe, particularly at Paris. The Sorbonne issued a decree in 1554, by which they condemned the institution, as being calculated rather for the ruin than the edification of the faithful. Even in Romish countries, the intrigues and seditious writings of this order have occasioned it to be discountenanced. The Jesuits were expelled England by proclamation, 2 Jas. I., 1604; and Venice, 1606. They were put down in France by an edict from the king, and their revenues confiscated, 1764; and were banished Spain, 1767. Suppressed by pope Clement XIV. in 1773. Restored by Pius VII. in 1814; and since tolerated in other states, and even where not tolerated, the body, as now in England, possess a secret and extensive existence.

**JESUITS' BARK.** *Cortex Peruvianus.* Called by the Spaniards Fever-wood; discovered, it is said, by a Jesuit, about 1535. Its virtues were not generally known till 1633, when it cured of fever the lady of the viceroy at Peru. The Jesuits gave it to the sick, and hence its name. It sold at one period for its weight in silver. It was introduced into France as a medicine in 1649; and cured Louis XIV. of fever when he was dauphin of France. This bark came into general use in 1680.

**JESUS CHRIST.** Born on Monday, Dec. 25, A.M. 4004, in the year of Rome 752; but this event should be dated four years before the commencement of the common era. See *Nativity*. Christ's baptism by John, and his first ministry, A.D. 30. He celebrated the last passover, and instituted the sacrament in its room, on Thursday, April 2. He was crucified on Friday, April 3, at three o'clock in the afternoon. He arose, April 5; ascended to heaven from Mount Olivet, on Thursday, May 14 following; and his spirit descended on his disciples on Sunday, the day of Pentecost, May 24, A.D. 33.

**JEWELLERY.** Worn by most of the early nations, particularly by the Roman ladies. So prodigious was the extravagance of the Roman ladies, that Pliny the elder says, he saw Lollia Paulina (the most beautiful woman of her time, and wife of Caius Cæsar, and afterwards of Caligula) wearing ornaments which were valued at 322,916*l.* sterling. Jewels were worn in France by Agnes Sorel, in 1434. The manufacture was extensively encouraged in England in 1685. See article *Dress*.

**JEWISH ERA.** The Jews usually employed the era of the Seleucide until the fifteenth century, when a new mode of computing was adopted by them. Some insist strongly on the antiquity of their present era, but it is generally believed not to be more ancient than the century above-named. They date from the creation, which they consider to have been 3760 years and three months before the commencement of our era. To reduce Jewish time to ours, subtract 3761 years.

**JEWS.** A people universally known both in ancient and modern times. They derive their origin from Abraham, with whom, according to the Old Testament and the Jewish writers, God made a covenant, 1921 B.C.—*Blair; Lenglet; Usher.*

Isaac born to Abraham . . . . .	B.C. 1806	Nebuchadnezzar invades Judea . . . . .	B.C. 605
Birth of Esau and Jacob . . . . .	1806	He besieges Jerusalem . . . . .	597
Joseph sold into Egypt . . . . .	1728	He again invades Judea, and takes Jerusalem after a long siege . . . . .	587
The male children of the Israelites thrown into the Nile; Moses . . . . .	1573	Jerusalem fired, the temple burnt, the walls razed to the ground, and the city reduced to ashes . . . . .	587
The Passover instituted . . . . .	1491	<b>BABYLONISH CAPTIVITY.</b>	
The law promulgated from Mount Sinai . . . . .	1491	Daniel prophesies at Babylon . . . . .	603
The tabernacle set up . . . . .	1490	Shadrach, Meshach, and Abed-Nego, refusing to worship the golden image, are cast into a fiery furnace, but are delivered by the angel . . . . .	587
Joshua leads the Israelites through the river Jordan . . . . .	1451	Daniel declares the meaning of the handwriting against Belshazzar . . . . .	538
The first bondage . . . . .	1413	He is cast into the lions' den; he prophesies the coming of the Messiah . . . . .	538
The second bondage . . . . .	1343	<b>RETURN FROM CAPTIVITY.</b>	
The third bondage . . . . .	1305	Cyrus, sovereign of all Asia, publishes an edict for the return of the Jews, and rebuilding of the temple . . . . .	536
The fourth bondage . . . . .	1252	The temple finished . . . . .	March 10, 515
The fifth bondage . . . . .	1206	Esra, the priest, arrives in Jerusalem to reform abuses . . . . .	458
The sixth bondage . . . . .	1157	Here begin the seventy weeks of years predicted by Daniel, being 490 years before the crucifixion of the Redeemer . . . . .	457
Samson slays the Philistines . . . . .	1136	The walls of Jerusalem built [The Scripture history of the Jews ends, according to <i>Eusebius</i> , in 442; and from this time, Josephus and the Roman historians give the best account of the Jews.] . . . . .	445
He pulls down the temple of Dagon . . . . .	1117	<b>THE GREEK EMPIRE.</b>	
David slays Goliath . . . . .	1004	Alexander the Great passes out of Europe into Asia . . . . .	335
Death of Saul . . . . .	1055	He marches against Jerusalem to besiege it, but on seeing Jaddus, the high-priest, clad in his robes, he declares he had seen such a figure in a vision in Macedonia, inviting him to Asia, and promising to deliver the Persian empire into his hands; he now goes to the temple, and offers sacrifices to the God of the Jews . . . . .	332
David besieges and takes Jerusalem, and makes it his capital . . . . .	1048	Ptolemy Philadelphus employs 72 Jews to translate the Scriptures . . . . .	284
Solomon lays the foundation of the temple . . . . .	1015	Antiochus takes Jerusalem, pillages the temple, and slays 40,000 of the inhabitants . . . . .	170
It is dedicated . . . . .	1004	Treaty with the Romans; the first on record with the Jews . . . . .	161
Death of Solomon, the kingdom divided into Judah and Israel . . . . .	975	The Jews take Joppa . . . . .	150
<b>KINGDOM OF ISRAEL.</b>		Samaria besieged and taken . . . . .	109
Jeroboam rules the ten tribes . . . . .	975	Judas Hyrcanus assumes the title of "King of the Jews" . . . . .	107
Bethel taken from Jeroboam; 500,000 Israelites slain . . . . .	957	Jerusalem taken by the Roman legions under Pompey . . . . .	63
Israel afflicted with the famine predicted by Elijah . . . . .	906	<b>THE ROMAN EMPIRE.</b>	
The Syrians besiege Samaria . . . . .	901	Antipater made intendat of Judea by Julius Cæsar . . . . .	49
Elijah translated to heaven . . . . .	896	Herod, son of Antipater, marries Mariamne, daughter of the king . . . . .	42
The reign of Jehu . . . . .	884	Invasion of the Parthians . . . . .	40
Jonah, Hosea, and Amos live . . . . .	808		
The Assyrian invasion under Phul . . . . .	770		
Pekah besieges Jerusalem; he slays 120,000 men, taking 200,000 . . . . .	741		
Samaria taken by the king of Assyria; the ten tribes are carried into captivity, and a period is put to the kingdom of Israel . . . . .	721		
<b>KINGDOM OF JUDAH.</b>			
Shishak, king of Egypt, takes Jerusalem, and pillages the temple . . . . .	971		
Abijah defeats the king of Israel; 50,000 men are slain in battle . . . . .	957		
Hazeal desolates Judah . . . . .	830		
The reign of Jotham . . . . .	757		
Pekah, king of Israel, lays siege to Jerusalem; 120,000 of the men of Judah are slain in one day . . . . .	741		
Sennacherib invades Judea, but the destroying angel enters the camp of the Assyrians, and in one night destroys 185,000 of them . . . . .	710		
[It is conjectured by commentators that this messenger of death was the fatal blast known in Eastern countries by the name of <i>Somic</i> .]			
Holofernes is killed at the siege of Bethulia by Judith . . . . .	678		
In repairing the temple, Hilkiah discovers the book of the law, and Josiah keeps a solemn Passover . . . . .	623		

JEWs, *continued.*

Herod implores the aid of the senate; they decree him to be king . . . . .	B.C.	40	signifying that he was a usurer, or to quit the realm . . . . .	A.D.	1274
Jerusalem taken by Herod, and by the Roman general Sossus . . . . .		37	They crucify a child at Northampton, for which fifty are drawn at horses' tails and hanged . . . . .		1277
Herod rebuilds the temple . . . . .		18	15,660 Jews are apprehended in one day, and are all banished England.— <i>Rapin</i> . . . . .		1282
JESUS, the long-expected Messiah, is born on Monday, Dec. 25, four years before the common era . . . . .		5	Massacre of the Jews at Verdun by the peasantry; 500 defend themselves in a castle, where, for want of weapons, they throw their children at their enemies, and then destroy one another . . . . .		1317
JESUS is circumcised . . . . .	Jan. 1,	4	A fatal distemper raging in Enrope, they are suspected of having poisoned the springs, and 1,500,000 are massacred.— <i>Lenglet</i> . . . . .		1348
The flight into Egypt . . . . .		3	500,000 Jews are banished Spain, and 150,000 from Portugal . . . . .		1492
Joseph and Mary return to Nazareth with Christ . . . . .		3	They are banished France . . . . .		1494
Pontius Pilate is made procurator of Judea . . . . .	A.D.	26	After having been banished England 365 years, they are re-admitted by Cromwell, in virtue of a treaty with Manasseh Ben Israel . . . . .		1652
John the Baptist begins to preach in the desert of Judea . . . . .		26	Statute to compel them to maintain their protestant children, enacted 2 Anne . . . . .		1703
John the Baptist is imprisoned . . . . .		30	Bill to naturalise the professors of the Jewish religion in Ireland (where 200 Jews then resided) refused the royal assent . . . . .		1746
And is beheaded . . . . .		31	Statute to naturalise them, passed . . . . .		1753
The crucifixion and resurrection of the Redeemer* . . . . .		33	This act repealed on the petition of all the cities in England . . . . .		1754
Titus takes Jerusalem; the city and temple are sacked and burnt, and 1,100,000 of the Jews perish, multitudes destroying themselves . . . . .		70	The Jews of Spain, Portugal, and Avignon are declared to be citizens of France . . . . .		1790
100,000 Greeks and Romans are murdered by the Jews about Cyrene . . . . .		115	Sitting of the great Sanhedrim, of Paris, convened by the emperor Napoteon . . . . .	Jan. 20,	1807
Adrian rebuilds Jerusalem, and erects a temple to Jupiter . . . . .		130	London Society for promoting Christianity among the Jews . . . . .		1808
More than 550,000 of the Jews are slain by the Romans, in 135 and . . . . .		136	Alexander of Russia grants land on the sea of Azoph to converted Jews, Sept. 1, 1820 . . . . .		1820
[They are now banished from Judea by an edict of the emperor, and are forbidden to return, or even to look back upon their once flourishing and beloved city, on pain of death. From this period, the Jews have been scattered among all other nations.]			Bill for Jewish emancipation in England, lost on the second reading, by a majority in the Commons, 228 against 165 . . . . .	May 17,	1830
GENERAL HISTORY.					
Jews first arrive in England . . . . .		1078	Moses Montefiore, esq., elected sheriff of London; and knighted by the queen, being the first Jew on whom that honour has been conferred . . . . .	Nov. 9,	1837
Thinking to invoke the divine mercy, at a solemnisation of the Passover, they sacrifice a youth, the son of a rich tradesman at Paris, for which the criminals are executed, and all Jews banished France . . . . .		1080	Ukase of the emperor of Russia, permitting the title of citizen of the first class to be held by any Jew who renders himself worthy of it . . . . .		1839
The Jews massacred in London, on the coronation-day of Richard 1., at the instigation of the priests . . . . .		1089	Owing to the disappearance of a Greek priest, a persecution of the Jews began at Damascus. See <i>Damascus</i> Feb. 1, 1840 . . . . .		1840
500 being besieged in York castle by the mob, they cut each other's throats to avoid their fury . . . . .		1190	Act to relieve Jews elected to municipal offices from taking oaths, &c., 9 Vict. 1845 . . . . .		1845
Jews of both sexes imprisoned; their eyes or teeth plucked out, and numbers inhumanly butchered, by king John . . . . .		1204	Baron Rothschild returned to parliament for the city of London by a majority of 6619 votes, his opponent lord John Manners polling only 3104 . . . . .	July 3,	1849
They circumcise and attempt to crucify a child at Norwich; the offenders are condemned in a fine of 20,000 marks . . . . .		1235	[The hon. member has not, however, been permitted by the house of commons to take his seat.]		
They crucify a child at Lincoln, for which eighteen are hanged . . . . .		1255			
700 Jews are slain in London, a Jew having forced a Christian to pay him more than 2s. per week as interest upon a loan of 20s.— <i>Stowe</i> . . . . .		1262			
Statute that no Jew should enjoy a freehold, passed . . . . .		1269			
Every Jew lending money on interest compelled to wear a plate on his breast					

\* The Jewish women are handsomer than the men, because they have escaped the curse which has alighted upon their fathers, husbands, and sons. Not a Jewess was to be seen among the crowd of priests and rabble who insulted the Son of Man, scourged him, crowned him with thorns, and subjected him to the ignominy of the cross. The women of Judea believed in the Saviour; they loved and followed him. A woman of Bethany poured on his head the precious ointment, which she kept in a vase of alabaster: the sinner anointed his feet with a perfumed oil, and wiped them with her hair. The daughters of Jerusalem wept over him; the holy women accompanied him to Calvary, brought balm and spices, and, weeping, sought him at the sepulchre.—"Woman, why weepest thou?" His first appearance after his resurrection was to Magdalen. He said to her, "Mary!" At the sound of that voice Magdalen's eyes were opened, and she answered, "Master." The reflection of some very beautiful ray must have rested on the brow of the Jewess.—*Fountains.*

**JOAN OF ARC, OR MAID OF ORLEANS.** The young and celebrated heroine of France. The English under Bedford closely besieging Orleans, Joan of Arc pretended she had a divine commission to expel them, and Charles VII. entrusted her with the command of the French troops. She raised the siege, and entered Orleans with supplies, April 29, 1429, and the English who were before the place from October 12 preceding, abandoned the enterprise, May 8 following. She captured several towns in the possession of the English, whom she defeated in a battle near Patay, June 10, 1429. In her various achievements no unfeminine cruelty ever stained her conduct. She was wounded several times herself, but never killed any one, or shed any blood with her own hand. She was taken at the siege of Compiègne, May 25, 1431; and, to the great disgrace of the English, was burnt for a witch five days afterwards at Rouen, in the 22nd (some say 29th) year of her age.—*Voltaire's Pucelle d'Orleans.*

**JOHN DOE AND RICHARD ROE.** Names, as pledges to prosecute, well known in the law. *Magna Charta* demanded witnesses before trial, and since the reign of Edward III. the fictitious names of John Doe and Richard Roe are put into writs, as pretended witnesses.

**JOHN O'GROAT'S HOUSE.** An ancient house formerly situated on Duncan's Bay Head, remarkable for being the most northerly point in Great Britain. John of Groat and his brothers, originally from Holland, settled here about 1489. This house was of an octagon shape, being one room, with eight windows and eight doors, to admit eight members of the family, the heads of different branches of it, to prevent their quarrels for precedence at table, which on a previous occasion had nigh proved fatal. Each came in, by this contrivance, at his own door, and sat at an octagon table, at which, of course, there was no chief place or head.

**JOURNALS OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.** First ordered to be printed, and 5000*l.* allowed to Mr. Hardinge for the execution of the work, by which means the journals can now be searched for precedents in parliamentary transactions. Strangers as well as members may refer to them, and have extracts made from them, on paying the fees, 1752. The journals of the House of Peers are also printed with the same object. The printing of *acts* of parliament commenced with the reign of Henry VII.; and they have been printed consecutively from A.D. 1509.

**JUAN FERNANDEZ, ISLAND** of, where Alexander Selkirk, a native of Scotland, was left on shore by his captain, for mutiny, in 1705. In this solitary place he lived more than four years, till he was discovered by captain Rogers, in 1709. From the narrative of his proceedings in this island, Daniel De Foe is said to have derived the hints which produced the celebrated *Adventures of Robinson Crusoe.*

**JUBILEE.** By Mosaic institution the Jews celebrate a jubilee every fifty years. Among the Christians a jubilee every century was instituted by pope Boniface VIII. in the year 1300. It was celebrated every fifty years by command of pope Clement VI.; and was afterwards reduced by Urban VI. to every thirty-third year; and Sixtus V. to every twenty-fifth year, at which period it is now fixed.

**JUBILEES.** A memorable and delightful festival, called Shakspeare's Jubilee, projected by the inimitable Garrick, was celebrated in honour of our great national poet and dramatist in his native town, Stratford-on-Avon, April 23, 1769. A project was originated in the year 1820 for the erection of an edifice to the memory of Shakspeare, in the nature of a museum, cenotaph, or temple, but failed. The next attempt to honour Shakspeare, was made with better success in 1835, and a Shakspeare festival was held at Stratford, April 23, 1836. In July 1847, a public subscription was opened for the purchase of the house in which he was born, which was sold by auction to the United Stratford and London Committee for the large sum of 3000*l.* —*Britton.* The memorable jubilee in England, on account of George III. entering into the fiftieth year of his reign, was celebrated October 25, 1809. The Jubilee in celebration of the general peace, and also of the centenary commemoration of the accession of the family of Brunswick to the throne of these kingdoms, August 1, 1814.

**JUDGES.** On the Norman conquest the judges had the style of *Justiciarius Angliæ*: these judges continued until the erection of the Courts of King's Bench and Common Pleas. The last who had the office of *Justiciarius Angliæ* was Philip Basset, in 1261. See the *several Courts.* Judges punished for bribery, 17 Edw. I., 1288, when Thomas de Weyland was banished the land; and in 1351. William de Thorp was hanged. See *Bribery.* John de Cavondish was beheaded by the Kentish rebels, 1382. Treslyian, chief justice, was executed for favouring despotism, and other judges

were seized and condemned, 1388. The prince of Wales was committed by judge Gascoigne for assaulting him on the bench, 1412. Sir Thomas More, lord chancellor, was beheaded, July 6, 1535. Judges threatened with impeachment, and Berkeley taken off the bench and committed by the commons, 1641. Three impeached, 1680. Most of them dismissed for not allowing the legality of a dispensing power in the crown, 3 James II., 1687. The celebrated judge Jefferies was committed by the lord mayor to the Tower, where he died, 1689. The independence of the judges was established by making their appointments patents for life, 1761. Judges were sent to India, 1773. Three additional judges, one to each court, were appointed, 1784. A new judge took his seat as vice-chancellor, May 5, 1813. In 1830, by act 1 Will. IV. cap. 70, (passed July 23 in that year) an additional judge was again appointed to each court of law; and by act 5 Vict. cap. 5, passed 5 Oct. 1841, two new vice-chancellors were appointed.

**JUDICIAL COMMITTEE OF THE PRIVY COUNCIL**, in lieu of the Court of Delegates, for appeals from the Lord Chancellors of England and Ireland in cases of lunacy—from the Ecclesiastical and Admiralty Courts of England, and Vice-Admiralty Courts abroad—from the Courts of the Isle of Man, the Colonial Courts, &c., fixed by statute 3 & 4 Will. IV. cap. 41, passed Aug. 14, 1833.

**JUGGERNAUT**, or "Lord of the World." The first object of Hindoo veneration is a celebrated idol of an irregular pyramidal black stone, with two rich diamonds to represent eyes; the nose and mouth are painted vermilion, and the visage is frightful. The number of pilgrims that visit the god is stated at 1,200,000 annually; of these a great many never return, and to the distance of fifty miles the way is strewn with human bones: the temple of Juggernaut has existed above 800 years.

**JUGURTHA, THE WAR WITH.** A memorable war against the Numidian to reduce his kingdom, commenced 111 B.C. and continued five years. Cæcilius Metellus was first sent against him, and defeated him in two battles; and afterwards Sylla and Marius; the latter of whom dragged him in chains to Rome to adorn his triumph. The name and wars of Jugurtha have been immortalised by the pen of Sallust.

**JULIAN PERIOD.** A term of years produced by the multiplication of the lunar cycle 19, solar cycle 28, and Roman indiction 15. It consists of 7980 years, and began 4713 years before our era. It has been employed in computing time, to avoid the puzzling ambiguity attendant on reckoning any period antecedent to our era, an advantage which it has in common with the mundane eras used at different times. By subtracting 4713 from the Julian period, our year is found; if before Christ, subtract the Julian period from 4714. For Julian year, see *Calendar* and *Year*.

**JULY.** The seventh month of the year, from the Latin *Julius*, the surname of C. Cæsar, the dictator of Rome, who was born in it. It was the fifth month in the Roman calendar until Numa added January and February to the year, 713 B.C. Mark Antony first gave to this month the name of July. See *the months severally*, and article *Year*.

**JUNE.** The sixth month, but originally the fourth month of the Roman year. It had its name *Junius*, which some derive à *Juno*, and others à *Junioribus*, this being for the young, as the month of May was for aged persons. Ovid, in his *Fæsti*, introduces Juno as claiming this month. When Numa added two months before March, this month became, as it is now, the sixth of the calendar, 713 B.C. See *Year*.

**JUNIUS'S LETTERS.** Junius was the assumed name of a concealed political writer, who published his *Letters in the Public Advertiser*, in 1769. They were written in a nervous, sarcastic, and clear style, and produced a powerful impression, and the volume is now one of the most admired in British literature. These letters have been ascribed to Mr. Burke, Mr. William Gerard Hamilton, commonly called single-speech Hamilton, John Wilkes, Mr. Dunning (afterwards lord Ashburton), Mr. serjeant Adair, the rev. J. Rosenhagen, John Roberts, esq., Mr. Charles Lloyd, Mr. Samuel Dyer, general Lee, the duke of Portland, Hugh Boyd, esq., and sir Philip Francis; but the matter is still hidden in obscurity. "I am the depositary of my own secret, and it shall perish with me."—*Junius*.

**JUNONIA.** Festivals in honour of Juno celebrated at Rome, and instituted 431 B.C. At these festivals the young maids ran races, and petitioned Juno to give them husbands; at Rome an altar was erected to her as the goddess of marriage, where the new-married couple offered either a white cow, geese, or ravenis, from which they took the gall before they sacrificed, and threw it behind the altar, to intimate that in that state of life no bitterness of spirit shall remain.



**JUPITER.** Known as a planet to the Chaldeans, it is said, 3000 B.C. See *Planets*.

**JURIES.** Trial by jury was introduced into England during the Saxon Heptarchy, mention being made of six Welsh and six Anglo-Saxon freemen appointed to try causes between the English and Welsh men of property, and made responsible, with their whole estates, real and personal, for false verdicts.—*Lambard*. But by most authorities their institution is ascribed to Alfred. In *Magna Charta*, juries are insisted on as the great bulwark of the people's liberty. When either party is an alien born, the jury shall be one-half denizens, and the other half aliens, statute 28 Edw. III., 1353. By the common law a prisoner upon indictment or appeal might challenge peremptorily thirty-five, being under three juries; but a lord of parliament, and a peer of the realm that is to be tried by his peers, cannot challenge any of his peers. An act for the trial by jury in civil cases in Scotland was passed in 1815. An act to consolidate and amend the laws relating to juries in Ireland was passed 4 Will. IV., 1833.

**JURIES, COERCION OR.** About the year 927, the plaintiff and defendant used to feed the jury empanelled in their action, and hence arose the common law of denying sustenance to a jury after the hearing of the evidence. A jury may be detained during the pleasure of the judge if they cannot agree upon a verdict; and may be confined without meat, drink, or candle, till they are unanimous. Some jurors have been fined for having fruit in their pockets, when they were withdrawn to consider of their verdict, though they did not eat it.—*Leon. Dyer*, 137. A jury at Sudbury not being able to agree, and having been some time under duress, forcibly broke from the court where they were locked up, and went home, Oct. 9, 1791.—*Phillips*.

**JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.** These are local magistrates, invested with extensive powers in minor cases, but subject to supersession and punishment by the king's bench for an abuse of their authority. Justices of the peace in every county first nominated by William the Conqueror, in 1076.—*Stowe*. Called guardians of the peace till 36 Edw. III., 1361. The form of a commission of the peace settled by the judges, 23 Eliz. 1580.—*Havkins*.

**JUSTICIARS.** In ancient times the kings of England used to hear and determine causes; but it is declared by law that if the king cannot determine every controversy, he, to ease himself, may divide the labour among persons, men of wisdom, and fearing God, and out of such to appoint judges. The Saxon kings of England appointed a judge after this manner, who was, in fact, the king's deputy. After the Norman Conquest, the person invested with that power had the style of *Capitalis Justicia*, or *Justiciarius Angliae*. These judges continued until the erection of the Courts of King's Bench and the Common Pleas. The first justiciars of England were Odo, bishop of Bayeux, and William Fitz-Osborn, in 1067; and the last was Philip Basset, in 1261.

**JUSTINIAN CODE.** Wherein was written what may be termed the statute law, scattered through 2000 volumes, reduced to fifty, completed A.D. 529. To this code of laws Justinian added the Pandects, the Institutes, and Novels. These compilations have since been called, collectively, the body of civil law (*corpus juris civilis*). A digest was made in 533.—*Blair*.

**JUVENILE OFFENDERS.** Statute instituting a prison wherein juvenile offenders may be detained and corrected, and may receive such instruction and be subject to such discipline as shall appear most conducive to their reformation and to the repression of crime; and appropriation of the military hospital at Parkhurst, in the Isle of Wight, for this salutary purpose, 2 Vict., Aug. 10, 1838.

## K.

**KALEIDOSCOPE.** This optical instrument, which combines mirrors, and produces a symmetrical reflection of beautiful images, was invented by Dr. Brewster, of Edinburgh; it was first suggested in 1814, and the instrument perfected in 1817, when it found its way into everybody's hands. It is intended to assist jewellers, glass-painters, and other ornamental artists, in the formation of patterns, of which it produces an infinite number.

**KALITSCH, BATTLE OF.** Between the Saxons, under the French general Regnier, and the Russians under Winzingerode; an obstinate engagement, in which the French

were defeated with much loss, 2000 being slain on the field, and some thousands wounded, February 13, 1813.

**KALUNGA FORT.** A fort in the East Indies; unsuccessfully attacked by the East India Company's forces, and general Gillespie killed, Oct. 31, 1814. It was again unsuccessfully attacked on the 25th of November following; and was evacuated by the Nepalese, on the 30th November, same year.

**KAMTSCHATKA.** The peninsula on the eastern coast of Asia. It was discovered by Morosco, a Cossack chief, A.D. 1690; and was taken possession of by Russia in 1697; it was not ascertained to be a peninsula until visited by Behring, in 1728. Four months, commencing at our Midsummer, may be considered as the spring, summer, and autumn here, the rest of the year being dreary winter. The amiable Capt. Clarke, a companion of Cook's, died in sight of Kamtschatka, Aug. 22, 1779, and was buried at the town of St. Peter and Paul, in the peninsula.

**KEEPER OF THE KING'S CONSCIENCE.** The origin of this office, which attaches to the lord chancellor, is supposed to reside in that dark period of our history "whereof the memory of man is not to the contrary," and no records exist. The early chancellors were priests, and their jurisdiction extended over the king's conscience; and out of this moral control of the king's mind, grew up the idea of an equity court in contradistinction to the law courts. A bill in chancery is a petition through the lord chancellor to the king's conscience for remedy in matters for which the king's common law courts afford no redress. The keeper of the king's conscience therefore, in the present day, is the officer who presides in the Court of Chancery.

**KENILWORTH CASTLE.** Built in 1120, by Geoffrey de Clinton, whose grandson sold it to Henry III. It was greatly enlarged and strongly fortified by Simon de Montfort, to whom Henry gave it as a marriage portion with his sister Eleanor; but much of the pile was erected subsequently by John of Gaunt; and its remains now form one of the most picturesque objects in the kingdom. This celebrated castle was conferred on her favourite, Dudley, earl of Leicester, by queen Elizabeth, whom he afterwards entertained within its walls for seventeen days. His sumptuous entertainment of the queen commenced July 19, 1575, and cost the earl daily 1000*l.*, a vast expenditure in those times.

**KENILWORTH, DICTUM OF.** After the battle of Evesham and defeat and death of Simon de Montfort, by prince Edward (afterwards Edward I.), 1265, Montfort's younger son, Simon, shut himself up in Kenilworth castle, which sustained a siege for six months against the royal forces of Henry III., to whom it at length surrendered. Upon this occasion was issued the "*Dictum de Kenilworth*," enacting that all who took up arms against the king should pay him the value of their lands for five years.

**KENSINGTON PALACE.** Originally the residence of lord chancellor Finch, from whom it was purchased by William III., who made the road through its parks. The gardens were successively improved by queen Mary, queen Anne, and queen Caroline, who died within the walls of the palace. George II. and George prince of Denmark likewise expired here.—*Leigh*.

**KENT.** The kingdom of Kent, one of the kingdoms (the first) of the Heptarchy, and co-extensive with the shire of Kent, began under Hengist, A.D. 455; it existed 370 years; and ended with Baldred, who lost both his life and dominions to Egbert, king of the West Saxons, 823. See *Britain*.

**KENT EAST INDIAMAN.** The fate of this ship affords an interesting record. She was of 1850 tons burthen, and left the Downs Feb. 19, 1825, bound for Bombay, experiencing bad weather to the Bay of Biscay. Here she encountered a dreadful storm, by which she was very much shattered, Feb. 28. On the next day she accidentally took fire, and having to contend against the twofold calamity, every soul on board was in expectation of perishing either by the tempest or the flames. In this awful exigency, the *Cambria*, captain Cook, bound to Vera Cruz, providentially hove in sight, and through the heroism and humanity of her commander nearly all on board were saved, viz., 301 officers and men of the 31st Regt., 66 women, 45 children, and 139 seamen. The *Kent* shortly afterwards blew up, March 1, 1825.

**KENT, HOLY MAID OF.** A country girl who was used as an instrument by the Catholics and the adherents of queen Catherine to excite the nation against the divorce then proposed of Henry VIII. from his first wife, and the apprehended separation of the English Church from that of Rome. In her delirium during a

nervous illness, she was persuaded to believe herself a prophetess, and she denounced the king, and the prevailing heresies, and excited such a ferment among the people that she and her accomplices were seized, and ultimately were adjudged guilty of high treason, for a conspiracy against the king, and executed, April 30, 1534.

**KETS REBELLION.** A revolt instigated by William Ket, a tanner, of Norfolk. The insurgents amounted to 20,000 men, but they were quickly encountered and defeated by the earl of Warwick. More than 2000 fell in the action or the pursuit, and Ket was taken and hanged, in August, 1549.—*Stowe's Chron.*

**KEW ROYAL PALACE.** It was successively occupied by the Capel family, Mr. Molyneux, Frederick prince of Wales, Thomson the poet, and George III. Queen Charlotte died here, 1818. The gardens contain the finest collection of plants in the world, and are decorated with ornamental buildings, most of them erected by sir William Chambers, about 1760. Here are a temple of the Sun, a temple of Eolus, of Bellona, of Solitude, of Arethusa, and of Victory; the last in commemoration of the victory of Minden, Aug. 1, 1759. A new palace was erected at Kew by George III., under the direction of Mr. Wyatt, but it was pulled down in 1827.

**KEYS.** The invention of them is ascribed to Theodora, of Samos, by Pliny, about 730 B.C. But this is an error, as keys are mentioned in the siege of Troy, 1193 B.C. Keys were originally made of wood, and the earliest form was a simple crook similar to the common picklock now in use. The ancient keys now to be found in the cabinets of the curious are mostly of bronze. The late Francis Douce, esq., had some of remarkable shapes, the shaft terminating on one side by the works, on the other by a ring. Keys of this description were presented by husbands to wives, and were returned again upon divorce or separation.

**KIDNEY-BEANS, OR FRENCH BEANS.** They were introduced into England about A.D. 1633. The kidney-bean tree, *Glycine frutescens*, was brought to these countries from South Carolina, about the year 1724, though some authorities say earlier. Kidney-beans are a summer pulse, and are of peculiar delicacy in England, early in the season. They are much esteemed both in this country and on the continent, particularly by the better class of society, and being less relished, perhaps, by the lower, are emphatically denominated, on this account, the *gentleman's vegetable*.—*Ash.*

**KIEL, TREATY OF.** Between Great Britain, Sweden, and Denmark, signed Jan. 14, 1814. By this treaty Norway was ceded to Sweden. Previously the Norwegians had been deserted by the king of Denmark, and had sent a deputation to England, to interest that country in their favour. The mission was fruitless. On the contrary, the English blockaded the ports of Norway, and the Swedes entered by land. The Norwegians fought some brave actions, but they were defeated. The prince of Denmark quitted Norway, and the diet elected the king of Sweden to be their king.

**KILCULLEN, BATTLE OF.** Between a vast body of the insurgent Irish and the British forces commanded by general Dundas; the latter defeated, May 23, 1798. General Dundas in a subsequent engagement with the rebels overthrew them near Kilcullen-bridge, when 300 were slain, and several hundreds wounded and taken prisoners.

**KILDARE.** The celebrated Curragh here was once a forest of oaks; and here was the famous nunnery of St. Bridget, founded by her in A.D. 584. The insurrection in Kildare, which swelled into the great and memorable rebellion, commenced in Kildare, May 23, 1798. On the night of that day, lieut. Gifford, of Dublin, and a number of other gentlemen of respectability, were murdered by the insurgents. This rebellion was not finally quelled until the following year.

**KILDARE, BISHOPRIC OF.** One of the earliest episcopal foundations in Ireland, of which St. Conlath, who died A.D. 519, was the first prelate. The first Protestant bishop was Thomas Lancaster, in 1550. In this diocese was an old small building called the fire-house, where, it is supposed, the nuns of St. Bridget kept the inextinguishable fire. The see is valued in the king's books, by an extent returned, 30 Hen. VIII., at 69*l.* 11*s.* 4*d.*, Irish, per year.

**KILFENORA, BISHOPRIC OF.** It is supposed that St. Fachnan was its founder. In the ancient distribution of the bishoprics of Ireland, made by cardinal Paparo, in 1152, it was rendered as a suffragan see to Cashel, but on the restoration of Charles II. it was annexed to Tuam, and was afterwards united to Killaloe. See *Killaloe*.

- KILKENNY.** Named from the cell of Canic, an ancient hermit of this county. The castle of Kilkenny was built in A.D. 1173. Two ancient and extraordinary parliaments were held here. In the parliament which was holden in 1346, a large subsidy was granted to Edward III. for the exigencies of the state. The city was incorporated in 1609.
- KILKENNY, STATUTES OF.** These famous statutes enacted, among other things, "that the alliance of the English by marriage with any Irish, the nurture of infantes, and gossipred with the Irish, be deemed high treason." And again, "if anie man of English race use an Irish name, Irish apparell, or anie other guize or fashion of the Irish, his lands shall be seized, and his bodie imprisoned, till he shall conform to English modes and customs." 40 Edw. III., 1364. See *Penal Laws*.
- KILLALA.** Its invasion by a French force landing from three frigates, under general Humbert, Aug. 22, 1798. The invaders were joined by the Irish insurgents, and the battles of Castlebar, Colooney, and Ballynamuck, followed, but the French were ultimately subdued, Sept. 8, same year. At the battle of Killala the insurgents were defeated, with great slaughter, by the royalist forces, Sept. 23, 1798.
- KILLALA, SEE OF.** An early episcopal foundation, of which St. Muredach was the first bishop, and was consecrated by St. Patrick. The author of the tripartite life of St. Patrick, in giving an account of that saint's progress through Connaught, in 434, says, "That he came to a pleasant place where the river Muadas (Moy) empties itself into the ocean; and on the south banks of said river he built a noble church, called Kill-Aladh, of which he made one of his disciples, Muredach, the first bishop." The see of Achonry was united to Killala in the seventeenth century.
- KILLALOE, SEE OF.** Supposed to have been founded by St. Molua, whose disciple, St. Flannan, son to king Theodoric (and who was consecrated at Rome by pope John IV., in 639), was also bishop. The church was esteemed of great sanctity, and was anciently resorted to in pilgrimage, of which there are many instances; among others, Conor Mac Dermot O'Brien, king of Thomond and Desmond, died here in pilgrimage, in 1142. At the close of the twelfth century the see of Roscrea was annexed to Killaloe, and that of Kilfenora has been held in *commendam* with it.
- KILLIECRANKIE, BATTLE OF,** in Scotland. Between the forces of William III. of England, and the adherents of James II.; the former commanded by general Mackay, and the latter by Graham of Claverhouse, viscount Dundee, a distinguished partisan officer, who signally defeated Mackay, but fell in the moment of victory: fought at the defile or pass of Killiecrankie, July 17, 1689.
- KILMACDUAGH, BISHOPRIC OF.** This see was held in *commendam* with Clonfert, from 1602. St. Coleman, its first bishop, flourished early in the seventh century, and being fond of an ascetic life, he lived in a wilderness in the south part of Connaught, seven years previous to his being made bishop of this see. It was valued, 29 Eliz., 1586, at 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* *per annum*.
- KILMAINHAM HOSPITAL.** The asylum of aged and disabled soldiers in Ireland, and one of the noblest institutions of the kind in Great Britain. It owes its foundation to Arthur, earl of Granard, then marshal-general of the army in Ireland, 1675; and the duke of Ormond perfected the plan, in 1679. Kilmainham is an ancient town, and was the seat of government before the castle of Dublin was appropriated to that purpose.
- KILMALLOCK.** An abbey was founded here by St. Mochoallog, about the year 645; and an abbey of Dominicans was built in the thirteenth century.—*Sir James Ware*. A charter was granted to Kilmallock by Edward VI., and another by Elizabeth, in 1584. The town was invested by the Irish forces in 1598, but the siege was raised by the duke of Ormond. This place was the scene of much contest in the rebellion, 1641, and 1642.
- KILMORE, BISHOPRIC OF.** The name signifies a great church. Kilmore is an ancient town, whose bishops were sometimes called Brefnienses from Brefney, and sometimes Triburnenses, bishops of Triburna, from a village of that name; but in 1454, the bishop of Triburna, by assent of pope Nicholas V., erected the parish church of St. Fedlemid, as a more commodious situation, into a cathedral. Florence O'Connacty, the first bishop, died in 1231. Valued, 15 Jas. I., with Ardlagh, at 100*l.* *per annum*.
- KING.** The Latin *Rex*, the Scythian *Reis*, the Spanish *Rey*, and French *Roi*, all come from the Hebrew *Rosh*, chief, or head. Nimrod was the first founder of a kingdom

2245 B.C.—*Du Fresnoy*. Misraim built cities in Egypt, and was the first who assumed the title of king in that division of the earth. Saul was the first king of Israel, 1095 B.C. Most of the Grecian states were governed by kings; and kings first ruled in Rome. The Egyptians understood the only just principle of government, namely, to render the people happy; and although among them the monarchy was hereditary, the sovereign was as much bound by the laws as his meanest subject: there was a peculiar code for his direction in the most minute particulars of public and private life. The king's hour of rising, the portion of time he should devote each day to the exercises of religion, the administration of justice, the quality of his food, and the rank of persons by whom he was served, were all prescribed.

**KING OF ENGLAND.** The style "King of England," was first used by Egbert, A.D. 828; but the title *Rex gentis Anglorum*, king of the English nation, existed during the Heptarchy. See *Britain*. The plural phraseology of we, us, our, was first adopted among our English kings by king John, in 1207. The title of "king of Ireland," by British sovereigns, was not assumed until 1542, when Henry VIII. changed *lord* of Ireland into king. The style "Great Britain" was adopted at the union of England and Scotland, 6 Anne, 1707; and of the "United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland" at the union of these countries, Jan. 1, 1801, when the royal style and title was appointed to run thus:—"Georgius Tertius, Dei Gratia Britanniarum Rex, Fidei Defensor," "George the Third, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland King, Defender of the Faith."

**KING OF FRANCE.** This title was first given to Pharamond, A.D. 420; it was first assumed by the sovereigns of England, and the French arms quartered, February, 1340, when Edward III. took the title in right of his mother, the sister of Charles, the last king, who died without issue; and the right to this title was vindicated subsequently by conquest. Neither the style nor the arms were formally relinquished until January 1, 1801, when the alteration mentioned in the preceding article took place, up to which time the English monarchs had the style of "king of Great Britain, France, and Ireland."

**KING OF THE FRENCH.** Decried by the National Assembly that the title of "king of France" should be changed in the person of Louis XVI. to that of "king of the French," Oct. 16, 1789. The royal title was abolished in 1792; but restored in the Bourbon family, in 1814. Louis-Philippe I., the late sovereign, was invited to the monarchy under the style of the "king of the French," Aug. 9, 1830. See *France*.

**KING OF HUNGARY.** The averseness of the Hungarian people to the term *queen* has led to the custom among them, that, whenever a female succeeds to the throne, she shall be called *king*. Thus it will be seen in the annals of Hungary, that the daughter of Louis I. reigned as *king Mary*, in 1383. See *Hungary*.

**KING OF THE ROMANS.** The emperors of Germany, in order that their eldest sons might be chosen their successors, in their own life-time politically obtained them the title of "king of the Romans," this people being comprehended in that sovereignty. The first emperor so elected was Henry IV., in 1056. Richard, brother of Henry III. of England, was induced to go to Germany, where he disbursed vast sums under the promise of being elected next emperor; he obtained the title of "king of the Romans," but failed in succeeding to the Imperial crown. The style "king of Rome" was revived by Buonaparte, who conferred it on his son, upon his birth, in April, 1811; but the title ceased with the extinction of the dynasty of Napoleon, April 5, 1814.

**KING-AT-ARMS.** There are three for England,—Garter, Clarenceux, and Norroy; and Lyon, king-at-arms for Scotland, and Ulster for Ireland. These officers are very ancient: Clarenceux is so named from Lionel, third son of Edward III., the sovereign who founded the order of the Garter. See *Garter*. Lionel having by his wife the honour of Clare, was made duke of Clarence; which dukedom afterwards escheating to Edward IV., he made this earl king-at-arms. Ulster was substituted, it is said, in lieu of Ireland king-at-arms, by Edward VI., 1552; but the monarch himself named it as a new institution.

**KING'S BENCH, COURT OF.** Obtained its name from the king sometimes sitting here on a high bench, and the judges, to whom the judicature belongs in his absence, on a low bench at his feet. This court in ancient times was called *Curia Domini Regis*; and in the reign of king Edward I. a statute passed by which it was enacted that the judges should attend the king, and follow him, so that he might have at all

times near him, men learned in the laws, to dispense justice. "The judges used to ride to Westminster Hall on mules; sir John Whyddon, in the reign of queen Elizabeth, first introduced horses; but of late years they go in coaches."—*Beaton*. The jurisdiction of this court extends all over England, and is not so subject to control as others, because the law presumes the king to be here in person.—*Idem*.

#### CHIEF JUSTICES OF THE KING'S BENCH IN ENGLAND.

*From the reign of King Henry VIII.*

1526. John Fitz James.	1681. Sir Francis Pemberton, knt.
1530. Sir Edward Montagu, knt.	1683. Sir Edmund Saunders, knt.
1546. Sir Richard Lyster, knt.	— Sir George Jefferies, bart., afterwards
1552. Sir Roger Cholmely, knt.	lord Jefferies and lord chancellor.
1553. Sir Thomas Bromley, sen., knt.	1685. Sir Edward Herbert, knt.
1554. Sir William Portman, knt.	1687. Sir Robert Wright, knt.
1556. Sir Edward Saunders, knt.	1689. Sir John Holt, knt.
1559. Robert Catlyn.	1700. Sir Thomas Parker, afterwards lord Parker
1573. Sir Christopher Wray, knt.	and earl of Macclesfield and lord
1591. Sir John Popham, knt.	chancellor.
1607. Sir Thomas Fleming, knt.	1718. Sir John Pratt, knt.
1613. Sir Edward Coke, knt.	1725. Sir Robert Raymond, afterwards lord
1616. Sir Henry Montague, knt.	Raymond.
1620. Sir James Ley, knt.	1733. Sir Phillip Yorke, afterwards lord Hard-
1624. Sir Ramulph Crews, knt.	wicke and lord chancellor.
1628. Sir Nicholas Hyde, knt.	1737. Sir William Lee, knt. and bart.
1631. Sir Thomas Richardson, knt.	1754. Sir Dudley Ryder, knt.
1635. Sir John Bramstone, knt.	1756. William Murray, lord Mansfield, after-
1643. Sir Robert Heath, knt.	wards earl of Mansfield:
1648. Henry Rolle.	1788. Lloyd, lord Kenyon. June 9.
1655. John Glyn.	1802. Sir Edward Law. April 12: created lord
1659. Sir Richard Newdigate, knt.	Ellenborough.
— Robert Nicholas.	1818. Sir Charles Abbot. Nov. 4: afterwards
1660. Sir Robert Foster, knt.	lord Tenterden.
1663. Sir Robert Hyde, knt.	1832. Sir Thomas Denman. Nov. 7: created
1665. Sir John Kelyng, knt.	lord Denman.
1671. Sir Matthew Hale, knt.	1850. John, lord Campbell. March 5. The
1676. Sir Richard Raynsford, knt.	present Lord Chief Justice of England.
1678. Sir William Scotages, knt.	

The name of this court has been altered to that of *Queen's Bench*, since the accession of Victoria, in June, 1837, as is the case with all institutions in immediate connexion with, or dependent upon, the sovereign, when a queen-regnant is on the throne.

#### CHIEF JUSTICES OF THE KING'S BENCH IN IRELAND.

*From the Revolution.*

1690. Sir Richard Reynell. Dec. 6.	1784. John Scott; April 29: afterwards earl
1696. Sir Richard Pyne. June 7.	Clonmel.
1709. Alan Brodrick. Dec. 24.	1798. Arthur Wolfe; June 13: afterwards lord
1711. Sir Richard Cox. July 5.	Kilwarden.
1714. William Whitshed. Oct. 14.	1803. William Downes; Sept. 12: afterwards
1727. John Rogerson. April 3.	lord Downes.
1741. Thomas Murlay. Dec. 29.	1822. Charles Kendal Bushe. Feb. 14.
1751. St. George Caulfield. Aug. 27.	1841. Edward Pennefather. Nov. 10.
1760. Warden Flood. July 31.	1846. Francis Blackburne; Jan. 23. The
1764. John Gore; Aug. 24: afterwards earl	present Chief Justice of the King's
Annaly.	(Queen's) Bench in Ireland.

**KING'S BENCH PRISON.** One of the chief prisons of London for the confinement of debtors; the present edifice was built in 1781, and contains about 230 rooms, and besides this accommodation, the debtors are allowed to purchase the liberties, to enable them to have houses or lodgings without the walls, or to purchase day-rules, to go out of the prison under certain regulations. The rules include the whole of St. George's Fields, one side of Blackman-street, and part of High-street. The prison, which was built in 1751, was burnt down by the London rioters, June 3, 1780. See *Gordon's No-Popery Mob*.

**KING'S COLLEGES.** That of Aberdeen, founded in 1500. King's College, Cambridge, the pride of that university, was founded by Henry VI., in 1441. King's College, Halifax, chartered in May, 1802. King's College, London, incorporated Aug. 14, 1829, and opened Oct. 8, 1831; when an address was delivered by the bishop of London. Its object is to secure to the rising generation in the metropolis and its vicinity the benefits of an economical, scientific, and religious course of instruction, according to the doctrines of the Church of England.

- KING'S COUNSEL.** The first king's counsel under the degree of serjeant, was sir Francis Bacon, made *so honoris causa*, without patent or fee, in 1604, when James I. bestowed upon him knighthood, and a pension. The first king's counsel of the modern order was sir Francis North, afterwards lord-keeper to Charles II., in 1663.
- KING'S COUNTY, IRELAND.** This county was so named from Philip, king of Spain, the husband of queen Mary of England, in 1555.—*Burn's Annals*.
- KING'S EVIL.** Supposed to be cured by the touch of the kings of England. The first who touched for it was Edward the Confessor, in 1058. This vulgar credulity had in the age of Charles II. arisen to such a height, that, in fourteen years, 92,107 persons were touched; and, according to Wiseman, the king's physician, they were nearly all cured! Queen Anne officially announced in the *London Gazette*, March 12, 1712, her royal intention to touch publicly for the cure of the evil; and touching for it continued a custom until it was wisely discouraged, and ultimately dropped by George I., 1714.
- KING'S SPEECH.** The first royal speech from the throne was delivered by Henry I. in 1107. A late celebrated writer, after remarking with his accustomed harshness upon Mr. Canning, who had just then (April, 1827) become chief of a new administration, said—"Canning being now minister, of one thing, and one thing only, we are certain; we shall have no more grammatical blunders in king's speeches; these things will still be written in the same meagre way, in point of matter, as before; but we shall have them in a perspicuous and pure style."—*Cobbett*.
- KINGDOMS.** The origin of kingdoms may be referred to Belus, supposed to have been the Nimrod of Holy Writ; he was the founder of the Babylonian monarchy, 2245 B.C. *Usher*. Menès, or Misraim, makes his son Atholus, surnamed the first Mercury, king of Upper Egypt; and another son, Tosothrus, he establishes at Memphis, 2188 B.C.—*Blair*. Ninus founds the Assyrian monarchy, 2059 B.C.—*Lenglet*.
- KINGSTON, DUCHESS OF, TRIAL OF THE.** The most celebrated trial of a peeress upon record; she was arraigned before the Lords in Westminster-hall, on a charge of bigamy, having married captain Hervey, afterwards earl of Bristol, and during his lifetime, Evelyn Pierrepont, duke of Kingston; she 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, April 15, 1776.
- KINGSTON, JAMAICA,** founded after the great earthquake, which destroyed Port Royal in 1692, since when it has continued to increase in size and opulence. An awful fire here ravaged a vast portion of the town, and consumed 500,000*l.* of property, Feb. 8, 1782. For various occurrences see *Jamaica*.
- KINGSTON, SURREY.** A national council was held here A.D. 838, at which Egbert, the first king of all England, and his son Athelwolf, were present; and several of the Saxon monarchs were crowned here. This town sent members to parliament in the reign of Edward II. A new town of considerable promise, called New Kingston, contiguously situated, has been in course of erection, and many buildings completed, since 1839.
- KINGSTOWN, DUBLIN.** The fine harbour here was commenced in June, 1817. The place was originally called Dunleary, but the name was changed in compliment to George IV. Here George IV. embarked for England at the close of his visit to Ireland, Sept. 3, 1821. The opposite harbour of Howth was commenced in Sept. 1807. The Kingstown railway from Dublin was opened Dec. 17, 1834.
- KISSING.** Kissing the hands of great men was a Grecian custom. Kissing was a mode of salutation among the Jews, as we may collect from Judas approaching his master with a kiss; it was also customary in Rome. Kissing the pope's foot took its rise from the custom of kneeling to sovereigns, and began with Adrian I. or Leo III. at the close of the eighth century. From kneeling to sovereigns came also the ceremony of a vassal kneeling to his lord in homage, first practised A.D. 709.
- KIT-KAT CLUB.** A society which consisted of about thirty noblemen and gentlemen of distinguished abilities, instituted in 1703, for the purpose of promoting the Protestant succession in the house of Hanover, which they effected by spirited publications as well as other measures. Addison, Steele, and Dr. Garth were members, and made several epigrams upon the toasts of the club. The club took its name from one Christopher Kat, a pastry-cook, who lived near the tavern where they met,

in King-street, Westminster, and who served them with pastry.—*Bowyer's Life of Queen Anne.*

**KNEELING.** See *Kissing*. The knee was ordered to be bent at the name of Jesus, about the year 1275, either by the order of pope Gregory X. or Innocent V. This custom is observed not only in divine worship, but on all occasions, in Roman Catholic countries, where the host, in passing through the streets, in the hands of the clergy, to the chambers of the sick, has adoration paid to it in a kneeling posture by the people. They also kneel at the vesper bell.—*Ashc.*

**KNIGHT.** The origin of this title as a military honour is said to be derived from the siege of Troy, but this solely depends upon a passage or two in Homer. With certainty we may trace the distinction to the Romans, who after their union with the Sabines created three centuries of knights, about 750 B.C.—*Livy.*

**KNIGHT ERRANTRY.** Took its rise in the combats of the Celtic nations, particularly the judicial combats, and much prevailed in Spain, France, and Germany. Tilts and tournaments commenced with the return of the crusaders from the Holy wars, and for about 300 years they were the chief amusements of courts, and the successful combatants acquired knighthood, and the favour of the ladies. When public combats declined, the knights travelled in quest of adventures, to correct injustice, and fight in the cause of the fair; and the consequent follies gave rise to the novel of Don Quixote.

**KNIGHTHOOD.** Was conferred in England by the priest at the altar, after confession and consecration of the sword, during the Saxon Heptarchy. The first knight made by the sovereign with the sword of state was Athelstan, on whom Alfred bestowed this new dignity, A.D. 900.—*Spelman.* The custom of ecclesiastics conferring the honour of knighthood was suppressed in a synod held at Westminster in 1100.—*Ashmole's Institutes.* All persons having ten pounds yearly income were obliged to be knighted, or pay a fine, 38 Hen. III. 1254.—*Salmon.*

**KNIGHTHOOD IN EUROPE.** As a system, under the denomination of chivalry, knighthood is to be dated from the eleventh century. On the decline of the empire of Charlemagne, all Europe being reduced to a state of anarchy, the proprietor of every manor became a petty sovereign; his mansion was fortified by a moat, and defended by a guard, and called a castle. Excursions were made by one petty lord against another, and the women and treasure were carried off by the conqueror. At length the owners of rich fiefs associated to repress these marauders, and to make property secure, and to protect the ladies; binding themselves to these duties by a solemn vow, and the sanction of a religious ceremony. The first knights being men of the highest rank and largest possessions, admission into the order was deemed a great honour.

MILITARY, RELIGIOUS, AND HONORARY ORDERS OF KNIGHTHOOD.

Alcantara, instituted . . . . .	A.D. 1160	Cincinnatus, America . . . . .	A.D. 1783
Alexander Nevskoi, Russia . . . . .	1790	Conception of the Virgin . . . . .	1619
Amaranta, Sweden . . . . .	1645	Concord, Prussia, instituted by Christian Ernest, elector of Brandenburg . . . . .	1600
Angelic Knights, Greece . . . . .	456	Crescent, Naples . . . . .	1448
Anunciada, Mantua . . . . .	1618	Crown Royal, France . . . . .	802
Annunciation, Savoy . . . . .	1355	Daneburgh, Denmark, instituted by Waldemar II., 1219; revived by Christian V. 1671	
Argonauts, Naples . . . . .	1382	Death's Head, Female Order, by the widow Louisa Elizabeth of Saxe-Mers- burgh . . . . .	1709
Avis, Portugal . . . . .	1147	Dove of Castile . . . . .	1379
Band, Spain . . . . .	1232	Dragon, Hungary . . . . .	1439
Bannerets, England, 1360. Renewed. See <i>Bannerets</i> . . . . .	1485	Ear of Corn, Brittany . . . . .	1060
Bath, England, 1369. Renewed. See <i>Bath</i> . . . . .	1725	Elephant, Denmark, by Christian I. . . . .	1478
Bear, Switzerland . . . . .	1213	Ermine, France . . . . .	1450
Black Eagle, Prussia, instituted by Frederick I. . . . .	1701	Garter ( <i>which see</i> ), England . . . . .	1350
Blood of Christ, Mantua . . . . .	1608	Generosity, Brandenburg . . . . .	1685
Brotherly Love, instituted . . . . .	1708	Golden Fleece, instituted at Bruges by Philip, surnamed the Good . . . . .	1429
Burgundian Cross . . . . .	1535	Golden Lion, Hesse-Cassel . . . . .	1785
Catrava, Castile, instituted by Sancho III. . . . .	1156	Golden Shield and Thistle . . . . .	1370
Carpel, England . . . . .	1553	Golden Spur, by Pius IV. . . . .	1559
Catharine, Russia . . . . .	1698	Guelphic, Hanover . . . . .	1816
Chase, instituted by the duke of Wirtemberg . . . . .	1719	Holy Ghost, France, 1408. Revived . . . . .	1559
Christ, Livonia . . . . .	1203	Holy Ghost, Rome . . . . .	1198
Christ, Portugal . . . . .	1319	Holy Trinity . . . . .	1211
Christian Charity, France . . . . .	1690		



KNIGHTHOOD IN EUROPE, *continued.*

Hospitallers ( <i>which see</i> ) . . . . .	A.D. 1092	St. Hubert, Germany, by the duke of	
Januarius, Naples . . . . .	1738	Julliers and Cleves . . . . .	A.D. 1447
Jerusalem. <i>See Malta</i> . . . . .	1048	St. James, Holland . . . . .	1290
Jesus, France . . . . .	1206	St. James, Portugal . . . . .	1310
Jesus Christ, Rome, instituted by John		St. James, Spain . . . . .	1030
XXII., 1415. Reformed by Paul V. . .	1610	St. Jerome, Germany . . . . .	1154
Knot, Naples . . . . .	1351	St. John of Acon . . . . .	1370
La Calza, Venice . . . . .	1400	St. John of Jerusalem . . . . .	1048
Legion of Honour, France, instituted by		St. John of Malta . . . . .	1522
Napoleon Buonaparte . . . . .	1802	St. John of Rhodes . . . . .	1300
Lily of Arragon . . . . .	1403	St. Julien of Alcantara . . . . .	1176
Lily of Navarre . . . . .	1048	St. Lazarus, and St. Maurice, by Emanuel	
Loretto, Lady of . . . . .	1587	Philibert, duke of Savoy . . . . .	1572
Malta. <i>See Malta</i> . . . . .	1531	St. Louis, France . . . . .	1683
Martyrs, Palestine . . . . .	1319	St. Mark, Venice, 830; renewed . . . . .	1562
Maria-Theresa, Order of Ladies, Spain . .	1792	St. Mary the Glorious . . . . .	1233
Mauritians, Savoy . . . . .	1430	St. Mary de Merced, Spain . . . . .	1218
Merit, instituted by the landgrave of		St. Michael, France . . . . .	1469
Hease-Cassel . . . . .	1785	St. Michael, Germany . . . . .	1618
Merit, Prussia . . . . .	1740	St. Patrick, Ireland . . . . .	1783
Noble Passion, Germany . . . . .	1704	St. Paul, Rome . . . . .	1540
Oak of Navarre, Spain . . . . .	722	St. Peter, Rome . . . . .	1520
Passion of Jesus Christ, France . . . . .	1382	St. Rupert, Germany, by the archbishop	
Pius, founded by Pius IV. . . . .	1559	of Saltzburgh . . . . .	1701
Porcupine, France . . . . .	1383	St. Sepulchre, Palestine . . . . .	1092
Red Eagle, Prussia . . . . .	1792	St. Stephen, by Casimir de Medici,	
Redemption, instituted . . . . .	1212	grand-duke of Tuscany . . . . .	1561
Rosary, Spain . . . . .	1172	St. Thomas of Acon . . . . .	1370
Round Table, England. <i>See Knights of</i>		Saviour, Greece . . . . .	June 1, 1883
<i>the Round Table</i> . . . . .	528	Seraphims, Sweden . . . . .	1334
St. Andrew, Russia (tradition ascribes to		Ship and Crescent, France . . . . .	1269
this saint the introduction of Christi-		Sincerity, instituted by the elector of	
anity into Muscovy) . . . . .	1698	Saxony . . . . .	1690
St. Andrew, Scotland, 809; renewed 1452;		Slaves of Virtue, Germany . . . . .	1662
and again by James VI. . . . .	1605	Swan, Cleves . . . . .	960
St. Anthony, Ethiopia . . . . .	357	Sword, Cyprus . . . . .	1195
St. Anthony, Hainault . . . . .	1382	Sword, Sweden, 1523; revived . . . . .	1772
St. Blazze, Acon . . . . .	1250	Templars. <i>See Templars</i> . . . . .	1118
St. Catharine, Palestine . . . . .	1163	Teste Morte, Wurtemberg . . . . .	1652
St. Catharine, Russia . . . . .	1688	Teutonic, 1190; renewed in Prussia . . .	1522
St. Denis, France . . . . .	1267	Thistle of Bourbon . . . . .	1370
St. George, Austria . . . . .	1470	Thistle of Scotland, 812; revived ( <i>see</i>	
St. George, Carinthia . . . . .	1279	<i>Thistle</i> ) . . . . .	1540
St. George, Defender of the Immaculate		Trinitarians, Spain . . . . .	1594
Conception, Bavaria . . . . .	1729	Truxillo, Spain . . . . .	1227
St. George, England; instituted by Ed-		United Ladies for the honour of the Cross,	
ward III. <i>See Garter</i> . . . . .	1349	in Germany . . . . .	1666
St. George; tutelary saint of Genoa, by		Virgin Mary . . . . .	1233
Frederick III. . . . .	1460	Virgin of Mount Carmel, France . . . . .	1607
St. George, Rome . . . . .	1496	Warfare of Christ, Poland . . . . .	1705
St. George, Russia . . . . .	1782	Warfare of Christ, Russia . . . . .	1825
St. George, Spain . . . . .	1318	Wing of St. Michael, Portugal . . . . .	1165
St. George, Venice . . . . .	1200	Wladimir, Russia . . . . .	1082

**KNIGHTS, FEMALE.** The title of knight, which was given to men of superior worth, ability, and fortune, in former times, was sometimes given to women also. As an instance (the first we read of), it was conferred on the women who preserved the city of Tortosa from falling into the hands of the Moors in 1149, by their stout resistance and vigorous attack of the besiegers, by which means the Moors were forced to raise the siege. Large immunities and favours were granted to them and their descendants for their heroism on this occasion.

**KNIGHTS OF GLYN AND KERRY, IN IRELAND.** The heads of two ancient families in Ireland, named Fitzgerald, to whom are still permitted the distinctions bestowed on their ancestors by the ancient sovereigns of their country; these titles are of remote date. The late knight of Kerry, the right hon. Maurice Fitzgerald, was a lord of the treasury in 1827.

**KNIGHTS OF THE ROUND TABLE.** Instituted by king Arthur about A.D. 528.—*Asser's Life of Alfred.* This ancient order was revived by Edward III. at Windsor, upon New Year's day, 1344. The king, with a view to the recovery of France, which descended to him in right of his mother, became anxious to draw the best soldiers of Europe into his interest, and thereupon projecting and setting up king Arthur's Round Table, he proclaimed a solemn tilting, to invite foreigners of quality and courage to the exercise. He published his royal letters of protection, for the safe

coming and return of such foreign knights as had a mind to venture their reputation at those jousts and tournaments.—*Bealson*.

**KNIGHTS OF THE SHIRE.** The barons, or tenants in chief, or freeholders by Domesday-book, were 700 in number, but being split into small parts, were greater and lesser, all of whom were entitled to sit in parliament; but the latter, or lesser barons, were allowed to choose two representatives, hence called knights of the shire, A.D. 1307.

**KNIGHTS TEMPLARS.** A religious and military order, instituted A.D. 1118. They came to England early in Stephen's reign, and settled at the Temple in London; and at other places in the reign of Henry II. All the knights were arrested in France in one day, being charged with great crimes, and possessing great riches; fifty-nine of them were burnt alive at Paris in October 1307. Those in England were all seized the same year. Their order was abolished by Philip the Fair of France, at the council of Vienne, in 1312; and many thousands were subsequently massacred, their wealth being given to the knights of Malta. See *Malta*.

**KNIVES.** Knives were first made in England in 1563, and were the earliest branch of domestic cutlery. They were first manufactured by one Mathews, of Fleet-bridge, London, 5th Eliz., 1563.—*Chamberlain's Present State of England*, edit. 1683. See article *Forks*.

**KONIAH, BATTLE OF.** Fought on the plains of Koniah, formerly Iconium, between the army of the sultan and that of the pacha of Egypt, in which, after a dreadful and sanguinary fight that continued all the day, the Turkish army was defeated, and the grand-vizier himself wounded and taken prisoner, Dec. 21, 1833.

**KONIGSTEIN TUN.** This tun, one of the most capacious in the world, was built by Frederick Augustus, king of Poland, in 1725. It was made to hold 233,667 gallons of wine; and on the top, which was railed in, was accommodation for twenty persons to regale themselves. The famous tun of St. Bernard's holds eight hundred tuns. See *Heidelberg Tun*.

**KORAN, OR ALCORAN OF MAHOMET,** written about A.D. 610. Its general aim was, to unite the professors of Idolatry and the Jews and Christians in the worship of one God (whose unity was the chief point inculcated), under certain laws and ceremonies, exacting obedience to Mahomet as the prophet. It was written in the Koreish Arabic, and this language, which certainly possesses every fine quality, was said to be that of paradise. Mahomet asserted that the Koran was revealed to him, during a period of twenty-three years, by the angel Gabriel. The style of this volume is beautiful, fluent, and concise, and where the majesty and attributes of God are described, it is sublime and magnificent. Mahomet admitted the divine mission both of Moses and Jesus Christ.—*Dr. Jortin*. The leading article of faith which this impostor preached, is compounded of an eternal truth, and a necessary fiction, namely, that there is only one God, and that Mahomet is the apostle of God.—*Gibbon*. The Koran was translated into Latin in 1143; and into English and other European languages about 1763, *et seq.* It is a rhapsody of 3000 verses, divided into 114 sections. See *Alcoran; Islamism; Mecca; Mahometism, &c.*

**KOWNO, BATTLE OF.** Between the French and Russian armies, in which the former was defeated by the latter, with great slaughter, and the loss of upwards of 6000 prisoners and 21 pieces of cannon; many thousands on both sides being slain; fought Dec. 14, 1812.

**KRASNOI, BATTLE OF.** Between the French army under marshal Davoust, prince of Eckmuhl, and the Russian army commanded by the celebrated warrior and prince, Kutusoff. In this sanguinary contest Davoust was entirely overthrown, and his army wholly dispersed, leaving many thousands slain upon the field, Nov. 16, 1812.

**KUNNERSDORF, OR CUNNERSDORF, BATTLE OF.** One of the most bloody on record, fought between the Prussian and Russian armies: the king of Prussia, after a great slaughter of the enemy for upwards of six hours, had gained many advantages, and had nearly accomplished victory, but too eager in pursuing the retreating Russians, the latter rallied, and in the end the Prussians were defeated with the loss of 20,000 men, and 200 pieces of cannon, Aug. 12, 1759.

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- LA HOGUE, BATTLE OF.** Between the English and Dutch combined fleets, under admirals Russell and Rooke, and the French fleet commanded by admiral Tourville. The English attacked the French near La Hogue, gaining a splendid victory, burning thirteen of the enemy's ships, destroying eight more, forcing the rest to fly, and thus preventing a threatened descent upon England, May 19, 1692.
- LA PEROUSE'S VOYAGE.** It was commenced in 1785, when Perouse sailed from France for the Pacific, with the *Boussole* and *Astrolabe* under his command. The last direct intelligence received from him was from Botany Bay, in March 1788. Several expeditions were subsequently despatched in search of Perouse, but no certain information was had until captain Dillon, of the East India ship *Research*, ascertained that the French ships had been cast away on two different Islands of the New Hebrides—a fate authenticated by various articles of the wreck of these vessels, which captain Dillon brought with him to Calcutta, April 9, 1828, 40 years afterwards.
- LA ROTHIERE, BATTLE OF.** Between the French commanded by Napoleon, and the Prussian and Russian armies, which were defeated after a desperate engagement, with the loss of some thousands slain, 3000 prisoners, and 30 pieces of cannon, Feb. 1, 1814. This was one of the last victories which Napoleon achieved.
- LA VENDEE, WAR OF.** The French Royalists of La Vendee took to arms, and were successful in a number of hard-fought battles with the Republican armies, between July 12, 1793, and Jan. 1, 1794, when they experienced a severe reverse. Numerous other engagements were fought, with various success, until this war terminated, Jan. 10, 1800.
- LABURNUM.** The wide-spreading shrub, growing to the height of a tree, called also the Gold Chain and *Cytisus Laburnum*, was brought to these countries from Hungary, Austria, &c., about A.D. 1576. It is usually planted before the doors and windows of cottages, and grows up the walls quickly, forming a pleasing and refreshing ornament.—*Ashe*.
- LABYRINTH.** There were four most famous in history: the first was built by Dædalus, in the island of Crete, to secure the Minotaur, about 1210 B.C.; the second in Egypt in the Isle of Mœris, by Psammeticus, king of that place, 683 B.C.; the third at Lemnos, and remarkable for its sumptuous pillars; and the fourth in Italy, erected by Porsenna, king of the Hetruuria, about 520 B.C.—*Pliny*. The beauty and art of the labyrinth of Egypt were almost beyond belief; it had 12 halls and 3000 chambers, with pillars, was encrusted with marble, and adorned with sculpture.—*Herodotus*. The labyrinth of Woodstock is famous from its connexion with the story of Fair Rosamond, mistress of Henry II.; see *Rosamond*. There is a curious Maze at Hampton Court that is much visited.
- LACE.** Mention is made of it as being of very delicate texture in France and Flanders in 1320; and fine laces were much in use for ruffles and frills for the men, and head-dresses for the women, in the fifteenth century. Lace was general in the court costume of Elizabeth's reign. Dresden, Valenciennes, Mechlin, and Brussels, have long been famous for their fine lace. An ounce weight of Flanders thread has been frequently sold for four pounds in London, and its value when manufactured has been increased to forty pounds, ten times the price of standard gold.
- LACEDÆMON.** See *Sparta*. Lelex begins the kingdom of Lelegia, in Laconia, 1516 B.C. Eurotas gives his daughter Sparta in marriage to Lacedæmon, and makes him partner on the throne, 1490 B.C. The city of Sparta was built about this time, and hence the name by which the country is most known. The Lacedæmonian republic became famous in history after 700 B.C., particularly by the conquest of Athens. It was made a Roman province 71 B.C. The territory now belongs to the Turks.—*Thucydides; Pricatley*.
- LACTEAL VEINS.** These were discovered by chance by Jasper Asellius of Cremona, in opening a dog, 1627. They were discovered in birds, fish, and other animals, by Mr. Hewson of London, about 1770, and subsequently by other eminent professional men. In the human form the lacteal vessels convey the chyle.
- LADIES.** The mistresses of manor-houses, in former times, served out to the poor weekly with their own hands certain quantities of bread, and were therefore called

*Lef-days*—two Saxon words signifying *bread-giver*, and the words were at length corrupted, and the mistress is called to this day, *Lady*, that is, *Lef-day*. The introduction of ladies to court, was first to that of Louis XII. of France in 1499. As a title of honour, the title of lady properly belongs only to the daughters of earls, and all of higher rank; but custom has made it a term of complaisance for the wives of knights, and all women of eminence or gentility. See *Lord*.

**LADRONE ISLES.** Discovered by Magellan, in 1520; they are eleven in number. He first touched at the island of Guam. Here, some of the natives having stolen some of his goods, and showing a great disposition to theft, he named the islands the *Ladrones*, or Islands of Thieves, which they are called to this day.

**LADY-DAY.** This festival, the 25th March, was instituted about A.D. 350, according to some authorities, and not before the seventh century according to others. On this day, the 25th of March, the angel Gabriel brought to the Virgin Mary the message concerning her son Jesus: hence it is called the Annunciation, and is celebrated in the Roman Catholic Church as one of its feasts; and in the Reformed Church also, on account of the connexion between the circumstance commemorated and the Incarnation. In England, before the alteration of the style, our new year began on the 25th of March; and in some ecclesiastical computations, that order is still preserved; particularly in reckoning the number of years from the incarnation of Our Saviour. In Scotland, the 1st of January was ordered by proclamation (Nov. 27, 1599) to be the beginning of the year there, instead of the 25th of March.

**LAKES, CHAMPLAIN, ERIE, AND ONTARIO.** These lakes were the scenes of many actions between the British and Americans in the War of Independence, and in the late war. The latter were defeated by the British in several engagements, among others, the provincial squadron was defeated by lord Howe, and the American general Arnold was defeated by general Carleton, Oct. 11 and 13, 1776, and July 5, 1777. In the late war, the English fleet was all captured or destroyed by the Americans after a severe action, Sept. 11, 1813; but on Lake Ontario the British at this period fought with success.

**LAMBETH PALACE.** A considerable portion of this palace was built in the 12th and 13th centuries, by Hubert Walter, archbishop of Canterbury. The chapel was erected in 1196.—*Northouck*. The tower of the church was erected about 1375; and other parts of the edifice in the 15th century. Dr. Sudbury, archbishop of Canterbury, was barbarously put to death here, by the followers of Wat Tyler, who attacked the palace, burnt all the furniture and books, and destroyed all the registers and public papers, June 14, 1381. Through the munificence and taste of the late Dr. Howley, the domestic portion of the palace was greatly enlarged; a new Gothic wing of considerable beauty having been constructed from designs by Mr. Blore, at an expense of 52,000*l.*—*Leigh*.

**LAMMAS DAY.** The first of August, one of our four cross quarter-days of the year, as they are now denominated. Whitsuntide was formerly the first of these quarters, Lammas the second, Martinmas the third, and Candlemas the last; and such partition of the year was once equally common with the present divisions of Lady-day, Midsummer, Michaelmas, and Christmas. Some rents are yet payable at each of these quarterly days in England, and very generally in Scotland. Lammas is so named because formerly upon that day our ancestors offered bread made of new wheat; and anciently those tenants that held lands of the cathedral church of York, were by tenure to bring a lamb alive into the church at high mass.

**LAMPS.** See *Lanterns*. Lamps are mentioned in all the early ages: they were in use in Egypt, Greece, and Rome. The earthen lamp which Epictetus the philosopher had in his study, sold, after his death, for 3000 drachmas, A.D. 161. Lamps with horn sides were the invention of Alfred. Lamps were in general use through the streets of London up to the close of the 18th century, as were flambeaux, which were carried by link-boys. London streets were first lighted by oil lamps in 1681; and with gas lamps in 1814. The domestic lamp is now of elegant manufacture; of this kind is the Argand-lamp, brought into general use in England in 1785, *et seq.* Sir Humphry Davy's wire-gauze safety lamp was perfected in 1817, after various previous experiments. The invention of it was for giving light in explosive atmospheres: in the working models sent by him to the mines are 748 apertures to the square inch. See *Safety Lamp*.

**LANCASTER CASTLE.** Built by Agricola, A.D. 124. Lancaster was granted by William I. or II. to Roger de Poitou, who erected a castle upon its hill. Lancaster was created a county palatine by Edward III. in favour of his son John of Gaunt, duke of Lancaster, in 1356.—*Pardon.* The court of the Duchy Chamber of Lancaster was instituted in 1356, and grew out of the grant of Edward III.—*Gwyn.*

**LANCASTERIAN SCHOOLS.** On a system of education by means of mutual instruction propagated by Joseph Lancaster and Dr. Bell; they were not much patronised till about 1808, when Lancaster's system attracted general attention, notwithstanding the prejudices that existed against the founder, who had been labouring to introduce schools upon his economic plan from 1798. They became general in 1818, and there are now some hundreds of them in England, and in London more than forty. They were founded in Senegal, and were extensively instituted in Russia, in 1819.

**LAND.** Was let generally in England for 1*s.* per acre, 36 Hen. VIII. 1544. The whole rental of the kingdom was about 6,000,000*l.* in 1600. It was about 14,000,000*l.* in 1688. In 1798 Mr. Pitt proposed his Income Tax of 10 *per cent.*, on an estimate of 100 millions, taking the rent of land at 50 millions, the rent of houses at 10 millions, and the profits of trade at 40 millions; but in this estimate were exempted much land, and the inferior class of houses. See *Income Tax.* The rental of the United Kingdom has been recently estimated in parliament at 127 millions, but authorities vary much on the amount.\*

**LAND-TAX.** A species of land-tax was exacted in England in the tenth century, which produced 82,000*l.* in 1018. See *Danegett.* A land-tax was levied, in one shape or another, at various periods. The tax under this name was imposed, 2 Will. and Mary, 1689-90. There was a tax of 4*s.* in the pound in 1692. From the Revolution to the year 1800, the land-tax had yielded 227,000,000*l.* Ministers were left in a minority in the House of Commons on the land-tax bill of 1767; it being the first instance of the kind on a money bill since the Revolution. Mr. Pitt introduced his plan for the redemption of the land-tax, April 2, 1798. The tax in 1810 produced 1,418,337*l.*; it produced in 1820 the sum of 1,338,400*l.*; in 1830, it produced 1,423,618*l.*; and in 1840, 1,298,622*l.*

**LANDEN, BATTLE OF.** Between the allies and French, in which William III. of England commanded. Owing chiefly to the cowardice of the Dutch horse, this bloody battle ended in favour of the French, who were commanded by marshal Luxembourg, July 19, 1693. The duke of Berwick, illegitimate son of James II., who was fighting on the side of France, was taken prisoner by brigadier Churchill, afterwards the great duke of Marlborough.

**LANDGRAVE.** This title is from *land*, and *grave* a count, a German title of dominion, which appears to have commenced in the eleventh century; it became the title of the house of Hesse-Cassel, about the year 1300; and the rank was subsequently assumed by the branches of Hesse-Homburg, Hesse-Philipstal, Hesse-Darmstadt, and by other princes of the empire. See *Hesse.*

**LANGSIDE, BATTLE OF.** Between the forces of the regent of Scotland, the earl of Murray, and the army of Mary queen of Scots, in which the latter suffered a complete defeat, May 13, 1568. Immediately after this last fatal battle, the unfortunate Mary fled to England. She crossed the Solway Frith from the abbey of Dundradon, and landed at Workington, in Cumberland, on May 16. Soon afterwards she was imprisoned by Elizabeth.

\* The experiment tried by a patriotic and benevolent nobleman, lord Braybrook, in Essex, of allotting small portions of land to poor families, with a view to assist their industry and relieve parishes of the burden of poor-rates, was very successfully adopted in 1819; when the parish officers took a piece of land consisting of twelve acres, which they divided into twenty equal parts, and sub-let to as many poor villagers receiving parochial relief, at a rent of 2*s.* a week each. The selection was made of paupers of good character, with the largest families; and fifteen or sixteen of them were enabled in a few years to build cottages by their own exertions, aided by benevolent persons who had marked their orderly conduct and efforts to become independent. By the culture of fruit and vegetables for the market, many of them realised 20*l.* a year; most became owners of cows and pigs, and, in the end, all of them had comfortable homes; while their children, instead of being abandoned to ignorance, and perhaps crime, were morally benefited by the improved condition of their parents. This little colony, whose locality was first called *Druper Gardens*, but afterwards *New Village*, lest the former name should hurt the feelings of the tenants or check their spirit of independence, was planted on the road near the entrance of the town, and it is calculated that 200*l.* *per annum* were saved to the parish by a system which, from such happy and prosperous results in this instance, invites a more extensive and general adoption.

**LANGUAGE.** Language must either have been revealed originally from heaven, or it is the fruit of human invention. The latter opinion is embraced by Horace, Lucretius, Cicero, and most of the Greek and Roman writers; the former opinion by the great majority of the Jews and Christians, and the profoundest philosophers of France and England. It has been affirmed that Hebrew was the language spoken by Adam; but others deny this, and say that the Hebrew, Chaldee, and Arabic are only dialects of the original, which has for many ages been lost and unknown. Psammetichus the Powerful, desiring to know the most ancient people and language on the earth, caused two children to be kept from all knowledge of the use of speech, until they were two years old: they were then brought into his presence, and they both pronounced the sound *beccos*, the Phœnician term for *bread*. He therefore gave the Phœnician the precedence, in point of antiquity, to all other nations, 647 B.C.—*Herodotus*; *Polyernus*; *Strabo*.

**LANGUAGES.** Of the Hebrew, the Chaldee and Syriac are dialects. The original European ones were thirteen, viz.: Greek, Latin, Dutch, Slavonian, spoken in the east; Welsh, Biscayan, spoken in Spain; Irish, Albanian, in the mountains of Epirus, Tartarian, the old Illyrian, the Jazygic, remaining yet in Liburnia: the Chaucin, in the north of Hungary; and the Finnic, in East Friesland. Arabic is the mother tongue of Africa. From the Latin sprang the Italian, French, and Spanish; and from the Spanish the Portuguese. The Turkish is a mixed dialect of the Tartarian. From the High Dutch, or Teutonic, sprang the Danish, Swedish, Norwegian, English, Scotch, &c. There are 3664 known languages now used in the world. Of these, 937 are Asiatic; 587 European; 276 African; and 1624 American languages and dialects.—*Professor Adelung*.

**LANGUAGES, PROFESSORS OF.** Regius professors of modern languages and of history were appointed to each of the universities of England (a department which had been previously most strangely and imprudently overlooked, although such professors had been long before appointed in all the other universities of Europe) by George I., in 1724; and George II., in 1736. The professorships of modern languages are now general in all our collegiate institutions.

**LANTERNS.** In general use from a very early date. Those of scraped horn were invented in England, it is said, by Alfred, and it is supposed that horn was used for window-lights also, as glass was not known in Alfred's reign, A.D. 872-901.—*Stowe's Chron.* London was lighted by suspended lanterns, with glass sides, A.D. 1415. The pellucid laminae of the ox horn has served for ages for the sides of lanterns instead of glass, and for many uses are preferred. See article, *Lamps*.

**LAOCOON.** This exquisite work of art, executed in marble, is universally allowed to be the triumph of Grecian sculpture. It was modelled by Agesander, Athenodorus, and Polydorus, all of Rhodes, and of great eminence as statuaries; and in all ages, and by all nations, this beautiful group is allowed to be the greatest victory of art that has ever been achieved by human hands.

**LAON, BATTLE OF, IN FRANCE.** Between the allies, chiefly the Prussian army, and the French. This battle, or rather succession of actions, was fought under the walls of the town, and ending, after a sanguinary and obstinate contest, in the defeat of the latter with great loss, March 9, 1814.

**LATERAN, COUNCILS OF THE.** They were held in the Basilica of the Lateran, at Rome. Of these councils there were five: by the first, the right of investitures was settled between pope Calixtus II. and the emperor Henry V., 1122; by the second council was secured the temporalities of ecclesiastics, 1139; the third was to denounce schismatics, 1179; the fourth, on church affairs, attended by 400 bishops and 1000 abbots; and the fifth was the famous council of Julius II., 1512.

**LATHE.** An instrument or engine for turning ivory, wood, iron, and other substances, so as to shape them to the views of the artist, was originally an instrument of rude construction, invented by Talus, a grandson of Dædalus, about 1240 B.C. Pliny ascribes the invention to Theodore of Samos. Modern lathe engines frequently cost many thousands of pounds.

**LATIN LANGUAGE.** One of the thirteen original languages of Europe, and from which sprang the Italian, French, and Spanish. It is named after the Latini, and the Latini from Latinus, their king. A vast portion of our most beautiful and expressive words are derived from the Latin. It ceased to be spoken in Italy, about A.D. 581; and was first taught in England by Adelmus, brother of Ina, in the seventh century.

During six or seven hundred years the Latin tongue prevailed in all public proceedings from the Tweed to the Euphrates, and from the Danube to Mount Atlas, and has been more or less retained even to this day. In England it was ordered to be discontinued in conveyancing, and in courts of law, in 1731.

- LATITAT.** The writ by which persons are usually called to the King's Bench court; and it has this name from its being supposed that the defendant is lurking, or lying hid, and cannot be found in the county to be taken by bill, and the writ is directed to the sheriff to apprehend him. This process of law is of old and undefined date.—*Cowel.* The writ was abolished in England, in all actions where it is not intended to hold the defendant to special bail, by the Uniformity of Process act, 2 Will. IV., cap. 39, passed May 23, 1832.
- LATITUDE.** First determined by Hipparchus of Nice, about 170 B.C. It is the extent of the earth, or of the heavens, reckoned from the equator to either pole. Maupertuis, in latitude 66.20, measured a degree of latitude, and made it 69.493; he measured it in 1737. Swanberg, in 1803, made it 69.292. At the equator, in 1744, four astronomers made it 68.732; and Lambton, in latitude 12, made it 68.743. Mudge, in England, made it 69.148. Cassini, in France, in 1718 and 1740, made it 69.12; and Biot, 68.769; while a recent measure in Spain makes it but 68.63—less than at the equator; and contradicts all others, proving the earth to be a prolate spheroid, which was the opinion of Cassini, Bernoulli, Euler, and others, while it has more generally been regarded as an oblate spheroid.
- LATIUM.** Now the city of Romania; built by Latinus, king of Janiculum, who gave his name to the country, calling his subjects Latins, 904 B.C. Laurentum was the capital of the country in the reign of Latinus, Lavinium under Æneas, and Alba under Ascanius. The Latins, though originally known only among their neighbours, soon rose in rank when Romulus had founded the city of Rome in their country.
- LATTER-DAY SAINTS.** A new sect, whose principles are variously represented. By some we are told that their tenets do not vary much from those of the Church of England, the Scriptures, without mysticism, being the foundation of them. By others it is said that they assume the power of curing the sick, resisting the operations of the deadliest poisons, and working miracles of several kinds; and maintain that this is the last generation of men. They have appeared in Hertfordshire, Lancashire, and Yorkshire; and an address was published by them at Manchester, in May, 1840. Great numbers of these fanatics have lately emigrated to the United States.
- LAUREATE.** The precise date of this office cannot be traced.—*Selden.* There existed the king's versifier in the reign of Henry III., 1251, when we have the first record of him, with the annual stipend of 100 shillings.—*Warton.* In king Edward the IVth's time, the king's poet was first so called, and the laureate still continues to be the title of his successors.—*Pope.* It is said that the office of laureate exists in England alone. The abolition of it was strenuously recommended by Gibbon. See *Poet Laureate.*
- LAUREL.** It was sacred to Apollo, and from the earliest times the poets and generals of armies, when victors, were crowned with laurel. Apollo being the god of poetry, led to its use among the poets; \* and the Roman victors sent home their accounts of successful enterprises to the senate, wrapped up in the leaves of this tree. Petrarch was crowned with laurel, April 8, 1341. The laurel called *Prunus Lauroceranus* was brought to Britain from the Levant, before A.D. 1529. The Portugal laurel was brought from that country, and is known as the *Prunus lusitanica*, before 1648. The royal bay, *Laurus indica*, was brought from Madeira, in 1665. The Alexandrian laurel, *Ruscus racemosus*, was brought from Spain before 1713. The glaucous laurel, *Laurus aggregata*, was brought hither from China, in 1806.
- LAURENTALIA.** These were festivals celebrated at Rome in honour of *Acca Laurentia*. They commenced about 621 B.C., and were held on the last day of April and the 23rd of December. They in process of time extended to other places, and ultimately they formed part of the Saturnalia.—*Ovid.*

\* The laurel was also dedicated to Jupiter: and chosen for this purpose, because the lightnings do not blast it, as they do other trees. It signified honour, conquest, triumph, favour, and preservation. Daphne was changed into a laurel by the gods, with a view to preserve her from the pursuit of Apollo, whose addresses, the poets feign, she heard with horror; and Apollo, running along the banks of the Peneus, exclaimed, "Since you will not be my mistress, you shall be my laurel:" from which time it became the custom to encircle the heads of poets with its leaves.—*Ovid; Livy.*

**LAURESTINE, *Viburnum Tinus*.** The evergreen shrub which blooms about Michaelmas, and holds its flowers and foliage through the winter. It was brought to England from the south of Europe, before 1596. There are other varieties of this shrub, which is now of favourite culture in these countries.

**LAVALETTE'S ESCAPE.** Count Lavalette's escape from prison in France, affords a striking instance and memorable record of British humanity, gallantry, and courage. He was condemned at Paris for high treason, but escaped from prison in the clothes of Madame Lavalette: the husband and wife exchanging their dresses, on the eve of the execution, during an interview afforded them for a last farewell, Dec. 20, 1815. In this generous enterprise three Britons assisted, sir Robert Wilson, Michael Bruce, esq., and captain J. H. Hutchinson, who were convicted of aiding the escape, and sentenced to three months' imprisonment in the French capital, April 24, 1816. These gentlemen, enemies to Bourbon oppression, procured for Lavalette the uniform of a general officer in the British service, and he then got into a cabriolet with sir Robert Wilson, passed the barriers without being recognised, and arrived at Mons, where his generous guide took leave of him. He then took the road to Munich, where he found an asylum among powerful friends.

**LAVENDER, *Lavandula spica*.** Brought from the south of Europe, before 1568.

**LAWS, ANCIENT.** The laws of Phoroneus, in the kingdom of Argos, 1807 B.C., were the first Attic laws, reduced to a system by Draco, for the Athenians, 623 B.C.; but the latter code was afterwards superseded by that of Solon, 578 B.C. The Spartan laws of Lycurgus were made 884 B.C.; they remained in full force for 700 years, and are calculated to raise our admiration, as well by their singularity, as by the effect they had in forming a race of men totally different from all others living in civilised society. The Roman laws were founded on those of Phoroneus. The Gregorian and Hermoginian codes were published in A.D. 290. The Theodosian code, in 435. The Justinian code, in 529, and the Digest, in 533.—*Blair*. See *Civil Law*.

**LAWS, BRITISH.** The British laws of earliest date were translated into the Saxon, in A.D. 590. The Saxon laws of Ina were published in 709. Alfred's code of laws, which is the foundation of the common law of England, was compiled in 887, but in use previously. Edward the Confessor promulgated his laws, in 1065. Stephen's charter of general liberties, 1136; Henry II.'s confirmation of it, 1154 and 1175. The maritime laws of Richard I., 1194. See article *Oleron*. Magna Charta, by king John, 1215. Its confirmation by Henry III., 1216 *et seq.* See *Magna Charta* and *Forests, Charter of the*. Celebrated declaration made by the lord chief justice of the king's bench, "That no fiction of law shall ever so far prevail against the real truth of the fact, as to prevent the execution of justice," May 21, 1784.—*Lord Mansfield*.

**LAW'S BUBBLE.** The most ruinous speculation of modern times. The projector, John Law, of Edinburgh, raised himself to the dignity of comptroller-general of the finances of France, upon the strength of a scheme for establishing a bank, an East India, and a Mississippi company, by the profits of which the national debt of France was to be paid off. He first offered his plan to Victor Amadeus, king of Sardinia, who told him he was not powerful enough to ruin himself. The French ministry accepted it in 1710; and in 1716, he opened a bank in his own name, under the protection of the duke of Orleans, regent of France; and most of the people of property of every rank in that kingdom, seduced by the prospect of immense gains, subscribed for shares both in the bank and the companies. In 1718, Law's was declared a royal bank, and the shares rose to upwards of twenty-fold the original value, so that, in 1719, they were worth more than eighty times the amount of all the current specie in France. But the following year this great fabric of false credit fell to the ground, and almost overthrew the French government, ruining tens of thousands of families. It is remarkable that the same desperate game was played by the South Sea directors in England, in the same fatal year, 1720.—*Hist. of France, Nouv. Dict.*

**LAWYERS.** The pleaders of the bar, called barristers, are said to have been first appointed by Edward I., or in his reign, 1291. Serjeants, the highest members of the bar, are alone permitted to plead in the court of Common Pleas. The first king's counsel under the degree of serjeant was sir Francis Bacon, in 1604. There are about 1200 barristers in England; and the number of lawyers in England and Wales, counting London and country attorneys, solicitors, &c., is about 14,000. The Law Association charity was founded in 1817. The Law Institution formed in 1825; and



obtained a charter, Feb. 16, 1827; the building, from the designs of Vulliamy, was commenced in 1829. See *Barristers, Counsel*, and the several Courts of Law.

**LAYBACH, CONGRESS OF.** This congress was attended for some time by the sovereigns of Austria, Russia, and Prussia, and finally broke up after having issued two circulars, stating it to be their resolution to occupy Naples with Austrian troops, and proscribing popular insurrections, May 6, 1821.

**LAYER'S CONSPIRACY.** Mr. Layer, a barrister, conspired with a number of other persons to seize George I., the prince of Wales, lord Cadogan, and most of the principal officers of state, to take the Tower by surprise, to plunder the Bank, and finally, to bring in the Pretender. This infatuated delinquent was tried and convicted, and was hanged, March 17, 1722.—*Chron. of Great Britain.*

**LEAD.** Is found in various countries, and is abundant in various parts of Britain, and in some places richly mixed with silver ore. The famous Clydesdale mines were discovered in 1513. The lead-mines of Cumberland and Derbyshire yield about 15,000 tons *per annum*. The finest sort of black-lead, that most fit for pencils, is produced only at Borrowdale, but there in great quantities. Leaden pipes for the conveyance of water were brought into use in 1236.

**LEAGUES, POLITICAL AND RELIGIOUS.** The League of the Public Good was one between the dukes of Burgundy, Brittany, and Bourbon, and other princes, against Louis XI. of France, in 1464. The League of Cambray was entered into in 1508. The Holy League against Louis XII., 1510. The League of Smalcald, 1529. The League of the Beggars (the Protestants so called, though Catholics joined the league) to oppose the institution of the Inquisition in Flanders, 1560. *The League*, so denominated by way of eminence, to prevent the accession of Henry IV. of France, who was then of the reformed religion, was commenced in 1576. The League of Wurtzburg, 1610. League against the Emperor, 1626. Solemn League and Covenant in Scotland, against the episcopal government of the church, and the regal authority, 13 Charles I., 1638. League of Augsburg, 1686.

**LEAP-YEAR, OR BISSEXTILE.** The Leap-year originated with the astronomers of Julius Caesar, 45 B.C. They fixed the solar year at 365 days, 6 hours, comprising, as they thought, the period from one vernal equinox to another; the six hours were set aside, and at the end of four years, forming a day, the fourth year was made to consist of 366 days. The day thus added was called intercalary, and was added to February. See *Bissextile*. This almost perfect arrangement was denominated the Julian style, and prevailed throughout the Christian world till the time of pope Gregory XIII., in 1582, when the calendar was altered to its present state. See *Calendar*. The difference between 365 days 6 hours, and 365 days 5 hours, 48 minutes, 51 seconds, and 6 decimals, which last is the true length of the astronomical year, in the course of years caused 1700 and 1800 not to be leap-years, nor will 1900 be a leap-year (*vide* act 24 Geo. II. cap. 23, passed 1751); but the year 2000 will be one. See *Julian Year, Gregorian Calendar, &c.*

**LEARNING AND THE ARTS.** These were carried to their height among the Greeks during the fourth century, B.C.; and with the Romans at the commencement of the Christian era. On the death of Augustus they declined, until the refugees from Greece caused them to revive in Italy, about A.D. 1250. Learning had been found so to obstruct the tyranny of the emperors, that mathematicians and philosophers were, by several decrees, banished from Rome, A.D. 16, and 89, *et seq.* After the dark ages, came Brunetto, Latini, and numerous enlightened men; and Leo X., about 1513, gave vast encouragement to literature and the arts:

"But see! each Muse in Leo's golden days  
Starts from her trance, and trims her wither'd bays;  
Rome's ancient genius, o'er its ruins spread,  
Shakes off the dust, and rears his rev'rend head.  
Then Sculpture and her sister arts revive;  
Stones leap to form, and rocks begin to live;  
With sweeter notes each rising temple rung:  
A Raphael painted, and a Vida sung."—*Pope.*

The illustrious Medici family greatly promoted learning in Italy, about 1550.—*Fontana*. And about this time literature began to flourish in France, Germany, and England. The reign of Anne has been called by some our "golden," by others, our "Augustan age" of literature; it produced many of our greatest and most learned men.

- LEASE.** This kind of conveyance was invented by serjeant Moore, soon after the *Statute of Uses*, which law was enacted 27 Hen. VIII., 1535. A question at law, which had been held doubtful by the lawyers for 200 years, was determined by the Court of King's Bench, who agreed that the words in a lease, *of and from the date*, and *from the date*, had the same meaning, Nov. 21, 1777.—*Phillips*.
- LEATHER.** It was very early known in Egypt and Greece, and the thongs of manufactured hides were used for ropes, harness, &c., by all ancient nations. The Gordian knot was made of leathern thongs, 330 B.C. The ancients understood the art of tanning leather, and it was practised early in England, and great improvements made in it up to 1795. Leather is converted into many uses: a leathern cannon was proved at Edinburgh, fired three times, and found to answer, Oct. 23, 1788.—*Phillips*. The duty on leather produced annually in England, 450,000*l.*, and in Ireland, about 50,000*l.* It was abolished in both countries, May 29, 1830.
- LECTURES.** Those on physic were instituted by Dr. Thomas Linacre, the projector of the College of Physicians (founded by Henry VIII.) about 1502.—*Freind's Hist. of Physic*. Medical and other lectures became general in private theatres, in different parts of the realm shortly after, and are now held in the theatres of most of the hospitals and medical schools. Clinical lectures or discourses made by the bed-side of the patient, combining practice with the theory of physic, were commenced about the same period, and have materially advanced this branch of human knowledge. Moral, divinity, and other lectures have since become general in colleges, churches, and public halls. See *Gresham College*, *Boyle's Lectures*, &c. Among the most remarkable political lectures were those of the celebrated Thelwall, which were commenced in January, 1795. See *Thelwall*. The lectures of Mr. Thelwall continued to draw prodigious audiences, till they were interdicted by an act of parliament, passed avowedly for the purpose.—*Phillips*.
- LEECHES.** The physicians of France and Germany say that the English doctor has but two general remedies for every human disease—mercury and bleeding; and that they give the first to the new-born infant, and bleed it also. The leech was used for drawing blood in very early times, and there are now in England numerous traders, "leech merchants," of considerable opulence. A leech of three drachms takes three and a half drachms of blood, and as much more escapes after. Those of smaller size in less proportion; so that twenty-four large leeches take seventeen ounces, and twenty-four small ones but three.—*Reece*.
- LEEK.** The Welsh emblem of the leek is in consequence of a command from Dewi, or David, afterwards canonised archbishop of St. David's, in the year 519. This prelate, on the day that king Arthur won a great victory over the Saxons, ordered every one of his soldiers to place a leek in his cap, for the sake of distinction; in memory of which the Welsh wear the leek on the 1st of March.
- LEGACIES.** The bequests or gifts made by a last will and testament, were taxed by parliament in 1780. The impost was increased several times subsequently, particularly in 1796, 1805, and 1808. The revenue derived from it varies considerably in amount in consecutive years; but it may be said to average about one and a half to two millions annually.
- LEGATE, COURT OF THE.** This was an ecclesiastical court in England. It was erected by cardinal Wolsey, to prove wills and other testamentary documents, and for the trial of offences against the spiritual laws, founded 8 Hen. VIII., 1516.—*Law Dict.* It was discontinued in the same reign.
- LEGHORN, Livorno.** This city suffered dreadfully by an earthquake in 1741. It was entered by the French army in the revolutionary war, July 27, 1796, but the immense amount of British property then there had been previously removed. Leghorn was evacuated by the French in 1799, and was retaken the following year. It was unsuccessfully attacked by the British and Italian allied forces in Dec. 1813. The Austrians attacked and took this city in the late war, May 12 and 13, 1849.
- LEGION.** The *Legio* was a corps of soldiers in the Roman armies, and was first formed by Romulus, under whom it consisted of 3000 foot, and 300 horse, about 750 B.C. When Hannibal was in Italy, 216 B.C., the legion consisted of 5000 soldiers; and under Marius, in 88 B.C., it was 6200 soldiers, besides 700 horse. There were ten, and sometimes as many as eighteen, legions kept at Rome. Augustus maintained a standing army of twenty-five legions, about 5 B.C.; and the peace-establishment of

Adrian was thirty of these formidable brigades. The peace of Britain was protected by three legions. A legion was divided into 10 cohorts, and every cohort into 6 centuries, with a vexillum, or standard, guarded by 10 men.

- LEGION OF HONOUR.** A military order in France, embracing all distinctions in the army, and including in its incorporation civil officers, and all such individuals as have eminently distinguished themselves for services to the state, military deeds, and for public virtue; instituted by Napoleon Buonaparte, when First Consul, May 18, 1802. On the restoration of the Bourbon family, Louis XVIII. confirmed this order, April, 1814.
- LEIGHLIN, SEE OF, IN IRELAND.** Founded by St. Laserian, about A.D. 628. Burchard, the Norwegian, the son of Garmond, founded or endowed the priory of St. Stephen of Leighlin. Bishop Doran, a worthy prelate, appointed in 1523, was murdered by his archdeacon, Maurice Cavenagh, who was hanged for the crime on the spot where he had committed the murder. In 1600 Leighlin was united to Fermis. See *Ferns*.
- LEINSTER.** One of the four provinces of Ireland, ecclesiastically divided by pope Eugenius III., at a national synod, held at Kells, March 9, 1151-2, and in which his holiness was represented by cardinal Paparo. This cardinal at the same time constituted the four archbishoprics. The province of Leinster gave the title of duke to Schomberg's son, in 1690; the title became extinct in 1719; and it was conferred on the family of Fitzgerald in 1766.
- LEIPSIC.** Famous for its university and its fair. Here Gustavus Adolphus, king of Sweden, defeated the Imperialists, Sept. 7, 1631. The siege of Leipsic was sustained in 1637. Leipsic was taken by the Prussian army, 1756. In the same year, the Austrians laid siege to Leipsic in vain, but they took it two years afterwards, though they did not retain it long. In the late wars it has frequently fallen into adverse hands. See *next article*.
- LEIPSIC, BATTLE OF.** One of the greatest, most sanguinary, and decisive of modern times, between the French army, commanded by Napoleon, on the one side, and the Austrian, Russian, and Prussian armies on the other; the former 160,000, and the latter 240,000 strong. This great battle was lost by the French, chiefly owing to 17 German battalions, their Saxon allies, turning upon them in the heat of the engagement. 80,000 men perished in the field, of whom more than 40,000 were French, who also lost 65 pieces of artillery, and many standards. The victory of the allies was followed by the capture, next day, of Leipsic, and of the rear-guard of the French army. The king of Saxony and his family were also made prisoners; and the emperor of Austria and Russia, the king of Prussia, and crown prince of Sweden, entered Leipsic immediately after the battle, Oct. 16 and 18, 1813.
- LEMURES.** The manes of the dead. The ancients supposed that the soul, after death, wandered all over the world, and disturbed the peace of the living. The good spirits were called *Lares familiares*, and the evil spirits, *Lemures*; they terrified the good, and haunted the wicked, and the Romans celebrated festivals in their honour, called *Lemuralia*, in the month of May; instituted by Romulus, about 747 B.C.—*Horace*.
- LENT.** The quadragesimal fast observed in the Roman Catholic Church, from Ash-Wednesday to Easter-day, and supposed to be of apostolic institution. The primitive Christians did not commence their Lent until the Sunday which is now called the first Sunday of Lent; and the four days beginning with Ash-Wednesday were added by pope Felix III., in the year 487, in order that the number of fasting days should amount to forty. Lent was first observed in England by command of Ercombert, king of Kent, in 640.—*Baker's Chron.*
- LEPANTO, BATTLE OF.** The great naval engagement between the combined fleets of Spain, Venice, and Pius V., and the whole maritime force of the Turks. Don John of Austria commanded the Christian fleet, which consisted of 206 galleys, and 30,000 men, while the Turks had 250 galleys, of which, after a dreadful conflict, they saved but 100, losing 30,000 men in killed and prisoners; and thus was prostrated for a time the naval power for Turkey, Oct. 7, 1571.—*Voltaire*.
- LETTERS.** Those of the alphabet were invented by Memnon, the Egyptian, 1822 B.C.—*Usher, Blair*. The first letter of the Phœnician and Hebrew alphabet was *aleph*, called by the Greeks, *alpha*, and abbreviated by other nations to A. The letters both in the ancient and modern languages, so vary in number and sound, that a volume might be written in describing the alphabets which are known. See *Alphabet*.

- LETTERS OF MARQUE AND REPRISAL.** These are licences, first issued in England by Edward I, for the seizure of the enemy's vessels, and for reprisal and retaliation upon the enemy on the sea.—*Rymer's Fœdera*. They were first granted in 1295.—*Baker's Chron.* They are usually granted in time of war to private armed ships, and do great mischief to the commerce of belligerent nations.—*Powel*.
- LETTRES DE CACHET.** These instruments of oppression were so much in use by the French government previously to the Revolution, that one of the earliest acts of the National Assembly was to denounce them, and decree their abolition, and the abolition of arbitrary imprisonment, Nov. 1, 1789.—*Hist. of the French Revol.*
- LETTUCE.** Introduced into England from Flanders, in 1520. A salad was a rare treat in Henry the VIIIth's reign; in the earlier part of which, when queen Catherine, this king's first consort, wished for a salad, she despatched a messenger for lettuce to Holland or Flanders. See article, *Gardening*.
- LECTRA, BATTLE OF.** One of the most famous of ancient history, fought at the village of Leuctra, between Plataea and Thespia, between the Thebans, under Epaminondas, and the superior force of Cleombrotus, king of Sparta, the victory being with the former. In this battle, 4000 Spartans, with their king, were slain, and not more than 300 Thebans; July 8, 371 B.C. From this day, the Spartans lost their preponderance in Greece, which they had maintained for about 500 years, and it passed to the Thebans.—*Plutarch*.
- LEVELLERS.** Men whose purpose is to destroy superiority, and bring all things to a level or equality.—*Collier*. There were various associations of this kind. The most extraordinary was that of which Muncer and Storck were the chiefs. These two began by pulling down all the images in the churches which Luther had left standing; and then, finding an army in their followers, they became levellers, and Muncer openly taught that all distinctions of rank were usurpations on the rights of mankind. At the head of 40,000 men, he wrote to the sovereign princes of Germany, and to the magistrates of cities to resign their authority; and on his march to enforce these principles of equality and reformation, his followers ravaged the country. The landgrave of Hesse at length defeated him; 7000 of the enthusiasts fell in battle, and the rest, with their leader, fled; he was taken, and beheaded at Mulhausen, in 1525.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.* At the period of the French Revolution some knots of persons, styled levellers, appeared in England. An association was formed against them and republicans, by Mr. John Reeves, Nov. 6, 1792; and similar conservative associations spread for a similar purpose, with much benefit through the kingdom.—*Phillips*.
- LEVERIAN MUSEUM.** The magnificent collection of sir Ashton Lever, exhibited to the public at Leicester-house, London. It was offered to the public by the chance of a guinea lottery, in 1785; but only 8000 tickets out of 36,000 were sold; and this almost unparalleled collection came into the possession of the holder of two tickets, Mr. Parkinson, by whom it was in the end sold by auction, in lots, Sept. 20, *et seq.* 1806.
- LEWES, BATTLE OF.** Between Henry III, king of England, and Montfort, earl of Leicester, and the rebellious barons, fought May 14, 1264. In this battle the royal army was overthrown, and the king, his brother, Richard king of the Romans, his son, and prince Edward, afterwards Edward I, were taken prisoners. One division of four of Montfort's army, a body of Londoners, gave way to the furious attack of prince Edward, who, pursuing the fugitives too far, caused the battle to be lost. From this time Montfort used his power so despotically as to be in the end the cause of his own destruction. See *Evesham*.
- LEXICOGRAPHY.** Morrison mentions a standard dictionary in the Chinese language of 40,000 hieroglyphic characters, as having been compiled 1100 B.C. Numerous dictionaries appeared in Europe about the close of the fifteenth and beginning of the sixteenth century. Calapini's dictionary appeared about A.D. 1500. The Lexicon Heptaglotton was published in 1759. See article, *Dictionary*.
- LEXINGTON, BATTLE OF.** This battle claims distinction, as being the first fought between Great Britain and the United States of America, in the war of independence. The British obtained the advantage, and destroyed the stores of the revolted colonists, but they lost in the battle 273 men, killed and wounded, April 19, 1775. The hostilities thus commenced at Lexington, continued to the peace of 1783. See *United States*.

**LEYDEN, SIEGE OF.** A memorable siege sustained against the armies of Spain, and during which 6000 of the inhabitants died of famine and pestilence, A.D. 1574. In commemoration of this long siege, a university was founded, celebrated for its colleges and medicinal garden, and valuable library, 1575. The university was almost destroyed by the catastrophe of a vessel laden with 10,000 lbs. weight of gunpowder blowing up, and demolishing a large part of the town, and killing numbers of people, Jan. 1807.

**LIBEL.** By the laws of Rome (those of the XII. Tables), libels which affected the reputation of another, were made capital offences. In the British law, whatever renders a man ridiculous, or lowers a man in the opinion and esteem of the world, is deemed a libel. "The greater the truth, the greater the libel," the well-known law maxim of a high authority, is now disputed. Among the most remarkable cases of libel were, viz.: lord George Gordon's libel on the queen of France, for which he was sentenced to imprisonment for five years, and fined 500*l.*, Jan. 28, 1788. Dr. Wither's libel on Mrs. Fitzherbert, July 14, 1789. The *Times'* libel on the prince of Wales, afterwards George IV., Feb. 1790. The *Morning Post's* libel on lady Elizabeth Lambert, damages 4000*l.*, July 9, 1792. Peltier's libel on Napoleon Buonaparte, in *L'Amigu*, of which he was found guilty, Feb. 21, 1803. Act against blasphemous and seditious libels, punishing the offender by banishment for the second offence, 60 Geo. III., 1820. Act regulating the law of libel, 1 Will. IV., July 1830.\*

**LIBERTINES.** A sect distinguished by its monstrous doctrines. Its heads were persons named Quintin and Corin. They maintained that whatever was done by men was done by the Spirit of God, and that there was no sin but to those who thought so; that to live without any doubt or scruple was to return to the state of innocence; that the soul died with the body; that heaven was a dream, and hell a phantom; religion a mere state trick; with many other monstrous opinions. This sect arose in A.D. 1525; and the term libertine has been held in a bad sense ever since.

**LIBRARY.** The first public library of which we have any certain account in history was founded at Athens, by Pisistratus, 544 B.C. The second of any note was founded by Ptolemy Philadelphus, 284 B.C. It was nearly destroyed when Julius Cesar set fire to Alexandria, 47 B.C. 400,000 valuable books in MS. are said to have been lost by this catastrophe.—*Blair.* The first private library was the property of Aristotle, 334 B.C.—*Strabo.* The first library at Rome was instituted 167 B.C.; it was brought from Macedonia. The library of Apellicon was sent to Rome, by Sylla, from Athens 86 B.C. This library was enriched by the original manuscripts of Aristotle's works. A library was founded at Constantinople by Constantine the Great, about A.D. 335; it was destroyed in 477. A second library was formed from the remains of the first, at Alexandria, by Ptolemy's successors, consisting of 700,000 volumes, which was totally destroyed by the Saracens, who heated the water of their baths for six months, by burning books instead of wood, by command of Omar, caliph of the Saracens, in 642.—*Nour. Dict. Hist.* Pope Gregory I. ordered that the library of the Palatine Apollo should be committed to the flames, under the notion of confining the clergy to the attention of the Scriptures. From that time, all ancient learning which was not sanctioned by the authority of the church, has been emphatically distinguished as profane, in opposition to sacred. The early Chinese literature suffered a similar misfortune to that of the west in the destruction of the Alexandrian library; their emperor, Chee-whang-tee, ordered all writings to be destroyed, that everything might begin anew as from his reign; and books and records were afterwards recovered by succeeding emperors with great difficulty.

**LIBRARIES OF EUROPE.** The first public library in Italy was founded by Nicholas Niccoli, one of the great restorers of learning. At his death, he left his library for the use of the public, A.D. 1436. Cosmo de' Medici enriched it, after the death of Niccoli, with the invaluable Greek, Hebrew, Arabic, Chaldaic, and Indian MSS. Among the great libraries of Europe are the following:—That of the Vatican, at Rome, founded by pope Nicholas V., in 1446; improved by Sixtus V., 1588; it contains

\* An action for libel was brought in the Court of King's Bench by a bookseller, named Stockdale, against Messrs. Hansard, the printers to the House of Commons. This action related to an opinion expressed in a parliamentary Report of a book published by Stockdale. Lord Denman, in giving judgment, said, he was not aware that the authority of the House of Commons could justify the publication of a libel, —an opinion which led to some proceedings on the part of the House, and to other actions by Stockdale; and in the session of 1840 (April 14) a law was passed giving summary protection to persons employed by parliament in the publication of its reports and papers.

150,000 volumes, and 40,000 manuscripts. The Imperial Library of Vienna, founded by Maximilian I., about 1500; and one of the most choice existing. The Royal Library of Paris, by Francis I., about 1520; it contains 500,000 volumes, and 77,000 manuscripts. The Escorial, at Madrid, commenced with the foundation of that sumptuous palace, by Philip II., in 1562; the Spaniards regard it as matchless. The Library of Florence, by Cosmo de' Medici, 1560, of great value in illustrated and illuminated works. The Library of the University of Munich contains 400,000 volumes, and 10,000 manuscripts; and that of Gottingen, 300,000 volumes, and 6000 manuscripts.

**LIBRARIES IN GREAT BRITAIN.** Richard de Bury, chancellor and high treasurer of England, so early as 1341, raised the first private library in Europe. He purchased thirty or forty volumes of the abbot of St. Alban's for fifty pounds' weight of silver. Our national libraries are of great number and extent; the following are among the principal:—The Bodleian, at Oxford, founded 40 Eliz., 1598; opened in 1602: this library contains nearly 400,000 volumes, and upwards of 30,000 manuscripts. The Cottonian Library, founded by sir Robert Cotton, about 1600; appropriated to the public, 13 Will. III., 1701; partly destroyed by fire, 1731; removed to the British Museum, 1753. The Radcliffeian, at Oxford, founded by the will of Dr. Radcliffe, who left 40,000*l.* to the University, 1714; opened, 1749. The Library at Cambridge, 1720, when George I. gave 5000*l.* to purchase Dr. Moore's collection. The fine library of George III., presented to the nation by George IV., in 1827. The library of the Royal Institution. That of the London Institution, of Sion College, &c., and the great library of the British Museum, containing about 500,000 volumes, and 100,000 manuscripts, including the Cottonian, the Harleian, and other collections, *which see*. The Library of the University of Dublin, and the Advocates' Library in Edinburgh, are among the most extensive and valuable in these countries.

**LICENCES.** This mode of levying money on the subject was introduced in the reign of our first Richard, about the year 1190; but it was then confined to such of the nobility as desired to enter the lists at tilts and tournaments, who were many at this time.—*Sinclair's Hist. of the Brit. Revenue*. Licences for public-houses were first granted in 1551. Games and gaming-houses were licensed in London in 1620. The licence system for various exciseable articles was enforced in various reigns, from the 12th Charles II., 1660, and has been productive of much good. A remarkable restraining effect of licences is this: that the act which obliged lottery office-keepers to take out licences, and pay 50*l.* for each, at once reduced the number of these offices from 400 to 51, Aug. 1778.—*Phillips*.

**LICHFIELD, BISHOPRIC OF.** This bishopric has now, instead of its former double name of Lichfield and Coventry, the name of Lichfield only. The see was founded in A.D. 656. In the time of pope Adrian, it had become so extremely wealthy, that it was constituted archiepiscopal. In 1075 the see was removed to Chester; in 1102, it was removed to Coventry; and afterwards back to Lichfield, but with much opposition from the monks of Coventry (see *Coventry*). Dr. Samuel Butler, in 1840, was the first bishop of Lichfield, only. This see has given three saints to the Romish Church; and to the British nation one lord chancellor and three lord treasurers. It is valued in the king's books at 559*l.* 18*s.* 2*d.* Lichfield cathedral was first built in 656 A.D. The present beautiful structure was built by Roger de Clinton, the 37th bishop, in 1148. In Lichfield castle, king Richard II. kept his sumptuous Christmas festival, 1397, when were consumed 200 tuns of wine, and 2000 oxen. A charter was granted to Lichfield, constituting it a city, by Edward VI., 1549.

**LICINIA LEX.** Forbade any person to possess more than 500 acres of land, or more than 100 head of large cattle, or 500 of small, in the Roman states; and another law of this name imposed a severe penalty on party clubs, or societies assembled for election purposes. A third law, limiting the expenses of the table, and the quantity of animal food, but not forbidding fruits, was enacted 110 B.C.

**LIE.** The very odious affront of giving the lie, arose from the phrase, "Thou liest," in the oath taken by the defendant in judicial combats before engaging, when charged with any crime by the plaintiff; and Francis I. of France, to make current his giving the lie to the emperor, first stamped it with infamy, by saying, in a solemn assembly, that "he was no honest man who would bear the lie," A.D. 1527.

**LIEGE.** Formerly called, on account of the number of its churches and convents, "the paradise of priests, the purgatory of men, and the hell of women." Taken by the

English under the duke of Marlborough, in 1702; and by the French and other powers, at various times, up to 1796, when it was annexed to France. Liege was incorporated with the Netherlands, in 1814.

**LIFE-BOAT.** The invention of Mr. Henry Greathead, of South Shields, in 1789. It was first put to sea, January 30, 1790; and Mr. Greathead received a reward of 1200*l.* from parliament, for this great means of saving life in cases of shipwreck. Its principle, and that of other inventions and improvements which have followed, is such an elevation of the two extremities, as that, if overset, these elevated ends would be as light as the body of the boat; and, to add to the effect, several pounds of cork are attached to the ends. The shape of the boat is curvilinear, approaching that of a crescent.

**LIFE-GUARDS.** The first regular force employed by the kings of England was their own personal guard. King Charles at the restoration established a regiment of life-guards, to which he added a regiment of horse and two regiments of foot-guards, and a third regiment of foot-guards was raised at Coldstream (*which see*). These corps constitute the British household troops. Their formation was the commencement of the present regular army; and such additions have from time to time been made as the occasions of the nation required.—*Capt. Curling.*

**LIFE-PRESERVER.** The apparatus of captain Manby, to mitigate the horrors of shipwreck, is of a construction equally simple and admirable. It effects a communication with the distressed vessel by a rope, by which it is afterwards easy to send on board, or from the ship, anything else. The rope is thrown by a shot from a mortar, with a line attached to it. For the night, a night-ball is provided with a hollow case of thick pasteboard, and a fuze and quick match, and charged with fifty balls, and a sufficiency of powder to inflame them. The fuze is so graduated that the shell shall explode at the height of 300 yards. The balls spread a brilliant light for nearly a minute, and give a clear view of every surrounding object. This apparatus was brought into use in February, 1808; and in the first twenty years it had been the means of saving fifty-eight vessels, and 410 of their crews and passengers.

**LIGHT.** The law of refraction discovered by Snellius, about A.D. 1624. The motion and velocity of light discovered by Reaumur, and after him by Cassini. Its velocity ascertained to be 190,000,000 of miles in sixteen minutes, or nearly 200,000 miles in a second, which is a million of times swifter than the velocity of a cannon-ball; about 1667. The light of the sun is eight minutes and eight seconds in its transmission through the space from that orb to the earth. Light is the effect of various excitements, besides combustion; friction produces it, and so does phosphorus; and the diamond and snow appear to absorb and radiate it; some combinations evolve it, and some plants give flashes. See *Optics*.

**LIGHT-HOUSES.** They were erected by all the ancient commercial people, and called *Tora*, or pillars, as those of Hercules, near Gibraltar; that of Pharos, at Alexandria, 550 feet high, and visible forty-two miles; the Pharos of Messina; the Colossus of Rhodes, &c. There are forty-two round the coasts of England, fifteen on the east coast, thirteen in the English channel, and fourteen in the Irish channel. There are seventeen on the Scottish coasts, and twenty-six on the Irish coasts. See *Bell-rock*, *Eddystone*, &c.

**LIGHTS.** At the religious assemblies of Christians, lights were first used, it is said, in order thereby to avoid the scandal of their meeting in the dark at night, during times of persecution. They were introduced into churches about the middle of the first century, and were continued afterwards in the Romish churches at noon-day. Lamps were in use previously to candles. See *Candlemas*.

**LIGNY, BATTLE** or. Fought just previously to the memorable battle of Waterloo, between the Prussian army under Blucher, and the French army commanded by Napoleon, in which the former was defeated, June 16, 1815. The result of this battle did not, however, prevent Blucher arriving on the field of Waterloo, in the evening of that great engagement, at the most critical and decisive moment of it.

**LIGURIAN REPUBLIC.** Founded in June, 1802, upon the ruin of the republic of Genoa. The doge of this new republic was solemnly invested at Genoa, Aug. 10, 1802. The Ligurian republic was incorporated with France, it having demanded a union with the latter country, May 25, 1805. It merged into the kingdom of Italy, and was thus terminated.

- LILAC TREE.** *Syringa*. The Persian lilac tree, a native of Persia, was cultivated in Britain, about A.D. 1638. The common lilac tree was cultivated in England by Mr. John Gerard, about 1597. Several varieties of the lilac tree are now grown in England. See *Flowers*, and *Gardening*.
- LILY.** The mistress of the field.—*Shakspeare*. The most exalted of flowers.—*Klopstock*. An emblem of France. See *Fleur-de-lis*. "Consider the lilies of the field, how they grow; and yet I say unto you that even Solomon, in all his glory, was not arrayed like one of these."—*Matthæw*, vi. 28, 29. The lily of the Scriptures is of Persian origin; the lily also is a native of Syria and Italy, and some varieties of it were brought to England before 1460. The Guernsey lily came from Japan; the Red-coloured from South America; the Gigantic lily, *Doryanthes excelsa*, was brought from N. S. Wales, in 1800.
- LIMA.** See *America and Columbia*. In 1534, Pizarro, marching through Peru, was struck with the beauty of the valley of Rimac, and there he founded a city, and gave it the name of *Ciudad de los Reyes*, or City of the Kings. This Spanish name it retains in all its legal deeds, but it is better known as Lima. Awful earthquakes occurred here, since solemnly commemorated by annual festivals, A.D. 1586, 1630, 1637, and Oct. 23, 1746. In the last it was almost totally destroyed, as well as Callao, *which see*.
- LIMERICK.** Anciently Lunneach; about the year 550, St. Munchin is said to have founded a bishopric and built a church here, which latter was destroyed by the Danes, in 853. Limerick obtained its charter in 1195, when John Stafford was made first provost; and its first mayor was Adam Servant, in 1198. In August, 1691, Limerick was invested by the English and Dutch, and surrendered on most honourable terms, Oct. 3, same year. See *Treaty of Limerick*. An awful explosion of 218 barrels of gunpowder greatly shattered the town, killing 100 persons, Feb. 1, 1694. Another explosion of gunpowder here killed many persons, Jan. 2, 1837. Awful and destructive tempest, Jan. 6—7, 1839.
- LIMERICK, BISHOPRIC OF.** Said to have been originally founded by St. Munchin, about A.D. 550. See *Limerick*. Donald O'Brien, king of Limerick, founded the cathedral about the time of the arrival of the English. The see of Inis Scattery was united to Limerick, about the beginning of the thirteenth century, or close of the twelfth; but according to Usher, its possessions were divided among the sees of Limerick, Killaloe, and Ardferit. By an extent returned, 5 Charles I., this prelacy was valued at 40*l.* sterling; and Ardferit (united to it), 26 Elizabeth, at 12*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*
- LIMERICK, TREATY OF.** The celebrated civil and military articles of Limerick (including the other forts and places then in possession of the Irish) were agreed upon by the following persons: sir Charles Porter, and Thomas Coningsby, esq., lords justices of Ireland, and baron Ginckle, commander of the English army, on the one part; and Patrick, earl of Lucan, Piercy, viscount Galmoiy, colonels Purcell and Cusack, sir Toby Butler, colonel Garret Dillon, colonel Browne, and lieutenant-generals D'Usson and De Tesse, commanders-in-chief of the Irish army, on the other part, Oct. 3, 1691. It was agreed that all arms, property, and estates should be restored; all attainders annulled, and all outlawries reversed; and that no oath but that of allegiance should be required of high or low: the freedom of the Catholic religion was secured; relief from pecuniary claims incurred by hostilities was guaranteed; permission to leave the kingdom was extended to all who desired it; and a general pardon proclaimed to all then in arms.—*Burns*.
- LINCELLES, BATTLE OF,** between the allied English and Dutch armies and the French, in which the latter were defeated, August 18, 1793. In this engagement general Lake commanded the three battalions of Foot Guards, who so much distinguished themselves; colonel Bosville, of the Coldstream, was killed: the French lost eleven pieces of cannon.
- LINCOLN.** Once a Roman colony, and at the period of the Conquest one of the richest and most populous cities in England. Louis, dauphin of France, having been invited over by the discontented barons in the last year of king John's reign, was acknowledged by them as king of England, here; but the nobility in general were summoned by the earl of Pembroke to Gloucester, to crown Henry III., and they afterwards marched against the dauphin's and barons' army. See *next article*. Newport-gate is the richest remnant of Roman architecture left in Britain; the castle is a venerable ruin; and the ruins of religious houses are so numerous, that the very barns, stables, &c., are built with arched doors and windows.



- LINCOLN, BATTLES OF.** Without Newport-gate was fought upon Lincoln plain the memorable battle between the partisans of the empress Maud, commanded by the earl of Gloucester, and the army of Stephen, commanded by himself, in which the king was overthrown and taken prisoner, Feb. 2, 1141. Battle between the adherents of the dauphin of France (see *previous article*), and the army of Henry III. of England, a most sanguinary fight, which ended in the defeat of Louis, who withdrew his absurd pretensions to the English crown, and Henry was firmly established on the throne, May 19, 1217. This latter battle obtained the name of the fair of Lincoln.
- LINCOLN, BISHOPRIC AND CATHEDRAL OF.** Anciently Sidnacester and Dorchester were two distinct sees; they were united, and about A.D. 1075, were removed to Lincoln, by bishop Remigius de Fescamp, who built a cathedral, afterwards destroyed by fire, but rebuilt by Alexander, the twenty-third bishop, and made the beautiful pile it now appears by Hugh of Burgundy, the twenty-fifth bishop. It is dedicated to the Virgin Mary and All Saints. This diocese is the largest in the whole kingdom, notwithstanding that the dioceses of Ely, Oxford, and Peterborough, were formerly parts of it, although they are now distinct sees. Lincoln was valued at the dissolution of monasteries at 2065*l.* per annum; and after many of its manors had been seized upon, it was rated in the king's books at 894*l.* 10*s.* 1*d.* It has given three saints to the Church of Rome, and to the civil state of England six lord chancellors. St. Birinus was the first bishop, in 625. The great bell of the cathedral, called *Great Tom of Lincoln*, weighs 9894 lbs.
- LINCOLN'S-INN, LONDON.** Derives its name from Henry de Lacy, earl of Lincoln, who erected a mansion on this spot in the reign of Edward I. Converted from the bishop of Chichester's palace to an inn of court, 1310. The gardens of Lincoln's-Inn Fields were laid out by Inigo Jones, about 1620, and occupy the same space as the largest pyramid of Egypt. The virtuous lord Russel was beheaded in Lincoln's-Inn Fields, July 21, 1683. The square was inclosed with iron railings, in 1737. The theatre in Lincoln's-Inn Fields was built in 1695; and from it sprung the Theatre-Royal, Covent Garden. The new buildings opened, 30th Oct., 1845; and square planted.
- LINEN.** A fabric of very remote antiquity. Pharaoh arrayed Joseph in vestures of fine linen.—*Gen.* xli. 42. This article was first manufactured in England by Flemish weavers, under the protection of Henry III., 1253. Before this period woollen shirts were generally worn. A company of linen weavers established itself in London in 1368; and the art of staining linen became known in 1579. A colony of Scots in the reign of James I., and other Presbyterians who fled from persecution in that country in the succeeding inglorious reigns, planted themselves in the north-east part of Ireland, and there established the linen manufacture. It was liberally encouraged by the lord deputy Wentworth in 1634. Hemp, flax, linen, thread, and yarn, from Ireland, were permitted to be exported duty free, 1696. This law gave rise to the subsequently improved state of the manufacture there. The Irish Linen Board was established in 1711; the Linen-hall, Dublin, was opened, 1723; the Board was abolished in 1828. Dunfermline in Fifeshire, Dundee in Angushire, and Barnsley in Yorkshire, are, in Great Britain, chief seats of our linen manufacture.
- LINLITHGOW-BRIDGE, BATTLE OF.** Between the forces of the earl of Angus, whose party, during the minority of James V., held that prince in their power, and the forces of the earl of Lenox, who fought to obtain possession of his person and deliver him from their arbitrary control. The earl of Lenox, after receiving promise of quarter, was killed by sir James Hamilton, 1525. Mary queen of Scots was born in the Palace of Linlithgow, James V., her father, dying of a broken heart, the same year, 1542.
- LINNÆAN SYSTEM.** The system of botany of the eminent Linné, a Swede, or, as his name is Latinised, Linnæus, was commenced about 1725-30; and his first great work was a dictionary of 7300 plants arranged in classes, orders, and genera; he classed the plants according to the number and situation of the sexual parts, and made the flower and fruit the test of his various genera. The Linnæan Society in London was instituted in 1788, and was incorporated March 26, 1802.
- LIPPSTADT, BATTLE OF.** One of the most bloody to be found in history, fought between the Swedish and Austrian armies, in which the king of Sweden and the Austrian general were both killed, the former foully, and in the moment of victory,

Nov. 6, 1632. The king, Gustavus Adolphus II., had previously distinguished himself as a warrior in several battles against the Germans.

**LISBON.** The Moors are said to have given the name of Lisboa to this city when they conquered it, A.D. 716. It was made the capital of Portugal by Emanuel, 1506. Lisbon was almost destroyed by an earthquake, Nov. 1, 1755. See *Earthquakes*. It became a point of the late war, and the court fled to the Brazils, Nov. 1807, in which month (the 30th) the French army under Junot entered Lisbon, and held possession of it until the battle of Vimeira, in which they were defeated by the British, under sir Arthur Wellesley, Aug. 21, 1808. Insurrection at Lisbon, Aug. 21, 1831. Massacre at Lisbon, June 9, 1834. See *Portugal*.

**LISLE, SIEGE OF.** Lisle was besieged by the duke of Marlborough and the allies; and though its immense fortifications were deemed impregnable, it was taken after a three months' siege, in 1708. It was restored by the treaty of Utrecht, in 1713, in consideration of the demolition of the fortifications of Dunkirk: this siege is reckoned one of the most famous in modern history. In the revolutionary war, Lisle sustained a severe bombardment from the Austrians, who were obliged to raise the siege, Oct. 7, 1792.

**LISMORE.** Of the ancient fame of this once great town, an olden writer of the life of St. Carthage says: "Lismore is a famous and holy city, of which nearly one-half is an asylum where no woman dare enter; it is full of cells and holy monasteries, and religious men in great number abide here: hither holy men flock from every part of Ireland, and from England, and Britain, being desirous to live in Christ." The celebrated castle of Lismore was burnt in the Irish war, 1645; but was rebuilt with great magnificence by the duke of Devonshire.

**LISMORE, BISHOPRIC OF, IN IRELAND.** St. Carthage, promoted in A.D. 636, was its first prelate, as well as founder, and the first cathedral was then built. It was repaired by Cormac, son of Muretus, king of Munster, about 1130; and the bishopric was united to that of Waterford, about 1363. No valuation is made of Lismore in the king's books.

**LISSA, BATTLE OF, IN SILESIA,** closing a memorable campaign, and in which the king of Prussia vanquished prince Charles of Lorraine; 6000 Austrians were slain in this battle, Dec. 5, 1757. Lissa, in Poland, was laid in ruins by the Russian army in the campaign of 1707.

**LITANIES.** They were first used in processions and other devotions, about A.D. 400. Litanies to the Virgin Mary were first introduced by pope Gregory I., in or about 595. — *Newton on the Prophecies*. The first English litany was commanded to be used in the Reformed Churches by Henry VIII., in 1543. — *Collier's Ecc. History*.

**LITERARY PROPERTY.** See *Copyright*. The statute of queen Anne, 1709-10, securing literary property, was confirmed by a memorable decision at the bar of the House of Lords, and the claim of perpetual copyright was overruled Feb. 22, 1774. The statute declared the author to have an exclusive right for 14 years, and if at the end of that term he were living, the right to again return to him for the same term of years. The later acts extended the author's right to 28 years, and if living at the end of that time, then to the remainder of his life. By the 5th and 6th of Victoria, cap. 45, the right is to endure for the life of the author, and for seven years after his death; but if that term expire earlier than 42 years, the right is still to endure for 42 years, for which term also any work published after the author's death is to continue the property of the owners of the manuscript: this act, entitled "An Act to amend the Law of Copyright," was passed July 1, 1842. The Dramatic Authors' Protection act, passed June 10, 1833. The International Copyright bill, passed July 31, 1838. The Designs' Copyright act, 6 & 7 Vict., cap. 65, passed Aug. 22, 1843. The Colonies' Copyright act, 10 & 11 Vict., cap. 95, passed July 22, 1847. And the act to amend the acts relating to the Copyright of Designs, 13 & 14 Vict., cap. 104, passed Aug. 14, 1850.

**LITERARY SOCIETIES, FUND, &c.** The various societies connected with literature in London will be found in their respective places through the volume. The celebrated Literary Club was instituted by Dr. Johnson, and included many of the illustrious men in literature of the age, 1765. The Literary Fund, in Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, was founded in 1790, to relieve authors and literary men who have published works of merit, and who by age or infirmities are reduced to poverty:

this society was incorporated in 1818. Among the numerous Literary Societies that have latterly sprung up are the following:—

Royal Institution, incorporated . . . . .	A.D. 1800	Geographical Society . . . . .	A.D. 1830
Enlarged by act of parliament . . . . .	1810	United Service Institution . . . . .	1831
London Institution, Finsbury . . . . .	1845	Marylebone Literary Institution . . . . .	1832
Russel Institution . . . . .	1808	Statistical Society . . . . .	1834
Royal Society of Literature . . . . .	1820	Westminster Literary Institution . . . . .	1837
London Mechanics' Institution . . . . .	1823	Camden Society . . . . .	1838
Royal Asiatic Society . . . . .	1823	Shakspeare Society . . . . .	1840
Athenæum . . . . .	1824	London Library . . . . .	1841
Western Literary Institution . . . . .	1825	Ælfric Society . . . . .	1842
Eastern Literary Institution . . . . .	1825	Archæological Institute . . . . .	1843

**LITHOGRAPHY.** The invention of it is ascribed to Alois Sennefelder, whose first essays were executed about 1796; and shortly afterwards the art was announced in Germany, and was known as polyautography. It became partially known in England in 1801 *et seq.*, but its general introduction may be referred to Mr. Ackermann, of London, about 1817. Sennefelder died in 1841.

**LITHOTOMY.** The surgical operation of cutting for the stone was performed by the ancients. The small apparatus, so called from the few instruments used in the operation, was practised by Celsus, about A.D. 17. The operation called the high apparatus, is said to have been invented by De Franco, and it is thought to be the most ancient. The great apparatus was invented by John de Romanis, about 1520.

**LITURGY.** In the ancient Greek and Roman churches the word liturgy was restrained to signify the mass only. The present ENGLISH LITURGY was first composed, and was approved and confirmed by parliament, in 1547-8. The offices for morning and evening prayer were then put into nearly the same form in which we now have them, but other parts were different. Upon the solicitation of Calvin and others, the liturgy was reviewed and altered to very nearly its present state, 1551. It was first read in Ireland, in the English language in 1550, and in Scotland, where it occasioned a tumult, in 1637. Again altered in 1661. The Liturgy was revised by Whitehead, formerly chaplain to Anna Boleyn, and by bishops Parker, Grindall, Cox, and Pilkington, and dean May, and secretary Smith.

**LIVERIES.** In England they originated with our ancestors, who clothed their vassals in uniform, thereby to distinguish families; they were originally a single article of dress, or a particular colour used on a part of some one garment; in the end they became rich suits and gaudy trappings.—*Ashe.*

**LIVERY OF LONDON.** See *Companies of London*. The term "Livery" is derived from the custom of the retainers and followers of the lord mayor and sheriffs bearing habiliments of the form and colour displayed by those functionaries. It was usual for the wardens of companies to deliver a purse containing 20*s.* to the lord mayor on the 1st Dec., to obtain for individuals, so desiring, sufficient cloth to make a suit, and the privilege of wearing the livery. This circumstance added to the splendour of the mayor's train when the civic court went forth.—*Ashe.*

**LIVERPOOL.** This town, which within the last century has, by a progressive increase in extent, population, and commercial importance, obtained the first rank after the metropolis, is supposed to be noticed in Domesday-book under the name *Emedune*, or, *Smedune*. In other ancient records its various appellations are, *Litherpul*, and *Lyrpul*, signifying probably, in the ancient dialect of the county, the lower pool; though some have deduced its etymology from a pool frequented by an aquatic fowl, called the "Liver," or from a sea-weed of that name; and others, from its having belonged to a family of the name of Lever, whose antiquity is not sufficiently established to justify that conclusion. Soon after the Conquest, William granted that part of the county situated between the rivers Mersey and Ribble to Roger of Poitiers, who, according to Camden, built a castle here, about the year 1089. To this circumstance is attributed the origin of the town. It was, however, but a small fishing place, until, in 1172, its favourable situation, and the convenience of its port, attracted the notice of Henry II., who made it the place of rendezvous and embarkation of his troops for the conquest of Ireland:—

Liverpool made a free burgh by king		Henry, duke of Lancaster, made it his re-	
Henry III. . . . .	A.D. 1229	sidence . . . . .	A.D. 1358
Made an independent port . . . . .	1335	Liverpool paved ( <i>Iceland</i> ) . . . . .	1538

LIVERPOOL, *continued.*

"The people of Her Majesty's decayed town of Liverpool" petition Elizabeth to be relieved from a subsidy . . . . . A.D. 1571	American Seamen's Hospital . . . . . A.D. 1820
Town rated for ship-money in only £26, by Charles I. . . . . 1630	Prince's dock opened . . . . . July 19, 1821
Besieged by prince Rupert, and surrendered . . . . . June 23, 1644	St. John's Market-place . . . . . Feb. 1822
Made a separate parish . . . . . 1698	Royal Institution incorporated . . . . . 1822
The Old dock, the first in England, constructed, and opened . . . . . 1690	Marine Humane Society formed . . . . . 1823
Blue-coat hospital founded . . . . . 1700	New House of Industry erected . . . . . 1824
The town opposes the Young Pretender, and raises several regiments . . . . . 1745	Liver Theatre opened . . . . . 1825
Town-hall commenced . . . . . 1749	Old dock closed . . . . . 1826
Infirmary established . . . . . 1749	Foundation of the new Custom-house laid, shown . . . . . Aug. 12, 1829
Seamen's Hospital founded . . . . . 1752	Blackrock lighthouse built, and light first shown . . . . . March 1, 1830
A most destructive fire . . . . . 1762	Lunatic Asylum founded, 1792; new buildings erected . . . . . 1830
House of Industry founded . . . . . 1770	Clarence dock completed . . . . . Sept. 1830
Theatre licensed, 1771; opened . . . . . 1772	Liverpool and Manchester Railway ( <i>which see</i> ) opened . . . . . Sept. 15, 1830
Liverpool equips, at the commencement of the war against France, 120 privateers, carrying 1986 guns, and 8754 seamen . . . . . 1778	Zoological Gardens opened . . . . . 1833
King's dock constructed . . . . . 1785	Great fire; property valued at £300,000 destroyed . . . . . Jan. 1, 1833
[The Queen's dock was also constructed about the same time.]	Lock Hospital opened . . . . . 1834
Memorable storm raged . . . . . 1789	Waterloo dock opened . . . . . 1834
The Exchange burnt . . . . . 1795	Victoria and Trafalgar docks opened same time . . . . . Sept. 8, 1836
The Town-hall (since restored) destroyed by fire . . . . . 1795	[The whole range of the docks is 2½ miles, and the cost exceeded £3,000,000 sterling.]
The Athenæum opened . . . . . Jan. 1, 1799	Mechanics' Institute opened . . . . . 1837
Union Newsroom erected . . . . . 1800	New Fishmarket opened . . . . . Feb. 8, 1837
The Lyceum erected . . . . . 1802	Apothecaries' Company formed . . . . . 1837
Awful fire, whose ravages exceeded £1,000,000 sterling . . . . . Sept. 14, 1802	The Hall erected . . . . . 1838
Corn Exchange opened . . . . . Aug. 4, 1808	Statistical Society founded . . . . . 1838
Royal Exchange completed . . . . . 1809	The <i>Liverpool</i> steamer of 461-horse power sails for New York . . . . . Oct. 28, 1838
Statue of George III. commenced, Oct. 25, 1809	Awful storm raged . . . . . Jan. 6, 1839
Fall of St. Nicholas' Tower, which killed 20 persons . . . . . Feb. 11, 1810	Foundation of the Collegiate Institution laid by lord Stanley . . . . . 1840
Royal Institution founded . . . . . 1814	Foundation of St. George's Hall and Courts laid . . . . . 1841
Wellington-rooms built . . . . . 1815	Immense fire, which destroyed property amounting to more than half a million sterling . . . . . Sept. 25, 1842
Royal Institution opened by a speech from Mr. Roscoe . . . . . Nov. 2, 1818	Mr. Huskisson's statue erected . . . . . Oct. 1847

In 1843, the number of ships which entered the port of Liverpool was as follows: British, 2615, of the aggregate burthen of 691,707 tons; foreign, 1014, burthen, 417,621 tons. The amount of duties paid at the custom-house for the year ending Jan. 5th, 1844, was 4,121,522*l.*—*Parl. Ret.* The number of vessels entered inwards, in 1848, was 3561; tonnage, 1,396,107. The number of vessels, outwards, was 4318; tonnage, 1,535,067.—*Idem.* The most remarkable feature in the history of Liverpool is the rapidity with which it has risen into a degree of importance without example in the annals of any other town or city in the world, its present commercial rank being little inferior to that of London.—*Lewis' Topog. Dict.*

**LIVERPOOL, EARL OF, HIS ADMINISTRATION.** Shortly succeeding the assassination of Mr. Perceval (May, 1812), the earl of Liverpool became first minister of the crown; the members of his cabinet, &c., were, lord Eldon, lord chancellor; earl of Harrowby, lord president of the council; earl of Westmoreland, lord privy seal; Mr. Vansittart, chancellor of the exchequer; earl of Mulgrave, master-general of the ordnance; lord Melville, first lord of the admiralty; viscount Sidmouth, viscount Castlereagh, and earl Bathurst, home, foreign, and colonial secretaries; lord Palmerston, marquess of Camden, earl of Clancarty, earl of Buckinghamshire, &c. This administration terminated in April, 1827, when lord Liverpool was attacked by a fit of apoplexy, and Mr. Canning succeeded as prime minister. Of course, in a long period of fifteen years, there had been many changes.

**LIVERPOOL RAILWAY.** The first grand work of this kind was the Liverpool and Manchester Railway, about thirty-one miles long, connecting these, two of the most important towns in the empire. The first shaft was commenced in Oct. 1826, and the excavation of the tunnel, one mile and a quarter long, Jan. 1827; and the tunnel was completed in Sept. 1828, and was opened July 30, 1829. At the opening of the railroad, the duke of Wellington and a number of other illustrious persons were present; and Mr. Huskisson, who alighted during a stoppage of the engines, was

knocked down by one of them, which went over his thigh, and caused his death, Sept. 15, 1830. The Liverpool and Birmingham railway was opened its entire length, as the Grand Junction, July 4, 1837; and the railway to London was opened its entire length, Sept. 17, 1838.

**LLANDAFF, BISHOPRIC OF.** This is an ancient bishopric, whose first known prelate was St. Dubritius, in 522. The church takes its name from its situation, *Llan*, in Welsh, signifying a church, and it having been erected close to the river *Taff*, or *Taffe*, in Glamorganshire.—*Dugdale*. The see is valued in the king's books at 15*l.* 14*s.* 1*d.* per annum.

**LLOYD'S, LONDON.** The coffee-house in connexion with the Royal Exchange, and held previously to the late fire (see *Exchange*) on the northern side of that building. Lloyd's was established in 1772, and is the resort of eminent merchants, underwriters, insurance brokers, &c.; and here are effected insurances for all the world on ships and merchandise. The books kept here contain an account of the arrival and sailing of vessels, and are remarkable for their early intelligence of maritime affairs. In 1803, the subscribers instituted the Patriotic Fund, for the purpose of affording relief to the relatives of those who had died in the service of their country. They likewise subscribe liberally in almost every instance where public subscriptions are deemed necessary.

**LOADSTONE.** One of the most wonderful productions of the earth. Its virtues were but indistinctly known to the ancients, yet its attractive quality had been taken notice of from very remote times.—*Sturmius*. Aristotle assures us that Thales made mention of it, and Hippocrates speaks of it under the name of stone that attracts iron, and Pliny was struck with its attractive power. The polar attraction of the loadstone was, it is said, known in France before A.D. 1180; but this honour is accorded to Roger Bacon about 1267. The Italians discovered that it could communicate its virtues to steel or iron; and Flavio Gioja of Pasitano, was the inventor of the mariner's compass. See *Compass*.

**LOANS, BRITISH.** Those for the service of the crown of England were generally borrowed at Antwerp until after the reign of Elizabeth. In 1559, that queen borrowed 200,000*l.* of the city of Antwerp, to enable her to reform her own coin, and sir Thomas Gresham and the city of London joined in the security.—*Rapin*. The amount of the English loans, during four late memorable periods, was, viz.:

Seven years' war . . . . .	from 1755 to 1763 . . . . .	£52,100,000
American war . . . . .	from 1776 to 1784 . . . . .	75,500,000
French revolutionary war . . . . .	from 1793 to 1802 . . . . .	168,500,000
War against Buonaparte . . . . .	from 1803 to 1814 . . . . .	206,300,000

Besides the property-tax. In 1813, were raised two loans of twenty-one millions and twenty-two millions; and it deserves to be recorded that a subscription loan to carry on the war against France was filled up in London in fifteen hours and twenty minutes, to the amount of eighteen millions, Dec. 5, 1796. See *Loyalty Loans*.

**LOCHLEVEN CASTLE, KINROSS.** Built on an island in the celebrated lake of Loch Leven, in 1257, and was a royal residence when Alexander III. and his queen were forcibly taken from it to Stirling. It was besieged by the English in 1301, and again in 1335. Patrick Graham, first archbishop of St. Andrew's, was imprisoned and died within its walls, 1447. The earl of Northumberland was confined in it in 1569. It is, however, chiefly remarkable as the place of the unfortunate queen Mary's imprisonment, in 1567, and of her escape, on Sunday, May 2, 1568. In this castle Mary was compelled to sign her abdication of the throne of Scotland, of which an interesting account is given by sir Walter Scott, in *The Abbot*; and of which, also, some new and affecting particulars are given by Mr. Tytler, in the 7th volume of his *History of Scotland*, published in August, 1840.

**LOCKS.** Those of the Egyptians, Greeks, and Romans were clumsy contrivances. Denon has engraved an Egyptian lock of wood. Du Cange mentions locks and padlocks as early as A.D. 1351. The French are accounted the worst locksmiths in Europe, and the English the best. Bramah's celebrated patent locks were registered in 1784. Locks have been made at Wolverhampton in suits of eight, ten, or more, of exquisite workmanship, all with different keys, so that none of them can open any but its own lock, yet a master key will open all. See *Keys*.

**LOCUSTS.** The visits of these animals in Eastern countries have frequently superinduced pestilence and death, and many instances are recorded of these consequences.

Owing to the putrefaction of vast swarms in Egypt and Lybia, upwards of 800,000 persons perished, 128 B.C. The country of Palestine was infested with such swarms that they darkened the air, and after devouring the fruits of the earth they died, and their intolerable stench caused a pestilential fever, A.D. 406. A similar catastrophe occurred in France in 873. A remarkable swarm of locusts settled upon the ground about London, and consumed the vegetables; great numbers fell in the streets, and were preserved by the curious; they resembled grasshoppers, but were three times the size, and their colours more variegated, Aug. 4, 1748. They infested Germany in 1749, Poland in 1750, and Warsaw in June, 1816.

- LODI, BATTLE OF THE BRIDGE OF.** One of the great early achievements in Italy of Buonaparte. He commanded the French army, which was opposed to the Austrians commanded by general Beaulieu, and obtained a brilliant and decisive victory after a bloody engagement in which several thousands of the Imperialists perished on the field, and many thousands were made prisoners, May 10, 1796. The conqueror pursued his advantage with wonderful rapidity, as after this battle all Lombardy lay open to his army, and the republican flag floated in Milan a few days afterwards.
- LOG-LINE,** used in navigation, A.D. 1570; and first mentioned by Bourne in 1577. The log-line is divided into spaces of fifty feet, and the way which the ship makes is measured by a half-minute sand glass, which bears nearly the same proportion to an hour that fifty feet bear to a mile: the line used in the royal navy is forty-eight feet.
- LOGARITHMS,** so useful in mathematics, are the indexes of the ratio of numbers one to another. They were invented by baron Merchiston, an eminent Scotchman (sir John Napier) in 1614. The method of computing by means of marked pieces of ivory was discovered about the same time, and hence called *Napier's bones*. The invention was afterwards completed by Mr. Briggs, at Oxford.
- LOGIERIAN SYSTEM.** A system of musical education commenced by J. B. Logier in January, 1815, and by him introduced into the chief towns of the United Kingdom, the Prussian states, &c. First taught in Dublin with eminent success by Mr. Logier and Mr. E. C. Allen, and in London by most of the high musical professors.
- LOGWOOD.** A species of wood of a dense and firm texture, and deep strong red colour; it is the heart only of the tree that produces it; it was first cut by the English in the bays of Honduras and Campeachy, in 1662. Its use in dyeing shortly afterwards became general, and was encouraged by a law.—*Burns' Annals*.
- LOLLARDS.** The name given to the first reformers of the Roman Catholic religion in England, and a reproachful appellation of the followers of Wickliffe.—*Chaucer*. The original sect was founded by Walter Lollard in 1315; he was burned for heresy at Cologne in 1322. After his death the disciples of Wickliffe were called Lollards. The first martyr in England on account of religious opinions was William Sawtree, the parish priest of St. Osith, London, Feb. 19, 1401, reign of Henry IV. The Lollards were proscribed by the English parliament in 1416, and about 1414, numbers of them, or persons to whom the name was given, were burnt alive.—*Moreri*; *Carte*.
- LOMBARD MERCHANTS.** In England they were understood to be composed of natives of some one of the four republics of Genoa, Lucca, Florence, or Venice.—*Anderson on Commerce*. Lombard usurers were sent to England by pope Gregory IX. to lend money to convents, communities, and private persons, who were not able to pay down the tenths which were collected throughout the kingdom with great rigour that year, 13 Hen. III., 1229. They had offices in Lombard-street, which great banking street is called after them to this day. Their usurious transactions caused their expulsion from the kingdom in the reign of Elizabeth.
- LOMBARDY.** The Lombards were a detachment of Alemanni from the marches of Brundenburgh, famous for their bravery. They were invited into Italy by Justinian, to serve against the Goths. To reward their services, the emperor gave them part of Upper Pannonia, A.D. 548. They passed into Italy, and their chief was proclaimed king by his army at Milan, in 570. The kingdom of Lombardy supported itself and

\* Among others, sir John Oldcastle, baron Cobham, was cruelly put to death in St. Giles's-in-the-Fields. His crime was his adoption of the tenets of the great reformer Wycliffe. He was misrepresented to our heroic prince Henry V. by the bigoted clergy, as a heretic and traitor, who was actually at the head of 30,000 Lollards, in these fields. About 100 inoffensive people were found there. Cobham escaped; but was taken some time after in Wales. He suffered death on this spot; being hung on a gallows, by a chain fastened round his body, and, thus suspended, burnt alive, in 1417.—*Dutler*; *Penman's London*.

made considerable conquests till 772, when Charlemagne took Desiderius, the last king, and annexed his territories to the German empire.—*La Combe*.

LONDON.\* The greatest and richest city in the world. Some will have it that a city existed on the spot 1107 years before the birth of Christ, and 354 years before the foundation of Rome. It was the capital of the Trinobantes, 54 B.C., and long previously the royal seat of their kings. In A.D. 61, it was known to the Romans as *Lundinium*. *Lundinium* or *Colonia Augusta* was the chief residence of merchants at that period, and the great mart of trade and commerce, though not dignified with the name of a colony.—*Tacitus*. It is said, but not truly, to have derived its name from *Lud*, an old British king, who was buried near where Ludgate formerly stood; but its name is from *Llyn-Din*, the "town on the lake."

London enlarged by the Romans . . . . .	A.D. 49	Charter granted by Edward III. . . . .	A.D. 1329
Boudicca, queen of the Iceni, reduces London to ashes, and puts 70,000 Romans and strangers to the sword . . . . .	61	Terrible pestilence, in which 50,000 citizens perish † . . . . .	1348
She is defeated by Suetonius, 80,000 Britons are massacred, and she takes poison . . . . .	61	William of Walworth, lord mayor . . . . .	1380
London is walled in, and a palace built . . . . .	306	Wat Tyler's rebellion. See <i>Tyler</i> . . . . .	1381
800 vessels are employed in the port of London for the export of corn alone . . . . .	359	Aldermen elected for life . . . . .	1394
London made a bishop's see, and Restitutus first bishop . . . . .	514	City first lighted at night by lanterns . . . . .	1415
Theonius, second bishop . . . . .	553	Guildhall commenced 1411, finished . . . . .	1416
St. Mellitus (afterwards translated to Canterbury), third bishop . . . . .	604	Whittington thrice lord mayor, viz. 1397, 1406, and . . . . .	1419
Westminster abbey built by Sebert. See <i>Westminster Abbey</i> . . . . .	604	He entertains Henry V. at Guildhall, and throws into a fire of spices, bonds of that monarch for moneys lent him to the value of 60,000 <i>l.</i> . . . .	1419
St. Paul's built by Sebert. See <i>Paul's, St.</i> . . . . .	604	Jack Cade's rebellion. See <i>Cade</i> . . . . .	1450
A plague ravages London . . . . .	604	First civic procession on the water; sir John Norman lord mayor . . . . .	1453
Great fire, which nearly consumed the city . . . . .	798	Falconbridge attempts the city . . . . .	1471
London destroyed by the Danes . . . . .	839	Sweating sickness rages . . . . .	1485
Alfred repairs and strengthens London . . . . .	884	The fatal sweat, <i>Sudor Anglieus</i> . . . . .	1517
Another great fire . . . . .	982	Memorable Evil May-day. See <i>Evil May-day</i> . . . . .	1517
Tower built by William I. . . . .	1078	Streets first paved ( <i>Viner's Stat.</i> ) . . . . .	1533
First charter granted to the city by the same king. See <i>London Citizens</i> . . . . .	1079	Forty taverns and public houses allowed in the city, and three in Westminster, act 7 Edw. VI. (there are now 7000) . . . . .	1553
Another devastating fire . . . . .	1086	Royal Exchange built. See <i>Exchange</i> . . . . .	1566
600 houses thrown down by a tempest . . . . .	1090	Thames water conveyed into the city by leaden pipes . . . . .	1590
Charter granted by Henry I. . . . .	1100	New buildings in London forbidden in any places where none had previously been erected, to prevent the increasing size of the city ‡ . . . . .	1580
Henry Fitz Alwyn, the first mayor, serving twenty-four years . . . . .	1189	Nearly all London yet built of wood . . . . .	1600
Charter relating to weirs . . . . .	1196	30,578 persons perish by the plague . . . . .	1602
Charter of king John; mayor and common council elected annually. †— <i>Stowe</i> . . . . .	1209	Gunpowder plot ( <i>which see</i> ) . . . . .	1605
Charter of Henry III. . . . .	1233	New River water brought to London . . . . .	1613
Aldermen appointed in the city, with important privileges . . . . .	1242	Hackney coaches first plying. See <i>Hackney Coaches</i> . . . . .	1625
Watch in London, 88 Hen. III. . . . .	1253	68,596 persons perish by the great plague. See <i>Plagues</i> . . . . .	1665
Tax called murage, to keep the walls and ditches in repair . . . . .	1279	Great fire of London. See article <i>Fires</i> . . . . .	1666
City divided into wards . . . . .	1285	Act for a "new model of building" of the city 1666 . . . . .	1666
Cheapside stood outside the city; the houses built of wood . . . . .	1300		

\* The fables of Geoffrey of Monmouth, with regard to the origin of London, are unworthy of the attention of the antiquary. That London was founded by Brute, a descendant of the Trojan *Aeneas*, and called *New Troy*, or *Troy-novant*, until the time of *Lud*, who surrounded it with walls, and gave it the name of *Car Lud*, or *Lud's Town*, &c., may be considered as mere romance.—*Leigh*.

† *Stowe* incorrectly states this charter to have been given in 1200, but it bears date May 19th in the 16th year of king John's reign. John began his reign in 1199. This charter was acted on at that period in various instances, as many of the mayors were afterwards continued in their offices for several years together; and the same right was exercised in the case of Mr. Alderman Wood, who filled the office of lord mayor during two succeeding years, those of 1816 and 1817.—*Idem*.

‡ This terrible pestilence broke out in India, and spreading itself westward through every country on the globe, reached England. Its ravages in London were so great, that the common cemeteries were not sufficient for the interment of the dead; and various pieces of ground without the walls were assigned for burial-places. Amongst these was the waste land now forming the precincts of the Charter-house, where upwards of 50,000 bodies were then deposited. This destructive disorder did not entirely subside till 1357.—*Idem*.

§ This proclamation or decree was dated from Nonesuch, 7th July, 1580, and it was forbidden to erect new buildings where none had before existed in the memory of man. This extension of the metropolis was deemed calculated to encourage the increase of the plague; created a trouble in governing such multitudes; a dearth of victuals; multiplying of beggars, and inability to relieve them; an increase of artisans more than could live together; impoverishing of other cities for lack of inhabitants. The decree stated that lack of air, lack of room to walk and shoot, &c., arose out of too crowded a city. A proclamation to the same effect was also issued by James I.

LONDON, *continued.*

Monument erected, began 1671; finished 1677. See <i>Monument</i> . . . . . A.D. 1677	Queen Caroline's funeral passes through London . . . . . Aug. 14, 1821
London streets first lighted by lamps . . . . . 1681	London University chartered. See <i>London University</i> . . . . . Feb. 11, 1826
Charter declared forfeited, 1682; taken away, 1688; but restored . . . . . 1689	Metropolitan police commenced duty . . . . . Sept. 29, 1829
Awful and devastating storm, called "the high wind" . . . . . 1703	Memorable political panic, Nov. 5; and no lord mayor's show . . . . . Nov. 9, 1830
Act for the erection of fifty new churches in and near London . . . . . 1711	General Fast on account of the cholera in England . . . . . Feb. 6, 1832
South Sea bubble commenced 1710, exploded 1720. See <i>South Sea Company</i> . . . . . 1720	The cholera officially announced to exist in London . . . . . Feb. 14, 1832
Chelsea water-works formed . . . . . 1722	Hungerford market opened . . . . . July 3, 1833
"Great Frost," Dec. 25, 1730, to Feb. 8, 1740	Queen's feast at Guildhall . . . . . Nov. 9, 1837
New Mansion House completed . . . . . 1753	Oxford fires at the queen. See <i>Oxford's Attempt, &amp;c.</i> . . . . . June 10, 1840
The lord mayor committed to the Tower by the House of Commons for a breach of privilege . . . . . 1771	Francis's attempt. See <i>Francis</i> . . . . . May 30, 1842
Lord George Gordon's No-popery mob. See <i>Gordon's Mob</i> . . . . . 1780	Bain's attempt . . . . . July 3, 1842
Memorable storm of rain and thunder over London . . . . . June 26, 1788	Thames Tunnel opened . . . . . March 25, 1843
Thanksgiving of George III. at St. Paul's cathedral . . . . . April 23, 1789	Royal Exchange opened . . . . . Oct. 28, 1844
London Missionary Society . . . . . 1794	Great Chartist demonstration in London, April 10, 1848
Horse patrol in London . . . . . 1805	Re-appearance of the Asiatic cholera in the city . . . . . Oct. 3, 1848
Lord Nelson's funeral . . . . . Jan. 9, 1806	A pistol fired at the queen on her return from a drive . . . . . May 19, 1840
Riots on the committal of Sir F. Burdett to the Tower . . . . . April 6, 1810	Lord Mayor's great civic banquet. See <i>Lord Mayors</i> . . . . . March 21, 1850
Civic banquet to the allied sovereigns at Guildhall . . . . . June 18, 1814	Pate's assault on the queen . . . . . June 27, 1850
Gas lights used in London, Aug. 1807; Pall Mall lighted in 1809; and the city generally lighted . . . . . 1814	Death of sir Robert Peel . . . . . July 2, 1850
	Attack upon general Hlaynau . . . . . Sept. 4, 1850
	[See <i>England</i> ; and the occurrences not noticed here, under their respective heads.]

**LONDON, BISHOPRIC OF.** A most ancient see, archiepiscopal in the time of the Britons, founded about A.D. 514, when Restitutus was first bishop. Pope Gregory intended London to continue archiepiscopal, but St. Augustin, whom his holiness had sent over to convert the Saxons, was so pleased with his reception from Ethelbert, king of Kent, that he set up his staff at Canterbury, the capital of Ethelbert's dominions, which continues the metropolitan see of England to this day. London, however, remained a bishopric, and has yielded to the church of Rome five saints, and to the realm sixteen lord chancellors and lord treasurers; it was valued in the king's books at 111*l.* 8*s.* 4*d.* per annum.

**LONDON BRIDGE, OLD.** Some kind of structure is said to have existed A.D. 978. A bridge was built of wood, 1014, which was partly burnt in 1136, and afterwards repaired. The late old bridge was commenced about 1176, and completed in 1209, with houses on each side, connected together by large arches of timber, which crossed the street. This bridge was the scene of an awful catastrophe in 1212. A fire happened at the Southwark end, which brought immense crowds from London to see, and to extinguish it: but the houses at the north end of the bridge caught fire likewise, which prevented their return, and the fire at the south end prevented their advancing; several vessels that approached to take them off were sunk by overcrowding, and it is said that upwards of 3000 persons lost their lives, either by being killed, burnt, or drowned. The bridge was restored in 1300, and again suffered by fires in 1471, 1632, and Sept. 1725; and in 1756, all the houses were pulled down. The waterworks were begun in 1582, and caught fire and were destroyed in 1774. The toll was discontinued March 27, 1782.

**LONDON BRIDGE, NEW.** The first pile was driven 200 feet to the west of the old bridge, March 15, 1824; and the first stone was laid by the lord mayor, alderman Garratt, June 15, 1825. The bridge was opened by William IV. and his queen, going by water, attended by a crowd of nobility, and amid great festivities, Aug. 1, 1831. Its length is 928 feet, and, within the abutments, 782 feet; the span of the centre arch is 152 feet, and of the side arches (of which there are two on each side) 140 and 130 feet; the width of the carriage-way is 33½ feet, and of the abutments at the base, 73 feet. The cost of this great structure was 506,000*l.*

**LONDON CITIZENS** have been granted many privileges and immunities from the time of William the Conqueror, whose first charter, granted in A.D. 1079, is still preserved in the city archives. This charter is written in beautiful Saxon characters,



on a slip of parchment six inches long, and one broad, and is in English as follows:—"William the king greeteth William the bishop, and Godfrey the portreve, and all the burghesses within London, friendly. And I acquaint you, that I will that ye be all there law-worthy, as ye were in king Edward's days. And I will that every child be his father's heir, after his father's days. And I will not suffer that any man do you any wrong. God preserve you." This is the first of nine charters granted to London. The citizens have the privilege of pleading their own cause in the courts of judicature, without employing lawyers or counsel, except in pleas of the crown, by statute 40 Hen. III., 1257.—*Stowe*.

**LONDON GATES.** The original walls of London were the work of the Romans. Theodosius, governor of Britain, is said to have raised them A.D. 379; but they are supposed to have been built about 306. There were originally four principal gates; but in process of time, as new roads were made, the number increased; and among others were the Praetorian-way, Newgate, Dowgate, Cripplegate (so called from lame beggars that sat there), Aldgate, Aldersgate, Ludgate, Bridgegate, Moorgate, Bishopsgate, the Postern on Tower-hill, and Temple-bar, rebuilt 1670-2, the only one of the city boundaries now remaining. Cripplegate was rebuilt by the brewers, in 1244, and was pulled down in July, 1760. Aldgate, rebuilt 1608, was taken down 1760; Aldersgate, rebuilt 1716, was taken down April, 1661; Bishopsgate, rebuilt 1733, was taken down 1761; as was Moorgate, same year.

**LONDON STONE.** A stone placed in Cannon-street by the Romans, the spot being then the centre of the city, 15 B.C. Cheapside was at this period in the suburbs.—*Burns*. London Stone is one of the greatest antiquities of the city, having been known before the time of William I. It formerly stood on the opposite side of the way; but the time and purpose of its erection are alike unknown. Some have supposed it to be the spot whence the Romans measured the distance of their several stations. It was against this stone that Jack Cade struck his sword, exclaiming, "Now is Mortimer lord of London," 1450.—*Leigh*.

**LONDON UNIVERSITY.** It obtained its charter, Feb. 11, 1826; the building was commenced April 30, 1827, and the college opened by the introductory lectures of professor Bell, Oct. 1, 1828. The plan comprehends lectures with examinations by the professors; mutual instruction among the pupils; and the aid of tutors in those parts of knowledge which most require to be minutely and repeatedly impressed on the memory. The professors derive their income principally from the fees paid by their pupils. The course of instruction consists of languages, mathematics, physics, the mental and the moral sciences, together with the law of England, history, and political economy, and the various branches of knowledge which are the objects of medical education.

**LONDONDERRY.** Mentioned in A.D. 546. An abbey here was burnt by the Danes, in 783. A charter was granted to the London companies, in 1615. The town was surprised, and sir George Powlett, the governor, and the entire garrison were put to the sword, 1606. Londonderry was besieged in 1641. A grant was made of Londonderry, with 210,000 acres of land, to various companies in London, in 1689. Memorable siege of Londonderry, sustained against the army of James II., who for a time commanded in person. The heroic garrison and inhabitants were, on this memorable occasion, driven to the extremity of famine; but under the direction of the Rev. George Walker, they defended the place against the enemy until the siege was raised by the force of the duke of Schomberg. James's army, under the French general Rosene, retired with the loss of about 9000 men, after having practised almost unparalleled cruelties upon the inhabitants of the villages around, April 20, 1689.

**LONG ISLAND, BATTLE OF, AMERICA.** Between the British troops, under sir William Howe, and the revolted Americans, who suffered a severe defeat, after a well-fought action, losing 2000 men in killed and wounded, and 1000 prisoners. The Americans were pursued by the victors in their retreat to New York, but were saved under cover of a thick fog from further discomfiture, Aug. 27, 1776.

**LONGEVITY.** In these countries the instances of it are remarkable, though rare. Golour McCrain, of the Isle of Jura, one of the Hebrides, is said to have kept 180 Christmases in his own house, and died in the reign of Charles I., being the oldest man on anything approaching to authentic record for upwards of 3000 years.—*Grey*. Thomas Parr, a labouring man of Shropshire, was brought to London by the earl of

Arundel, in 1635, and considered the wonder of his time, being then in his 153rd year, and in perfect health; but the journey and change of air and diet killed him, Nov. 15, the same year. Henry Jenkins, of Yorkshire, died in 1670, and was buried in Bolton church-yard, Dec. 6, in that year, aged 169 years.

## OTHER EXTRAORDINARY INSTANCES.

1656. James Bowles, Killingworth, aged . . .	152
1691. Lady Eccleston, Ireland . . .	143
1749. A man named Collier, Dublin . . .	137
1757. An Englishman named Eccleson ( <i>Phil. Trans.</i> ) . . .	144
1759. James Shiel, Irish yeoman . . .	136
1766. Colonel Thomas Winslow, Ireland . . .	146
1766. John Mount, Scotland . . .	136
1768. Francis Conceit, Burythorpe . . .	150
1772. Mrs. Cunn, Lichfield . . .	138
1774. William Beaby, Dungarvon . . .	130
[He had been an ensign, and served at the battles of the Boyne and Anghrim.— <i>Durans.</i> ]	
1775. Peter Gordon, Anchtterless . . .	131
1775. Mary Paton, Lochwinnoch . . .	138
1776. Mr. Movet, surgeon, Dumfries . . .	139
1776. Sarah Brookman, Glastonbury . . .	166
1778. Thomas Cockey, Blechingley . . .	132
1779. M. Lawrence, Orkney . . .	140
1780. Robert Mac Bride, Herries . . .	130
1780. Mr. William Ellis, Liverpool . . .	130

1780. Louisa Truxo, a negress, was yet living in this year, at Tucuman, South America . . .	175
1782. Evan Williams, Carmarthen . . .	145
1786. Cardinal de Soles . . .	110
1787. Mary Brook, of Leek . . .	148
1792. Mr. Johnson, of Birmingham . . .	120
1792. Mrs. Judith Scott, Islington . . .	162
1806. Mr. Creeke, of Thurlow . . .	125
1806. Mr. J. Tucker, Iching-ferry . . .	131
1806. Catherine Lopez, of Jamaica . . .	134
1806. Sarah Anderson, a free black . . .	140
1813. Mrs. Meighan, Donoghmore . . .	130
1814. Mary Innes, Isle of Skye . . .	137
1814. Mrs. Judith Crawford, Spanishtown . . .	151
1840. Mrs. Martha Korke, of Dromore, County of Kildare, Aug. 27 . . .	133

When James I. visited Herefordshire, a dance called the Morice dance was performed in his presence by five men and five women, whose united ages amounted to upwards of a thousand years.

There are some extraordinary instances of great age in Russia; and at Dantzic a man is said to have died at 184; and another was living in Wallachia, in 1840, aged 186 years. In Holy Writ, Methuselah is stated to have lived 969 years, the greatest age of any on record, according to the reckoning before the Flood; but the length of the years of that time is not ascertained; hence there is no fixed principle to determine the real ages of that epoch.

**LONGITUDE**, determined by Hipparchus at Nice, who fixed the first degree in the Canaries, 162 B.C. Harrison made a time-keeper, in A.D. 1759, which in two voyages was found to correct the longitude within the limits required by the act of parliament, 12th Anne, 1714; and in 1763, he applied for the reward of 20,000*l.* offered by that act, which he received. The celebrated Le Roi of Paris, in 1776, invented a watch that keeps time better; and the chronometers of Arnold, Earnshaw, and Bréguet bring the longitude almost to the truth. Philosophers have sought the longitude in vain; but Newton has said it will yet be discovered by a fool. Maps which reckon the longitude from *Ferro* require 18° 6' to be added, and from Paris 2' 25" to be deducted, to reconcile them to British maps. Act repealing the act relating to the discovery of the longitude at sea, 9 George IV., July 1828.

**LOOKING-GLASSES**. Made only at Venice in 1300. They were made in England, by Venetian artists, some of whom took up their abode in Lambeth, in 1673.—*Salmon*. The French excelled in their manufacture of them in the last century; but the English have brought their factories to great perfection of late years, and now make looking-glasses to cover, in a single plate, the walls of large rooms.

**LOOM-ENGINE**. The weaver's, otherwise called the Dutch loom, was brought into use in London from Holland, in or about the year 1676, since when the general principle of the loom has been infinitely varied by mechanical ingenuity. There are about 250,000 hand-looms in Great Britain, and 75,000 power-looms, each being equal to three hand-looms, making twenty-two yards each per day. The steam-loom was introduced in 1807.

**LORD**. In the Old and New Testament, Lord is a particular appellation for the supreme majesty of God and Christ, and in that sense cannot be applied to any other being. With us, it is a term of nobility. See *Lords* and *Baron*. The word lord is abbreviated from two syllables: it was originally *Hlaford*, which, by dropping the aspirate became *Laford*, and afterwards by contraction *Lord*. "The etymology of this word," a writer observes, "is worth observing, for it is composed of *hlaf*, a loaf of bread, and *ford*, to give or afford; so that *Hlaford*, now *Lord*, implies a giver of bread; because in those ages, such great men kept extraordinary houses, and fed the poor; for which reason they were called *givers of bread*." See *Ladies*. The nickname of "My Lord," given by vulgar people to hunchbacked persons, is from the Greek word *lordos*, crooked.

**LORD CHAMBERLAIN OF THE HOUSEHOLD.** See *Chamberlain, Lord*.

**LORD DANE.** This was a distinction exacted by the Danes, about the time of Ethelred II., 991. It was in the reigns immediately subsequent corrupted into *Lordan*, and given as a name of ignominy to the lazy Danes, who lived on the sweat of the Englishmen's brows; though in the days of Canute and others, a private fellow quartered on your house exacted the title of Lord Dane.—*Burns*.

**LORD GREAT CHAMBERLAIN OF ENGLAND.** The sixth great officer of state, whose duties, among others, relate to coronations and public solemnities. The rank appertained for many centuries to the family of De Vere, earls of Oxford, granted to it by Henry I. in 1101. On the death of John de Vere, the 16th earl, Mary, his sole daughter, marrying lord Willoughby of Eresby, the right was established by a judgment of the house of peers in that nobleman's family, 2 Charles I., 1626. On the death of his descendant, unmarried, in July 1779, the house of lords and twelve judges concurred that the office devolved to lady Willoughby of Eresby, and her sister the lady Georgina Charlotte Bertie, as heirs to their brother Robert, duke of Ancaster, deceased; and that they had powers to appoint a deputy to act for them, not under the degree of a knight, who, if his majesty approved of him, might officiate accordingly.

**LORD HIGH ADMIRAL OF ENGLAND.** See article *Admiral*.

**LORD HIGH CHANCELLOR OF ENGLAND.** See *Chancellor, Lord High*.

**LORD HIGH CONSTABLE OF ENGLAND.** The seventh great officer of the crown, and, with the earl marshal, formerly a judge of the court of chivalry, called, in the time of Henry IV., *curia militaris*, and subsequently the court of honour. It is the fountain of the marshal law; and the power of this officer was so great, and such improper use was made of it, that in the 13th Richard II. a statute passed for abridging it, and also the power of the earl marshal, *which see*. The office existed before the Conquest, after which it went by inheritance to the earls of Hereford and Essex, and next in the line of Stafford. In 1521, it became forfeited to the king in the person of Edward Stafford, duke of Buckingham, that year attainted for high treason, and has never been since granted to any person, otherwise than *pro hac vice*, and that to attend at a coronation, or trial by combat. The only instance of a trial by combat being *ordered* since this office fell into the hands of the crown, was that commanded between lord Reay and sir David Ramsay in November 1631; but the king afterwards prevented the trial. See *Constable of Scotland*, and *Combat*.

**LORD HIGH CONSTABLE OF SCOTLAND.** The office of lord high constable of Scotland is of great antiquity and dignity, and the nobleman holding it obtained two grand prerogatives, viz.: the first, the keeping of the king's sword, which the king, at his promotion, delivers to him naked (and hence the badge of the lord high constable is a naked sword); and secondly, the absolute command of the king's armies while in the field, in the absence of the king. The jurisdiction of this office came at last to be exercised only as to crimes during the time of parliament, which some extended likewise to all general conventions. The office was conferred heritably upon the noble family of Errol, by king Robert Bruce, and with them it still remains, being expressly reserved by the treaty of Union in 1707. It was instituted by king David I. about 1147.

**LORD HIGH STEWARD OF ENGLAND.** The first great officer of the crown. This office was established prior to the reign of Edward the Confessor, and was formerly annexed to the lordship of Hinkley, belonging to the family of Montfort, earls of Leicester, who were, in right thereof, lord high stewards of England; but Simon de Montfort, the last earl of this family, making a bad use of the great power this office gave him, raised a rebellion against his sovereign, Henry III., and was attainted, and his estate forfeited to the king. That prince wisely judging the power too vast, in a great measure abolished the office (as in the hands of an ambitious subject it might be made subservient to the worst purposes), A.D. 1265. It is therefore now revived only *pro hac vice*, to officiate at a coronation, or the trial of a peer. The first afterwards appointed was Thomas, second son of Henry IV. The first for the trial of a peer was Edward, earl of Devon, on the arraignment of the earl of Huntingdon, in 1400. See *Lord Steward*.

**LORD KEEPER OF ENGLAND.** The lord keeper of the great seal differs only from the lord chancellor in this point, that the latter hath letters patent, whereas the lord

keeper has none. Richard, a chaplain, was the first keeper under Ranulph, in 1116. The lord keeper has the like jurisdiction, and all other advantages, in the same degree as the lord high chancellor of England, 5 Eliz., 1562.—*Cowell. See Chancellors, Lord.*

**LORD LIEUTENANT, OR CHIEF GOVERNOR, OR VICEROY OF IRELAND.** The first formal appointment, as *lord justice*, was of Hugh de Lacy, lord of Meath, under Henry II., in 1173. Richard de Clare, earl of Pembroke, was appointed, as *lord warden*, same year. Raymond le Gros was elected by the council, with the style of *procurator*, May, 1177. John, earl of Moreton, son of the king, was appointed as *lord of Ireland* soon afterwards. William Fitzadelm de Burgo was appointed, under the title of *seneschal*, also in 1177. The earl of Morton (afterwards king John) was appointed as *governor* in 1185. Peter Pipard was appointed *lord deputy* by Richard I., in 1191. Geoffry de Mariscia was appointed governor, under the title of *custos*, 16 king John, 1215. Piers de Gaveston, earl of Cornwall, was appointed, by the style of *lord lieutenant*, 2 Edw. II., 1308.

## LORD LIEUTENANTS.

1308. Piers de Gaveston, earl of Cornwall.  
 1329. James, earl of Ormond.  
 1331. Sir Anthony Lucy.  
 1361. Lionel, duke of Clarence.  
 1369. Sir William de Windsor.  
 1380. Edmund Mortimer, earl of March.  
 1382. Philipp Courtney, lord Birmingham, Genl.  
 1384. Robert de Vere, earl of Oxford.  
 1394. King RICHARD II. In person.  
 1395. Roger Mortimer, earl of March and Ulster.  
 1399. King RICHARD II. In person (second time).  
 1401. Thomas, earl of Lancaster.  
 1410. John, duke of Bedford.  
 1413. Edward, earl of March.  
 1414. Sir John Talbot.  
 1416. Thomas, earl of Lancaster.  
 1427. Sir John de Grey.  
 1428. Sir J. Sutton, lord Dudley.  
 1432. Sir Thomas Stanley.  
 1438. Lion, lord Wells.  
 1440. James, earl of Ormond.  
 1446. John, earl of Shrewsbury.  
 1449. Richard, duke of York.  
 1461. George, duke of Clarence, for life.  
 1479. Richard, duke of York.  
 1483. Gerald, earl of Kildare, and in 1406.  
 1485. John de la Pole, earl of Lincoln.  
 1490. Jasper, duke of Bedford.  
 1496. Gerald, earl of Kildare, and in 1504.  
 1501. Henry, duke of York, afterwards Henry VIII.  
 1504. Gerald, earl of Kildare.  
 1520. Thomas Howard, earl of Surrey.  
 1530. Henry, duke of Richmond.  
 1558. Thomas, earl of Sussex.  
 1598. Robert, earl of Essex.  
 1599. Sir Charles Blount, lord Mountjoy.  
 1639. Thomas, lord viscount Wentworth, earl of Strafford.  
 1643. James, marquess of Ormond.  
 1649. Oliver Cromwell.  
 1660. James Butler, duke, marquess, and earl of Ormond.  
 1669. John Roberts, lord Roberts.  
 1670. J. Berkeley, lord Berkeley.  
 1672. Arthur Capel, earl of Essex.  
 1677. James Butler, duke of Ormond.  
 1685. Henry Hyde, earl of Clarendon.  
 1686. Richard Talbot, earl of Tyrconnel.  
 1690. Henry Sydney, lord Sydney.  
 1685. Henry Capel, lord Capel.  
 1701. Lau. Hyde, earl of Rochester.

1703. James Butler, duke of Ormond.  
 1707. Thomas, earl of Pembroke.  
 1709. Thomas, earl of Wharton.  
 1711. James, duke of Ormond, again.  
 1713. Charles, duke of Shrewsbury.  
 1717. Charles, duke of Bolton.  
 1721. Charles, duke of Grafton.  
 1724. John, lord Carteret.  
 1731. Lionel, duke of Dorset.  
 1737. William, duke of Devonshire.  
 1745. Phillip, earl of Chesterfield.  
 1747. William, earl of Harrington.  
 1751. Lionel, duke of Dorset, again.  
 1755. William, marquess of Harrington.  
 1757. John, duke of Bedford.  
 1761. George, earl of Halifax.  
 1763. Hugh, earl of Northumberland.  
 1765. Francis, earl of Hertford.  
 1767. George, viscount Townshend, Oct. 14.  
 1772. Simon, earl of Harcourt, Nov. 30.  
 1777. John, earl of Buckinghamshire, Jan. 25.  
 1780. Fred., earl of Carlisle, Dec. 23.  
 1782. Wm. Henry, duke of Portland, April 14.  
 1782. George, earl Temple, Sept. 15.  
 1783. Robert, earl of Northington, June 3.  
 1784. Charles, duke of Rutland, Feb. 24.  
 [He died Oct. 24, 1787.]  
 1787. George, marquess of Buckingham (late earl Temple), again, Dec. 16.  
 1790. John, earl of Westmoreland, Jan. 5.  
 1795. William, earl Fitzwilliam, Jan. 4.  
 1795. John, earl Camden, March 31.  
 1798. Charles, marquess Cornwallis, May 20.  
 1801. Phillip, earl of Hardwicke, May 25.  
 1806. John, duke of Bedford, March 18.  
 1807. Charles, duke of Richmond, April 19.  
 1813. Charles, earl Whitworth, Aug. 26.  
 1817. Charles, earl Talbot, Oct. 9.  
 1821. Richard, marquess Wellesley, Dec. 29.  
 1828. Henry, marquess of Anglesey, March 1.  
 1829. Hugh, duke of Northumberland, March 6.  
 1830. Henry, marquess of Anglesey, again, Dec. 23.  
 1833. Marquess Wellesley, again, Sept. 26.  
 1834. Thomas, earl of Haddington, Dec. 29.  
 1835. Marquess of Normanby, April 23.  
 1839. Hugh, lord Fortescue, April 3.  
 1841. Thomas Phillip, earl de Grey, Sept. 15.  
 1844. William, lord Heytesbury, July 12.  
 1846. Earl of Besborough, July 9.  
 [Died in the government, May 16, 1847.]  
 1847. George William Frederick, earl of Clarendon, May 26. The present (1860) Lord Lieutenant.

**LORD LIEUTENANTS OF COUNTIES.** The division of England into counties (as well as into hundreds and tythings) is ascribed to Alfred; but there is evidence that some counties bore their names and had those divisions 150 years earlier. Lord lieutenants for counties were instituted in England 3 Edw. VI., 1549.—*Rymers's Federa.* Act for the constitution of lord lieutenants of counties in Ireland, passed 2 Will. IV., 1831.

LORD MAYOR OF LONDON. At the time of the defeat of Harold by William I. (see *Hastings*), the chief officer of London was called port-reeve, from Saxon words signifying chief governor of a harbour. He was afterwards called provost; but in Henry II.'s reign, the Norman title of *maire* was brought into use, and soon rendered English by spelling it "mayor." Appointed annually, 18 Hen. III., 1233. First presented to the barons of the exchequer, 37 Hen. III., 1251. The prefix of *lord* was granted by Edward III., with the style of Right Honourable, in 1354. Sir John Norman was the first lord mayor who went by water to be sworn at Westminster, 1453-4. Lord Mayor's show was instituted same year; but the more costly pageants and triumphs of the show were laid aside in 1655.\* See *London*. The following are the lord mayors of London from the year 1800:—

1800-1 (Nov. 9)	Sir William Staines.	1827-8 (Nov. 9)	Matthias Prime Lucas.
1801-2 "	Sir John Eamer.	1828-9 "	William Thompson.
1802-3 "	Charles Price.	1829-30 "	John Crowder.
1803-4 "	John Perring.	1830-1 "	Sir John Key, bart.
1804-5 "	Peter Perchard.	1831-2 "	Sir John Key, bart., a second time.
1805-6 "	Sir James Shaw.	1832-3 "	Sir Peter Laurie.
1806-7 "	Sir William Leighton.	1833-4 "	Charles Farebrother.
1807-8 "	Sir John Ainsley.	1834-5 "	Henry Winchester.
1808-9 "	Sir Charles Flower.	1835-6 "	Wm. Taylor Copeland.
1809-10 "	Thomas Smith.	1836-7 "	Thomas Kelly.
1810-11 "	Joshua Jonathan Smith.	1837-8 "	Sir John Cowan, bart.
1811-12 "	Sir Claudius Stephen Hunter.	1838-9 "	Samuel Wilson.
1812-13 "	George Scholey.	1839-40 "	Sir Chapman Marshall.
1813-14 "	Sir William Domville, bart.	1840-1 "	Thomas Johnson.
1814-15 "	Samuel Birch.	1841-2 "	John Pirie, created a baronet April 15, 1842.
1815-16 "	Matthew Wood.	1842-3 "	J. Humphrey
1816-17 "	Matthew Wood, a second time.	1843-4 "	Sir W. Magnay, bart.
1817-18 "	Christopher Smith.	1844-5 "	Michael Gibbs.
1818-19 "	John Atkins.	1845-6 "	John Johnson
1819-20 "	George Brydges.	1846-7 "	Sir George Carroll.
1820-1 "	John T. Thorpe.	1847-8 "	John K. Hooper.
1821-2 "	Christopher Magnay.	1848-9 "	Sir James Duke, M.P.
1822-3 "	William Heygate.	1849-50 "	Thomas Farncombe.
1823-4 "	Robert Walthman.	1850-1 "	John Musgrove.
1824-5 "	John Garratt.		
1825-6 "	William Venables.		
1826-7 "	Anthony Browne.		

LORD MAYOR OF DUBLIN. John le Decer was appointed first provost in 1308. A gilded sword granted to the chief magistrate to be borne before him, by Henry IV., 1407. Thomas Cusack appointed first mayor, 1409. The collar of SS. and a foot company granted by Charles II. to the mayors, 1660. Sir Daniel Bellingham, the first mayor, honoured with the title of *lord*, by Charles II., who granted 500*l.* *per annum* in lieu of the company of foot, 1665. A new collar of SS. granted by William III. to the mayor, value 1000*l.*, the former having been lost in James II.'s time, 1697.

LORD MAYOR OF YORK. The title of *lord* to the first civic magistrate is one peculiar to London, Dublin, and York. The prefix of *lord* was given to the mayor of York, which city is a county in itself, by Richard II. York enjoys large privileges, confirmed to it by a long succession of kings.

LORD STEWARD OF THE KING'S HOUSEHOLD. An officer of great antiquity, having the sole direction of the king's house below stairs: he has no formal grant of his office, but receives his charge from the sovereign in person, who, delivering to him a white wand, the symbol of his office, says, "*Seneschal, tenez le bâton de notre maison.*" This officer has been called lord steward since A.D. 1540; he was previously to the 31st of Henry VIII. styled grand master of the household. The lord high steward is an officer granted for many centuries past, *pro hac vice* only, for a coronation, or the trial of a peer. See *Lord High Steward of England*.

\* Sir Henry Pickard, who, in 1357, had been lord mayor of London, most sumptuously entertained in one day, in the year 1363, four monarchs: namely, Edward, king of England; John, king of France; the king of Cyprus; and David, king of Scotland. The celebrated Black Prince, and many of the nobility, were also present at the feast.—*Stowe*. A superb entertainment was given at Guildhall, by the lord mayor, at which the prince regent of England, the emperor of Russia, and king of Prussia, and numerous foreigners of high rank, were present, June 18, 1814. And in 1850, a remarkable and very grand banquet was given by the lord mayor (alderman Farncombe) to prince Albert and the mayors of most of the boroughs of the United Kingdom, in furtherance of the project of the great International Industrial Exhibition to be held in 1851. The numerous attendance of chief magistrates from all parts of the empire made this civic entertainment one unique and memorable.

**LORDS.** The now recognised nobility of England take their creation from the 1st of William the Conqueror, 1066, when William Fitzosborn, the first peer, was made earl of Hereford; Walter Devereux made earl of Salisbury; Copsi, earl of Northumberland; Henry de Ferrers made earl of Derby, and Gerbodus (a Fleming) made earl of Chester. Twenty-two other peers were made in this sovereign's reign. Peers of England are free from all arrests for debts, as being the king's hereditary counsellors. Therefore a peer cannot be outlawed in any civil action, and no attachment lies against his person; but execution may be taken upon his lands and goods. For the same reason, they are free from all attendance at courts leet or sheriff's turns; or, in case of a riot, from attending the *posse comitatus*. See *Baron; Earl; Marquess, &c.*

**LORDS, HOUSE OF.** The peers of England were summoned *ad consulendum*, to consult, in early reigns, and were summoned by writ 6 & 7 John, 1205. The commons did not form a part of the great council of the nation until some ages after the Conquest.—*Hume*. Deputies from certain boroughs were returned to meet the barons and clergy in 1258.—*Goldsmith*. And writes are extant of the date of Jan. 23, 1265; but several historians maintain that the first regular parliament of the three estates, as now constituted, was held 22 Edw. I., 1293-4. The house of lords includes the spiritual as well as temporal peers of England. The bishops are supposed to hold certain ancient baronies under the king, in right whereof they have seats in this house. The temporal lords consist of the several degrees of nobility: some sit by descent, as do all ancient peers; some by creation, as all new-made peers; and others by election, since the union with Scotland in 1707, and with Ireland in 1801. Scotland elects 16 representative peers, and Ireland 4 spiritual lords by rotation of sessions, and 28 temporal peers for life. The house of lords now consists of 3 princes, 20 dukes, 21 marquesses, 115 earls, 22 viscounts, 201 barons, 16 Scotch lords, 28 Irish lords, 26 English prelates, and 4 Irish bishops—in all 456 peers.

**LORRAINE.** It took its name from Lotharius, son of the emperor Lotharius, and was given to the prince as an independent duchy, A.D. 851. The kingdom was eventually divided in the tenth century into two parts. Lower Lorraine was governed by its dukes, afterwards dukes of Brabant, until Brabant became united with Burgundy in 1429. The late province of Lorraine subsisted until 1766, when it was finally annexed to France.

**LORETTO.** Here is the *Casa Santa*, or Holy House, in which it is pretended the Virgin Mary lived at Nazareth. According to the legend, it was carried by angels into Dalmatia from Galilee, and next brought here. The famous lady of Loretto stands upon an altar, holding the infant Jesus in her arms, and is surrounded with gold lamps, whose glare conceals her face. She is clothed with cloth of gold, set off with jewels, with which the little Jesus, though in a shirt, is covered also. Loretto was taken by the French in 1796, and the holy image carried to France; but it was brought back with pious pomp, and welcomed with the discharge of cannon and the ringing of bells, borne in procession to the holy house on a rich frame, resting on the shoulders of eight bishops, Jan. 5, 1803.

**LOT'S WIFE.** Josephus asserts that he saw the pillar of Lot's wife; and Justin, Ireneus, and Tertullian, allege its existence in their time, and that it still gave periodical evidence of her feminine nature. Professor Daubeny supposes that volcanic agency was the physical instrument employed by the Almighty to destroy the five cities of the plain; that the Salt or the Dead Sea arose either from the subsidence of the plain, or from the damming of the Jordan by a current of lava; that the showers of fire and brimstone were occasioned by the fall of volcanic ejections; and that Lot's wife, lingering behind her friends, may have been first suffocated, and then incrustrated with saline and other volcanic materials.—*Daubeny on Volcanoes*.

**LOTTERY, STATE.** The first mentioned in English history began drawing at the western door of St. Paul's cathedral, Jan. 11, 1569, and continued day and night until May 6 following. It contained 40,000 "*lots*," at 10s. each lot. The profits were for repairing the fortifications on the coast of England, and the prizes were pieces of plate. The first lottery mentioned for sums of money took place in 1630. Lotteries were established in 1693, and for more than 130 years yielded a large annual revenue to the crown. The Irish state lottery was drawn in Dublin in 1780. All lotteries were suppressed in France by a decree of the national convention, Nov. 15, 1793. They were abolished in Oct. 1826; and an act was passed imposing

a penalty of 50*l.* for advertising foreign or any lotteries in the British newspapers, 6 & 7 Will. IV., Aug. 1836. See *next article*.

- LOTTERIES.** That for the British Museum took place in 1753. Cox's valuable museum, containing many rare specimens of art and articles of vertu, was disposed of by lottery, under an act passed June 16, 1773. An act passed for the sale of the buildings of the Adelphi by lottery, June 16, 1773. Lottery for the Leverian Museum, 1784-5. For the Pigot diamond, permitted Jan. 2, 1801; it afterwards sold at Christie's auction for 9500 guineas, May 10, 1802. For the collection of alderman Boydell, a great encourager of the arts, and who had been a popular lord mayor of London, by act 1804-5. The last lotteries drawn in Great Britain were the Glasgow lotteries in 1834. See *Glasgow*. An act was passed 4 & 5 Will. IV., declaring that the then pending Glasgow lottery should be the last permitted to be drawn, July 25, 1834.
- LOUIS-D'OR.** The Louis of gold, a French coin of 24 francs, was first struck by Louis XIII. in 1640. The value of this coin was originally about twenty shillings.—*Spectator*. Its value has fluctuated with the storms of revolution and the incidents of time, between 15*s.* 4*d.* and 22*s.* 8*d.*—*Ashe*. The Louis-d'or was superseded by the Napoleon of Buonaparte, of about the same intrinsic value.
- LOUISIANA.** Discovered by Ferdinand de Soto in 1541. It was traversed by M. de Salle in 1682, and settled by Louis XIV. in 1718. Ceded to Spain at the peace of 1763, when all east of the Mississippi was given to England. Restored to France in 1802; and sold by France to the Americans in 1803. Louisiana became a member of the United States, in 1812.
- LOUVRE.** This renowned edifice in Paris was a royal residence in the reign of Dagobert, A.D. 628; but Francis I. laid the foundation of what is now called the Old Louvre, 1522. Here were deposited the finest collection of paintings, of statues, and treasures of art known in the world. The chief of them were brought from Italy during the triumph of Buonaparte's arms, but most of them have since been restored to the rightful possessors.
- LOVE INTRIGUES.** This species of dramatic entertainment is nearly coeval with the drama itself. It was first introduced upon the stage by Anaxandrides, a Rhodian, whose pieces gave him rank as a true dramatic poet, 354 B.C.—*Suidas*. Anaxandrides was starved to death by the Athenians for his satires.—*Idem*.
- LOYALTY LOANS.** There were several of these raised during the revolutionary and Buonapartean wars; but one instance so peculiarly marked the spirit and devotion of the British people, that it is referred to as the Loyalty loan: a subscription loan was opened in London on the 5th Dec., 1796, and in fifteen hours and twenty minutes the sum of eighteen millions sterling was subscribed, thus demonstrating the wealth and patriotism of England, and hearty concurrence of her people in the war.
- LUCIA, ST.** First settled by the French in 1650. Taken by the British several times in the subsequent wars. Memorable insurrection of the French negroes, April, 1795. In this year Guadaloupe, St. Vincent, Grenada, Dominica, St. Eustatia, and St. Lucia, were taken by the British. St. Lucia was restored to France at the peace of 1802; but was again seized on by England the next year, and confirmed to her by the treaty of Paris in 1814. See *Colonies*.
- LUCRETIA, RAPE** or, by Sextus, son of Tarquin, who in the dead of night introduced himself to Lucretia, breaking in upon the sanctity of her chamber, in the absence of her husband, Collatinus. She yielded to her ravisher when he threatened to murder her, and to slay one of her slaves, and put him in her bed, that this apparent adultery might seem to have met with the punishment it deserved. Lucretia in the morning sent for her husband and her father, and after she had revealed to them the indignities she had suffered from the son of Tarquin, and entreated them to avenge her wrongs, she stabbed herself with a dagger. This fatal blow was the signal of rebellion: the body of Lucretia was shown to the incensed people, who expelled the family of Tarquin from Rome for ever, and the commonwealth was established, 509 B.C.—*Livy*.
- LUDDITES.** Large parties of men, under this designation, commenced their depredations at Nottingham, breaking frames and machinery. Skirmish with the military there, Jan. 29, 1812. Several serious riots occurred again in 1814; and numerous bodies of these people, chiefly unemployed artisans, committed great excesses in 1816 *et seq.*

- LUNATICS.** See article *Insanity*. Statutes were enacted regarding the care and property of lunatics, 17 Ed. II, 1323 *et seq.* Statutes of Geo. II., 1731 and 1741, by the latter of which the marriages of lunatics were declared void. Statutes of Geo. III., 1770, 1773 *et seq.* Statutes regarding the care and treatment of confined persons, 9 and 10 Geo. IV., July 1828, and May 1829. Richmond Lunatic Asylum Act, 1 Will. IV. 1831. In the late parliamentary returns of the lunatics of England and Wales, it is shown that in 436 unions, the number of pauper lunatics is 3841, all of whom are believed to be incurable; and that of 5259 pauper idiots, 2602 have been in that state since birth. The number of lunatics in England and Wales on Jan. 1, 1849, was 14,560, of whom 6852 were males and 7708 females; 10,801 being paupers.—*Official Returns.*
- LUNEVILLE, PEACE OF.** Concluded between the French republic and the emperor of Germany, confirming the cessions made by the treaty of Campo Formio, stipulating that the Rhine, to the Dutch territories, should form the boundary of France, and recognising the independence of the Batavian, Helvetic, Ligurian, and Cisalpine republics, Feb. 9, 1801.
- LUPERCALIA.** A yearly festival observed at Rome, on Feb. 15, in honour of Pan, first instituted by the Romans, according to Plutarch; but according to Livy, brought by Evander into Italy. Naked youths ran through the streets with whips, lashing all whom they encountered, even women, who received the stripes with inclination, believing that they removed barrenness and eased the pains of child-birth. Augustus forbade all persons above the age of fourteen to appear naked during this festival. Cicero, in his *Philippicæ*, reproaches Anthony for having disgraced the dignity of the consulship by appearing naked on one of these occasions.—*Varro.* These feasts were continued till A.D. 496, when pope Gelasius abolished them, on account of the great disorders and indecencies that were committed in their celebration.—*Pardon.*
- LUSTRUM.** An expiatory sacrifice made for the whole body of the Roman people, at the end of every five years, after the census had been taken, 572 B.C. Every five years were called a *lustrum*; and ten, fifteen, or twenty years were commonly expressed by two, three, or four *lustra*.
- LUTHERANISM.** Sprung up in Germany in 1517, in which year Leo X. published his indulgences for money; and Icelius, a Dominican friar, who was deputed with others of his order to collect in Saxony, carried his zeal to such a height as to declare his commission unbounded; that no crime could be committed too great to be pardoned: and that, by purchasing indulgences, not only past sins, but those which were intended, were to be forgiven. Against these practices Luther openly preached with wonderful success, and thus began the Reformation in Germany.—*Melchior Adam, in Vita Lutheri.*
- LUTZEN, BATTLE OF.** Between the French army commanded by Napoleon on the one side, and the combined armies of Russia and Prussia, commanded by general Wittgenstein, fought May 2, 1813. This sanguinary battle opened the campaign of that year; and though each of the adversaries claimed the victory, it was manifestly on the side of France; but in this engagement marshal Duroc was mortally wounded. The battles of Bautzen and Wurtzen immediately followed (May 20 and 26), both in favour of Napoleon, when the allies were compelled to pass the Oder, and an armistice was agreed to, and afterwards prolonged, but unfortunately for the French emperor it did not produce peace.
- LUTZENGEN, or LUTZEN, BATTLE OF.** Gustavus Adolphus, king of Sweden, against the emperor. In this sanguinary and memorable battle, Gustavus, the most illustrious hero of his time, and the chief support of the Protestant interests in Germany, and in alliance with Charles I. of England, was foully killed in the moment of victory, Nov. 6, 1632. This is also called the battle of Lippstadt.
- LUXEMBURG.** Considered the strongest fortress in the world. It was taken and pillaged by the French in 1543; was taken by the Spaniards in 1544; by the French in 1684; and restored to Spain in 1697. It was again taken by the French in 1701; and afterwards given to the Dutch as a barrier town, and ceded to the emperor at the peace in 1713. These are among the chief occurrences. Luxemburg withstood several sieges in the last century; it surrendered to the French after a long and memorable siege, June 7, 1795. The garrison, on their capitulation, took an oath not to serve against the republic of France until exchanged, and were conducted to the right side of the Rhine immediately after.



**LUXURY.** The instances of extravagance and luxury are numerous in the history of almost all countries, ancient and modern, and many laws have been enforced to repress them. Horace mentions fowls dressed in Falernian wine, muscles and oysters from the Lucrine lake and Circean promontory, and black game from the Umbrian forests.—*Lardner*. Lucullus, at Rome, was distinguished for the immoderate expenses of his meals; his halls were named from the different gods; and when Cicero and Pompey attempted to surprise him, they were amazed by the costliness of a supper which had been prepared upon the word of Lucullus, who merely ordered his attendants to serve it in the hall of Apollo; this feast for three persons casually met, would have sufficed for three hundred nobles specially invited. In England, luxury was restricted by a law wherein the prelates and nobility were confined to two courses every meal, and two kinds of food in every course, except on great festivals. The law also prohibited all who did not enjoy a free estate of 100*l.* per annum from wearing furs, (see *Furs*) skins, or silk; and the use of foreign cloth was confined to the royal family alone; to all others it was prohibited, A.D. 1337. An edict was issued by Charles VI. of France, which said, "Let no man presume to treat with more than a soup and two dishes," 1340.

**LYCEUM.** The Lyceum took its name from its having been originally a temple of Apollo Lyceus; or rather, a portico, or gallery, built by Lyceus, son of Apollo. The Lyceum was a celebrated spot near the banks of the Ilissus in Attica, where Aristotle taught philosophy; and as he generally taught his pupils while he walked, hence they were called *peripatetics*, and his philosophy was called from this place the philosophy of the Lyceum, 342 B.C.—*Stanley*.

**LYDIA.** A very ancient kingdom under a long dynasty of kings, the last of whom was Croesus, whose riches became a proverb: he was conquered by Cyrus, 548 B.C. The coinage of money of gold and silver (together with many other useful inventions, and the encouragement of commerce) is ascribed to the Lydians. A number of illustrious men flourished here.—*Herodotus*.

Argon, a descendant of Hercules, reigns in Lydia.— <i>H-rot.</i> . . . . .	B.C. 1223	Croesus, son of Alyattes, succeeds to the throne, and becomes celebrated for his victories and conquests . . . . .	562
The kingdom of Lydia, properly so called, begins under Ardyus I.— <i>Blair</i> . . . . .	797	Ephesus falls into his hands; the Ionians, Æolians, and other parts of Asia Minor are subjected to his dominion . . . . .	554
Alyattes reigns . . . . .	761	All the nations west of the Halys are conquered, and that river becomes the boundary of the kingdom.— <i>Blair</i> . . . . .	550
Medes commences his rule . . . . .	747	Croesus, dreading the power of Cyrus, whose conquests had reached to the borders of Lydia, crosses the Halys to attack the Medes, with an army of 420,000 men, and 60,000 horse . . . . .	548
Reign of Candaules . . . . .	735	He is defeated by Cyrus, pursued, besieged in his capital, and taken . . . . .	548
Gyges, first of the race called Mermuade, puts Candaules to death, marries his queen, usurps the throne, and makes great conquests . . . . .	718	The conqueror orders Croesus to be burned alive, and the pile is already on fire, when he calls on the name of <i>Solon</i> in agony of mind, and Cyrus hearing him pronounce it, spares his life . . . . .	548
Ardyus II. reigns; the Cimbri besiege Sardinia, the capital of Lydia . . . . .	680	Lydia, the kingdom of the "richest of mankind," is made a province of the Persian empire . . . . .	548
The Milesian war commenced under Gyges, is continued by Sadyattes, who reigns . . . . .	631		
Reign of Alyattes II. . . . .	619		
Battle upon the river Halys between the Lydians and Medes, intercepted by an almost total eclipse of the sun, which superstitiously occasions a conclusion of the war.— <i>Blair</i> . . . . .	May 28, 585		
[This eclipse had been predicted many years before by Thales, of Miletus.— <i>Blair</i> .]			

**Æsop**, the Phrygian fabulist, Aleman, the first Greek poet who wrote in a style of gallantry, Thales of Miletus, Anaximenes, Xenophanes, Anacreon of Teos, Heraclitus of Ephesus, &c., flourished in Lydia. The country remained subject to the Persian empire until the latter was conquered by Alexander, about 330 B.C. It next became part of the new kingdom of Pergamus, founded by Philæterus, the eunuch; Attalus afterwards bequeathed it to the Romans, and finally the Turks conquered it from the Eastern empire, A.D. 1326.—*Priestley*.

**LYING-IN HOSPITALS.** The first of these valuable institutions, of a public and general kind, was established in Dublin by Dr. Bartholomew Mosse, an eminent physician, who, notwithstanding he had to contend against the strongest prejudices, avowed opposition, and great public clamour, pushed his benevolent purpose to success, and achieved a victory for humanity by building the fine hospital in Dublin, under this name. The first institution was opened March 1745; and the present hospital in December, 1757. The British Lying-in hospital was founded in 1749;

Queen Charlotte's Lying-in hospital in 1752; the General Lying-in hospital in 1765; and besides these, are other similar charities in London.

**LYMPHATIC VESSELS.** The slender pellucid tubes carried into the glands of the mesentery, receiving first a fine thin lymph from the lymphatic ducts, which dilute the chylous fluid.—*Cheyne*. These vessels were found by Jaspas Asellius in 1622; he published his dissertations on the subject in 1627.—*Novu. Dict.* Discovered in oviparous animals by Dr. Hewson, who disputed the honour of the discovery with Dr. Munro, 1762.

**LYONS.** Founded by L. Plancus, 43 a.c. The city was reduced to ashes in a single night by lightning, and was rebuilt in the reign of Nero. Two general councils were held here in the 13th and 14th centuries. The silk manufacture commenced in the reign of Francis I., 1515. Lyons was besieged in 1793 by the Convention army of 60,000 men, and surrendered Oct. 7, when awful scenes of blood and rapine followed. The National Convention decreed the demolition of the city, Oct. 12, same year. It capitulated to the Austrians, March 1814, and July 1815. An insurrection among the artisans, which led to great popular excesses for many days broke out, Nov. 21, 1831. Dreadful riots, April 15, 1834. A dreadful inundation occurred at Lyons, Nov. 4, 1840. See *Inundations*.

**LYRE.** Its invention is ascribed to the Grecian Mercury, who, according to Homer, gave it to Apollo, the first that played upon it with method, and accompanied it with poetry. The invention of the primitive lyre with three strings is due to the first Egyptian Hermes. Terpander added several strings to the lyre, making the number seven, 673 a.c. Phrynis, a musician of Mitylene, added two more, making nine, 438 a.c.

## M.

**MACARONI.** This name was given to a poem by Theop. Folengio, and it continues to designate trifling performances, as buffoonery, puns, anagrams, "wit without wisdom, and humour without sense." His poem was so called from an Italian cake of the same name, pleasant to the taste, but without any alimentary virtue. These poems became the reigning taste in Italy and France, where they gave birth to *Macaroni academies*, and reaching England to *Macaroni clubs*, till, in the end, everything ridiculous in dress and manners was called "Macaroni," about a.d. 1520.—*Novu. Dict. Hist.*

**MACE.** Anciently used by the cavalry of most nations; this weapon was originally a club fixed in the saddle, and was usually blunt, and of metal. Maces were also early ensigns of authority borne before officers of state, the top being made in the form of an open crown, and commonly of silver gilt. The lord chancellor and speaker of the House of Commons have maces borne before them. Edward III. granted to London the privilege of having gold or silver maces carried before the lord mayor, sheriffs, aldermen, and corporation, 1354. It was with the mace usually carried before the lord mayor on state occasions, that Walworth, lord mayor of London, knocked the rebel Wat Tyler off his horse, a courtier afterwards despatching him with his dagger, for rudely approaching Richard II., 1381. Cromwell entering the House of Commons to disperse its members and dissolve the parliament, ordered one of his soldiers to "take away that fool's bauble, the mace," which was done, and the doors of the house locked, April 20, 1653.

**MACEDON, EMPIRE OF.** The first kingdom was founded by Caranus, about 814 a.c. It was an inconsiderable country, sometimes under the protection of Athens, sometimes of Thebes, and sometimes of Sparta, until the reign of Philip, the father of Alexander the Great, who by his wisdom as a politician, and exploits as a general, made it a powerful kingdom, and paved the way to his son's greatness. Macedon had twenty-one kings, from Caranus to Alexander inclusive: after the conqueror's death, when his dominions were divided among his generals, Cassander seized Macedon, and established a new kingdom.

Reign of Caranus . . . . .	a.c.	814	Reign of <i>Æropeas</i> ; he conquers the Illy-
Reign of <i>Perdiceas</i> I. . . . .		729	rians . . . . .
Reign of <i>Argæus</i> I. . . . .		678	Reign of <i>Amyntas</i> . . . . .
Reign of <i>Phillip</i> I. . . . .		640	Reign of <i>Alexander</i> I. . . . .

MACEDON, EMPIRE OF, *continued.*

Reign of Perdiccas II. . . . .	B.C. 454
Archelaus, natural son of Perdiccas, murders the legitimate heirs of his father, and seizes the throne . . . . .	413
He is surnamed the "Patron of Learning" . . . . .	411
He is murdered by a favourite to whom he promised his daughter in marriage, yet gave her to another . . . . .	300
Reign of Amyntas II. . . . .	389
He is driven from the throne . . . . .	308
Recovers his crown, and puts Pausanias to death . . . . .	307
The Illyrians enter Macedonia, expel Amyntas, and put Argæus, brother of Pausanias, on the throne . . . . .	302
Amyntas again recovers his kingdom . . . . .	300
Reign of Alexander II. . . . .	371
He is assassinated . . . . .	370
Reign of Perdiccas III. . . . .	366
He is killed in battle . . . . .	360
Reign of Philip II., and institution of the Macedonian phalanx . . . . .	360
Philip gains the battle of Methon over the Athenians . . . . .	360
He defeats the Illyrians in a desperate engagement . . . . .	359
He takes Amphipolis, and receives an arrow in his right eye. See <i>Archery</i> . . . . .	358
He conquers Thrace and Illyria . . . . .	356
Birth of Alexander the Great . . . . .	356
Philip adds to his conquests . . . . .	348
Close of the first Sacred war . . . . .	348
Illyricum overrun by the army of Philip. Thrace made tributary to Macedon . . . . .	344
Aristotle appointed tutor to the young prince Alexander . . . . .	343
War against the Athenians . . . . .	341
Philip besieges Byzantium . . . . .	341
Battle of Chæronea; Philip conquers. See <i>Chæronea</i> . . . . .	338
Philip is assassinated by Pausanias, at Egea, during the celebration of games in honour of his daughter's nuptials . . . . .	336
Alexander III., surnamed the Great, succeeds his father . . . . .	336
He enters Greece . . . . .	335
The Greeks appoint him general of their armies against the Persians . . . . .	335
The Thebans revolt; he levels Thebes to the ground; the house of Pindar is alone left standing . . . . .	335
The Almighty favours Alexander with a vision, in which the high-priest of the Jews appears to him, exhorting him to pass into Asia. See <i>Jews</i> . . . . .	334
He passes into Asia, and gains his first battle over Darius. See <i>Granicus, Battle of</i> . . . . .	334
Sardis surrenders to the conqueror; Hali-car-nassus is taken, and numerous cities in Asia Minor . . . . .	334
Memnon ravages the Cyclades; Darius takes the field with 400,000 infantry, and 100,000 cavalry . . . . .	333
Battle of Issus ( <i>which see</i> ) . . . . .	333
Alexander, in his way to Egypt, lays siege to Tyre, which is destroyed after seven months . . . . .	332

Damascus is taken, and the vast treasures of Darius come into the possession of the victor . . . . .	B.C. 332
Gaza surrenders . . . . .	332
Alexander enters Jerusalem; and Egypt conquered . . . . .	332
Alexandria founded . . . . .	332
Great battle of Arbela, the third and last between Alexander and Darius; the Persian army totally defeated. See <i>Arbela</i> . . . . .	331
Alexander proclaimed master of Asia; he enters Babylon in triumph . . . . .	331

## GRECIAN OR MACEDONIAN EMPIRE.

Alexander sits on the throne of Darius, at Susa . . . . .	330
Parthia and Ilyrcania are overrun by Alexander . . . . .	329
Thalestris, queen of the Amazons, visits him, attended by a retinue of 300 women. See <i>Amazons</i> . . . . .	329
He puts his friend Parmenio to death, on a charge of conspiracy, supposed to be false . . . . .	329
Alexander makes more conquests . . . . .	328
His expedition to India; Porus, king of India, is defeated and taken; and the country as far as the Ganges is overrun . . . . .	327
Callisthenes is put to the torture for refusing to render divine homage to Alexander . . . . .	326
Subjection of the Cosseans . . . . .	326
Death of Alexander . . . . .	323
His conquests are divided among his generals . . . . .	323
His remains are transported to Alexandria, and buried by Ptolemy . . . . .	322
The Greeks defeated by sea and land near Cranon ( <i>which see</i> ) . . . . .	322
Thebes rebuilt by Cassander . . . . .	315
Seleucus recovers Babylon . . . . .	312
Cassander puts Roxana and her son to death, and usurps the throne . . . . .	311
Battle of Ipsus ( <i>which see</i> ) . . . . .	301
New division of the empire . . . . .	301

## MACEDON II.

Death of Cassander . . . . .	298
Reign of Alexander and Antipater . . . . .	298
Demetrius murders Alexander, and seizes the crown of Macedon . . . . .	294
Irruption of the Gauls . . . . .	279
Reign of Antigonus Gonatus . . . . .	277
Pyrrhus invades Macedon, defeats Antigonus, and is proclaimed king . . . . .	274
Pyrrhus slain; Antigonus restored . . . . .	272
Antigonus takes Athens . . . . .	268
The Gauls again invade Macedon . . . . .	263
Revolt of the Partians . . . . .	250
Reign of Demetrius II. . . . .	242
Reign of Philip, his son . . . . .	232
His war against the Rhodians . . . . .	202
Philip is defeated by the Romans . . . . .	198
He is totally subdued . . . . .	196
The reign of Perseus . . . . .	179
Perseus defeated by the Romans . . . . .	171

The consul Æmilius Paulus enters Macedon, and pronounces it a Roman province. Perseus and his sons are made prisoners, 168 B.C., and next year walk in chains before the chariot of Æmilius in his triumph for the conquest of Macedon. The country is finally conquered by the Turks under Amurath II. in A.D. 1429.—*Priestley*.

**MACHIAVELIAN PRINCIPLES.** These are principles laid down by Nicholas Machiavel, of Florence, in his *Practice of Politics*, and *The Prince*. By some they are stigmatised as "the most pernicious maxims of government, founded on the vilest policy;" and by others as "sound doctrines, notwithstanding the prejudice erroneously

raised against them." The work appeared in 1517; and was translated into English in 1761.\*

**MACKEREL.** A small but favourite fish, in season all the months of May and June. It is then in its prime.—*A. shc.* It was formerly permitted to be cried in the streets of London on Sundays, A.D. 1698; although it is believed that the privilege allowed to it in this respect, on account of its perishable nature, as well as to milk, is of the earliest date.

**MADAGASCAR.** One of the largest islands in the world, discovered by Lorenzo Almeida, A.D. 1506. In the centre of the island is said to exist a race of dwarfs, with a strange peculiarity of form; but this rests on the unsupported statement of a French traveller who was in possession of a preserved pigmy which he had brought from Madagascar. A paper describing the pigmy was presented to the Royal Society by an eminent physician, in 1809.

**MADEIRA.** So called on account of its woods; it was discovered, it is said, by Mr. Macham, an English gentleman, or mariner, who fled from England for an illicit amour. He was driven here by a storm, and his mistress, a French lady, dying, he made a canoe, and carried the news of his discovery to Pedro, king of Arragon, which occasioned the report that the island was discovered by a Portuguese, A.D. 1345. But it is maintained that the Portuguese did not visit this island until 1419, nor did they colonise it until 1431. It was taken possession of by the British in July, 1801. And again, by admiral Hood and general (afterwards viscount) Beresford, Dec. 24, 1807, and retained in trust for the royal family of Portugal, which had just then emigrated to the Brazils. It was subsequently restored to the Portuguese crown.

**MADRAS.** Colonised by the English, and Fort George built by permission of the king of Golconda, 17 James I., 1620. Madras was taken by the French in 1746, and was restored in 1749, immediately after the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle. Madras is now one (the second) of the three presidencies of our great Indian Empire. For occurrences not mentioned below, see article *India*.

Fort St. George made a presidency . . . A.D. 1654  
 Bengal placed under Madras . . . 1658  
 Calcutta, which was hitherto subordinate to Madras, is now made a presidency . . . 1701  
 Mayor's court founded . . . 1726  
 Madras taken by the French . . . 1746  
 Restored to the English . . . 1749  
 Besieged by the French . . . Dec. 12, 1758  
 Hyder marches to Madras . . . April 1769  
 Sir John Lindsay arrives . . . July 1770  
 He is succeeded here by sir R. Hartland, Sept. 1771  
 Sir Eyre Coote arrives . . . Nov. 5, 1780  
 He defeats Hyder . . . July 1, 1781  
 Lord Macartney arrives as governor of Madras . . . June 22, 1781  
 The Madras government arrests general Stuart, who is forthwith sent to England 1783  
 Lord Cornwallis visits here . . . Dec. 12, 1790  
 Sir Chas. Oakley succeeds gen. Meadows as governor of this presidency, Aug. 1, 1792  
 Assizes ordered twice yearly . . . 1793  
 Lord Mornington (afterwards the marquis Wellesley) visits here . . . Dec. 1798  
 General Harris with the Madras army enters Mysore . . . March 5, 1799  
 He arrives with his forces at Seringapatam . . . April 5, 1799  
 Seringapatam is stormed by the British

under major-general Baird, and Tippoo Saib killed . . . May 4, 1799  
 Appointment of sir Thomas Strange, first Judge of Madras under the charter of Justice . . . Dec. 26, 1800  
 A fire consumes upwards of 1000 houses in Madras . . . Feb. 1803  
 The Madras army under general Arthur Wellesley (now duke of Wellington) marches for Poonah . . . March 1803  
 General Wellesley's victories follow. See *India*, &c. . . 1803  
 Mutiny among the British forces at Vellore; near 800 sepoys are executed Jan. 31, 1807  
 Mutiny of the troops at Madras . . . 1809  
 Arrival of lord Minto at Madras, who publishes a general amnesty, Sept. 29, 1809  
 Awful hurricane, by which the ships at anchor were driven into the town, and seventy sail sunk, many of them with their crews . . . May 1811  
 Madras attacked by the Pindarces . . . 1817  
 Appointment of the Rev. Dr. Corrie, first bishop of Madras, under act 3 and 4 Will. IV., cap. 85 . . . Feb. 14, 1835

[For subsequent events in connexion with this presidency, see article *India*.]

**MADRID.** Mentioned in history as a castle belonging to the Moors. It was sacked A.D. 1109. It was made the seat of the Spanish court in 1516. The Escorial was built in 1557, *et seq.* The old palace was burnt down in 1734. The French took possession of this city in March, 1808, after the royal family had retired into France and on May 2, the citizens rose up in arms to expel them, when a dreadful conflict and carnage took place. Joseph Buonaparte entered Madrid as king of Spain, July 20

\* The writings of this celebrated politician contemned (another commentator says) "the doing of any act to compass or bring about those things which are neither honourable nor just, whereby ambitious sovereigns or evil ministers may accomplish what their extravagant desires prompt them to, at the expense of their subjects' peace or their country's safety."—*Ferguson*.

1808; but soon retired. Retaken by the French, Dec. 2, same year; and retained till Aug. 12, 1812, when Madrid was entered by the British army. Ferdinand VII. was restored, May 14, 1814. Madrid was the scene of various occurrences during the late civil war, for which see *Spain*.

**MAESTRICH.** This city revolted from Spain 1570, and was taken by the Prince of Parma in 1579. In 1632, the prince of Orange reduced it after a memorable siege, and it was confirmed to the Dutch in 1648. Lewis XIV. took it in 1673; William prince of Orange invested it in vain, in 1676; but in 1678 it was restored to the Dutch. In 1748 it was besieged by the French, who were permitted to take possession of the city on condition of its being restored at the peace then negotiating. At the commencement of 1793, Maestricht was unsuccessfully attacked by the French, but they became masters of it toward the end of the following year. In 1814, it was delivered up to the allied forces.

**MAGAZINES.** For many years this word has signified a miscellaneous pamphlet, from a periodical miscellany called the *Gentleman's Magazine*, published under the name of *Sylvanus Urban*, which still continues to enjoy the favour of the world.—*Goldsmith*. Denis de Sallo published a work, which perhaps may come under this denomination, called the *Journal des Scavans*, of which the first number appeared at Paris in May, 1665; and which may, undoubtedly, be considered as the earliest production in periodical literature. See *Reviews*.

**MAGDALENS AND MAGDALENETTES.** Communities of nuns and women, the latter class consisting chiefly of penitent courtesans. The convent of Naples was endowed by queen Sancha, A.D. 1324. That at Metz was instituted in 1452. At Paris, 1492. The Magdalen at Rome was endowed by pope Leo X., in 1515; and Clement VIII. settled a revenue on the nuns, and further ordained that the effects of all public prostitutes who died without will should fall to them, and that those who made wills should not have their bequests sanctioned by the law unless they bequeathed a part of their effects to the Magdalen institutions, which part was to be at least one-fifth, 1594. The Magdalen hospital, London, was founded in 1758, principally under the direction of Dr. Dodd. The Asylum in Dublin was opened in June, 1766.

**MAGELLAN, STRAITS OF.** They were passed by Ferdinand Magellan (Fernando de Magalhães), a Portuguese, with a fleet of discovery fitted out by the emperor Charles V., in 1519. The first voyage round the world was undertaken by this illustrious navigator; and his vessel performed the enterprise, although the commander perished. The Spaniards had a fort here, since called Cape Famine, because the garrison had all perished for want of food.

**MAGI, or WORSHIPPERS OF FIRE.** The prime object of the adoration of the Persians was the invisible and incomprehensible God, whom, not knowing, they worshipped as the principle of all good, and they paid particular homage to fire, as the emblem of his power and purity. They built no altars nor temples, as they deemed it absurd to pretend to confine an omnipresent God within walls; accordingly their sacred fires blazed in the open air, and their offerings were made upon the earth. The Magi were their priests, and their skill in astronomy rendered the secrets of nature familiar to them, so that the term Magi was at length applied to all learned men, till they were finally confounded with the magicians. Zoroaster, king of Bactria, was the reformer of the sect of the Magi: he flourished 1080 B.C.—*Du Fresnoy*.

**MAGIC LANTERN.** This was the invention of the illustrious Roger Bacon, England's great philosopher, about A.D. 1260. Bacon first invented the convex magnifying glasses in 1252; and he afterwards, in his many experiments, applied them to this use. The improvements on Bacon's magic lantern, and the adaptation of it to various scientific purposes, continue to be made to this day.—*Ashc*.

**MAGNA CHARTA.** The great charter of English liberty may be said to have been derived from Edward the Confessor, continued by Henry I. and his successors, Stephen, Henry II., and John. But the Charter more particularly meant, was a body of laws, the great charter of our rights granted by John, and signed at Runnymede, near Windsor, June 15, 1215. The barons took arms to enforce this sacred possession, which was many times confirmed, and as frequently violated, by Henry III. This last king's grand charter was granted in the 9th year of his reign, 1224, and was assured by Edward I. It is remarked, that when Henry III. granted it, he swore on the word and faith of a king, a Christian, and a knight, to observe it. For this

grant a fifteenth of all moveable goods were given to the king, whether they were temporals or spirituals; yet sir Edward Coke says that even in his days it had been confirmed above thirty times. See *Forests, Charter of the*.

**MAGNET.** Sturmius, in his *Epistola*, dated at Altorf, 1682, observes, that the attractive quality of the magnet has been taken notice of from time immemorial; but that it was our countryman, Roger Bacon, of Ilchester, in Somersetshire (he died the 17th of June, 1294), who first discovered its property of pointing to the north pole. The Italians discovered that it could communicate its virtue to steel or iron. The variation not being always the same was taken notice of by Hevelius, Petil, and others. Flavio Gioja, of Naples, invented or improved the mariner's compass, in 1302. The important discovery of the inclination or dip of the magnetic needle was made about 1576 (published 1580) by Robert Norman, of London. Dr. Gilbert's experiment was made in 1600. Artificial magnets were invented, or rather improved, in 1751.

**MAGNESIA.** The white alkaline earth used in medicine, of gently purgative properties.—*Johnson*. It was in use in the beginning of the eighteenth century, when it was sold by a Roman canon as *Magnesia alba*. Some state, with probability, that it was known some time before. The properties of this substance were fully developed by Dr. Black, about 1755.

**MAGNOLIA.** The *Magnolia glauca* was brought to these countries from N. America in A.D. 1688. The laurel-leaved Magnolia, *Magnolia grandiflora*, was brought from N. America about 1734. The dwarf Magnolia, *Magnolia pumila*, was brought from China in 1789. And the following varieties also from China, viz., the brown-stalked, 1789; the purple, 1790; and the slender, 1804.

**MAHOMETISM.** See *Alcoran* and *Koran*. The creed of Mahomet was promulgated, A.D. 604, by Mahomet, styled by some writers as a renowned general and politician, and by others as a successful impostor and tyrant. Mahomet asserted that the Koran was revealed to him by the angel Gabriel during a period of twenty-three years. It was written in the Koreish Arabic, which he asserted was the language of Paradise, and it is considered as possessing every fine quality of a language. It has 1000 terms for sword, 500 for lion, 200 for serpent, and 80 for honey. It is spoken and written in various parts of Asia and Africa. Mahomet died in 631, of the effects, it is said, of a slow poison, given to him in a piece of mutton three years before, by a Jew, who took this method to discover if he was a true prophet, and immortal, as he had declared himself to be.—*Prideaux*.

**MAIDA, BATTLE OF.** Between the French commanded by general Regnier, and the British under major-general sir John Stuart. The French were nearly double the number of the British, yet the latter gained a glorious victory on the "Plains of Maida," a village in Calabria, the loss of the enemy being most severe, July 4, 1806. This victory deservedly placed sir John Stuart in the first rank of British heroes: he is, historically, renowned as the "Hero of the Plains of Maida."

**MAIDEN.** An instrument for executing criminals, in some respects similar to a later invention, the guillotine, first known at Halifax in the reign of Elizabeth. See *Halifax*. This instrument was introduced into Scotland by the regent Morton, for the decapitation of his political opponents, but he himself suffered by it on a very doubtful charge of high treason, in 1581. See *Guillotine*.

**MAIMING AND WOUNDING.** Made capital by statute 22 Chas. II., 1670. This is called the Coventry act, it having been occasioned by an assault on sir John Coventry, M.P., who was cut and maimed, and his nose slit up in the streets, by sir John Saunders and others, in revenge, it is supposed, for some obnoxious words uttered by him in debate. This was one of the laws revised by Mr. (afterwards sir Robert) Peel, in his digest of the statutes, between 4 and 9 Geo. IV., 1823—9.

**MAIL-COACHES.** They were first set up at Bristol in 1784; and were extended to other routes in 1785, at the end of which year they became general in England. This plan for the conveyance of letters was the invention of Mr. Palmer of Bath; the mails had been previously conveyed by carts with a single horse, or by boys on horseback. Mail-coaches were exempted from tolls in 1785. From the establishment of these mails the prosperity of the post-office commenced; and the revenue, which at first was not more than 5000*l.* a year, and which after the revolution of two centuries, only produced, in 1783, 146,000*l.* annually, yielded thirty years afterwards nearly

1,700,000*l.* The later amount of the annual receipts of the post-office was about 2,400,000*l.* until the late reduction of the postage.

**MAJESTY.** Among the Romans, the emperor and imperial family were addressed by this title, which was previously given to their great officers of state. Popes also had the title of majesty. The emperors of Germany took the title, and endeavoured to keep it and the closed crown to themselves. It was first given to Louis XI. of France, in 1461.—*Voltaire*. Upon Charles V. being chosen emperor of Germany in 1519, the kings of Spain took the style of Majesty. Francis I. of France, at the interview with Henry VIII. of England on the Field of the Cloth of Gold, addressed the latter as Your Majesty, 1520. See *Field of the Cloth of Gold*. James I. coupled this title with the term "Sacred," and "Most Excellent Majesty." See *Titles*.

**MAJORCA AND MINORCA.** For occurrences relating to these islands, see *Minorca*.

**MALDON, ESSEX.** This town was built 28 B.C. Some suppose it to have been the first Roman colony in Britain. It was burnt by queen Boadicea, and was rebuilt by the Romans in the first century. It was burnt by the Danes, and was rebuilt by the Saxons. Maldon was incorporated by Philip and Mary. The singular custom of borough-English is kept up here, by which the youngest son, and not the eldest, succeeds to the burgage tenure, on the death of his father. See *Borough-English*.

**MALPLAQUET, BATTLE OF.** The allies under the duke of Marlborough and prince Eugene, against the arms of France commanded by marshal Villars. The armies consisted on each side of nearly 120,000 choice soldiers, and the victory was with the allies; but this action was attended with great slaughter on both sides, the allies losing 18,000 men, which loss was but ill-repaid by the capture of Mons; fought Sept. 11, 1709.

**MALT.** Barley prepared by malting for brewing and distillation. A duty was laid upon this article in 1667, 1697, *et seq.*; and the statutes relating to it, and to its preparation, are very numerous. Important acts for the regulation of malt duties were passed 8 Geo. IV., 1827, and 11 Geo. IV., 1830. Act regulating the business of maltsters passed 1 Vict., July 12, 1837.

BUSHELS OF MALT MADE IN THE UNITED KINGDOM IN THE FOLLOWING YEARS, VIZ. :—

1825. England . . . . .	<i>Bush.</i> 29,572,742	1840. England . . . . .	<i>Bush.</i> 33,376,720
Scotland . . . . .	3,925,847	Scotland . . . . .	4,374,328
Ireland . . . . .	2,706,862	Ireland . . . . .	1,915,584
	<hr/>		<hr/>
	36,205,451		39,666,632
1830. England . . . . .	23,428,074	1845. England . . . . .	30,508,840
Scotland . . . . .	3,712,964	Scotland . . . . .	3,932,364
Ireland . . . . .	2,012,630	Ireland . . . . .	1,497,736
	<hr/>		<hr/>
	29,153,677		35,938,940
1835. England . . . . .	36,078,856		
Scotland . . . . .	4,450,552		
Ireland . . . . .	2,353,004		
	<hr/>		
	42,882,012		

[The official accounts for the five years to 1850 inclusive had not been made up when this work was put to press.]

**MALTA, KNIGHTS OF.** A military religious order, called also Hospitallers of St. John of Jerusalem, Knights of St. John, and Knights of Rhodes. Some merchants of Melphis, trading to the Levant, obtained leave of the caliph of Egypt to build a house for those who came on pilgrimage to Jerusalem, and whom they received with zeal and charity, A.D. 1048. They afterwards founded an hospital for the sick, from whence they were called Hospitallers. This foundation was laid in A.D. 1104, in the reign of Baldwin, and they now became a military order in 1118, into which many personages of quality entered, and changed their name into knights. After the Christians had lost their interest in the East, and Jerusalem was taken, the knights retired to Margett, and then to Acre, which they defended valiantly in 1290; then they followed John, king of Cyprus, who gave them Limisson in his dominions, where they staid till 1310, and that same year they took Rhodes, under the grand master Foulques de Vallaret, and next year defended it under the duke of Savoy, against an army of Saracens; since when, his successors have used F. E. R. T. for their device, that is, *Fortitudo ejus Rhodium tenuit*, or, he kept Rhodes by his valour; from this they were called knights of Rhodes; but Rhodes being taken by Solyman in 1522, they retired into Candia, thence into Sicily. Pope Adrian VI. granted them the city of Viterbo for their retreat; and in 1530, the emperor Charles V. gave them the isle of Malta. The emperor Paul of Russia declared himself grand-master of the order in June, 1799.

**MALTA.** The memorable siege by the Turks, who were obliged to abandon the enterprise after the loss of 30,000 men, 1566. The island was taken by general Buonaparte in the outset of his expedition to Egypt, June 12, 1798. He found in it 1200 pieces of cannon, 200,000 lbs. of powder, two ships of the line, a frigate, four galleys, and 40,000 muskets: besides an immense treasure collected by superstition; and 4500 Turkish prisoners, whom he set at liberty. Malta was blockaded by the British from the autumn of 1798, and was taken by major-general Pigot, Sept. 5, 1800; but, at the peace of Amiens, it was stipulated that it should be restored to the knights. The British, however, retained possession, and the war recommenced between the two nations: but by the treaty of Paris, in 1814, the island was guaranteed to Great Britain.

**MAMELUKES.** The name of a dynasty which reigned a considerable time in Egypt. They were originally Turkish and Circassian slaves, and were established by the sultan Saladin as a kind of body-guard, A.D. 1246. They advanced one of their own corps to the throne, and continued to do so until Egypt became a Turkish province, in 1517, when the boys took them into pay, and filled up their ranks with renegades from various countries. On the conquest of Egypt by Buonaparte, in 1798, they retreated into Nubia. Assisted by the Arnauts, who were introduced into the country in the war, the Mamelukes once more wrested Egypt from the Turkish government. In 1811 they were decoyed into the power of the Turkish pacha, and slain.

**MAN, ISLE OF.** Conquered from the Scots in 1314, by Montacute, earl of Sarum, to whom Edward III. gave the title of king of Man. In 1341 it was subjected to the earl of Northumberland, on whose attainder Henry IV. granted it in fee to sir John Stanley, 1406; it was taken from this family by Elizabeth, and conferred by the crown, in 1608, on the earl of Derby, through whom it fell by inheritance to the duke of Athol, 1735. He received 70,000*l.* from parliament for the sovereignty in 1765; and the national expenditure was charged with the further sum of 132,944*l.* for the purchase of the duke's interest in the revenues of the island, in Jan., 1829.

**MAN, BISHOPRIC OF.** Erected by pope Gregory IV. It had, united to its diocese, the Western Isles of Scotland, which, when Man became dependent upon England, withdrew their obedience, and had a bishop of their own. The patronage of the diocese was given, together with the island, to the Stanleys (see *preceding article*), and it ultimately came, by an heir-female, to the duke of Athol. The duke nominates the bishop to the king, who sends him to the archbishop of York for consecration. This prelate is not a lord of parliament, not holding from the king himself. This bishopric is united to that of Sodor, a village of Icolmkill, one of the Hebrides of Scotland; this latter was formerly a bishop's see, which comprehended all the islands together with the isle of Man; and the bishop of Man is called bishop of Sodor and Man.

**MANCHESTER.** The origin of Manchester is traced to a period of remote antiquity. In the time of the Druids, it was distinguished as one of the principal stations of their priests, and celebrated for the privilege of sanctuary attached to its altar, which, in the British language, was called *Mcyn*, signifying a stone. Prior to the Christian era, it was one of the principal seats of the Brigantes, who had a castle, or stronghold, called *Mancinion*, or the place of tents, near the confluence of the rivers Medlock and Irwell, the site of which, still called the "Castle Field," was by the Romans, on their conquest of this part of the island under Agricola, about the year 79, selected as the station of the *Cohors Prima Prætorum*, and, with reference to its original British name, called by them *Mancunium*; hence its Saxon name *Manceastre*, from which its modern appellation is derived.—*Lewis' Topog. Dict.*

The fort of Mancinion taken from the Britons . . . . .	A.D. 488	The privilege of sanctuary, of which this was one of the eight places, removed to Chester, about . . . . .	A.D. 1541
Captured by Edwin of Northumbria . . . . .	620	An aulnager stationed here . . . . .	1565
The inhabitants are converted to Christianity, about . . . . .	627	Sir Thomas Fairfax takes possession of the town . . . . .	1643
The town wrested from the possession of the Danes . . . . .	920	The walls and fortifications razed, and the gates removed . . . . .	1652
[Manchester is made a borough soon after this time.]		Chetham College, or Blue-coat hospital, founded . . . . .	1653
The charter called the <i>Magna Charta</i> of Manchester . . . . .	May 14, 1301	Tumult raised by "Syddall, the barber," who is afterwards hanged . . . . .	1715
The manufacture called "Manchester cottons" introduced . . . . .	1352	Prince Charles Edward, the Young Pretender, enters the town . . . . .	1744
Free Grammar-school founded . . . . .	1516		



MANCHESTER, *continued.*

Makes it his quarters . . . . .	Nov. 28, 1745	Royal Institution formed . . . . .	A.D. 1823
Queen's Theatre first built . . . . .	A.D. 1753	The Floral and Horticultural Society established . . . . .	1823
The Infirmary established, 1752, and the buildings erected . . . . .	1755	Mechanics' Institution founded . . . . .	1824
The inhabitants discharged from their obligation to grind their corn at Irk mill . . . . .	1759	Musical festival first held . . . . .	1828
Cotton goods first exported . . . . .	1760	At the launch of a vessel, which keeled and upset, upwards of 200 persons, then on deck, were precipitated into the river, and 51 perished . . . . .	Feb. 29, 1828
Manchester navigation opened . . . . .	1761	In a tumult here, a factory was burnt, and an immense quantity of machinery destroyed . . . . .	May 3, 1829
Lunatic Asylum founded . . . . .	1765	New Concert-room established . . . . .	1829
Agricultural Society instituted . . . . .	1767	Glee Club instituted . . . . .	1830
Christian, king of Denmark, visits Manchester, and puts up at the Bull Inn . . . . .	1768	The races established . . . . .	1830
The Queen's Theatre rebuilt . . . . .	1775	Manchester and Liverpool railway opened (see <i>Liverpool</i> ) . . . . .	Sept. 15, 1850
Subscription concerts established . . . . .	1777	[On this occasion the right hon. William Huskisson lost his life.]	
The manufacture of muslin first attempted here, about . . . . .	1780	Manchester constituted a parliamentary borough . . . . .	June 7, 1832
The Literary and Philosophical Society established . . . . .	1781	Choral Society established . . . . .	1833
New Bailey bridge completed . . . . .	1785	The Statistical Society, the first formed in England; it commences its meetings . . . . .	Sept. 2, 1833
Sir Richard Arkwright's patent annulled by the King's Bench, and his invention thrown open . . . . .	1785	Act for the Manchester and Leeds Railway passed (see <i>Railways</i> ) . . . . .	1836
Queen's Theatre burnt down . . . . .	1789	Geological Society instituted . . . . .	1838
And re-erected . . . . .	1790	Charter of Incorporation . . . . .	Oct. 23, 1838
New Bailey built . . . . .	1790	Manchester Police Act . . . . .	Aug. 26, 1839
Assembly-rooms, Mosley-street, built . . . . .	1792	Great disorders in the midland counties among the artisan classes; they extend to this town . . . . .	Aug. 1842
Philological Society instituted . . . . .	1803	Great free-trade meetings held here (et seq.) See <i>Corn Laws</i> . . . . .	Nov. 14, 1843
The archdukes John and Lewis of Austria visit Manchester . . . . .	1805	Splendid meeting held at the Athenæum (see <i>Athenæum</i> ) . . . . .	Oct. 3, 1844
Fever Hospital erected . . . . .	1805	Great Anti-corn Law meeting at which 61,984, were subscribed in four hours . . . . .	Dec. 23, 1845
Theatre Royal erected . . . . .	1806	The Queen's park, Peel park, and Phillips park opened . . . . .	Aug. 22, 1846
The Portico erected . . . . .	1806	Manchester made the seat of a bishopric; the order in council dated (see next article) . . . . .	Sept. 1, 1847
Exchange, and Commercial-buildings, erected, and opened . . . . .	Jan. 1809	Dr. Prince Lee first bishop, continued so . . . . .	Jan. 11, 1848
The Manchester and Salford water-works established . . . . .	1809		
The grand duke Nicholas, now emperor of Russia, visits the town . . . . .	1817		
Lock Hospital established . . . . .	1819		
Manchester Reform meeting ( <i>which see</i> ); its fatal termination . . . . .	Aug. 16, 1819		
New Brunswick-bridge built . . . . .	1820		
Chamber of Commerce established . . . . .	1820		
Law Library founded . . . . .	1820		
Natural History Society projected . . . . .	1821		
New Quay Company founded . . . . .	1822		
Deaf and Dumb School instituted . . . . .	1823		

**MANCHESTER, BISHOPRIC OF.** An order in council was published in the *London Gazette*, in October, 1838, declaring that the sees of St. Asaph and Bangor should be united on the next vacancy in either, and that upon the occurrence of that event the bishopric of Manchester should be immediately created within the jurisdiction of the archiepiscopal see of York; and that the county of Lancaster should form the see of the new bishop, being for that purpose detached from the diocese of Chester. By act 10 Victoria, the sees of St. Asaph and Bangor are to exist undisturbed, and that of Manchester is to be created notwithstanding (1846). Conformably with this latter act, the Rev. Dr. Prince Lee was made bishop of Manchester in 1847, and consecrated in 1848; and he is, of course, the first bishop of this new see.

**MANCHESTER REFORM MEETING.** Memorable for its fatal termination. The assembly consisted of from 60,000 to 100,000 persons, men, women, and children, all in holiday spirits. Mr. Hunt, who took the chair, had spoken a few words, when the meeting was suddenly assailed by a charge of the Manchester cavalry, assisted by a Cheshire regiment of yeomanry, and a regiment of hussars, the outlets being occupied by other military detachments. The unarmed multitude were in consequence driven one upon another, by which many were killed, while others were rode over by the horses, or cut down by their riders. The deaths were 11 men, women, and children, and the wounded about 600; Aug. 16, 1819.—*Phillips*.

**MANES.** The name applied by the ancients to the soul when separated from the body. The Manes were reckoned among the infernal deities, and were generally supposed to preside over the burial-places and monuments of the dead. They were worshipped with great solemnity, particularly by the Romans; and the augurs always invoked them when exercising their sacerdotal offices. Virgil introduces his hero as sacrificing

- to the Manes. Some say that *Manes* comes from *manis*, an old Latin word which signified good or propitious. The Romans always superscribed their epitaphs with D. M., *Dis Manibus*, to remind the sacrilegious and profane not to molest the tenements of the dead, which were guarded with such sanctity.
- MANNHEIM.** First built in A.D. 1606; and became the court residence in 1719; but the extinction of the palatinate family in 1777 caused the removal of the court to Munich. Battle of Mannheim, between the armies of the allies and the French, fought May 30, 1793. Mannheim surrendered to the French, under command of general Pichegru, Sept. 20, 1795. On the 25th of the same month, the Austrians under general Wurmser, defeated the French near the city. Several battles were fought with various success in the neighbourhood during the late wars. Kotzebue, the popular dramatist, was assassinated at Mannheim, by a student of Wurtzburg, named Sandt, April 2, 1819.
- MANICHEANS.** An ancient sect, founded by Manes, which began to infest the East, about A.D. 277. It spread into Egypt, Arabia, and Africa, and particularly into Persia. A rich widow, whose servant Manes had been, left him a store of wealth, after which he assumed the title of apostle, or envoy of Jesus Christ, and announced that he was the paraclete or comforter that Christ had promised to send. He maintained two principles, the one good, and the other bad; the first he called light, which did nothing but good, and the second he called darkness, which did nothing but evil. Several other sects sprung from the Manicheans. Manes was put to death by Sapor, king of Persia, in 290. His offence against this prince was, his having dismissed the physicians of the court, pretending he could cure one of the royal family by his prayers, instead of which the patient died in his arms.—*Nowe. Dict. Hist.*
- MANILLA.** Capital of the Philippine Isles; a great mart of Spanish commerce. 3000 persons perished here by an earthquake in 1645. Manila was taken by the English in 1757; and again in Oct. 1762, by storm. The captors humanely suffered the archbishop to ransom it for about a million sterling; but great part of the ransom never was paid. Since the establishment of a free trade in the Spanish colonies, which took place in 1783, the usual Acapulco ships and other government traders have been discontinued; and the commerce to the Manillas and other parts is carried on in private bottoms by free companies of merchants.—*Butler.*
- MANSION-HOUSE, LONDON.** The residence of the first magistrate of the first city in the world. This great pile of building is situated at the east end of the Poultry, on the site of the ancient Stocks-market. It was built by Dance the elder. Its erection was commenced in 1739, but not completed till 1753; it is of an oblong form, and constructed of Portland stone. From its massive style, and vast extent, it is calculated to make a magnificent appearance; but the effect is, in a great measure, destroyed by its still confined situation, and the heavy superstructure over the pediment.—*Leigh.*
- MANTINEA, BATTLE OF.** Between Epaminondas, at the head of the Thebans, and the combined forces of Lacedæmon, Achaia, Elis, Athens, and Arcadia. The Theban general was killed in the engagement, and from that time Thebes lost its power and consequence among the Grecian states. 363 B.C.—*Strabo.* The emperor Adrian built a temple at Mantinea in honour of his favourite Alcinous. The town was also called Antigonis.
- MANTUA.** Virgil was born at a village near this city. Hence he is often styled the Mantuan Swain. In modern history, Mantua surrendered to the French, Jan. 7, 1797, after a siege of eight months; and it was attacked by the Austrian and Russian army, July 30, 1799, to which it surrendered after a short siege. In 1800, after the battle of Marengo, the French again obtained possession of it; but they delivered it up to the Austrians in 1814.
- MANTUA-MAKER.** The word is supposed by some, and we think rightly, to be a corruption from *manteau*, French. Others assert that a court-dress was early known in England by the name of Mantua, either on account of its having been invented at Mantua, or from the celebrated Manto, in honour of whom that famous city was built by her son Bianor, or Ochnus, about 1000 B.C.—*Butler.*
- MAPLE-TREE.** This tree, *Acer rubrum*, or scarlet Maple, was brought to these countries from N. America, before A.D. 1656. The *Acer Negundo*, or the ash-leaved maple, was brought to England before 1688. The maple wood is used for a variety of purposes, particularly for ornament.—*Pardon.*

- MAPS AND CHARTS.** They were invented by Anaximander, the Milesian philosopher, a disciple of Thales, and the earliest philosophical astronomer on record, 570 B.C. He was also the first who constructed spheres. A celestial chart was, it is said, constructed in China, in the sixth century.—*Freret*. And sea-charts were first brought to England, by Bartholomew Columbus, to illustrate his brother's theory respecting a western continent, A.D. 1489. The earliest map of England was drawn by George Lilly in 1520. Mercator's charts, in which the world was taken as a plane, was invented in 1556. A map of the moon's surface was first drawn at Dantzic, in 1647. See *Charts*.
- MARATHON, BATTLE OF.** One of the most extraordinary in ancient history. The Greeks were only 10,000 strong, and the Persians amounted to 500,000. The former were commanded by Miltiades, Aristides, and Themistocles, who defeated the Persians, leaving 200,000 dead upon the field. Among the number of the slain was Hippas, the instigator of the war; the remainder of the Persian army were forced to re-embark for Asia, Sept. 28, 490 B.C.
- MARBLE.** Dipænus and Scyllis, statuaries of Crete, were the first artists who sculptured marble, and polished their works; all statues previously to their time being of wood, 568 B.C.—*Pliny*. Marble afterwards came into use for the statues, and the columns and ornaments of fine buildings, and the edifices and monuments of Rome, were constructed of, or ornamented with, fine marble. The ruins of Palmyra prove that its magnificent structures, which were chiefly of white marble, were far more extensive and splendid than those of even Rome itself. These latter were discovered by some English travellers from Aleppo, A.D. 1678. See *Palmyra*.
- MARCH.** This was the first month of the year, until Numa added January and February, 713 B.C. Romulus, who divided the year into months, gave to this month the name of his supposed father, Mars; though Ovid observes, that the people of Italy had the month of March before the time of Romulus, but that they placed it very differently in the calendar. The year formerly commenced on the 25th day of this month. See *Year*.
- MARCHERS.** The name which distinguished noblemen who lived on the marches of Wales or Scotland, boundaries formerly settled between England and Wales, and England and Scotland; and who, according to Camden, had their laws and *potestas vite, &c.*, like petty princes. They were abolished by statutes 27 Hen. VIII., 1535, and 1 Edw. VI., 1547.
- MARCIONITES.** These were heretics, whose founder was Marcion. They differed very little from the Manichees, except that they worshipped a brazen serpent. The Marcionites preceded the Manichees or Manicheans, and taught their doctrines about 140 A.D.—*Cave's Hist. Lit.* The Maronites or Maronists were Christians in the East, whose original founder was one Maron; they are said to have embraced the errors of the Jacobites, Nestorians, and Monothelites; but they became afterwards reconciled to the Church of Rome.—*Pardon*.
- MARENGO, BATTLE OF.** In this ever-memorable engagement the French army was commanded by Buonaparte, against the Austrians, and after prodigies of valour, his army was retreating, when the timely arrival of general Dessaix (who was afterwards mortally wounded in this battle) turned the fortunes of the day. The slaughter on both sides was dreadful: the Austrians lost 6000 in killed, 12,000 in prisoners, and 45 pieces of cannon; and though the French boasted that the loss on their side did not much exceed 3000 men, it was afterwards known to be vastly more, June 14, 1800. By a treaty between the Austrian general Melas and the conqueror, Buonaparte, signed on the next day, twelve of the strongest fortresses in Italy were put into possession of the latter: and he became, in fact, the master of Italy.
- MARESCHAL, OR MARSHAL.** In France, marshals were the ancient esquires of the king; and by their first institution they had the command of the van-guard, to observe the enemy, and to choose proper places for its encampment. Till the time of Francis I., in A.D. 1515, there were but two French marshals, who had 500 livres *per annum* in war, but no stipend in times of peace. The rank afterwards became of the highest military importance, the number was without limit, and the command supreme. During the empire of Napoleon, the marshals of France filled the world with their renown. See *Marshal, Field*.
- MARIGNAN, BATTLE OF.** Fought near Milan, in Italy, and one of the most furious engagements of modern times. In this sanguinary conflict, which happened between

the heroic Swiss and the French under Francis the First, upwards of twenty thousand men were slain; the former, after losing all their bravest troops, were compelled to retire, Sept. 13, 1515.

**MARINE FORCES.** The first authentic account we have of a regular corps of this description, appears in the Army List of 1684; but the era of the formation of this species of force has not been well ascertained. A new establishment of marine officers, consisting of a general, lieutenant-general, and three colonels of marines, one for each division, was formed by George II., in the last year of his reign, 1760; about which period it amounted to 9138 men. In the last years of the war, ending in 1815, it amounted to 35,668 officers and men.

**MARINER'S COMPASS.** The Chinese ascribe the invention of the compass to their emperor Hong-Ti, who they say was a grandson of Noah; and some of their historians refer the invention of it to a later date, 1115 B.C. See *Compass*. The honour of its discovery, though much disputed, is generally given to Flavio de Gioja, or Giovia, a native of Amalfi, an ancient commercial city of Naples, A.D. 1302. The variation of the needle was first discovered by Columbus in his voyages of discovery, 1492; and it was observed in London in 1580. The dipping-needle was invented by Robert Norman, a compass-maker, of Ratcliffe, in that year. The *fleur de lis* was made the ornament of the northern radius of the compass in compliment to Charles of Anjou (whose device it was) the reigning king of Sicily at the time of this great discovery.

**MARK.** This coin originated among the northern nations, and the name mark-lubs is still retained in Denmark, as money of account. The mark was a general continental coin, of silver.—*Ashe*. In England, the mark means the sum of thirteen shillings and fourpence; and here the name is also retained in particular cases of fines being adjudged against infractors of the law in criminal courts.—*Ashe*.

**MARLBOROUGH, STATUTES OF.** These were the celebrated laws that were enacted in the castle of Marlborough, in Wiltshire, in the 51st year of Henry III., 1267. All these laws still bear the title of the Statutes of Marlborough, and some of them continue to be referred to, to this day; most of them are, however, obsolete, and have been so for several hundreds of years.—*Law Dict*.

**MARQUE, LETTERS OF.** Instruments authorising the subjects of one prince to make reprisals upon, and capture the ships, property, and subjects of another prince or country. Some such instruments are said to have been first used by the Venetian government. The first letters of marque granted in England were in the reign of Edward I., against the Portuguese, A.D. 1295.—*Rymer's Fœdera*.

**MARQUESS.** This dignity, called by the Saxons Markin-Reve, and by the Germans Markgrave, took its original from Mark or March, which, in the language of the northern nations, is a limit or bound, and their office was to guard or govern the frontiers of a province. It has the next place of honour to a duke, and was introduced several years after that title had been established, in England. The first on whom it was conferred, was the great favourite of king Richard II., Robert de Vere, earl of Oxford, who was created marquess of Dublin, and by him placed in parliament between the dukes and earls, A.D. 1385. Alexander Stuart, second son of James III. of Scotland, was made marquess of that kingdom, as marquess of Ormond, in 1480.

**MARRIAGE.** The first institution of this union between man and woman for life, with certain ceremonies of a binding and solemn nature, is ascribed to Cecrops, king of Athens, 1554 B.C.—*Eusebius Pref. to Chron*. The prevailing ceremony in most countries was that of a man leading home his bride, after a solemn contract with her friends. To render this contract the more sacred, it was made the work of the priest, instead of being that of a civil magistrate adopted by several civilised nations. The celebration of marriage in churches was ordained by pope Innocent III., about A.D. 1199. Marriage was forbidden in Lent, A.D. 364. It was forbidden to bishops in 692, and to priests in 1015; and these latter were obliged to take the vow of celibacy in 1073. Marriages were solemnised by justices of the peace under an act of the Commons in Oliver Cromwell's administration, 1653. A tax was laid on marriages, viz: on the marriage of a duke 50*l.*, of a common person 2*s.* 6*d.*, the 8th of Will. III., 1695. Marriages were again taxed in 1784. There have been enacted various recent statutes relating to marriages; and more toleration is now given to marriages by Roman Catholic priests in Ireland. A statute which passed 4 Will. IV., July 1834, repeals all former acts which prohibited marriages by Roman Catholic priests in Scotland, or other ministers not belonging to the Church of Scotland. Act to render the children of

certain marriages within forbidden degrees of kindred valid, 6 Will. IV., Aug. 1835. New Marriage Act for England, passed 7 Will. IV., 17 Aug. 1836. Marriage Registration Act, 1 Vict., 30 June, 1837. Amendment Act., 4 Vict., 7 Aug., 1840.

NUMBER OF MARRIAGES IN ENGLAND SOLEMNISED AT THE FOLLOWING PERIODS:—

1750, Registered . . . . . 40,300	1820, Registered . . . . . 96,883	1840, England & Wales 121,063
1800, Ditto . . . . . 73,228	1825, Ditto . . . . . 98,378	1845, Ditto . . . . . 143,743
1810, Ditto . . . . . 84,473	1830, Ditto . . . . . 102,437	1848, Ditto . . . . . 138,230
1815, Ditto . . . . . 91,946		

Of these marriages, in 1848, it is stated, in the registrar's returns, that 43,166 men, and 62,771 women could not write, and that they signed the marriage register with their marks. In France, the marriages were 208,893 in 1820—243,674 in 1825—and 259,177 in 1830. We have not access to the later returns. As respects Paris, the statistics of that city, which are very minute and curious, furnish the following classes as occurring in 7754 marriages:—

Bachelors and maids . . . . . 6456	Widowers and maids . . . . . 708
Bachelors and widows . . . . . 308	Widowers and widows . . . . . 222

**MARRIAGE ACT, ROYAL.** This statute is a bill of restriction with respect to the marriages of the royal family of England; and was passed into a law 12 Geo. III., 1772. It became expedient because just previously the duke of Gloucester, the king's brother, had married the widow of the earl Waldegrave, and the duke of Cumberland, the widow of colonel Horton and daughter of lord Irnham. In consequence of this bill, none of the descendants of George II., unless of foreign birth, can enter into the matrimonial state under the age of twenty-five, unless with the consent of the king, and, at and after that age, the consent of parliament is necessary to render the marriage valid. The marriage of the late duke of Sussex with the lady Augusta Murray, solemnised in 1793, was pronounced illegal, and the claims of sir Augustus d'Este declared invalid, by the House of Lords, July 9, 1844.

**MARRIAGE, HALF.** *Semi-Matrimonium.* Some writers censure those laws that permitted concubinage, and only forbade men not to have a wife and a concubine at the same time. But we should consider that among the Romans concubinage was a legitimate union, not alone tolerated, but authorised. The concubine had the name of *semi-conjux*. They might have either a wife or a concubine, provided they had not both together. Constantine the Great gave a check to concubinage, but did not abolish it; for it subsisted many years in the Church. Of this we have an authentic proof in one of the councils of Toledo. This ancient custom of the Romans was preserved, not only among the Lombards, but by the French when they held dominion in that country. Cujas assures us that the Gascons and other people bordering on the Pyrenean mountains had not relinquished this custom in his time, 1590. The women bore the name of "wives of the second order."—*Henault*. See *Concubines*.

**MARRIAGES, DOUBLE.** There are some instances of a husband and two wives (but they are very rare) in countries where polygamy was interdicted by the state. The first Lacedæmonian who had two wives was Anaxandrides, the son of Leon, about 510 B.C. Dionysius of Syracuse married two wives, viz.: Doris, the daughter of Xenetus, and Aristomache, sister of Dion, 398 B.C. These instances would be unnecessarily extended; but the most remarkable case is that of the count Gleichen, a German nobleman, who was permitted, under interesting and peculiar circumstances, by Gregory IX., in A.D. 1237, to marry and live with two wives.—*Arnaud*.

**MARRIAGES, FORCED.** The statute 3 Hen. VII., 1487, made the principal and abettors in marriages with heiresses, &c., being contrary to their will, equally guilty as felons. By the 39th Eliz., 1596, such felons were denied the benefit of clergy. This offence was made punishable by transportation, 1 Geo. IV., 1820. The remarkable case of Miss Wharton, heiress of the house of Wharton, whom captain Campbell married by force, occurred in William III.'s reign. Sir John Johnston was hanged for

\* The Turks have three sorts of wives; viz., legitimate ones, which they actually marry: wives in kebin, which they may hire for any set time, and are at liberty to leave them again; and slaves, which they buy like any other commodity. Certain degrees of consanguinity are now forbid to marry, though originally they were unavoidably permitted: anciently the men received no portion with their wives, but rather bought them of their parents, or at least made large presents to them according to their abilities.—*Pardon*. The Church of Rome has carried its notions of marriage so far as to make it one of the sacraments, and yet it is so contradictory as to forbid marriage to its clergy.—*Idem*.

seizing the young lady, and the marriage was annulled by parliament, 1690. Edward Gibbon Wakefield was tried at Lancaster, and found guilty of the felonious abduction of Miss Turner, March 24, 1827; and his marriage with her was dissolved by an immediate act of parliament, 8 Geo. IV., same year.

**MARRIAGES BY SALE.** Among the Babylonians at a certain time every year, the marriageable females were assembled, and disposed of to the best bidder, by the public crier. The richest citizens purchased such as pleased them at a high price; and the money thus obtained was used to portion off those females to whom nature had been less liberal of personal charms. When the beauties were disposed of, the crier put up the more ordinary lots, beginning with the most ill-favoured among those that remained, announcing a premium to the purchaser of each; the bidders were to name a sum below the given premium, at which they would be willing to take the maid; and he who bid lowest was declared the purchaser. By these means every female was provided for. This custom originated with Atossa, daughter of Belochus, about 1433 B.C.

**MARSEILLES.** Is supposed to have been founded by the Phœceans, about 600 B.C.—*Univ. Hist.* Cicero styled it the Athens of Gaul. It was taken by Julius Cæsar after a long and terrible siege; and it was sacked by the Saracens, A.D. 473. Marseilles became a republic in 1214. It was subjected to the counts of Provence in 1251; and was again united to the crown of France in 1482. In 1649 the plague raged with great violence in Marseilles, and with still greater in 1720, when it carried off 50,000 of the inhabitants.

**MARSHALS.** Two officers called marshals were appointed in the city of London, in order to keep the streets clear of vagrants, and to send the sick, blind, and lame to asylums and hospitals for relief, 9 Eliz., 1567.—*Northouck.* This kind of duty was afterwards transferred to different officers under various denominations.

**MARSHALS, FIELD, IN THE BRITISH ARMY.** The rank is of modern date, and was preceded by that of captain-general, and that also of commander-in-chief. The duke of Marlborough was captain-general, 1702. The first military chiefs bearing the rank of marshal were those of France. George II. first conferred the rank upon John, duke of Argyle, and George, earl of Orkney, in 1736. See *Marchal.* The following list of the marshals of France in the eventful time of Buonaparte's wars, will assist the reader of French history:—

MARSHALS OF FRANCE.

Arrighi, duke of Padua.  
 Augereau, duke of Castiglione.  
 Bernadotte, prince of Ponte Corvo; afterwards king of Sweden.  
 Berthier, prince of Neufchatel and Wagram.  
 Bessieres, duke of Istria.  
 Davoust, prince of Eckmuhl and duke of Auersstadt.  
 Jordan, peer of France.  
 Junot, duke of Abrantes.  
 Kellerman, duke of Valmy.

Lannes, duke of Montebello.  
 Lefebvre, duke of Dantzic.  
 Macdonald, duke of Taranto.  
 Marmont, duke of Ragusa.  
 Massena, prince of Essling and duke of Rivoli.  
 Monecy, duke of Conegliano.  
 Mortier, duke of Treviso.  
 Murat, king of Naples.  
 Ney, prince of Moskwa and duke of Elchingen.  
 Oudinot, duke of Reggio.  
 Soult, duke of Dalmatia.  
 Suchet, duke of Albufera.  
 Victor, duke of Belluno.

**MARSHALSEA COURT.** The court of Marshalsea of the Queen's house was a very ancient court, one of high dignity, and coeval with the common law. Since the decision of the case of the Marshalsea (see *Lord Coke's 10 Rep.* 68), no business had been done in this court; but it was regularly opened and adjourned at the same time with the Palace court, created in 1665; the judges and other officers being the same as in the Palace court. See *Palace Court.* The Marshalsea court was altogether discontinued, December 31, 1849.

**MARSTON MOOR, BATTLE OF.** This battle was the beginning of the misfortunes and disgrace of the unfortunate Charles I. of England. The Scots and parliamentary army had joined, and were besieging York, when prince Rupert, joined by the marquess of Newcastle, determined to raise the siege. Both sides drew up on Marston Moor, to the number of fifty thousand, and the victory seemed long undecided between them. Rupert, who commanded the right wing of the royalists, was opposed by Oliver Cromwell, who now first came into notice, at the head of a body of troops whom he had taken care to levy and discipline. Cromwell was victorious; he pushed his opponents off the field, followed the vanquished, returned to a second engagement and a second victory. The prince's whole train of artillery was taken, and the royalists never afterwards recovered the blow; fought July 3, 1644.

**MARTINIQUE.** This and the adjacent isles of St. Lucia and St. Vincent, and the Grenadines, were taken by the British from the French in February, 1762. They were restored to France at the peace of the following year. They were again taken, March 16, 1794; were restored at the peace of Amiens in 1802; and were again captured, Feb. 23, 1809. A revolution took place in this island in favour of Napoleon, but it was finally suppressed by the British, June 1, 1815, and Martinique reverted to its French masters at the late general peace.

**MARTINMAS.** This day is named, according to Dr. Johnson, from *Martin* and *mass*. It is the feast of St. Martin, who was bishop of Tours in the fourth century. The festival is observed on the 11th of November; and in many parts of the north of England, and parts of Scotland, it continues to be one of the quarter-days for receiving rents.

**MARTYRS.** The Christian Church, Catholic and Protestant, has abounded in martyrs, and history is filled with accounts of their wonderful constancy to their faith. The festivals of the martyrs are, many of them, of very ancient date, and took their rise about the time of Polycarp, who suffered martyrdom, A.D. 168. England has had its Christian martyrs; and the accounts of those who suffered for their adherence to the Protestant religion would fill volumes. The following documents in connexion with the fate of Cranmer, Latimer, and Ridley, are of melancholy interest. They are taken from a "*Book of the Joint Diet, Dinner, and Supper, and the charge thereof, for Cranmer, Latimer, and Ridley,*" kept by the bailiffs of Oxford, while they were in the custody of those officers, previously to their being burnt alive:—

1ST OCTOBER, 1554.—DINNER.		
Bread and ale . . . . .	£0 0 2	Item, a post . . . . . £0 1 4
Oysters . . . . .	0 0 1	Item, 2 chains . . . . . 0 3 4
Butter . . . . .	0 0 2	Item, 2 staples . . . . . 0 0 6
Eggs . . . . .	0 0 2	Item, 4 labourers . . . . . 0 2 8
Lyng . . . . .	0 0 8	
A piece of fresh salmon . . . . .	0 0 10	
Wine . . . . .	0 0 3	
Cheese and pears . . . . .	0 0 2	
		£1 5 8
The three dinners . . . . .	£0 2 6	
TO BURN LATIMER AND RIDLEY.		
For 3 load of wood faggots to burn Latimer and Ridley . . . . .	0 12 0	[They were burnt on October the 16th, 1555.]
Item, 1 load of furze faggots . . . . .	0 3 4	
Item, for the carriage of these 4 loads	0 2 6	
		£0 12 8
		[He was burnt on March the 21st, in 1556.]
CHARGE FOR THE BURNING OF THE BODY OF CRANMER.		
For 100 of wood faggots for the fire . . . . .	0 6 0	
For 100 and $\frac{1}{2}$ of furze . . . . .	0 3 4	
For the carriage of them . . . . .	0 0 8	
For two labourers . . . . .	0 2 8	
		£0 12 8

**MARTYRS, ERA OF.** This is also called the era of Diocletian, and was used by the writers of ecclesiastical history until the Christian era was introduced in the sixth century; and it still continued to be the era of some nations, particularly the Abyssinians and Copts. It commences from the day upon which Diocletian was proclaimed emperor, Aug. 29, A.D. 284; and the persecutions of the Christians in his reign caused it to be so called.

**MASKS.** Poppæa, the wife of Nero, is said to have invented the mask to guard her complexion from the sun. But theatrical masks were in use among the Greeks and Romans. Horace attributes them to Æschylus; yet Aristotle says the real inventor and time of their introduction were unknown. Modern masks, and muffs, fans, and false hair for the women, were devised by the harlots of Italy, and brought to England from France in 1572.—*Stowe's Chron.*

**MASQUERADES.** They were in fashion in the court of Edward III., 1340; and in the reign of Charles, 1660, masquerades were frequent among the citizens. The bishops preached against them, and made such representations as occasioned their suppression, 9 Geo. I., 1723. [No less than six masquerades were subscribed for in a month at this time.] They were revived, and carried to shameful excess by connivance of the government, and in direct violation of the laws, and tickets of admission to a masquerade at Ranelagh were on some occasions subscribed for at twenty-five guineas each, 1776.—*Mortimer.*

**MASS.** In the Romish Church, mass is the office or prayers used at the celebration of the eucharist, and is in general believed to be a representation of the passion of Our Saviour. Hence every part of the service is supposed to allude to the particular circumstances of his passion and death. The general division of masses consists in

high and low; the first is that sung by the choristers, and celebrated with the assistance of a deacon and sub-deacon; low masses are those in which the prayers are barely rehearsed without singing. Mass was first celebrated in Latin, about A.D. 394. Its celebration was first introduced into England in the seventh century. Prostration was enjoined at the elevation of the host in 1201.

**MASSACRES.** Ancient and modern history abound with events which class under this head; and perhaps the most frightful and unprovoked enormities of this kind have been perpetrated by opposing Christian sects, one upon another, in vindication of the Christian religion! The following are among the most remarkable massacres recorded by various authors:—

## BEFORE CHRIST.

- Of all the Carthaginians in Sicily, which took place 397 B.C.  
 2000 Tyrians crucified, and 8000 put to the sword for not surrendering Tyre to Alexander, 331 B.C.  
 The Jews of Antioch fall upon the other inhabitants, and massacre 100,000 of them, for refusing to surrender their arms to Demetrius Nicanor, tyrant of Syria, 154 B.C.  
 A dreadful slaughter of the Teutones and Ambrones, near Aix by Marius, the Roman general, 200,000 being left dead on the spot, 102 B.C.  
 The Romans throughout Asia, women and children not excepted, cruelly massacred in one day, by order of Mithridates, king of Pontus, 88 B.C.  
 A great number of Roman senators massacred by Cinna, Marius, and Sertorius. Many patricians despatch themselves to avoid their horrid butcheries, 86 B.C.  
 Again, under Sylla, and Catiline, his minister of vengeance, 82 and 79 B.C.  
 At Preneeste, Octavianus Cæsar ordered 300 Roman senators and other persons of distinction, to be sacrificed to the manes of Julius Cæsar, 41 B.C.

## AFTER CHRIST.

- At the destruction of Jerusalem, 1,100,000 of Jews were put to the sword, A.D. 70.  
 The Jews, headed by one Andrae, put to death 100,000 Greeks and Romans, in and near Cyrene, A.D. 115.  
 Cassius, a Roman general under the emperor M. Aurelius, put to death 400,000 of the inhabitants of Seleucia, A.D. 167.  
 At Alexandria, many thousands of citizens are massacred, by an order of Antoninus, A.D. 213.  
 The emperor Probus put to death 700,000 of the inhabitants upon his reduction of Gaul, A.D. 277.  
 Of eighty Christian fathers, by order of the emperor Gratian, at Nicomedia; they were put into a ship which was set on fire, and then driven out to sea, A.D. 370.  
 Of Thessalonica, when 7000 persons, invited into the circus, were put to the sword, by order of Theodosius, A.D. 390.  
 Belisarius put to death above 30,000 citizens of Constantinople for a revolt, to which they were impelled by the tyranny and exactions of two rapacious ministers set over them, A.D. 552.  
 Massacre of the Latins at Constantinople, by order of Andronicus, A.D. 1184.  
 Of the Albigenses and Waldenses, commenced at Toulouse, A.D. 1209. Tens of thousands perished by means of the sword and gibbet.  
 The Sicilians massacre the French throughout the whole Island of Sicily, without distinction of sex or age, on Easter-day, the first bell for vespers being the signal. This horrid affair is known in history by the name of the Sicilian vespers, A.D. 1282.—*Du Fresnoy*. See *Sicilian Vespers*.

A general massacre of the Jews at Verdun, by the peasants, who, from a pretended prophecy, conceived the Holy Land was to be recovered from the infidels by them. 500 of these Jews took shelter in a castle, and defended themselves to the last extremity, when, for want of weapons, they threw their children at the enemy, and then killed each other, A.D. 1317.

At Paris, of several thousand persons, at the instance of John, duke of Burgundy, A.D. 1418. Of the Swedish nobility, at a feast, by order of Christian II., A.D. 1520.

Of 70,000 Huguenots, or French Protestants, throughout the kingdom of France, attended with circumstances of the most horrid treachery and cruelty. It began at Paris, in the night of the festival of St. Bartholomew, August 24, 1572, by secret orders from Charles IX., king of France, at the instigation of the queen dowager, Catherine de Medeis, his mother. It is styled in history the Massacre of St. Bartholomew.

Of the Christians in Croatia, by the Turks, when 65,000 were slain, A.D. 1562.

Of Protestants, at Thorn, put to death under a pretended legal sentence of the chancellor of Poland, for being concerned in a tumult occasioned by a Roman Catholic procession, A.D. 1724. All the Protestant powers in Europe interceded to have this unjust sentence revoked, but unavailingly.

At Batavia, 12,000 Chinese were massacred by the natives, October 1740, under the pretext of an intended insurrection.

At the taking of Ismael by the Russians, 30,000 old and young were slain, December 1790. See *Ismael*.

In St. Domingo, where Dessalines made proclamation for the massacre of all the whites, Mar. 29, 1804, and many thousands perished. Insurrection at Madrid, and massacre of the French, May 2, 1808.

Massacre of the Mamelukes, in the citadel of Cairo, March 1, 1811.

Massacre at Nismes, perpetrated by the Catholics, May 1815.

Massacre of vast numbers of the inhabitants of Cadiz, by the soldiery, whose ferocious disorders continue for some days, March 6, 1820.

## MASSACRES IN BRITISH HISTORY.

Of 300 English nobles on Salisbury Plain, May 1, A.D. 474.

Of the monks of Bangor, to the number of 1200, by Ethelfrid, king of Northumberland, A.D. 580.

Of the Danes in the southern counties of England, in the night of November 13, 1002, and the 23 Ethelred II. At London it was most bloody, the churches being no sanctuary. Amongst the rest was Gunilda, sister of Swein, king of Denmark, left in hostage for the performance of a treaty but newly concluded.—*Baker's Chronicle*.

Of the Jews, in England. Some few pressing into Westminster Hall at Richard I.'s

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**MASSACRES, continued.**

coronation, were put to death by the people; and a false alarm being given that the king had ordered a general massacre of them, the people in many parts of England, from an aversion to them, slew all they met. In York, 500, who had taken shelter in the castle, killed themselves, rather than fall into the hands of the multitude, A.D. 1189.

Of the Bristol colonists, at Cullen's Wood, Ireland (see *Cullen's Wood*), A.D. 1209.

Of the English factory at Amboyna, in order to dispossess its members of the Spice Islands, A.D. 1623.

Massacre of the Protestants in Ireland, in O'Neill's rebellion, Oct. 23, 1641. Upwards

of 30,000 British were killed in the commencement of this rebellion.—*Sir William Petty*. In the first two or three days of it, forty or fifty thousand of the Protestants were destroyed.—*Lord Clarendon*. Before the rebellion was entirely suppressed, 154,000 Protestants were massacred.—*Sir W. Temple*. Of the unoffending Macdonalds of Glencoe, May 9, 1691. See *Glencoe*.

Of 184 men, women, and children, chiefly Protestants, burnt, shot, or pierced to death by pikes, perpetrated by the insurgent Irish, at the barn of Scullabogue, Ireland, in 1798.—*Sir Richard Musgrave*.

**MASTER OF THE CEREMONIES.** An officer in several of the principal courts of Europe. Following the usage in other countries, a master of the ceremonies was instituted in England for the more honourable reception of the ambassadors and persons of quality at court, 1 James I., 1603.—*Baker*.

**MASTER IN CHANCERY.** Owing to the extreme ignorance of sir Christopher Hatton, lord chancellor of England, the first reference in a cause was made to a master, A.D. 1588; and the masters have been since chosen from among the most learned equity members of the bar.

**MASTER OF THE ROLLS.** An equity judge, so called from his having the custody of all charters, patents, commissions, deeds, and recognisances, which being made into rolls of parchment, gave occasion for that name. The repository of public papers, called the Rolls, is situated in Chancery Lane, and was formerly a chapel founded for the converted Jews, but after their having been expelled the kingdom, it was annexed for ever to the office of the mastership of the rolls. Here are kept all the records since the beginning of the reign of king Richard III., 1483; all prior to that period being kept in the Tower of London. The Master of the Rolls is always of the Privy Council. By virtue of his office, he keeps a court at the Rolls, where he hears and determines causes that come there before him; but his decrees are appealable to the Court of Chancery. The first master of the rolls was Adam de Osgodeby, appointed Oct. 1, 1291.

**MATHEMATICS.** With the ancients they meant all sorts of learning and discipline; but even then, as now, in a more particular manner, mathematics were restrained to those arts that more immediately related to numbers and quantity. They were first taught to the Jews, and by them to the Egyptians, so early as 1950 B.C.—*Josephus de Antiq. Jud.*

**MATINS.** The service or prayers first performed in the morning or beginning of the day in the Roman Catholic Church. Emphatically, the *French Matins* imply the massacre of St. Bartholomew, Aug. 24, 1572. The *Matins of Moscow*, the massacre of prince Demetrius, and all the Poles his adherents, at six o'clock in the morning of May 27, 1600.

**MAUNDY-THURSDAY.** Derived by Spelman from *mande*, a handbasket, in which the king was accustomed to give alms to the poor; by others from *dies mandati*, the day on which our Saviour gave his great *mandate*, that we should love one another. The Thursday before Good Friday.—*Wheatley*. On this day it was the custom of our kings, or their almoners, to give alms, and feed and clothe as many poor men as they were years old. It was begun by Edward III. at a jubilee held by him when he was fifty years of age, A.D. 1363.—*Polyd. Vergil*.

**MAURITIUS.** The Isle of France was discovered by the Portuguese, A.D. 1500; but the Dutch were the first settlers in 1598. They called it after prince Maurice, their stadtholder, but on their acquisition of the Cape of Good Hope they deserted it; and it continued unsettled until the French landed, and gave it the name of one of the finest provinces in France. This island was taken by the British in 1810, and confirmed to them by the treaty of Paris in 1814.

**MAUSOLEUM.** Artemisia, sister and wife of Mausolus, married her own brother, famous for his personal beauty. She was so fond of her husband, that at his death she drank in her liquor his ashes after his body had been burned, and erected to his memory a monument, which, for its grandeur and magnificence, was called one of the seven wonders of the world. This monument she called *Mausoleum*, a name which

has been given to all monuments of unusual splendour. She invited all the literary men of her age, and proposed rewards to him who composed the best elegiac panegyric upon her husband. The prize was adjudged to Theopompus, 357 B.C.

**MAY, MONTH OF.** The fifth month of the year, and the confine of spring and summer received its name, say some, from Romulus, who gave it this appellation in respect to the senators and nobles of his city, who were denominated *majores*; though others supposed it was so called from Maia, the mother of Mercury, to whom they offered sacrifices on the first day of it. Numa Pompilius, by adding January and February to the year, made this month the fifth, which before was the third, 713 B.C.

**MAY-DAY.** The ancient Romans used to go in procession to the grotto of Egeria on May-day. May-day has also been immemorably observed in England as a rural festival; and high poles, denominated May-poles, are in many places profusely decorated with garlands wreathed in honour of the day. The late benevolent Mrs. Montague gave, for many years, on May-day, an entertainment at her house in Portman-square, to that unfortunate class the chimney-sweepers of London. They were regaled with the good English fare of roast-beef and plum-pudding, and a dance succeeded. Upon their departure, each guest received the donation of a shilling from the mistress of the feast.\*

**MAYNOOTH COLLEGE, IRELAND.** Founded by act of parliament, and endowed by a yearly grant voted for its support, and the education of students who are designed for the priesthood of the Roman Catholic Church in Ireland, 35 Geo. III., 1795. It contains 500 students. Permanent endowment of this college, at the instance of government, to which 30,000*l.* for the enlargement of the buildings, and 26,000*l.* annually, were granted by parliament, June 1845. This endowment occasioned much excitement and controversy in England.

**MAYOR.** The office of mayor arose out of the immunities granted to free cities by the emperors, and in some towns they had considerable power. Mayor of the palace was a high office in France. In this quality Charles Martel ruled with despotic sway, A.D. 735, *et seq.*, under the last kings of the Merovingian dynasty; his father had previously held this office, and had it made hereditary in his family. Mayors are the chief magistrates of corporate towns, before whose institution in England, towns were generally governed by portreeves. The office of mayor may be properly said to date from the reign of Richard I. See *Lord Mayor*.

**MEAL-TUB PLOT.** A forged conspiracy against the duke of York, afterwards James II., and so called from the place where some pretended correspondence lay concealed. The plot was contrived by one Dangerfield, who secreted a bundle of seditious letters in the lodgings of colonel Maunsell, and then gave information to the custom-house officers to search for smuggled goods. After Dangerfield's apprehension on suspicion of forging these letters, papers were found concealed in a meal tub at the house of a woman with whom he cohabited, which contained the scheme to be sworn to, accusing the most eminent persons in the Protestant interest, and who were against the duke of York's succession, of treason,—particularly the earls of Shaftesbury, Essex, and Halifax, A.D. 1679. On Dangerfield being whipped the last time, as part of his punishment, one of his eyes was struck out, which caused his death.

**MEASURES AND WEIGHTS.** They were invented by Phidon of Argos, 869 B.C.—*Arund. Marbles*. They became general in most countries soon afterwards; and were very early known in England. Standards of weights and measures were provided for the whole kingdom by the sheriffs of London, 8 Rich. I., A.D. 1197. Standards were again fixed in England, 1257. They were equalised for the United Kingdom in 1825. Various acts have passed relating to weights and measures. A new act, passed in August, 1834, took effect Jan. 1, 1835.

**MEATH, BISHOPRIC OF, IRELAND.** There were formerly many Episcopal sees in Meath, as Clonard, Duleek, Kells, Trim, Ardraccan, Dunshaughlin, and Slane, besides others of less note; all which, except Duleek and Kells, were consolidated, and their common see was fixed at Clonard, before the year 1151-2; at which time

\* It is said, though the statement is much doubted, that this entertainment was instituted to commemorate the circumstance of Mrs. Montague's having once found a boy of her own, or that of a relation, among the sooty tribe. In allusion to this incident, perhaps, a story resembling the adventures of this lost child is pathetically related by Montgomery, in "The Chimney-Sweeper's Boy."

the divisions of the bishoprics in Ireland was made by John Paparo, then legate from pope Eugene III. to the Irish. The two sees of Duleek and Kells afterwards submitted to the same fate. Meath was valued 30 Henry VIII., at 373*l.* 12*s.* *per annum.*

**MECCA.** This city is famous for being the birth-place of Mahomet, A.D. 571. The temple is a gorgeous structure, much visited by pilgrims. On one of the neighbouring hills is a cave, where it is pretended Mahomet usually retired to perform his devotions; and where the greatest part of the Koran was brought to him by the angel Gabriel, A.D. 604. Two miles from the town is the hill where they say Abraham went to offer up Isaac, 1871 B.C.

**MECHANICS.** The time when the simple mechanical powers were first introduced is so uncertain, and perhaps so little known, that they have been ascribed to the Grecian and other deities of the heathen mythology—for instance, the axe, wedge, winch, &c., are said to be the invention of Dædalus. We know nothing of the machinery by which the immense masses of stone which are found in some of the ancient edifices were moved and elevated.

The first writing on mechanics, was by Aristotle, about . . . . . B.C.	320	Theory of the inclined plane investigated by Cardan, about . . . . . A.D.	1540
The Statera Romana invented . . . . .	• •	Work on statics, by Stevinus . . . . .	1586
The fundamental property of the lever and other instruments was demonstrated by Archimedes . . . . .	205	Theory of falling bodies, Galileo . . . . .	1638
The hand-mill, or quern, was very early in use: the Romans found one in Yorkshire . . . . .	• •	Theory of oscillation, Huygens . . . . .	1647
Cattle mills, <i>mole jumentaria</i> , were also in use by the Romans, and in parts of Europe . . . . .	• •	Laws of collision, Wallis, Wren . . . . .	1662
The water-mill was probably invented in Asia; the first that was described was near one of the dwellings of Mithridates . . . . .	70	Epicycloidal form of the teeth of wheels, Roemer . . . . .	1675
A water-mill is said to have been erected on the river Tiber, at Rome . . . . .	50	Percussion and animal mechanics, Borelli; he died . . . . .	1679
Floating mills on the Tiber . . . . . A.D.	536	Application of mechanics to astronomy, parallelism of forces, laws of motion, &c., Newton . . . . .	1679
Tide-mills were, many of them, in use in Venice, about . . . . .	1078	Problem of the catenary with the analysis, Dr. Gregory . . . . .	1697
Wind-mills were in very general use in the twelfth century . . . . .	• •	Spirit level (and many other inventions), by Dr. Hooke, from 1660 to . . . . .	1702
Saw-mills are said to have been in use at Augsburg . . . . .	1332	The Mechanics' Institute in London was formed in . . . . .	1823
		A Mechanics' Institute was established with great success in Glasgow . . . . .	1823
		[A similar establishment was attempted in Dublin, but failed.]	

Mechanics' institutions are now very numerous throughout the kingdom.

**MEDALS.** There is hardly any record of medals or decorations as rewards in the army or navy before the time of the Commonwealth. The House of Commons resolved to grant rewards and medals to the fleet whose officers (Blake, Monk, Penn, and Lawson) and men gained the glorious victory over the Dutch fleet, off the Texel, in 1653. In 1692, an act was passed for applying the tenth part of the proceeds of prizes for medals and other rewards for officers, seamen, and marines. Subsequent to Lord Howe's victory, June 1, 1794, it was thought expedient to institute a naval medal. Blake's medal of 1653, was bought by his majesty William IV. for 150 guineas.

**MEDIA.** In ancient times Media was a province of the Assyrian empire. It revolted from Arbaces, 820 B.C., and afterwards became an independent kingdom, and conquered Persia; but Cyrus having vanquished Darius the Mede, 536 B.C., Media was from that time united to the Persian empire, and shared its fate.—*Blair: Priestley.*

Revolt of the Medes.— <i>Blair</i> . . . . . B.C.	820	Cyrus made king of Persia . . . . . B.C.	559
The country was subjected to the Assyrians.— <i>Ibid</i>	706	Astyages deposed by Cyrus . . . . .	550
Phraortes reigns; he conquers Persia, Armenia, and other countries . . . . .	647	Croesus king of Lydia defeated, and his throne seized by Cyrus . . . . .	548
Battle of Egeus; the Assyrians defeat the Medes.— <i>Blair</i> . . . . .	625	Cyrus takes Babylon; puts Belshazzar to death; and makes Astyages (or Darius, the Mede) viceroy . . . . .	538
War with the Lydians; the hostile armies meet; but an eclipse of the sun so alarms them, they conclude peace without striking a blow . . . . .	585	By the death of Astyages, Cyrus becomes master of all Persia; and this era is properly the commencement of the Persian empire.— <i>Lenglet</i> . . . . .	367
The reign of Astyages.— <i>Blair</i> . . . . .	585		

The Medes were a brave people, but they degenerated, and introduced luxury into Persia. They admitted polygamy, and a man was deemed infamous who had less than seven wives, as was also a woman who could not boast of at least five husbands.—*Aspin.*

**MEDICINE.** The art of preparing simples was brought into Europe from the East, about A.D. 1150. In the early stages of the practice, the preparation was principally confined to ecclesiastics in Europe generally, until the close of the fifteenth century, or the beginning of the sixteenth. The practice of medicine is now one of the highest sciences, and in most countries is in the hands of the most learned and distinguished men; and various statutes have been enacted to discourage pretenders to the healing art. The duty on advertised or quack medicines was imposed in 1783, and subsequent years.

**MEDINA, IN ARABIA DESERTA.** Famous for the tomb of Mahomet, contained in a large mosque, closed with rich curtains and lighted by a vast number of rich lamps. Medina was called the City of the Prophet, because here Mahomet was protected when he fled from Mecca, July 16, A.D. 622. This flight gave rise to the remarkable epocha in chronology, called the *Hegira*, a word that, in Arabic, denotes, to *flee*, or *quit, one's country or friends*.

**MELBOURNE'S, VISCOUNT, ADMINISTRATION.** On the retirement of earl Grey, lord Melbourne became first minister of the crown; marquess of Lansdowne, lord president; earl of Mulgrave, privy seal; viscount Althorpe, chancellor of the exchequer; viscount Duncannon, viscount Palmerston, and Mr. Spring Rice (afterwards lord Montague), home, foreign, and colonial secretaries; lord Auckland, admiralty; Mr. Charles Grant (afterwards lord Glenelg), and Mr. C. P. Thomson (afterwards Lord Sydenham), boards of control and trade; lord John Russell, paymaster of the forces; sir John Hobhouse, Mr. Ellice, marquess of Conyngham, Mr. Littleton, &c. Lord Brougham, lord chancellor, July 1834. On the accession of viscount Althorpe to the earldom of Spencer, on his father's decease, Nov. same year, lord Melbourne waited on the king to receive his majesty's commands as to the appointment of a new chancellor of the exchequer, when his Majesty said he considered the administration at an end. Sir Robert Peel succeeded as minister.

**MELBOURNE'S, VISCOUNT, SECOND ADMINISTRATION.** Lord Melbourne again first lord of the treasury; marquess of Lansdowne, lord president; viscount Duncannon, privy seal, with the woods and forests; Mr. Rice, chancellor of the exchequer; lord John Russell, viscount Palmerston, and lord Glenelg, home, foreign, and colonial secretaries; earl of Minto, admiralty; sir John Hobhouse and Mr. Poulett Thomson, boards of control and trade; lord Holland, duchy of Lancaster; viscount Howick, secretary-at-war; Mr. Labouchere, sir Henry Parnell, lord Morpeth, &c. The chancellorship in commission, April 1835. Finally terminated, Aug. 30, 1841, sir Robert Peel again coming into power.

**MELO-DRAMA.** A species of dramatic entertainment which, if it did not actually originate with the late Mr. Holcroft, was at least introduced by him in a manner so popular and interesting as to entitle him to the honour of its production in a refined form; Mr. Holcroft's melo-dramas were first represented in 1793.

**MEMORY.** That faculty of the mind or soul whereby past things are represented to us as if they were present.—*Pardon*. Simonides, grandson of Simonides the elder, of Cos, poet and historian, obtained a prize at Olympia, for teaching artificial memory, of which he was the inventor, 477 B.C.—*Arundelian Marbles*. The science of mnemonics was made known in Germany in 1807. See *Mnemonics*.

**MENAI STRAIT.** Suetonius Paulinus, when he invaded Anglesey, transported his troops across this strait in flat-bottomed boats, while the cavalry swam over on horseback, and attacked the Druids in their last retreat. Before the Romans had well landed, the Druids called their votaries of both sexes around them; and the women were seen with dishevelled locks, running wildly about with torches in their hands, echoing the imprecations of their priests, whose followers made but a vain resistance. Their horrid practice of sacrificing their captives, and the opposition he met with, so incensed the Roman general, that he gave the Britons no quarter, throwing all that escaped from the battle into fires which they had prepared for the destruction of himself and his army, A.D. 59. In crossing this strait a ferry-boat was lost, and fifty persons, chiefly Irish, perished, Dec. 4, 1785.

**MENAI CHAIN SUSPENSION-BRIDGE.** This bridge over the Menai Strait, called also Parnell's Suspension-bridge, is one of the most surprising works of modern times. It is 100 feet above the level of spring-tides, with 560 feet from the points of suspension. The chains are 16, and the deflection 37 feet. There are two carriage

- ways of 12 feet, and a foot-path in the middle of 14 feet. It was commenced by Mr. Telford, in July 1818, and was completed in July 1825. See *Tubular Bridge*.
- MENDICANT FRIARS.** The term was applied to several orders of religious who commenced their alms-begging in the thirteenth century, in the pontificate of Innocent III. They were very numerous, spread over Europe, and embraced many communities; but at length were confined by a general council, held by Gregory X. at Lyons, in 1272, to the following four orders—Dominicans, Franciscans, Carmelites, and Augustines. The Capuchins and other orders subsequently branched from them. See *Franciscans, &c.*
- MENSURATION.** The art of measuring geometrical superficies and solids is of very early date, but it has been traced with some degree of certainty. The various properties of conic sections were discovered by Archimedes, to whom the chief advancement in mensuration may be attributed. He also determined the ratio of spheres, spheroids, &c., about 218 B.C.
- MERCATOR'S CHARTS.** The true inventor of these charts is said to have been a Mr. Wright, who made several voyages; and in his absence Mercator published the charts in his own name, 1556.—*Pardon*. They are, however, now confidently ascribed to Mercator's own ingenuity. In these charts the meridians and parallels of latitude cut each other at right angles, and are both represented by straight lines, enlarging the degrees of latitude as they recede from the equator.
- MERCHANT**—from *Mercans*. The name given to high commercial citizens who trade abroad. The merchants of London and Amsterdam are accounted the most enterprising and richest in the world. An attempt was made by queen Anne's ministry to exclude merchants from sitting in the House of Commons, in 1711; but it failed. The Merchant Adventurers' society (see *Adventurers, Merchant*) was established by the duke of Brabant, in 1296; it extended to England in Edward III.'s reign; and was formed into an English corporation in 1564.
- MERCHANT-TAILORS.** A rich company of the city of London, of which seven kings have been members, viz., Richard II. and III., Edward IV., Henry IV., V., VI., and VII. They were called Merchant Tailors from the admission of the last-named king into their company, A.D. 1501; but they were incorporated in 1466. The Merchant Tailors' School was founded in 1561.—*Stowe*.
- MERCURY.** This substance was known to the ancients, and has been found in vast quantities in various countries. The mines in Carniola in Germany are the most productive in Europe, and have yielded in some years 1200 tons; they were discovered by accident in 1497. The anti-venereal virtues of mercury were found by James Carpus, an Italian surgeon, A.D. 1512.—*Nouv. Dict.* The compound termed calomel was first mentioned by Crolius early in the seventeenth century; the first directions for its preparation were given by Beguin, 1608. It was given to patients under inoculation for the small-pox in 1745. Pallas congealed mercury by artificial cold in 1772. Its malleable qualities were discovered by M. Orbelin, of Vienna, 1785.
- MERCY, ORDER OF, IN FRANCE.** This order was established with the object of accomplishing the redemption of Christian captives; founded by John de Matha in 1198.—*Henault*. The order was formed into a regular society by Pere Nolasque, (who was canonised) A.D. 1218.—*Nicéron*. At the first institution, the number of members of it was considerable, and included many potentates and princes.—*Idem*.
- MERIDA, IN SPAIN.** This is a strong town in Estremadura, built by the Romans. It was taken by the French in January 1811. Near this town the British army under general (afterwards lord) Hill, defeated the French under general Girard, after a severe engagement, Oct. 28, 1811. The British took Merida from the French in January 1812, after a severe encounter, general Hill leading the combined force of English and Spanish troops.
- MERRY-ANDREW.** The name was first given to a droll and eccentric physician, whose name was Andrew Borde, who lived in the reign of Henry VIII., and who, on some occasions, on account of his facetious manners and good humour, appeared at court, 1547. He used to attend markets and fairs, and harangue the people, by whom he was called Merry Andrew. The name is now given to a buffoon, a zany, or jack-pudding.—*L'Estrange. Johnson*.
- MERTHYR-TYDVIL.** A town of Wales, in Glamorganshire, in which very alarming riots commenced June 3, 1831, and continued for several days. In these riots a

number of persons, chiefly the rioters, were killed and wounded. The riots were suppressed by the military and magistracy.

**MERTON, PARLIAMENT OF.** In the village of Merton, in Surrey, was a celebrated abbey, wherein the barons under Henry III. held a parliament. In this parliament were enacted the well-known statutes called the Provisions of Merton, which are now the most ancient body of laws next after Magna Charta. The parliament of Merton was held in 1236.

**MESMERISM.** So called from Frederic Anthony Mesmer, a German physician, of Mersburg. He first made his doctrine known to the world in 1766; contending, by a thesis on planetary influence, that the heavenly bodies diffuse through the universe a subtle fluid which acts on the nervous system of animated beings. Quitting Vienna for Paris in 1778, he gained numerous proselytes to his system in France, where he received a subscription of 340,000 livres. The government at length appointed a committee of physicians and members of the academy of sciences to investigate his pretensions. Among these were Franklin and Dr. Bailly, and the result of their inquiries appeared in an admirable paper drawn up by the latter, exposing the futility of animal magnetism and the quackery of Mesmer. His theory, however, has of late years excited attention again upon the continent, and has its advocates in Great Britain. The celebrated Miss Harriet Martineau has, latterly, made herself conspicuous by favouring the doctrine.

**MESSALIANS.** A sect whose principal religious error consisted in adhering to the letter of the gospel, interpreting the words to justify and excuse their worst propensities and vices. Amongst other absurdities, (and these abounded with this sect) they refused to work, quoting this passage, "Labour not for the food that perisheth;" about A.D. 310.—*Baronius, Annal.*

**MESSENIA,** now *Maura-Matra*, a country of the Peloponnesus. This kingdom was commenced by Policoon, 1499 B.C. It is celebrated for its long and sanguinary wars against Sparta, (see *next article*) and once contained a hundred cities, most of whose names even are now unknown. Messenia was at first governed by kings; and after their restoration to the Peloponnesus they formed a republic, under the protection, first, of the Thebans, and afterwards of the Macedonians; but they never rose to any eminence. Messenia joined the Achæan league, 216 B.C.

**MESSENIAN WARS.** The celebrated wars between Lacedæmon and Messenia. The first began 743 B.C., and was occasioned by violence having been offered to some Spartan women who had assembled in a temple of devotion common to both nations; the king of Sparta being killed in his efforts to defend the females. This dreadful war raged for nineteen years, and at one period made so great a carnage, that the Spartan army sent orders home for all the unmarried women to prostitute themselves to recruit the population. In the end Ithome was taken, and the Messenians became slaves to the conquerors. The *second* war was commenced 685 B.C. to throw off the galling Spartan yoke, and lasted fourteen years, ending in the defeat of the Messenians, who fled to Sicily. The *third* took place 465 B.C.; it endured ten years, when the whole nation abandoned the Peloponnesus.

**MESSINA, IN SICILY.** So named by the Messinese, who seized this city, then called Zancle, 671 B.C. It belonged for many ages to the Roman empire, but fell to the Saracens, A.D. 829.—*Priestley.* In the eleventh century Roger the Norman took it by surprise, and delivered it from Mahometan oppression. Great Messinian conspiracy, 1282. The memorable revolt took place 1672. Almost ruined by an earthquake 1693; and nearly depopulated by a plague in 1743. In 1780 Messina suffered much by an earthquake; and in Feb. and March 1783, was half destroyed by the same calamity; since which it has been handsomely rebuilt.

**METALLURGY.** In the fourth chapter of Genesis, Tubal Cain is mentioned as "an instructor of every artificer in brass and iron." The seven metals are mentioned by Moses and Homer. Virgil mentions the melting of steel in furnaces. The Phœnicians had an extraordinary skill in working metals. The various properties of metals, and their application to human uses, would form too large a subject for this place; and referring to them severally through the volume, it may here be enough to state that the aggregate value of metals raised in the United Kingdom exceeds five millions sterling annually; but this value is prodigiously increased by their manufacture.

**METAMORPHISTS.** A name given to certain Sacramentarians, who in the fifteenth century affirmed, that Christ's natural body with which he ascended into heaven, was

wholly deified, not considering that the Deity and circumscription, and divisibility, are incompatible.—*Pardon*. This was the principal communion that was given the name.

**METAPHYSICS.** The science of abstract reasoning, or that which contemplates the existence of things without relation to matter. The term, literally denoting "after physics," originated with Aristotle. What may be denominated the modern metaphysics, cannot be traced farther back than the fifteenth century—the period when an extraordinary impulse was given in Europe to the human mind, and commonly called the "revival of learning."

**METEMPSYCHOSIS.** A doctrine supposing the transmigration of the soul from one body to another. The first belief in it is ascribed to the Egyptians, who would eat no animal food, lest they should devour the body into which the soul of a deceased friend had passed. They had also an idea, that so long as the body of the deceased was kept entire, the soul would not transmigrate; which accounts for the extraordinary pains they were at in embalming the dead: a doctrine of Pythagoras, 528 b.c.

**METHODISTS.** A large and increasing body of religionists, whose tenets, discipline, and designs, are often misunderstood, and of course misrepresented. "Our end," says Mr. Benson, in his Apology, "is not to form a sect, or to bring people to this or the other speculative opinion, mode of worship, or form of church-government, but simply to make them Christians—Christians in heart and life, in temper, word, and work—such as lived in the early days of Christianity, and such as we conceive may still live." The methodists may be said to have appeared formally, if not originally, at Oxford, A.D. 1729; the reverend John Wesley being the first who there introduced methodism. John and Charles Wesley, and Mr. Whitfield, commenced their career by teaching in 1734. The term appears to have been brought forward in the days of puritanism, being suggested by the Latin appellative *Methodister*, given to a college of physicians in ancient Rome, in consequence of the strict regimen under which they placed their patients. The methodist missions were commenced and superintended by Mr. Wesley and Dr. Coke in 1769, when two missionaries were sent out to North America. But these missions were not reduced to a system, nor were societies regularly organised for their support, until 1817. See *Wesleyans*.

**MEXICO.** Discovered in A.D. 1518. It was conquered by the Spaniards under Cortez, whose name is infamous on account of his cruelties to the vanquished, A.D. 1521. The mint of Mexico, the richest in the world, was begun in 1535. This country, like other states of the new world, has recovered its independence. Iturbide made emperor, May 1822. Mexican constitution proclaimed by the president Victoria, Oct. 1823. Iturbide shot, July 19, 1824. Treaty of commerce with Great Britain ratified, April 1825. Titles suppressed, May 1826. The expulsion of the Spaniards decreed, March 1829. Spanish expedition against Mexico surrendered, Sept. 26, same year. Mexican revolution; the president Guerrero deposed, Dec. 23, same year. The independence of Mexico, previously recognised by the great European powers, also recognised by the emperor of Brazil, June 1830. Declaration of war against France, Nov. 30, 1838. This war terminated March 9, 1839. War with the United States, June 4, 1845. Mexicans defeated at Palo Alto, May 8, 1846; and subsequently at Matamoras. Santa Fé captured, Aug. 23, and Monterey, Sept. 24, 1846. Battle of Buena Vista, the Mexicans defeated by general Taylor with great loss, after two days' fighting, Feb. 22, 1847. The Americans, under general Scott, defeat the Mexicans, making 6000 prisoners, April 18, 1847. Various actions followed. Treaty between Mexico and the United States ratified, May 19, 1848.

**MEZZOTINTO.** A peculiar manner of engraving representing figures on copper, received its name from its resemblance to painting. The invention of it is generally ascribed to prince Rupert, A.D. 1648; but baron Heinikin states that colonel de Siegen engraved a large and admirable print of Amelia Elizabeth of Hesse in mezzotinto in 1643. See *Engraving*.

**MICHAELMAS.** The feast of St. Michael, the reputed guardian of the Roman Catholic Church, under the title of "St. Michael and all Angels." St. Michael is supposed by the Roman Catholics to be the head of the heavenly host. This feast is celebrated on the 29th of September, and the institution of it, according to Butler, was A.D. 487. The custom of having goose on Michaelmas-day is of much older date than the time of Elizabeth of England, 1588 (see *Goose at Michaelmas*), and is equally observed on the continent as in England.—*Brady's Clavis Calendaria*.

**MICROMETER.** This is an astronomical instrument used to discover and measure any small distance, and minuter objects in the heavens, such as the apparent diameters of the planets, &c. There are many curious improvements that render this instrument very exact and useful; its invention is ascribed by some to M. Huygens, A.D. 1652; but our countryman Gascoyne's instrument is prior to that time.

**MICROSCOPES.** Invented nearly at the same time in Italy and Holland, A.D. 1621. Those with double glasses were made at the period when the law of refraction was discovered, about 1624. The honour of this invention is awarded to Drebel and Torricelli. Solar microscopes were invented by Dr. Hooke. In England, great improvements were made in the microscope by Henry Baker, F.R.S., who wrote two treatises upon it, about 1763.—*Biog. Dict.*

**MIDWIFERY.** Women were the only practitioners of this art among the Hebrews and Egyptians. Hippocrates, who practised medicine in Greece, 460 B.C., is styled by some the father of midwifery, as well as of physic.\* It advanced under Celsus, who flourished A.D. 37, and of Galen, who lived A.D. 131. In England midwifery became a science about the period of the institution of the College of Physicians, 10 Hen. VII., 1518. The celebrated Dr. Harvey personally engaged in the practice of it, about 1603; and after his example the calling in of men in all difficult cases followed. Astruc affirms that the epoch of the employment of men-midwives goes no farther back than the first lying-in of Madame de la Vallière, mistress of Louis XIV., 1663. She sent for Julian Clement, an eminent surgeon, who was conducted with great secrecy to the house. The same surgeon was employed in the subsequent labours of this lady, and he being very successful, men-midwives afterwards came into repute, the name of accoucheur being given to them.

**MILAN.** The capital of this celebrated dukedom, the ancient Liguria, is reputed to have been built by the Gauls about 408 B.C. It submitted to the Romans 222 B.C.; was formed into a republic A.D. 1221; and lastly, was governed by dukes from A.D. 1395, until 1505, when it was conquered by Louis XII. John Galeazzo was the first who took the title duke of Milan, about 1390. The French were expelled from Milan, by Charles V. of Germany, about 1525; and this emperor gave it to his son, Philip II. Milan was given to Austria, upon Naples and Sicily being ceded to Spain, 1748. Seized by the French, June 30, 1796. Retaken by the Austrians in 1799; but regained by the French, May 31, the next year. This city was made the capital of the late kingdom of Italy, and Napoleon Buonaparte was crowned with the iron crown at Milan, May 26, 1805. The celebrated Milan decree of Napoleon against all Continental intercourse with England, declaring England in a state of blockade, was issued from this city, Dec. 17, 1807.

**MILFORD HAVEN, WALES.** Here the earl of Richmond, afterwards Henry VII., landed on his enterprise against Richard III., whom he defeated at Bosworth, 1485. The packets from this port to Ireland, sailing to Waterford, were established in 1787. The whole royal navy of England, it is said, might ride in safety in this haven, it being one of the most secure and capacious asylums for shipping in all Europe. The dock-yard was removed to Pembroke, or Patser, in 1814.

**MILITARY OR MARTIAL LAW.** This is a law built on no settled principle, but entirely arbitrary, and, in truth, no law; but sometimes indulged, rather than allowed, as law.—*Sir Matthew Hale.* Martial law was several times proclaimed in these kingdoms during rebellions. It was almost general throughout Ireland in 1798. The last proclamation of martial law was in that country, July 26, 1803.

**MILITIA.** A force of this kind was formed in Ireland by king Cormac O'Conn, about A.D. 252. The standing national militia of these realms is traced by most historians to king Alfred, who, by his prudent discipline, made all his subjects soldiers, A.D. 872 to 901. The feudal military tenures became involved in this force. The first commission of array to raise a militia was in 1422. The order in which the militia now stands by law was principally built upon the statutes 13, 14, and 15 Charles II. 1661 to 1663. Various other enactments followed these. The supplemental militia act was passed in 1797. The Irish militia offered its services in England, March 28, 1804.

\* Agnodice, an Athenian virgin, disguised her sex to learn medicine. She was taught by Hieropholus, her father, the art of midwifery, and when employed, always discovered her sex to her patients. This brought her into so much practice, that the males of her profession, who were now out of employment, accused her, before the Areopagus, of corruption. She confessed her sex to the judges, and a law was made to empower all free-born women to learn midwifery.—*Hyg. fa.* 274.



General act, reducing into one all the laws relating to the militia, 42 Geo. III. for England and Scotland, and 49 Geo. III. for Ireland. The acts for the interchange of the English and Irish militia passed 51 and 54 Geo. III. *et seq.* Enactment authorising courts-martial to inflict, if they think fit, the punishment of imprisonment, instead of flogging, was passed in 1814.

**MILKY WAY.** Ancient poets and philosophers speak of the galaxy as the road by which heroes went to heaven. The Greeks supposed that Juno accidentally gave suck to Mercury when an infant, or to the infant Hercules, who, while she slept, was laid by her side; but perceiving who he was, she threw him from her, and the heavens were thus marked by the wasted milk. Democritus was the first who taught that the *via lactea* was occasioned by a confused multitude of stars, about 428 B.C.

**MILLENNIUM.** This doctrine supposed that the world would end at the expiration of the seven thousandth year from the creation; and that during the last thousand years Christ and the saints would reign upon earth. It was very generally inculcated as early as the second and third century. It was propagated by Papias, Justin-Martyr, and many others. The Millennium was grounded upon a doubtful text in the Apocalypse, to the effect that our blessed Saviour shall reign with the faithful upon earth after the resurrection, before the final completion of beatitude.—*Burnet*.

**MILLINER.** Defined by Shakspeare and Johnson as a seller of ribands and dresses for women, a very ancient occupation; the term is supposed to be derived from Milan. There are men-milliners in England, and the adoption of such a trade by the male sex has been strongly and justly censured. In 1810, men-milliners and other classes of an epicene character were very strongly censured in the Society of Arts. Young females are employed at all seasons, and in all weathers, to carry bandboxes through the streets, exposed to the insolence of libertines, and the perils of vicious example, while the perfumed coxcomb ["He was perfumed like a milliner."—*Shakspeare*] measures ribands safely at home, or folds gauzes, and lisps the while in lady phrases to females of distinction.\*—*Butler*.

**MILLS.** The earliest instrument for grinding manna and corn, was the mortar. Moses forbade them to be taken in pawn, because that, he says, would be like taking a man's life to pledge. The hand-mill was in use among the Britons previously to the conquest by the Romans. The Romans introduced the water-mill. See article *Mechanics*. The first cotton mills ever put in motion by water were erected by sir Richard Arkwright at Cromford, in the county of Derby.

**MINDEN, BATTLE OF.** Between the English, Hessians, and Hanoverians, on one side, and the French on the other. The first army was commanded by prince Ferdinand and (under him) lord George Sackville, who gained a complete victory, pursuing the enemy to the very ramparts of Minden; but laurels were the only advantage reaped from this battle, Aug. 1, 1759. Lord George Sackville (afterwards lord George Germaine) commanded in this battle the British and Hanoverian horse, and for some disobedience of orders he was tried by a court-martial on his return to England, and found guilty, and dismissed the service. He was, however, restored to court favour in lord Bute's administration some years afterwards.

**MINES.** Those of Great Britain are very numerous, rich, and of various kinds. Strabo and Tacitus enumerate gold and silver as among the products of England. The earliest instance of a claim to a mine royal being enforced, occurs 47 Henry III., 1262.—*Ruding*. It related to mines containing gold, together with copper, in Devonshire. And in Edward I.'s reign, according to Mr. Ruding, the mines in Ireland which produced silver, were supposed to be so rich, that the king directed a writ for working them to Robert de Ufford, lord justice, 1276. The lead-mines of Cardiganshire, from which silver has ever since been extracted, were discovered by sir Hugh Middleton in the reign of James I. The British Mineralogical Society was established in 1800. See *Coal, Copper, Tin, &c.*

**MINORCA.** This island and Majorca were called by the Greeks, Balerides. Minorca was captured by lieutenant-general Stanhope and sir John Leake in Aug. 1708, and was confirmed to the British by the treaty of Utrecht in 1713. It was re-taken by the

\* I look upon a man-milliner not only as one of the most unworthy members of society, but as one of the most injurious. When I hear one of these persons haranguing upon the merits of muslin, or the becoming colour of a riband, anger will mingle itself with the feeling of contempt; for the employment that degrades this man might have preserved a woman from prostitution.—*Dr. Southey*.

Spanish and French in June 1756. Admiral Byng fell a victim to the exasperation of the public mind, and to the safety of ministers, for not relieving it with a force greatly inferior to that of the enemy. See *Byng*. It was restored to the British at the peace in 1763. Besieged by the Spaniards, and taken, Feb. 5, 1782. It was again captured by the British, without the loss of a man, Nov. 15, 1798; but was given up at the peace of 1802.

**MINSTRELS.** They were originally pipers appointed by lords of manors to divert their copyholders while at work. They owed their origin to the glee-men or harpers of the Saxons, and continued till about A.D. 1560. John of Gaunt erected a court of minstrels at Tutbury in 1380. So late as the reign of Henry VIII. they intruded without ceremony into all companies, even at the houses of the nobility. In Elizabeth's reign they had, however, sunk into neglect.

**MINT.** Athelstan first enacted regulations for the government of the mint, about A.D. 928. There were several provincial mints under the control of that of London. Stowe says the mint was kept by Italians, the English being ignorant of the art of coining, 7 Edw. I., 1278. The operators were formed into a corporation, by the charter of king Edward III., in which condition it consisted of the warden, master, comptroller, assay-master, workers, coiners, and subordinates. The first entry of gold brought to the mint for coinage, occurs 18 Edw. III., 1343. Tin was coined by Charles II., 1684; and gun-metal and pewter by his successor, James. Between 1806 and 1810, grants amounting to 262,000*l.* were made by parliament, for the erection of the present fine structure. The new constitution of the mint, founded on the report of the hon. Mr. Wellesley Pole, took effect in 1815. The master is now the chief officer.

**MIRRORS.** In ancient times mirrors were made of metal; and from a passage in the Mosaic writings we learn that the mirrors used by the Jewish women were made of brass. Mirrors in silver were introduced by Praxiteles, 328 B.C. Mirrors or looking-glasses were made at Venice, A.D. 1300; and in England, at Lambeth, near London, in 1673.—*Salmon*. See *Looking Glasses*.

**MISS.** In the seventeenth century, the epithet Miss applied to females was considered a term of reproach; the name being that by which females of a certain class were usually designated. Miss Cross, who is particularly noticed in Haynes' epilogue to *Farquhar's Love in a Bottle*, about 1702, was the first actress announced as Miss.—*Gall's Lives of the Players*. Mistress, in contradistinction, then meant a sweetheart, or one that a man was courting for a wife.

**MISSIONS.** Among the Romanists, the religious orders of St. Dominick, St. Francis, St. Augustin, &c., had missions to the Levant and to America. The Jesuits had missions to China (*which see*), and to most other parts of the world. Among the Protestants, an early undertaking of this kind was a Danish mission, planned by Frederick IV., in 1706. But the Moravian Brethren may be said to have led the way to the new Christian missions, about 1732. The Missionary Society held their first meeting, Nov. 4, 1794; and it has since been the parent of many benevolent institutions.

**MISSISSIPPI TRADE.** This trade was begun in England, in Nov., 1716. The celebrated Mississippi scheme or bubble in France, which was commenced about the same period, exploded in 1720; at which time the nominal capital is said to have amounted to 100,000,000*l.* The ruin of tens of thousands of families, dupes of this iniquitous scheme, soon followed in both countries. See *Law's Bubble*.

**MITHRIDATE.** A physical preparation in the form of an electuary, supposed to be the oldest compound known to us at the present day. It was invented by Mithridates II., the king of Pontus, about 70 B.C. It was formerly thought to be a great antidote against poison; but though it is now out of date for that purpose, it is still used as an opiate, and is one of the capital medicines of our shops.

**MITHRIDATIC WAR.** Caused by the massacre of 100,000 Romans, 86 B.C., and remarkable for its duration, its many battles, the devastation of human life it occasioned, and the cruelties of its commanders. Mithridates having taken the consul Aquilius, made him ride on an ass through a great part of Asia, crying out as he rode, "I am Aquilius, consul of the Romans." He ultimately despatched him, by ordering melted gold to be poured down his throat, which was done in derision of his avarice, 85 B.C.—*Lenglet*.

**MITRE.** The cleft cap or mitre is of very ancient use, having been worn by the high-priest among the Jews. Among the primitive Christians, young women who pro-

fessed a state of virginity, and solemnly consecrated thereto, wore a purple or golden mitre. The pope has four mitres, which, according to the solemnity to be performed, or festival day it is worn on, is more or less magnificent. Anciently the cardinals wore mitres, but at the council of Lyons, in 1245, they were appointed to wear hats, which remains to this day.

**MNEMONICS.** Artificial memory had its professors in the ancient world. The art of assisting memory, by getting by heart, was introduced by Simonides the younger, 477 B.C.—*Arund. Marbles*. In modern times, mnemonics have been elaborately treated; and the *Memoria Technica* of Dr. Grey is an esteemed work on the subject. The science of mnemonics, as we now have it, was announced in Germany, in 1806-7; but it had been previously noticed in the London monthly periodicals.

**MOCKERN, BATTLE OF.** Between the French army under Eugene Beauharnais, and the allied Russian and Prussian army, which was signally defeated with great loss, April, 1813. Another and yet more desperate, and still more sanguinary, battle was fought here, Oct. 14, 1813, between the French and the allies. In this latter bloody conflict the place was taken and retaken five different times.

**MODELS.** The first models were figures of living persons, and Dibutades, the Corinthian, was the inventor of those in clay. His daughter, known by the appellation of the Corinthian Maid, being about to be separated from her lover, who was going on a distant journey, traced his profile, by his shadow, on the wall; her father filled up the outline with clay, which he afterwards baked, and thus produced a figure of the object of her affection, giving rise to an art till then unknown, about 985 B.C. In modern times, many extraordinary productions of this kind are mentioned.\*

**MODENA.** Erected into a duchy in 1451. The duke was expelled by the French, 1796. By the treaty of Campo Formio, the Modenese possessions were incorporated with the Cisalpine republic, 1797. The archduke Francis of Este was restored in 1814. Insurrection here, Feb. 5, 1831. The archduke escaped; but the Austrian troops soon afterwards entered and restored the deposed authorities.

**MOGULS.** They deduce their origin from Japhet, son of Noah. His son, Turk, they say, was the first king or khan of those nations afterwards known as Turks, Tartars, and Moguls. The first conqueror of the Mogul empire was Jenghis Khan, a Tartarian prince, who died A.D. 1236. Timour Beg became Great Mogul by conquest, 1399. Khouli Khan, the famous sophi of Persia, considerably diminished the power of the Moguls, carried away immense treasures from Delhi, and since that event many of the nabobs have made themselves independent. See *India*.

**MOHATZ, BATTLES OF, IN LOWER HUNGARY.** In a great battle here, Louis, king of Hungary, was defeated by the Turks under Soliman II., with the loss of 22,000 men, and after the battle, suffocated by the fall of his horse in a muddy brook, 1526. Another battle was fought here between the Christians commanded by prince Charles of Lorraine, and the Turks, who were defeated, with the loss of 10,000 men, 1687.

**MOHILOW, BATTLE OF.** Between the Russian army under the celebrated prince Bagration, and the French under marshal Davoust, prince of Ecknuhl. This was one of the most sanguinary and obstinate battles of the campaign of 1812, in the great war with Buonaparte. The former experienced a signal defeat, and immense loss in killed and wounded; fought July 23, 1812.

**MOHOCKS.** A set of disorderly people, who went about London streets at night, and took pleasure in wounding and disfiguring the men, and indecently exposing the women. One hundred pounds offered by royal proclamation, for apprehending any one of them, 10th Anne, 1711.—*Northouck's History of London*.

\* A beautiful model of the new town of Edinburgh was formed in wood before it was begun. A model was made of a bridge over the Neva, of uncommon strength as well as elegance; and the mountains of Switzerland, modelled by general Pfiffer, ranks as one of the most surprising undertakings ever achieved by human industry. This last was begun in 1766, and was completed August 1785. M. Cheffin's model of Paris also merits notice for its labour and precision. In the building, not merely of national edifices and the mansions of nobles, but even of villas and parterres, the eminent architects of Italy, France, Germany, &c., never proceed without models in rilievo formed from their plans. Buonaparte was a patron and lover of this art, many admirable performances in which, as a reward to the artist, he purchased, weight for weight, according to their bulk, in silver or gold. On one occasion, an humble price of 400 francs being set upon a work, he erased the word *francs*, in lieu of which he inserted *Napoléons*, and directed them to be paid. Since the foundation of the Royal Academy, modelling has had princely encouragement in England.

- MOLWITZ, BATTLE OF.** Between the Prussians and the Imperialists, the former commanded by Frederick III., who obtained a great and memorable victory. The Austrians being at this time in alliance with Great Britain, this defeat of its ally seriously affected the interests of England. The loss of the Austrians in this battle was of immense amount in killed, wounded, and prisoners. Fought April 10 (March 30), 1741.
- MONARCHY.** The most ancient was that of the Assyrians, founded soon after the Deluge. See *Assyria*. Historians reckon four grand, or almost universal monarchies, —the Assyrian, Persian, Grecian, and Roman. See *them respectively*. Some chronologists, however, reckon but two great monarchies, or universal empires, namely, the Babylonian and the Roman. See also *Babylon*.
- MONASTERIES.** The first founded was, according to some authorities, in A.D. 270; and according to others, in A.D. 305. The suppression of monastic houses has been frequent, even in Catholic countries; and many religious communities have bowed to the variable notions of mankind regarding religion, and to the altered state of the world. Constantine IV., among other persecutors, commanded a vast number of friars and nuns to appear at Ephesus: he there ordered them to change their black habits for white, and to destroy their images. They explained that this, on account of the vows they had taken, was impossible; whereupon he directed that their eyes should be put out, and that they should be banished, forfeiting their various monasteries, which he sold for the uses of the state. When St. Austin arrived in England, A.D. 596, Ethelbert of Kent gave him an idol temple without the walls of his capital, as a burial-place for him and his successors, which was converted into the first monastery. Various monastic houses were suppressed in England in various reigns; and a vast number in 1515. But the general dissolution took place in the reign of Henry VIII., 1534-9. The abbey lands were afterwards granted to numerous courtiers, whose descendants enjoy them to this day.
- MONEY.** It is mentioned as a medium of commerce in the 82d chapter of Genesis, when Abraham purchased a field as a sepulchre for Sarah, in the year of the world 2139. In profane history, the coinage of money is ascribed to the Lydians. *Moneta* was the name given to their silver by the Romans, it having been coined in the temple of Juno-Moneta, 269 B.C. Money was made of different ores, and even of leather and other articles, both in ancient and modern times. It was made of pasteboard by the Hollanders so late as 1574. Silver has increased more than thirty times its value since the Norman conquest; viz. a pound in that age was three times the quantity that it is at present, and twelve times its value in purchasing any commodity. See articles *Coin*; *Gold*; *Silver*; *Copper*; *Mint*, &c.
- MONK.** The first is said to have been Paul of Thebais, who fled into the deserts to avoid the Decian persecution about A.D. 250. St. Anthony is supposed by other authorities to have been the first example of a regular monastic life, A.D. 305, soon after which time monks began to associate, and form themselves into orders, as Dominicans, Franciscans, &c. St. Athanasius introduced the monastic life into Rome in 341. See *Abbeys*; *Orders*, &c.
- MONMOUTH'S REBELLION.** James, duke of Monmouth, a natural son of Charles II., was banished England for a conspiracy in 1683. He invaded England at Lyme, June 11, 1685. He was proclaimed king at Taunton on the 20th of the same month. Was defeated at Bridgewater, July 5; and was beheaded on Tower-hill, July 15, 1685. The county of Monmouth, from which he was named, was made an English county by Henry VIII. about 1535.
- MONOPOLIES.** Commercial monopolies reached to such a height in England, that parliament petitioned against them, and they were in consequence mostly abolished about the close of Elizabeth's reign, 1602. They were further suppressed, as being contrary to law, 19 James I., 1622; and were totally abolished, and it was decreed that none should be in future created, as was previously the custom, by royal patent, 16 Charles I., 1640.—*Anderson's History of Commerce*.
- MONSTER, THE.** This was a wretch named Renwick Williams, who prowled nightly through the streets of London, secretly armed with a sharp instrument, a double-edged knife, with which he shockingly wounded numbers of females whose more respectable appearance attracted his attention. Numbers of ladies were wounded by him in the most delicate parts, particularly in the breasts and thighs; but when he could assault them in lonely places, they were dreadfully injured. He was tried and

convicted on a variety of these charges, July 8, 1790. Some have doubted the identity of Williams. More recently, an offender or two of this description committed many similar outrages, particularly in the west end of the town, but so secretly as to elude detection. See *Mohocks*.

**MONTANISTS.** A sect founded by Montanus, of Ardaba, in Mysia, an extraordinary enthusiast, about A.D. 171. He was reputed to have the gift of prophecy, and proclaimed himself the comforter promised by Christ, condemned second marriages as fornication, permitted the dissolution of marriage, forbade to avoid martyrdom, and ordered a severe fast of three lents; he hanged himself with Maximilla, one of his women-scholars, before the close of the second century.—*Cave's Hist. Lit.*

**MONTE VIDEO, SOUTH AMERICA.** Taken by storm by the British forces under sir Samuel Auchmuty, but with the loss of nearly one-third of our brave troops, Feb. 3, 1807. The killed and wounded of the British in this desperate engagement was very considerable. It was evacuated July 7, the same year, in consequence of the severe repulse the British met with at Buenos-Ayres.

**MONTEM, THE ETON.** The triennial custom of the Eton scholars parading, on Whit-Tuesday, to Salt-hill, and distributing salt, originated in the days of monkish superstition, when the friars used to sell their consecrated salt for medical purposes. This custom, which was observed in the reign of Elizabeth, and by some is traced still earlier, was discontinued, but not without great opposition, in January, 1847. The sums collected in the perambulations of the scholars, and which went to one of them who was called the "captain," had in some late instances exceeded 800*l.* See *Eton*.

**MONTEREAU, BATTLE OF.** Between the Allied army and the French, the latter commanded by Napoleon in person. In this obstinate battle the allies were defeated with great loss in killed and wounded, but it was one of the last triumphs of the French arms, in the great struggle to free Europe from the thraldom of Buonaparte, whose overthrow soon followed, Feb. 18, 1814.

**MONTREAL, CANADA.** Surrendered to the English by the French in 1760. It was taken by the provincials in the American war of Independence, Nov. 12, 1775, and was retaken by the British, June 15, 1776. The church, Jesuits' college, prison, and many buildings burnt down, June 6, 1803. Great military affray, Sept. 29, 1833. The self-styled "loyalists" of Montreal publicly assault the governor-general, lord Elgin; they then enter the parliament-house, drive out the members, and set fire to the building, April 26, 1849. A destructive fire rages here, Aug. 23, 1850.

**MONUMENT OF LONDON.** It was begun in A.D. 1671, and was finished in 1677. The pedestal is forty feet high, and the edifice altogether 202 feet, that being the distance of its base from the spot where the fire which it commemorates commenced. The staircase is of black marble, consisting of 345 steps, by which a balcony is reached. Of the four original inscriptions (three of which were Latin) was the following in English:—

THIS PILLAR WAS SET UP FOR A PERPETUAL REMEMBRANCE OF THAT MOST DREADFUL BURNING OF THIS PROTESTANT CITY, BEGAN AND CARRIED ON BY THE TREACHERY AND MALICE OF THE PAPISTS, IN THE BEGINNING OF SEPTEMBER, IN THE YEAR OF OUR LORD 1666, IN ORDER TO THE CARRYING ON THE HORRID PLOT FOR EXTIRPATING THE PROTESTANT RELIGION, AND OLD ENGLISH LIBERTY, AND INTRODUCING POPEERY AND SLAVERY.

And on a new-erected house, built on the site of Farrier's (the baker) where the fire first broke out, was inscribed these severe lines, engraved on a large stone slab:—

*Here, by the permission of Heaven, hell broke loose upon this Protestant city, from the malicious hearts of barbarous Papiests, by the hand of their agent, Hubert, who confessed, and on the ruins of this place, declared the fact for which he was hanged, viz., That here began that dreadful fire which is described and perpetuated by the neighbouring pillar, erected Anno Domini 1681, in the mayoralty of sir Patience Ward.*

It is due to the memory of sir Christopher Wren, the architect, to state that the inscriptions were adopted against his wishes, instead of more elegant and less illiberal compositions which he had himself prepared. They produced the following couplet:—

"Where London's column, pointing at the skies,  
Like a tall bully, lifts the head, and lies."—*Pope.*

A man, a weaver, fell from this monument, June 25, 1750. A man named Thomas Craddock, a baker, precipitated himself from its summit, July 7, 1788. Mr. Lyon Levy, a Jewish diamond merchant, of considerable respectability, threw himself from it,

Jan. 18, 1810; as did more recently three other persons, in consequence of which a fence was placed round the railings of the gallery.

**MOODKEE, BATTLE OF, INDIA.** Between the Sikhs and the British. The advanced guard of the British was attacked by the Sikh forces, but the latter were repulsed, and driven back three miles, losing great numbers of men and 15 pieces of cannon, Dec. 18, 1845. Sir Robert Sale was mortally wounded in this battle, being then in his 65th year. Lady Sale signalled herself during the two memorable retreats from Afghanistan. After the battle of Moodkee immediately followed that of Ferozeshah, *which see*.

**MOOLTAN, BATTLE OF.** Between the British and the Sikhs, in which the latter were driven to the town of Mooltan with great loss, Nov. 7, 1848. The town was taken after a protracted bombardment, Jan. 2, 1849. The citadel (which had held out, notwithstanding the vigorous bombardment) now made an unconditional surrender, together with its garrison, Jan. 22, 1849. See article *India*.

**MOON.** The full moon was held favourable for any undertaking by the Spartans, and the Greeks generally looked upon full moons, or the times of conjunction of the sun or moon, as seasons most favourable to marriage. Opacity of the moon, and true causes of lunar eclipses, was taught by Thales, 640 B.C. Posidonius accounted for the tides from the motion of the moon, 79 B.C.—*Diog. Laert.* A map of the moon was first taken at Dantzic, A.D. 1647. The strength of moon-light at the full moon is 90,000 times less than the light of the sun.—*Dr. Smith.* It is 300,000 times less.—*Bouguer.*

**MOORS.** They first invaded Spain, A.D. 173.—*Univ. Hist.* The Saracens in Spain beset by the Christians, called in the assistance of the Moors, who seized the dominions they came to protect, and subdued the Saracens, A.D. 1091. Alphonsus I. of Navarre defeated them in many battles, 1118, *et seq.* The Moors began the kingdom of Granada, being their last refuge from the power of the Christians, 1238. Alphonsus XI. of Leon and Castile, slew 200,000 Moors in one battle; three leagues round the country was covered with the dead, 1327. The power of this people was overthrown by Ferdinand V., who took Granada, 1492. Philip III. banished them to the number of 900,000, confiscating their property, 1610.—*Priestley.*

**MORAL PHILOSOPHY.** The knowledge of our duty and felicity, the science of ethics, or art of being virtuous and happy. Socrates is universally regarded as the father of moral philosophy, about 430 B.C. And Grotius is esteemed by many writers as the father of moral philosophy in modern times, about A.D. 1623.—*Bate, &c.*

**MORAVIANS, UNITED BRETHREN.** A sect which took its rise in Moravia, in, it is said, the fifteenth century, which some doubt; while the Brethren say that their sect is derived from the Greek church in the ninth century. They appeared in England about 1737, and were introduced here by count Zinzendorf, who was the chief of their sect in this country, and who died at Chelsea, in June 1760. In order to the conversion of the heathen world, these persevering brethren formed settlements in Greenland, America, the Cape, East and West Indies, and other climes. The Moravians led the way to the Scriptural missions now so general.

**MORGARTEN, BATTLE OF.** The most memorable, as well as extraordinary and glorious in the annals of Switzerland; 1300 Swiss engaged 20,000 Austrians, commanded by the duke Leopold, whom they completely defeated. They seized upon the heights of Morgarten, which overlooked the defile through which the enemy was to enter their territory from Zug, and thus achieved their victory, Nov. 15, 1315.

**MORICE DANCE.** An ancient dance peculiar to some of the country parts of England, and, it is said, also to Scotland. When James I. visited Herefordshire this species of dance was performed in his presence by five men and five women whose united ages amounted to more than a thousand years. The sovereign and his court expressed their astonishment at the nimbleness and grace of these five couple, who were so mated that the age of each was upwards of two hundred years.

**MOROCCO.** Anciently *Mauritania*. From its early possession by the Romans it underwent various revolutions. About A.D. 1116, Abdallah, the leader of a sect of Mahometans, founded a dynasty which ended in the last sovereign's defeat in Spain. About this period, 1202, Fez and other provinces shook off their dependence; but the descendants of Mahomet, about 1650, subdued them, and formed the empire of Morocco. Hostilities with France, provoked by Abd-el-Kader, the heroic and indo-

mitable ameer of Algiers, commence May, 1844; Tangier bombarded, Aug. 6, 1844; peace concluded, and the French forces evacuate Mogador, Sept. 16, 1844. Abd-el-Kader surrenders to the duke of Nemours, Dec. 22, 1847, and with his suite is embarked at Oran on the 25th, and lands at Toulon, Dec. 28th following. The captive ameer is removed to the castle of Amboise, near Tours, Nov. 2, 1848.

**MORTALITY.** See *Bills of Mortality*. For the institution of parish registers of deaths, as well as of births and marriages, we are indebted to Cromwell, earl of Essex, A.D. 1536. The following list, compiled from late Bills of Mortality (the latest of their kind) of London, shows the average of diseases, &c., in 20,000 deaths in that city:—

DISEASES.	Flux . . . . .	9	Teething . . . . .	437
Abscess . . . . .	Gout . . . . .	37	Thrush . . . . .	69
Age and debility . . . . .	Hæmorrhage . . . . .	47	Tumour . . . . .	17
Apoplexy . . . . .	Hernia . . . . .	41	Veneral . . . . .	11
Asthma . . . . .	Hooping cough . . . . .	604	Worms . . . . .	6
Bedridden . . . . .	Hydrophobia . . . . .	1		
Bile . . . . .	Inflammation . . . . .	2062	Total of diseases . . . . .	19,506
Cancer . . . . .	Inflam. of the liver . . . . .	127		
Childbirth . . . . .	Insanity . . . . .	214	CASUALTIES.	
Consumption . . . . .	Jaundice . . . . .	39	Broken limbs . . . . .	12
Contraction of the heart . . . . .	Jaw, locked . . . . .	3	Burnt . . . . .	44
Convulsions . . . . .	Measles . . . . .	466	Drowned . . . . .	147
Cow-pox . . . . .	Miscarriage . . . . .	2	Excessive drinking . . . . .	5
Croup . . . . .	Mortification . . . . .	308	Executed . . . . .	1
Diphtheria . . . . .	Ossification of the heart . . . . .	9	Found dead . . . . .	14
Diarrhœa . . . . .	Palpitation of the heart . . . . .	16	Frighted . . . . .	1
Dropsy . . . . .	Palsy . . . . .	31	Frozen . . . . .	1
Dropsy on the brain . . . . .	Paralysis . . . . .	187	Killed by falls and other accidents . . . . .	128
Dropsy on the chest . . . . .	Pleurisy . . . . .	21	Killed by fighting . . . . .	2
Dysentery . . . . .	Rheumatism . . . . .	33	Murdered . . . . .	3
Enlargement of the heart . . . . .	Scrofula . . . . .	9	Poisoned . . . . .	1
Epilepsy . . . . .	Small-pox . . . . .	501	Scalded . . . . .	7
Eruptive diseases . . . . .	Sore throat or quinsey . . . . .	16	Starved . . . . .	6
Erysipelas . . . . .	Spasm . . . . .	51	Strangled . . . . .	1
Fever . . . . .	Still-born . . . . .	872	Suffocated . . . . .	4
Fever (Typhus) . . . . .	Stone . . . . .	21	Suicides . . . . .	51
Fever, intermittent, or ague . . . . .	Stoppage in stomach . . . . .	18		
Fistula . . . . .	St. Vitus's dance . . . . .	1		
	Suddenly . . . . .	102	Total of Casualties . . . . .	434

**MORTARS.** A short gun with an extraordinary large bore, and close chamber, used for throwing bombs. The mortar was first made in England in 1543. The celebrated mortar left by Sout in Spain, was fixed in St. James's park in August 1816, and still remains planted there, surrounded by a fence, a memorial of our glory in the great peninsular war.

**MORTMAIN ACT.** *Morte* and *main*. When the survey was made by William the Conqueror of all the land in England, the whole was found to amount to 62,215 knights' fees, out of which the church was then possessed of 28,015, to which additions were afterwards made, till the 7th of Edw. I., when the statute of mortmain was passed, from a fear that the estate of the church might grow too bulky. By this act it was made unlawful to give any estates to the church without the king's leave; and this act, by a supplemental provision, was made to reach all lay-fraternities, or corporations, in the 15th of Rich. I. Mortmain is such a state of possession as makes it unalienable, whence it is said to be in a dead hand. Several statutes have been passed on this subject; and a statute much referred to is the 10th Geo. II., 1736.

**MOSCOW.** One of the largest cities in Europe. It was founded in 1156; was taken by Tamerlane, 1382; and subsequently it fell into the hands of the Tartars, whose last attack upon it was in 1571, when they set it on fire. This city was entered by the French, Sept. 14, 1812, and the Russian governor, Rostopchin, ordered that it should be set on fire in five hundred places at once. In this memorable conflagration, 11,840 houses were burnt to the ground, besides palaces and churches. The French, thus deprived of quarters, evacuated Moscow, Oct. 19, and it was re-entered by the Russians, Oct. 22, following. This city has been since rebuilt.

**MOSKWA, BATTLE OF.** Between the French and Russians. For the particulars of this memorable battle, which is also called the battle of Borodino, see *Borodino*.

**MOSS-TROOPERS.** These were a desperate sort of plunderers, and lawless soldiers, secreting themselves in the mosses on the borders of Scotland, defiling women, and perpetrating the most savage enormities, as well as minor mischiefs; they robbed the country on the borders, of cattle and everything portable, and retired into the

highlands where they lived on the plunder. They committed their depredations for a long time previous to their being finally extirpated, A.D. 1609.

**MOST CHRISTIAN KING.** The title given to Louis XI. by pope Paul II., 1469. It has been justly remarked, that never was the title or name of Christian given to a prince more unworthily bestowed, or less deserved. Pope Stephen II. had conferred this title on Pepin in 755, but it did not become the peculiar appellation of the kings of France until Louis XI.'s reign.—*Henault*.

**MOTTOES, ROYAL.** *Dieu et mon Droit* was first used by Richard I., A.D. 1193. The Bohemian crest, viz. three ostrich feathers, and the motto *Ich dien*, "I serve," was adopted by Edward the Black Prince, at the battle of Cressy, the king of Bohemia being slain in the battle, 1346. *Honi soit qui mal y pense*, was made the motto of the Garter, 1349-50. *Je maintiendrai*, "I will maintain," was adopted by William III. on the arms of England, 1688. And *Semper eadem* was ordered by queen Anne to be used as her motto.

**MOURNING FOR THE DEAD.** The practice of the Israelites was, neither to wash nor anoint themselves during the time of mourning. The exhibition of grief for a friend lasted for seven days; and upon extraordinary occasions it lasted a month. The Greeks and Romans also exhibited their grief for the dead by many public abstinences. The ordinary colour for mourning in Europe is black; in China, it is white; in Turkey, violet; in Ethiopia, brown; and it was white in Spain until A.D. 1498.—*Herrera*.

**MOUSQUETAIRES, or MUSQUETEERS.** Horse-soldiers under the old French *régime*, raised by Louis XIII., 1622. This corps was considered a military school for the French nobility. The company was disbanded in 1646, but restored in 1657. A second company was created in 1660, and formed cardinal Mazarine's guard.—*Henault*.

**MUGGLETONIANS.** A sect that sprang up about the time of the civil wars of Charles I. and period of the Protectorate, so called from one Ludowic Muggleton, a tailor. He and his associate Reeves set up for prophets. They affirmed that God the Father, leaving the government of heaven to Elias, came down and suffered death in a human form. They pretended to an absolute power of saving souls, and asserted they were the two last witnesses of God which should appear before the end of the world: they made considerable noise about 1657.

**MULBERRY-TREE.\*** The first mulberry-trees planted in England are now standing in the gardens attached to Sion-house. Shakspeare planted a mulberry-tree with his own hands on his ground at Stratford-upon-Avon; and Garrick, Macklin, and others were entertained under this mulberry-tree in 1742. Shakspeare's house was afterwards sold to a clergyman of the name of Gastrel, who cut down the mulberry-tree for fuel; but a silversmith purchased the whole of it, which he manufactured into memorials of the poet. See article *Fruits*.

**MUM.** A wholesome kind of malt-liquor, brewed chiefly from malt made from wheat instead of barley. It is not thought to be fit for use till it has been full two years in the cask. Munn is much drunk in Germany; and Brunswick is a place of note for making it; hence it is frequently called Brunswick Mum. It was first made there in 1489.

**MUNSTER, TREATY OF.** The celebrated treaty between France, the Emperor, and Sweden; Spain continuing the war against the former kingdom. By this peace, the principle of a balance of power in Europe was first recognised. This treaty is called by many historians the treaty of Westphalia, but by others the treaty of Munster, as having been signed at Munster, Oct. 24, 1648. See *Westphalia*.

**MURDER.** The highest offence against the law of nature. A court of Ephetae was established by Demophoon for the trial of murder, 1179 B.C. The Persians did not

\* According to mythology, the mulberry tree is memorable because of the following interesting incident. Pyramus, a youth of Babylon, became enamoured of Thisbe, a beautiful virgin, who dwelt in the neighbourhood. The flame was mutual, and the two lovers, whom their parents forbade to marry, regularly received each other's addresses through the chink of a wall, which separated their houses. After the most solemn vows of sincerity, they both agreed to elude the vigilance of their friends, and to meet one another at the tomb of Ninus, under a white mulberry tree, without the walls of Babylon. Thisbe came first to the appointed place, but the sudden arrival of a lioness frightened her away; and as she fled into a neighbouring cave she dropped her veil, which the lioness found and besmeared with blood. Pyramus soon arrived; he found Thisbe's veil all bloody, and concluding that she had been torn to pieces by the wild beasts of the place, he stabbed himself with his sword. Thisbe, when her fears were vanished, returned from the cave, and at the sight of the dying Pyramus, she fell upon the sword which still reeked with his blood. This tragical scene happened under a white mulberry tree, which, as the poets mention, was stained with the blood of the lovers, and ever after bore fruit of the colour of blood.—*Ovid*.



punish the first offence. In England, during a period of the Heptarchy, murder was punished by fines only. So late as Henry VIII.'s time, the crime was compounded for in Wales. Murderers were allowed benefit of clergy in 1503. Aggravated murder, or *petit treason*, may happen in three ways; by a servant killing his master; a wife her husband; and an ecclesiastical person his superior, statute 25 Edw. III., 1350. The enactments relating to this crime are very numerous, and its wilful commission has been excepted from mercy by our sovereigns in every instance. The act whereby the murderer should be executed on the day next but one after his conviction, was repealed 7 Will. IV., July, 1836.

**MURDERS, HORRIBLE, IN BRITISH HISTORY.** Here may be mentioned one or two cases of murder attended with circumstances of horrid barbarity and wickedness. Alfred, eldest son of Ethelred II. and all his train, by earl Godwin, to remove the fears of Harold, the prince having a better right to the throne, A.D. 1036. The assassins ripped up Alfred's belly, fastened his bowels to a post, and then pricked him with poniards to make him run round it till he died: but this was almost instantaneously.—*Speed's Chron.* Tosti caused the domestics of his brother Harold to be murdered, and cut in pieces, salted, and barrelled, and then sent as a present to their master, 1058.—*Saxon Chron.*\*

**MUSEUM.** Originally a quarter of the palace of Alexandria, like the Prytaneum of Athens, where learned men of extraordinary merit were maintained by the public, because of their considerable services to the commonwealth. The foundation of this establishment is attributed to Ptolemy Philadelphus, who here placed his library, about 284 B.C. See *British Museum, &c.*

**MUSIC.** Lucretius ascribes its invention to the whistling of the winds in hollow reeds. Franckinus to the various sounds produced by the hammers of Tubal Cain. Cameleon Pontique and others to the singing of birds. And Zarlino to the sound of water. It is, however, agreed that music was first reduced to rules by Jubal 1800 B.C. The flute, and harmony or concord in music, were invented by Hyagnis, 1506.—*Arund. Marbles.* Vocal choruses of men are first mentioned 556 B.C.—*Du Fresnoy.* Pythagoras maintained that the motions of the twelve spheres must produce delightful sounds inaudible to mortal ears, which he called "the music of the spheres." St. Cecilia, a Roman lady, is said to have excelled so eminently in music, that an angel was enticed from the celestial regions by the fascinating charms of her melody; and this hyperbolic tradition has been deemed sufficient authority to make her the patroness of music and musicians. She died in the third century.

**MUSICAL NOTES.** The first six are said to have been invented by Gui Aretin, a Benedictine monk of Arezzo, A.D. 1025.—*Blair.* The notes at present used were perfected in 1338. Counterpoint was brought to perfection by Palestrina about 1515. Gaffurius of Lodi read lectures on musical composition in the sixteenth century, and they effected great improvement in the science. The Italian style of composition was introduced into these countries about 1616.

**MUSIC IN ENGLAND.** Before the Reformation there was but one kind of music in Europe worth notice, namely, the sacred chant, and the descant built upon it. This music moreover was applied to one language only, the Latin.—*Ashe.* The original English music, from the period of the Saxons to that era in which our countrymen imbibed the art, and copied the manner of the Italians, was of a character which neither pleased the soul nor charmed the ear. But as all the arts seem to have been the companions of successful commerce, our music soon improved, our taste was chastened, and sweet sounds formed an indispensable part of polite education. Prior to 1600, the chief music was masses and madrigals, but dramatic music was much cultivated from that time. About the end of James I.'s reign a music professorship was founded in the University of Oxford by Dr. Wm. Hychin; and the year 1710 was distinguished by the arrival in England of George Frederick Handel. Mozart came to England in 1763; Joseph Haydn in 1791; and Carl Maria Von Weber in 1825.

\* Major Johnson, an officer on half-pay in Dublin, entered his parlour and gave his two sons (one a lad of ten, the other of twelve years of age), each a loaded pistol, ordering them to fire at each other, or else he would run them through with his sword; they fired, and shot each other dead upon the spot. Their mother coming into the room, on the report of the pistols, the major stabbed her to the heart, and then himself. 1720.—*Salmou's Chron.* A Milanese woman, named Elizabeth, enticed numerous children to her house, and killed and salted, and afterwards ate them (see *Anthropophagi*) A.D. 1519. At Lisbon, a woman was executed for the murder of thirty-three infants committed to her care, July 1772.—*Phillips.*

**MUSICAL FESTIVALS IN ENGLAND.** Dr. Byssse, chancellor of Hereford, proposed to the members of the choir, a collection at the cathedral door after morning service, when forty guineas were collected, and appropriated to charitable purposes. It was then agreed to hold festivals at Hereford, Gloucester, and Worcester, in rotation, annually. Until the year 1753, the festival lasted only two days: it was then extended at Hereford to three evenings; and at Gloucester in 1757, to three mornings, for the purpose of introducing Handel's "Messiah," which was warmly received, and has been performed annually ever since. Musical festivals on a great scale are now annually held in England.

**MUSICAL INSTITUTIONS.** The Ancient Academy of Music was instituted in 1710. It originated with numerous eminent performers and gentlemen to promote the study of vocal harmony. The Madrigal Society was established in 1741, and other musical societies followed. The Royal Society of Music arose from the principal nobility and gentry uniting to promote the performance of operas composed by Handel, 1785. Royal Academy of Music established 1822.

**MUSKETS.** They were first used at the siege of Arras in 1414. The Spanish historians state that Spain was the first power that armed the foot-soldier with these weapons. They were used at the siege of Rhegen in 1521. Introduced generally into the English army, and bows and arrows laid aside, 12 Henry VIII., 1521.—*Carte*. It was the duke of Alva who first brought the musket into use in the Low Countries, 1569.—*Brunstone*.

**MUSLIN.** A fine cloth, made wholly of cotton. According to some, it is so called as not being bare, but having a downy nap on its surface resembling moss, which the French call *mousse*. According to others, it was first brought from Mousol, in India, whence the name. Muslins were first worn in England in 1670.—*Anderson*. They were manufactured in a great perfection in England in 1778.

**MUTE, STANDING.** A prisoner is said to stand mute when, being arraigned for treason or felony, he either makes no answer, or answers foreign to the purpose. Anciently, a mute was taken back to prison, placed in a dark dungeon, naked, on his back, on the bare ground, and a great weight of iron placed upon his body; in this situation he was fed with three morsels of bad bread one day, and three draughts of stagnant water the next, and so on alternately until he died. For a very memorable instance of this punishment in A.D. 1605, see article *Pressing to Death*. By statute 12 Geo. III. judgment is awarded against mutes, in the same manner as if they were convicted or confessed. A man refusing to plead was condemned and executed at the Old Bailey on a charge of murder, 1778. Another on a charge of burglary, at Wells, 1792. At Shrewsbury a man tried and convicted notwithstanding, Aug. 21, 1801.—*Phillips*.

**MUTINIES IN THE BRITISH FLEET.** The memorable mutiny throughout the fleet at Portsmouth for an advance of wages, April 15, 1797. It subsided on a promise from the Admiralty, which, not being quickly fulfilled, occasioned a second mutiny on board the *London* man-of-war, admiral Colpoys, who, with his captain, was put into confinement for ordering the marines to fire, whereby some lives were lost. The mutiny subsided May 10, 1797, when the act passed to raise their wages, and the king pardoned the mutineers. A more considerable one at the Nore, which blocked up the trade of the Thames, subsided June 10, 1797, when the principal mutineers were put in irons, and several executed. Mutiny of the *Danae* frigate; the crew carried the ship into Brest harbour, March 27, 1800. Mutiny on board admiral Mitchell's fleet at Bantry Bay, December 1801, and January following: see *Bantry Bay*. Mutiny at Malta, began April 4, 1807, and ended on the 12th, when the mutineers blew themselves up, by setting fire to a large magazine, consisting of between 400 and 500 barrels of gunpowder. Mutiny Act, a statute for the discipline, regulation, and payment of the army, &c., was passed 2 Will. III., 1689, and has been renewed annually ever since.

**MUTINY OF THE BOUNTY,** April 28, 1789. For particulars see *Bounty*.

**MYCALE, BATTLE OF,** fought Sept. 22, 479 B.C., between the Greeks and Persians; being the identical day on which Mardonius was defeated and slain at Plataea. The Persians consisted of about 100,000 men, who had just returned from an unsuccessful expedition of Xerxes in Greece. They were completely defeated, some thousands of them slaughtered, their camp burnt, and the Greeks triumphantly embarked their troops and sailed back to Samos with an immense booty.

**MYCENÆ.** A division of the kingdom of the Argives. It stood about fifty stadia from Argos, and flourished till the invasion of the Heraclidæ. Perseus removed from Argos to Mycenæ, and began to reign, 1313 B.C. Mycenæ was destroyed by the Argives, 568 B.C.

Reign of Electryon . . . . .	B.C. 1302	Ægisthus, in the absence of Agamemnon,
Stenelus, his brother, succeeds . . . . .	1296	lives in adultery with the queen Cly-
Reign of Eurystheus . . . . .	1289	temnestra. On the return of the king
[Towards the close of his reign, he im-		they assassinate him; and Ægisthus
poses on Hercules several dangerous		mounts the throne . . . . .
enterprises, with a view to get rid of		B.C. 1183
him; but the hero surmounts all diffi-		Orestes, son of Agamemnon, puts his
culties.]		mother and her paramour to death . . . . .
Ægisthus assassinates Atreus . . . . .	1201	Orestes dies of the bite of a serpent . . . . .
Agamemnon succeeds to the throne . . . . .	1201	The Achæans are expelled . . . . .
He also becomes king of Sicyon, Corinth,		Invasion of the Heraclidæ, and the con-
and perhaps of Argos . . . . .	1201	querors divide the dominions . . . . .
Agamemnon chosen generalissimo of the		Mycenæ destroyed by the Argives . . . . .
Grecian forces going to the Trojan war	1193	*. * The occurrences relating to Mycenæ
		are few and uninteresting.

**MYSTERIES.** They originated in Egypt, the land of idolatry, and were an institution of the priesthood to extend their own influence; so that all maxims in morality, tenets in theology, and dogmas in philosophy, were wrapt up in a veil of allegory and mystery. From the Egyptian mysteries of Isis and Osiris sprung those of Bacchus and Ceres among the Greeks. The Eleusinian mysteries were introduced at Athens by Eumolpus, 1356 B.C. The laws were—1. To honour parents; 2. To honour the gods with the fruits of the earth; 3. Not to treat brutes with cruelty. Cicero makes the civilisation of mankind one of the beneficial effects of the Eleusinian mysteries. They were abolished by the emperor Theodosius A.D. 389.

**MYTHOLOGY.** Fable usurped the place of historical truth as soon as the authentic tradition concerning the Creation had been lost or adulterated; and persons who had rendered themselves renowned as kings or leaders in this life, and whose achievements had dazzled the benighted understanding of men living in a state of nature, were supposed to be more than mortal, and therefore after death the multitude were easily taught to reverence them with divine honours. The Egyptians and Babylonians, after forgetting the invisible and true God, worshipped positive objects, as the sun and moon; and then transferred their adoration to the operations of nature and the passions of their own minds, which they embodied under symbolical representations, and ultimately worshipped the symbols themselves. Thoth is supposed to have introduced mythology among the Egyptians, 1521 B.C.; and Cadmus, the worship of the Egyptian and Phœnician deities, among the Greeks, 1493 B.C.

## N.

**NAAS, BATTLE OF, IN IRELAND.** A desperate engagement between a body of the king's forces, consisting of the Ancient Britons and the Armagh Militia. The insurgent Irish who had just commenced the memorable Rebellion, called the "Rebellion of 1798," were 3000 strong, and were defeated with the loss of 300 killed and some hundreds wounded, May 24, 1798.—*Sir Richard Musgrave.*

**NABONASSER, ERA OF.** This era received its name from the celebrated prince of Babylon, under whose reign astronomical studies were much advanced in Chaldæa. The years are vague, containing 365 days each, without intercalation. The first day of the era was Wednesday (saül, in mistake, to be Thursday, in *L'Art de Vérifier les Dates*) Feb. 26, 747 B.C. To find the Julian year on which the year of Nabonasser begins, subtract the year, if before Christ, from 747; if after Christ, add to it 748.

**NAHUM, FESTIVAL OF.** Nahum, the seventh of the twelve minor prophets; the festival is the 24th of December. The particular circumstances of his life, and the time of his death, are altogether unknown. Opinions are also divided as to the period in which he delivered his prophecy. It consists of three chapters only, making but one discourse, containing a fine description of the destruction of Nineveh, related in so lively and pathetic a manner, that he seems to have been on the very spot.

**NAMES.** Originally every person had but one name. Plato recommended it to parents to give happy names to their children; and the Pythagoreans taught that the minds, actions, and successes of men were according to their names, genius, and fate. The popes change their names at their exaltation to the pontificate, "a custom intro-

duced by pope Sergius, whose name till then was Swine-snout, A.D. 687."—*Platina*. Onuphrius refers it to John XII, 956; and gives as a reason, that it was done in imitation of Sts. Peter and Paul, who were first called Simon and Saul. In France it was usual to change the name given at baptism, as was done in the case of two sons of Henry II. of France. They were christened Alexander and Hercules; but at their confirmation, these names were changed to Henry and Francis. It is usual for the religious at their entrance into monasteries to assume new names, to show they are about to lead a new life, and have renounced the world, their family, and themselves. See *Sirnames*.

**NAMUR.** Ceded to the house of Austria by the peace of Utrecht. It was garrisoned by the Dutch as a barrier town of the United Provinces in 1715. Namur was taken by the French in 1746, but was restored in 1748. In 1781, the emperor Joseph expelled the Dutch garrison. In 1792, it was again taken by the French, who were compelled to evacuate it the following year; but they regained possession of it in 1794. The French, however, delivered it up to the Allies in 1814.

**NANTES, EDICT OF.** This was a celebrated edict, permitting to the Protestants the free exercise of their religion, published by Henry IV. of France in 1598. The impolitic and unjust revocation of this edict by Louis XIV. was declared Oct. 24, 1685, and obliged the Protestants to shelter themselves in England, Holland, and different parts of Germany, where they established various manufactures to the prejudice of their own country. See *Pacification*.

**NAPIER'S BONES.** The name given to certain pieces of ivory, &c., containing the products of any two single numbers, so contrived, that multiplication and division of large numbers may easily be performed by them. They were invented by the famous lord Napier, baron of Merchiston, (distinguished alike in science and literature) who also invented logarithms, and were first made known about A.D. 1614.

**NAPLES.** The continental division of the kingdom of the two Sicilies. Naples was a part of the Roman territory at a very early period. In the fifth century it became a prey to the Goths, and afterwards to the Lombards; and the Saracens, Normans, and French, also successively had possession of this country.

The Goths having become masters of Naples and of Sicily, are expelled by Bellsarius, general of the eastern empire . . . . . 537  
 The Lombards next get possession of Naples, and are dispossessed by Charlemagne . . . . . 800  
 Charles of Anjou, brother of St. Louis, king of France, obtains the crown from the pope to the exclusion of the rightful heir, Conradin, who is beheaded, aged sixteen years . . . . . 1266  
 The French becoming hated by the Sicilians, a general massacre of the invaders takes place, one Frenchman only escaping. See *Sicilian Vespers*. March 30, 1282  
 Peter of Arragon reigns . . . . . 1282  
 The two crowns disjoined . . . . . 1303  
 Charles Durazzo, becoming king of Hungary, is murdered there by order of the queen regent, in her presence . . . . . 1386  
 For this murder, she is taken out of her carriage, and drowned in the river Boseth . . . . . 1386  
 Sicily again united to Naples, and the kings ever since called kings of the Two Sicilies . . . . . 1442  
 Taken from the French, and annexed to Spain . . . . . 1604  
 The tyranny of the Spaniards leads to an insurrection, excited by Masaniello, a fisherman, who in fifteen days raises 200,000 men . . . . . 1647  
 This insurrection subsides, and Masaniello is murdered . . . . . 1647  
 Attempt of the duke of Guise to possess the crown . . . . . 1647  
 The kingdom completely conquered by prince Eugene . . . . . 1707

Discovery of the ruins of Herculaneum. See *Herculaneum* . . . . . A.D. 1711  
 Naples ceded to the Emperor by the treaty of Radstadt, 1714; Sicily in . . . 1720  
 Both kingdoms are recovered by the crown of Spain . . . . . 1734  
 And Charles, the son of Philip of Spain, reigns . . . . . 1735  
 Reign of Ferdinand IV. . . . . 1759  
 His flight on the approach of the French republicans . . . . . Jan. 14, 1799  
 Nelson appears, Naples is retaken, and the king restored . . . . . July 13, 1799  
 It is again taken by the French, April 7, 1801  
 Dreadful earthquake felt throughout the kingdom, and thousands perish, July 26, 1805  
 Treaty offensive and defensive between France and Naples . . . . . Oct. 8, 1805  
 Ferdinand is again driven from Naples, and Joseph Buonaparte is crowned king . . . . . Feb. 6, 1806  
 Joseph abdicates for the crown of Spain, June 1, 1808  
 The crown is transferred to Joachim Murat . . . . . July 1, 1808  
 A new constitution granted Sicily . . . . . 1812  
 Naples is surrendered to a British fleet, and Ferdinand re-enters . . . . . June 17, 1815  
 Execution of Joachim Murat . . . . . Oct. 15, 1815  
 Revolutionary movement, headed by general Pepe . . . . . July 15, 1820  
 Suppression of the Carbonari . . . . . Sept. 16, 1820  
 Death of Ferdinand IV. (reigned 66 years) and reign of Francis I. . . . . 1825  
 Reign of Ferdinand II. . . . . Nov. 8, 1830  
 Commencement of the dispute relative to the sulphur monopoly, (which is afterwards amicably adjusted) Mar. 15, 1840  
 Palermo and the great towns of Sicily in open insurrection against the king

NAPLES, *continued.*

of Naples: the people proclaim a provisional government, and insist on having the constitution of 1812, Jan. 12, 1848  
 A constitution, modelled on the French charter of 1830, proclaimed . . . Jan. 29, 1848  
 Bombardment of Messina . . . April 13, 1848  
 Great fighting at Naples between the troops and national guard . . . May 15, 1848

Messina bombarded for five days by the Neapolitans, and taken . . . Sept. 7, 1848  
 Blockade of Palermo . . . April 30, 1849  
 It is entered by the Neapolitans after much fighting . . . May 13, 1849

\*• The civil war soon after closed.

**NARVA, BATTLE OF.** The celebrated battle in which Peter the Great of Russia was totally defeated by the renowned Charles XII. of Sweden, then in his nineteenth year. The army of Peter amounted to 70,000, some Swedish writers affirm, to 100,000 men, while the Swedes did not much exceed 20,000, fought Nov. 30, 1700. In this wonderful battle, Charles, "the Madman of the North," attacked the enemy in his intrenchments, and slew 30,000; the remainder, exceeding that number, surrendered to the mercy of the conqueror. The victorious chief had several horses shot under him, and as he was mounting a fresh one, he said, "These people seem disposed to give me exercise." On one occasion, while dictating despatches to his secretary, a bomb fell through the roof of the house into an adjoining room, and his secretary let drop his pen in fright. "What is the matter?" said Charles. "O! the bomb! sire," he answered. "The bomb!" exclaimed the king. "What have we to do with the bomb? Write on."—*Life of Charles XII.*

**NASEBY, BATTLE OF.** Between Charles I. and the parliament army under Fairfax and Cromwell. The main body of the royal army was commanded by lord Astley; prince Rupert led the right wing, sir Marmaduke Langdale the left, and the king himself headed the body of reserve. The victory was with the parliament forces, and was decisive of the fate of the unfortunate Charles, who was obliged to abandon the field to his enemies, losing all his cannon and baggage, and 5000 of his army were made prisoners, June 14, 1645.

**NATIONAL DEBT.** The first mention of parliamentary security for a debt of the nation occurs in the reign of Henry VI. The present national debt commenced in the reign of William III. It had amounted, in the year 1697, to about five millions sterling, and the debt was then thought to be of alarming magnitude.

In 1702. On the accession of queen Anne, the debt amounted to . . . £14,000,000  
 In 1714. On the accession of Geo. I. it amounted to . . . 54,000,000  
 In 1749. George II. after the Spanish war, it amounted to . . . 78,000,000  
 In 1763. George III.; end of the 7 years' war, it amounted to 139,000,000  
 In 1786. Three years after the American war, it amounted to 208,000,000  
 In 1798. The civil and foreign war, it amounted to . . . 462,000,000

In 1802. Close of the French Revolutionary war, it amounted to . . . £571,000,000  
 In 1814. Close of the war against Buonaparte . . . 865,000,000  
 In 1817. When the English and Irish Exchequers were consolidated . . . 848,382,477  
 In 1830. Total amount of the funded and unfunded debt . . . 840,184,022  
 In 1840. Total amount of ditto . . . 789,578,720  
 In 1845. Funded debt . . . 768,789,241  
 In 1850. Funded debt . . . 774,022,638

The last item of this account was the state of the National Debt on January 5, 1850. The annual interest was 23,862,257*l.*; and the total interest, including annuities, amounted to 27,699,740*l.*

**NATIVITY.** There are two festivals, both in the Roman and Greek Churches, under this name. The first is the Nativity of the Redeemer, which is also observed by the Protestants, generally on the 25th day of December, and is of very long standing in the church; the other of the Virgin Mary, not observed by the Protestants at all. Pope Sergius I., about 690, is the first who placed the Nativity, kept in memory of the blessed Virgin, among the festivals; but it was not generally received in France and Germany till about 1000, and the Greeks and eastern Christians did not observe it till some time in the twelfth century; but they now do it with great solemnity.

**NATURALIZATION.** It is defined to be "the making a foreigner or alien a denizen or freeman of any kingdom or city, and so becoming, as it were, both a subject and a native of a king or country, that by nature he did not belong to." The first act of naturalization passed in 1437; and various similar enactments were made in most of the reigns from that time, several of them special acts relating to individuals. An act for the naturalization of the Jews passed in 1753, but it was repealed in the following year, on the petition of all the cities in England. The act for the naturalization of prince Albert passed 3 Vict., Feb. 7, 1840.

**NATIONAL ASSEMBLY OF FRANCE.** Upon the proposition of the abbé Siéyès, the states of France constituted themselves into the National Assembly, June 16, 1789. On the 20th, the hall of this new assembly was shut by order of the king; upon which the deputies of the *Tiers Etat* repaired to the *Jeu de Paume*, or Tennis-court, and swore not to dissolve until they had digested a constitution for France. On the 22nd they met at the church of St. Louis. This assembly dissolved itself, Sept. 21, 1792. See next article.

**NATIONAL CONVENTION OF FRANCE.** Constituted in the hall of the Tuileries, Sept. 17, and formally opened, Sept. 21, 1792, when M. Grégoire, at the head of the National Assembly, repaired thither and announced that that assembly had ceased its functions. It was then decreed, "That the citizens named by the French people to form the National Convention, being met to the number of 371, after having verified their powers, declare, that the National Convention is constituted." This convention continued until a new constitution was organised, and the Executive Directory was installed at the Little Luxembourg, Nov. 1, 1795. See *Directory*.

**NATIONAL GALLERY, LONDON.** The foundation of this great institution was the purchase, by the British government, for the public service, of the Angerstein collection of pictures, whose number did not much exceed forty. They were purchased of Mr. Angerstein's executors, in Jan. 1822; and the first exhibition of them took place in Pall Mall, in May, 1824. Sir G. Beaumont, Mr. Holwell Carr, and many other gentlemen, as well as the British Institution, contributed many fine pictures; and the collection has been augmented by numerous later gifts, and recent purchases. The present edifice in Trafalgar-square was designed by Mr. Wilkins, and was completed and opened in 1837.

**NAVAL BATTLES.** The Argonautic expedition undertaken by Jason is the first upon record, 1263 B.C.—*Du Fresnoy*. The first sea-fight on record is that between the Corinthians and Corcyreans, 664 B.C.—*Blair*. The following are among the most celebrated naval engagements to be found on the page of history, and the glorious achievements of England infinitely surpass those of any other country, or of previous ages.

BEFORE CHRIST.		ANNO DOMINI.	
First sea-fight on record, in which the Corinthians conquer the Corcyreans	664	The emperor Claudius II. defeats the Goths, and sinks 2000 of their ships.— <i>Du Fresnoy</i>	269
The Athenian fleet under Themistocles, with 380 sail, defeat the Persian, consisting of 2000, at the straits of Salamis	490	The fleets belonging to Spain, Venice, and Plus V. defeat the Turkish fleet in the Gulf of Lepanto. The Christian fleet consisted of 206 galleys, and 30,000 men. The Turks, out of 250 galleys, saved only 100; and lost 30,000 men in killed and prisoners.— <i>Voltaire</i>	1571
Again, at the mouth of the river Eury-medon; Cimón, the Athenian admiral, vanquishes the Persian fleet and army, in one day.— <i>Herodotus</i>	470	Bay of Gibraltar; Dutch and Spaniards. This was a bloody conflict and decisive victory, and settled for a time the superiority of the Dutch . . . April 25, 1607	1607
The Lacedæmonian fleet taken by Alcibiades, the Athenian	410		
The Spartan general, Lysander, totally defeats the Athenian fleet under Conon; by this victory he puts an end to the maritime power of Athens	407	<b>NAVAL ENGAGEMENTS IN BRITISH HISTORY</b>	
The Persians engage Conon to command their fleet, with which he entirely vanquishes the Lacedæmonian fleet, and takes 50 sail out of 90	400	Alfred, with 10 galleys, defeated 300 sail of Danish pirates on the Dorset and Hampshire coast.— <i>Asser's Life of Alfred</i>	807
The Persian fleet conquer the Spartan at Cnidus; Pisander, the Athenian admiral, is killed; and the maritime power of the Lacedæmonians destroyed.— <i>Thucydides</i>	394	Near Sluys; Edward III. defeated the French fleet of 400 sail, which were all sunk. 30,000 French were killed in this engagement	1340
The Roman fleet, employed in the siege of Lilybeum, burned by the Carthaginians	249	The English and Flemings; the latter signally defeated	1371
The Carthaginian fleet destroyed by the consul Lutatus	242	English and French; in which the latter power loses 80 ships	1389
The Roman fleets vanquished by Hannibal, the Carthaginian general; 800 galleys taken, and 16,000 prisoners; second Punic war	209	Near Milford Haven; the English take 14, and destroy 15 French ships	1405
At Actium, between the fleets of Octavianus Cæsar and Marc Antony. This battle decides the fate of the latter, 300 of his galleys going over to Cæsar, by which he is totally defeated	31	Off Barfleur; the duke of Bedford takes 500 French ships	1416
		In the Downs; the French fleet captured by the earl of Warwick	1459
		Bay of Biscay; English and French, the latter defeated	1512
		Sir Edward Howard defeats the French under Préjeant	1513
		In the Channel; the British defeat the French fleet with great loss	1545

NAVAL BATTLES, *continued.*

- The *Spanish Armada* driven from the English Channel to the road of Calais, by a running fight, the Spaniards losing 15 ships and 5000 men; they are again defeated, and obliged to bear away for Scotland and Ireland, when their fleet is dispersed in a storm, and they lose 17 more ships, and 5000 more men. See *Armada* . . . . . July 19, 1588
- Dover Straits; between the Dutch admiral, Van Tromp, and admiral Blake. The Dutch surprise the English in the Downs, 80 sail engaging 40 English, 6 of which are taken or destroyed; and the Dutch admiral sails in triumph through the channel, with a broom at his mast-head, to denote that he had swept the English from the seas, June 29 1652
- In the Downs; same admirals, and nearly same loss; Sept. 28, Oct. 28, and Nov. 29, 1652
- The English gain a victory over the Dutch fleet off Portsmouth, taking and destroying 11 men of war and 30 merchantmen. Van Tromp was the Dutch, and Blake the English admiral, Feb. 10, 1653
- Again, near Portland, between the English and Dutch; the latter defeated, Feb. 18, 1653
- Again, off the North Foreland. The Dutch and English fleets consisted of near 100 men-of-war each. Van Tromp commanded the Dutch; Blake, Monk, and Deane, the English. Six Dutch ships were taken; 11 were sunk, and the rest ran into Calais road. June 2, 1653
- Again, on the coast of Holland; the Dutch lost 30 men-of-war, and admiral Tromp was killed. July 31, 1653
- At Cadiz, when two galleons, worth 2,000,000 pieces of eight, were taken by the English. Sept. 1656
- The Spanish fleet vanquished, and then burnt in the harbour of Santa Cruz, by Blake. April, 1657
- English and French; 130 of the Bordeaux fleet destroyed by the duke of York. Dec. 4, 1664
- The duke of York (afterwards James II.) defeats the Dutch fleet off Harwich; the Dutch admiral blown up with all his crew; 18 capital ships taken, 14 destroyed. June 3, 1665
- The earl of Sandwich took 12 men-of-war and 2 India ships. Sept. 4, 1665
- A contest between the Dutch and English fleets for victory, maintained for four days. The English lose 9, and the Dutch 15 ships. June 1 to 4, 1666
- Decisive engagement at the mouth of the Thames, when the English gain a glorious victory. The Dutch lose 24 men-of-war, 4 admirals killed, and 4000 officers and seamen. Fought July 28, 1666
- The English fleet of 16 sail, defeat the French of 30, near Martinico. . . . . 1667
- Twelve Algerine ships of war destroyed by sir Edward Spragg. . . . . 1671
- The fleets of England and France engage the Dutch in Southwold-bay; an obstinate and bloody action. The earl of Sandwich was blown up; several ships and some thousands of men were destroyed; and though no decisive victory was gained, the Dutch fled, pursued by the duke of York (afterwards James II.) to their own coasts, May 28, 1672
- Coast of Holland; by prince Rupert, May 28, June 4, and Aug. 11, D'Etrees and Ruyter defeated. . . . . 1673
- Several actions to the disadvantage of the Dutch. They agree to strike to the English colours in the British seas, 25 Charles II. . . . . 1673
- Off Tangiers, battle between the English and Moors, which lasted 11 days. . . . . 1679
- Off Beachy-head; the English and Dutch are defeated by the French, June 30, 1690
- The English and Dutch combined fleets gain a signal victory over the French fleet, near Cape La Hogue; 21 of their largest men-of-war were destroyed. See *La Hogue*. . . . . May 19, 1692
- Off St. Vincent; the English and Dutch squadrons, under admiral Rooke, defeated by the French. . . . . June 16, 1693
- Off Carthage, between admiral Benbow\* and the French fleet, commanded by admiral Du Casse. Fought, Aug. 19, 1702
- The English and Dutch fleets, under sir George Rooke, defeat the French fleet (having the Spanish galleons in convoy) in the port of Vigo. They take 9 out of 13 galleons, laden chiefly with silver, and 6 men-of-war; the other 4 galleons, and 14 men-of-war, destroyed. Fought. . . . . Oct. 12, 1702
- Off Malaga; bloody engagement between the French and English, when the former entirely relinquished the dominion of the seas to England, Aug. 24, 1704
- At Gibraltar, when the French lose 5 men-of-war. . . . . Nov. 5, 1704
- Off the Lizard, when the English fleet was defeated. . . . . Oct. 9, 1707
- In the Mediterranean, admiral Leake took 60 French vessels, laden with provisions. . . . . May 22, 1708
- The Spanish fleet of 27 sail totally defeated by sir George Byng, in the Faro of Messina. . . . . Aug. 11, 1718
- Bloody battle off Toulon; Matthews and Lestock against the fleets of France and Spain. Here the brave captain Cornwall fell; and the victory was lost by a misunderstanding between the English admirals.—*Naval Hist.*. . . . . 1744
- Off Cape Finisterre, the French fleet taken by admiral Anson. . . . . May 3, 1747

\* In the engagement the other ships of admiral Benbow's squadron falling astern, left this brave commander alone to maintain the unequal battle. In this situation a chain-shot shattered his leg, yet he would not be removed from the quarter-deck, but continued fighting till the morning, when the French sheered off. He died in October following of his wounds, at Jamaica, where, soon after his arrival, he received a letter from the French admiral, of which the following is a literal translation:—

“*Carthage*, August 22, 1702.  
“Sir,—I had little hopes on Monday last, but to have supped in your cabin; yet it pleased God to order it otherwise. I am thankful for it. As for those cowardly captives who deserted you, hang them up, for by G—d they deserve it.  
“Du Casse.”

Two of those unworthy cowards, captains Kirby and Wade, were shot on their arrival at Plymouth, having been previously tried by a court-martial.

NAVAL BATTLES, *continued.*

- In the East Indies; the French retired to Pondicherry . . . . . 1747
- Off Ushant, when admiral Hawke took 7 men-of-war of the French . . . Oct. 14, 1747
- Off Newfoundland, when admiral Boscawen took 2 men-of-war . . . June 10, 1755
- Off Cape François; 7 ships defeated by 3 English . . . . . Oct. 21, 1757
- Admiral Pocock defeats the French fleet in the East Indies, in two actions, 1758; and again . . . . . 1759
- Admiral Boscawen defeats the French under De la Clue, off Cape Lagos. Fought . . . . . Aug. 18, 1759
- Admiral Hawke defeats the French fleet commanded by Conflans, in Quiberon Bay, and thus prevents a projected invasion of England. Fought, Nov. 20, 1759
- Keppel took 3 French frigates, and a fleet of merchantmen . . . . . Oct. 9, 1762
- On Lake Champlain, where the provincial force was totally destroyed by admiral Howe . . . . . Oct. 11, 1776
- Off Ushant; a drawn battle, between Keppel and Dorville . . . . . July 27, 1778
- In New England; the American fleet totally destroyed . . . . . July 30, 1779
- Near Cape St. Vincent; between adm. Rodney and adm. Don Langara, the latter defeated and taken prisoner, losing 8 ships . . . . . Jan. 8, 1780
- At St. Jago; Mons. Suffrein defeated by commodore Johnston . . . . . April 16, 1781
- Dogger-bank, between admiral Parker and the Dutch admiral Zoutman; 400 killed on each side . . . . . Aug. 5, 1781
- Admiral Rodney defeated the French going to attack Jamaica, took 10 ships of the line, (1 sunk and 3 blown up) and sent the French admiral, count de Grasse, prisoner to England . . . April 12, 1782
- The British totally defeated the fleets of France and Spain, in the bay of Gibraltar. See *Gibraltar* . . . . . Sept. 13, 1782
- East Indies: a series of actions between sir Edward Hughes and Suffrein, viz.: Feb. 17, 1782, the French had 11 ships to 9; April 12, they had 18 ships to 11, yet were completely beaten. Again, July 6, off Trincomalee, they had 15 to 12, and were again beaten with the loss of 1000 killed, Sept. 3, 1782. Again . . . June 20, 1783
- Lord Howe signally defeated the French fleet, took 6 ships of war, and sunk several . . . . . June 1, 1794
- Sir Edward Pellew took 15 sail, and burnt 7, out of a fleet of 35 sail of transports . . . . . March 8, 1795
- French fleet defeated, and 2 ships of war taken, by admiral Hotham. Fought, March 14, 1795
- Admiral Cornwallis took 8 transports, conveyed by 3 French men-of-war. Fought . . . . . June 7, 1795
- Eleven Dutch East Indiamen taken by the *Scipio*, man-of-war, and some armed British Indiamen in company, . . . . . June 19, 1795
- L'Orient; the French fleet defeated by lord Bridport, and 3 ships of war taken, . . . . . June 25, 1794
- Dutch fleet under admiral Deuas, in Saldanha bay, of 5 men-of-war and 9 frigates, surrenders to sir George Keith Elphinstone . . . . . Aug. 17, 1796
- Cape St. Vincent; the Spanish fleet defeated by sir J. Jervis, and 4 line of battle ships taken . . . . . Feb. 14, 1797
- Unsuccessful attempt on Santa Cruz; admiral Nelson loses his right arm, July 24, 1797
- Camperdown; the Dutch signally defeated by admiral Duncan, and 15 ships of war, with the admiral (De Winter), taken . . . . . Oct. 11, 1797
- Nile: Toulon fleet defeated by sir Horatio Nelson, at Aboukir; 9 ships of the line taken; 2 burnt, 2 escaped, Aug. 1, 1798
- Off the coast of Ireland; a French fleet of 9 sail, full of troops, as succours to the Irish, engaged by sir John Borlase Warren, and 5 taken . . . . . Oct. 12, 1798
- The Texel fleet of 12 ships and 13 Indiamen, surrenders to the British admiral, Mitchell . . . . . Aug. 28, 1799
- Copenhagen bombarded; when the Danish fleet of 33 sail is taken or destroyed by lord Nelson. 1800 Danish seamen killed . . . . . April 2, 1801
- Gibraltar Bay; engagement between the French and British fleets; the *Hannibal* of 74 guns lost . . . . . July 6, 1801
- Off Cadiz; sir James Saumarez obtains a victory over the French and Spanish fleets; 1 ship captured. Fought, July 12, 1801
- Sir Robert Calder, with 15 sail, takes 2 ships (both Spanish) out of 20 sail of the French and Spanish combined fleets, off Ferrol . . . . . July 22, 1805
- Off Trafalgar; memorable battle, in which lord Nelson defeated the fleets of France and Spain, and in which he received his mortal wound. See *Trafalgar*. Oct. 21, 1805
- Sir R. Strachan, with 4 sail of British, captures 4 French ships of the line, off Cape Ortegal . . . . . Nov. 4, 1805
- In the West Indies; the French defeated by sir T. Duckworth; 3 sail of the line taken, 2 driven on shore . . . . . Feb. 6, 1806
- Sir John Borlase Warrn captures the French fleet under command of admiral Linols . . . . . March 13, 1806
- Admiral Duckworth effects the passage of the Dardanelles. See *Dardanelles*. Feb. 19, 1807
- Copenhagen fleet of 18 ships of the line, 15 frigates, and 31 other vessels, surrenders to lord Cathcart and admiral Gambier. See *Copenhagen*. . . . . Sept. 7, 1807
- The Russian fleet of several sail, in the Tagus, surrenders to the British, . . . . . Sept. 3, 1808
- Basque roads: 4 sail of the line, and much shipping destroyed by lord Gambier . . . . . April 14, 1809
- Two Russian flotillas of numerous vessels, taken or destroyed by sir J. Saumarez . . . . . July, 1809
- French ships of the line driven on shore by lord Collingwood (2 of them burnt by the French next day) . . . . . Oct. 25, 1809
- Bay of Rosas captain Hallowell takes or destroys 11 war and other vessels, Nov. 1, 1809
- Basseterre; *La Loire* and *La Seine*, French frigates, destroyed by sir A. Cochrane . . . . . Dec. 18, 1809
- The *Spartan* British frigate gallantly engages a large French force in the bay of Naples . . . . . May 3, 1810
- Action between the *Tribune*, captain Reynolds, and 4 Danish brigs. Fought, May 12, 1810
- Ile of Rhé; 17 vessels taken or destroyed by the *Armide* and *Cadmus* . . . . . July 17, 1810
- Twenty-two vessels from Otranto taken by the *Cerberus* and *Active* . . . . . Feb. 22, 1811



NAVAL BATTLES, *continued.*

<i>Amazon</i> French frigate destroyed off Cape	American ships <i>Growler</i> and <i>Eagle</i> , taken
<i>Barfleur</i> . . . . . March 25, 1811	by British gun-boats . . . . . June 3, 1813
Lazone Bay; 3 French frigates burnt by	American sloop <i>Argus</i> , taken by the
captain Barrie's ships . . . . . May 1, 1811	British sloop <i>Pelican</i> . . . . . Aug. 14, 1813
The British sloop, <i>Little Belt</i> , and American	French frigate <i>La Trave</i> , 44 guns, taken
ship <i>President</i> ; their rencontre, . . . . . May 16, 1811	by the <i>Andromache</i> of 38 guns, Oct. 23, 1813
Off Madagascar: 3 British frigates under	French frigate <i>Ceres</i> , taken by the British
captain Schomberg, engage 3 French, . . . . . May 21, 1811	ship <i>Tagus</i> . . . . . Jan. 6, 1814
larger sized, laden with troops, and	French frigates <i>Atene</i> and <i>Iphigenia</i> ,
capture 2 . . . . . May 21, 1811	taken by the <i>Venerable</i> . . . . . Jan. 16, 1814
The <i>Thames</i> and <i>Cephalus</i> capture 36	French frigate <i>Terpsichore</i> taken by the
French vessels . . . . . July, 1811	<i>Majestic</i> . . . . . Feb. 3, 1814
The <i>Nasid</i> frigate attacked in presence of	French ship <i>Clorinde</i> taken by the <i>Dryad</i>
Buonaparte by 7 armed praams; they . . . . . Sept. 21, 1811	and <i>Achates</i> , after an action with the
were gallantly repulsed . . . . . Sept. 21, 1811	<i>Eurotas</i> . . . . . Feb. 25, 1814
French frigate <i>Imona</i> captured by the	French frigate <i>L'Etoile</i> captured by the
British frigate <i>Active</i> . . . . . Dec. 29, 1811	<i>Hebrus</i> . . . . . March 27, 1814
<i>Rivoli</i> of 84 guns, taken by the	American frigate <i>Essex</i> captured by the
<i>Victorious</i> of 74 . . . . . Feb. 21, 1812	<i>Phæbe</i> and <i>Cherub</i> . . . . . March 29, 1814
<i>L'Orient</i> ; 2 French frigates, &c., de-	Lake Champlain; the British squadron
stroyed by the crew of the <i>Northumber-</i>	captured by the American, after a
<i>land</i> . . . . . May 22, 1812	severe conflict . . . . . Sept. 11, 1814
<i>Guerriere</i> British frigate, small class,	British sloop <i>Avon</i> sunk by the American
captured by the American ship <i>Consti-</i>	sloop <i>Wasp</i> . . . . . Sept. 8, 1814
<i>tution</i> (an unequal contest). . . . . Fought,	American ship <i>President</i> captured by the
Aug. 19, 1812	<i>Endymion</i> . . . . . Jan. 15, 1815
British brig <i>Frolic</i> captured by the	Algiers bombarded by lord Exmouth.
American sloop <i>Wasp</i> . . . . . Oct. 18, 1812	See <i>Algiers</i> . . . . . Aug. 27, 1816
British frigate <i>Macedonian</i> taken by the	Navarino; the British, French, and
American ship <i>United States</i> , large . . . . . Oct. 25, 1812	Russian squadrons, defeat and anni-
class . . . . . Oct. 25, 1812	hilate the Turkish navy. See <i>Navar-</i>
British frigate <i>Java</i> , taken by the Ameri-	<i>rino</i> . . . . . Oct. 20, 1827
can ship <i>Constitution</i> , large class, . . . . . Dec. 29, 1812	Action between the British ships <i>Vulgar</i>
British frigate <i>Amelia</i> loses 46 men killed . . . . . Feb. 7, 1813	and <i>Hyacinth</i> , and 29 Chinese war
and 95 wounded, engaging a French . . . . . Feb. 7, 1813	junks, which were defeated . . . . . Nov. 3, 1830
frigate . . . . . Feb. 7, 1813	Bombardment and fall of Acre. The
British sloop <i>Peacock</i> captured by the	British squadron under admiral Stop-
American ship <i>Hornet</i> ; she was so . . . . . Feb. 25, 1813	ford achieved this triumph with
disabled that she sunk with a part of . . . . . Feb. 25, 1813	trifling loss, while the Egyptians lost
her crew . . . . . Feb. 25, 1813	2000 killed and wounded, and 3000
American frigate <i>Chesapeake</i> , taken by . . . . . June 1, 1813	prisoners. See <i>Syria</i> . . . . . Nov. 3, 1840
the <i>Shannon</i> , captain Broke . . . . . June 1, 1813	[For naval actions in China, but which

**NAVAL SALUTE TO THE BRITISH FLAG.** This mark of honour began in Alfred's reign, and though sometimes disputed, it may be said to have been continued ever since. The Dutch agreed to strike to the English colours in the British seas, in 1673. The honour of the flag-salute at sea was also formally assented to by France in 1704, although it had been long previously exacted by England. See *Flag and Salutes at Sea*.

**NAVAL UNIFORMS.** The first notice of the establishment of a uniform in the British naval service which we have met with, occurs in the *Jacobite's Journal* of March 5, 1748, under the head of "Domestic News," in these terms:—"An order is said to be issued, requiring all his majesty's sea-officers, from the admiral down to the midshipman, to wear a uniformity of clothing, for which purpose pattern coats for dress suits and frocks for each rank of officers are lodged at the Navy-office, and at the several dock-yards, for their inspection." This is corroborated by the *Gazette* of July 13, 1757, when the first alteration in the uniform took place, and in which a reference is made to the order of 1748, alluded to in the journal above-mentioned, and which, in fact, is the year when a naval uniform was first established. James I. had indeed granted, by warrant of 6th April, 1609, to six of his principal masters of the navy, "liverie coats of fine red cloth." The warrant is stated to have been drawn *verbatim* from one signed by queen Elizabeth, but which had not been acted upon by reason of her death. This curious document is in the British Museum; but king James's limited red livery is supposed to have been soon discontinued.—*Quarterly Review*.

**NAVARINO, BATTLE OF.** Between the combined fleets of England, France, and Russia, under command of admiral Codrington, and the Turkish navy, in which the latter was almost wholly annihilated. More than thirty ships, many of them four-deckers, were blown up or burnt, chiefly by the Turks themselves, to prevent their falling into the hands of their enemies, Oct. 20, 1827. The species of policy which led to this attack upon Turkey, was that of Mr. Canning's administration. This

destruction of the Turkish naval power was characterised, by the illustrious duke of Wellington, as being an "untoward event"—a memorable phrase, applied to it to this day.

**NAVIGATION.** It owes its origin to the Phœnicians, about 1500 B.C. The first laws of navigation originated with the Rhodians, 916 B.C. The first account we have of any considerable voyage is that of the Phœnicians sailing round Africa, 604 B.C.—*Blair*. On the destruction of Thebes by Alexander the Great, 335 B.C., its commerce passed to Alexandria, and subsequently the Romans became the chief masters of commerce. It passed successively from the Venetians, Genoese, and Hanse Towns to the Portuguese and Spaniards; and from these to the English and Dutch.

Plane charts and mariner's compass used about . . . . . A.D. 1420	Logarithmic tables applied to navigation by Gunter . . . . . A.D. 1620
Variation of the compass discovered by Columbus . . . . . 1492	Middle latitude sailing introduced . . . 1623
That the oblique rhomb lines are spirals, discovered by Nonius . . . . . 1537	Mensuration of a degree, Norwood . . . 1631
First treatise on navigation . . . . . 1545	Hadley's quadrant . . . . . 1731
The log first mentioned by Bourne . . . 1577	Harrison's time-keeper used . . . . . 1764
Mercator's chart . . . . . 1569	Nautical almanac first published . . . 1767
Davis's quadrant, or backstaff, for measuring angles, about . . . . . 1600	Barlow's theory of the deviation of the compass . . . . . 1820

See *Compass, Latitude, Longitude, &c.*

**NAVIGATION, INLAND, OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.** The share which inland navigation has had in England has been among the great features of her commercial prosperity.—*J. C. Williams*. Mr. Nimmo, in his evidence before the Committee on the state of Ireland, in 1824, said, "we have more inland navigation in Britain than in all the rest of the world put together." America has, however, made too great a progress in inland navigation to justify Mr. Nimmo in this statement; and that gifted man must have forgotten the canals of China. The total length of the inland navigation of England, including as well the navigable rivers as canals, is 5300 miles. See *Canals*.

**NAVIGATION LAWS.** The laws of Oleron were decreed, 6 Rich. I., 1194. See *Oleron*. The first navigation act was passed in 1381. Another and more extensive act was passed in 1541. Act relating to the trade of the colonies passed in 1646; and several acts followed relating to navigation. The act regulating the navigation of the river Thames was passed in 1786. Navigation Act, for the encouragement of British ships and seamen, passed 4 Will. IV., Aug. 1833.

**NAVY OF ENGLAND.** The first fleet of galleys, like those of the Danes, was built by Alfred, A.D. 897. The number of galleys had increased under Edgar to 350, about A.D. 965. A formidable fleet was equipped by the public contribution of every town in England, in the reign of Ethelred II., 1007 *et seq.*, when it rendezvoused at Sandwich to be ready to oppose the Danes. From this period fleets were occasionally furnished by the maritime towns, and the Cinque ports, and were usually commanded by the king, or an admiral under him: such was the fleet of Edward III. at the siege of Calais in 1347; it consisted of 40 ships, badly equipped, under no public fixed regulations. The date of the commencement of the Royal or British navy may therefore be placed 4 Henry VIII., 1512, when the first Navy-office was appointed, with commissioners to manage naval affairs, and a number of stout ships of war began to be permanently kept on foot by the crown.—*Gibson's Camden*. In the time of Henry VIII., the navy consisted of one ship of 1200 tons, two of 800 tons, and six or seven smaller; the largest was called the *Great Harry*. Elizabeth's fleet at the time of the Spanish Armada, in 1588, consisted of only 28 vessels, none larger than frigates. James I. added 10 ships of 1400 tons each, and 64 guns, the largest then ever built.—*Gibson's Continuation of Camden*.

ACCOUNT OF THE PROGRESSIVE INCREASE OF THE ROYAL NAVY OF ENGLAND, FROM HENRY VIII.'S REIGN TO THE CLOSE OF THE LAST WAR, 1814.

Year.	Ships.	Tons.	Men voted.	Navy estimates.	Year.	Ships.	Tons.	Men voted.	Navy estimates.
1521	16	7,290	—	no account.	1790	412	321,134	70,000	£3,227,143
1578	24	10,506	6,700	no account.	1793	498	433,226	45,000	5,525,331
1603	42	17,055	8,346	no account.	1800	767	698,744	135,000	12,422,837
1658	157	57,000	21,910	no account.	1808	869	892,800	143,800	17,496,047
1688	173	101,892	42,000	no account.	1814	901	966,000	146,000	18,786,509
1702	272	150,020	40,000	£1,066,915					

In 1814, Great Britain had 901 ships, of which 177 were of the line; and in 1830, she had 621 ships, some of 140 guns each, and down to surveying vessels of 2 guns only.

Of these 148 sail were employed on foreign and home service. On Jan. 1, 1841, the total number of ships of all sizes in commission was 183.

SHIPS TAKEN OR DESTROYED BY THE NAVAL AND MARINE FORCES OF GREAT BRITAIN IN THE FRENCH REVOLUTIONARY WAR, ENDING 1802.

Force.	French.	Dutch.	Spanish.	Other nations.	Total.
Of the line . . . . .	45	25	11	2	83
Fifties . . . . .	2	1	0	0	3
Frigates . . . . .	133	31	20	7	191
Sloops, &c. . . . .	161	32	55	16	264
Grand Total . . . . .	341	89	86	25	541

NUMBER OF SHIPS TAKEN OR DESTROYED IN THE WAR AGAINST BUONAPARTE, ENDING 1814.

Force.	French.	Spanish.	Danish.	Russian.	American.	Total.
Of the line . . . . .	70	27	23	4	0	124
Fifties . . . . .	7	0	1	0	1	9
Frigates . . . . .	77	36	24	6	5	148
Sloops, &c. . . . .	188	64	16	7	13	288
Grand Total . . . . .	342	127	64	17	19	569

It thus appears that, in the last two wars, extending over a period of about twenty-one years, our navy had taken or destroyed 1110 ships of the navies of our enemies.

**NAVY, ROYAL, OF ENGLAND, IN 1850.** The following is an official return made up to July 30, 1849, of the Royal Navy of England, both of *sailing* and *steam ships*, and constituting the entire present naval force of the British Empire. **SAILING VESSELS**—19 first-rates, mounting from 110 to 120 guns, and ranging from 2,612 tons to 3,394; 52 second-rates, mounting from 78 to 104 guns, and ranging from 1,954 tons to 3,165; 20 third-rates, mounting from 70 to 72 guns, and averaging from 1,742 tons to 2,214; 40 fourth-rates, mounting from 50 to 60 guns, and ranging from 1,458 tons to 2,147; 42 fifth-rates, mounting from 36 to 44 guns, and ranging from 946 tons to 1,634; 31 sixth-rates, mounting from 10 to 28 guns, and ranging from 500 to 1,082; 85 sloops, corvettes, and brigs, mounting from 3 to 18 guns, and ranging from 227 tons to 363; 11 packets, mounting from 4 to 6 guns, and ranging from 182 tons to 362; 14 surveying vessels, mounting from 2 to 22 guns, and ranging from 73 tons to 516; 5 troop ships, mounting from 2 to 22 guns, and ranging from 501 tons to 1,709; 1 store ship, with 2 guns, of 314 tons; and 29 cutters, schooners, and tenders, mounting from 2 to 6 guns, and ranging from 25 tons to 330.—Total of *Sailing Vessels*, 339. **STEAM VESSELS**—3 line of battle ships of 80 guns, ranging from 2,335 tons to 3,074; 4 guard-ships of 56 guns, ranging from 1,761 tons to 1,846; 4 frigate guard-ships of 24 guns, ranging from 1,090 tons to 1,228; 22 frigates, mounting from 6 to 36 guns, and ranging from 1,190 tons to 1,980; 64 sloops, mounting from 2 to 6 guns, and ranging from 649 tons to 1,287; 26 gun-vessels, mounting from 2 to 4 guns, and ranging from 284 tons to 557; 4 schooners, of 8 guns, ranging from 490 tons to 516; and 34 tenders, &c., mounting from 1 to 3 guns, and ranging from 42 tons to 1,034. Total of *Steam Vessels*, 161. In addition to these, there are 47 steam-vessels, ranging from 225 tons to 1,800, employed as packets under contract, and capable of being made available for warlike purposes in case of emergency.

**NAVY OF FRANCE.** It is first mentioned in history A.D. 728, when, like that of England at an early period, it consisted of galleys; in this year the French defeated the Frison fleet. It was considerably improved under Louis XIV. at the instance of his minister Colbert, about 1697. The French navy was in, perhaps, its highest splendour about 1781; but it became greatly reduced in the late wars against England.

**NAVY-OFFICE.** A navy-office was constituted in 1512; and a board with twelve commissioners, subordinate to the Board of Admiralty, was established 1 Charles I, 1625.—*Rymer's Fœdera.* The Navy-office was organised in a manner somewhat similar to the present in 1644. This office comprehends a variety of officers. Among others is the treasurer of the navy, secretary, comptroller, &c. Upon the reform of various departments in the state in 1782, this office came in for its share, and increased salaries were given to its chiefs in lieu of perquisites, &c. See *Admiralty.*

**NECTARINES.** The *Amygdalis Persica* is the nectarine tree. It originally came from Persia. Previously to the introduction of the fruit here, in 1562, presents of nectarines were frequently sent to the court of England, from the Netherlands; and Catherine, queen of Henry VIII., in her turn distributed them as a peculiar rarity among her friends. This queen gave the greatest encouragement to the cultivation of delicate fruits in this country; and to her we owe some of those that are now produced in the highest perfection in our gardens.

**NEEDLES.** They make a considerable article of commerce, as well as of home trade in England. German and Hungarian steel is of most repute for needles. The first that were made in England were fabricated in Cheapside, London, in the time of the sanguinary Mary, by a negro from Spain; but, as he would not impart the secret, it was lost at his death, and not recovered again till 1566, in the reign of Elizabeth; when Elias Growse, a German, taught the art to the English, who have since brought it to the highest degree of perfection.—*Stowe*. The family of the Greenings, ancestors of lord Dorchester, established a needle manufactory in Bucks, about this time.—*Anderson*.

**NEGRO TRADE.** See *Slavery*. This species of commerce with human beings was first undertaken by the Spaniards, A.D. 1508; and by the English in 1563; and to the dishonour of our country, notwithstanding the progress of civilisation, education, and religion, and their consequent blessings and enlightenment, this traffic continued up to the commencement of the present century, 1807. By a judgment in our courts, in 1772, it was determined that negroes who were purchased abroad, and were brought to England by their masters, were free—the moment their feet touched the British soil. This judgment, to the honour of Mr. Granville Sharpe, was obtained by his carrying on the suit on behalf of Somerset, the black.

**NELSON'S FUNERAL.** The illustrious Nelson was killed at the battle of Trafalgar, Oct. 21, 1805, and the *Victory* man-of-war arrived off Portsmouth with his remains, Dec. 4, same year. The body lay in state in the Painted Hall, at Greenwich, Jan. 5; on the 8th was removed to the Admiralty, and on the next day the funeral took place, the greatest, most grand and solemn, that ever took place in England. The prince of Wales (afterwards George IV.), the duke of Clarence (afterwards William IV.), and other royal dukes, and almost all the peers of England, and the lord mayor and corporation of London, with thousands of military and naval officers and distinguished men, followed the funeral car to St. Paul's. The military assembled on this occasion amounted to near 10,000 regulars, independent of volunteers. The regulars consisted chiefly of the regiments that had fought and conquered in Egypt, and participated with the deceased hero in delivering that country from the power of France, Jan. 9, 1806.

**NEMÆAN GAMES.** So called from Nemæa, where they were celebrated. They were originally instituted by the Argives in honour of Archemorus, who died by the bite of a serpent, and Hercules some time after renewed them. They were one of the four great and solemn games which were observed in Greece. The Argives, Corinthians, and the inhabitants of Cleonæ, generally presided by turns at the celebration, in which were exhibited foot and horse races, chariot races, boxing, wrestling, and contests of every kind, both gymnical and equestrian. The conqueror was rewarded with a crown of olives, afterwards of green parsley, in memory of the adventure of Archemorus, whom his nurse laid down on a sprig of that plant. They were celebrated every third, or, according to others, every fifth year, or more properly on the first and third year of every Olympiad, 1226 B.C.—*Herodotus*.

**NEPAUL.** The East India Company's war with the state of Nepaul commenced Nov. 1, 1814, and terminated April 27, 1815. Treaty of peace was signed between the parties, Dec. 2, 1815. War renewed by an infraction of the treaty by the Nepaulese, Jan. 1816; and after several contests unfavourable to the Nepaulese, the former treaty was ratified, March 15, 1816. An extraordinary embassy from the king of Nepaul to the queen of Great Britain arrived in England, landing at Southampton, May 25, 1850; it consisted of the Nepaulese prince, Jung Bahadour, and his suite, to whom many honours were paid. After sojourning in London until Aug. 20, the embassy took its departure, *via* Paris and Alexandria, on its homeward route.

**NEPHALIA.** Feasts or sacrifices of sobriety, used among the Greeks, in which they offered mead instead of wine; the Athenians offered these sacrifices to the sun and moon, to the nymphs, to Aurora, and to Venus; and burnt all sorts of wood but

those of the vine, fig-tree, and mulberry-tree, because they were esteemed symbols of drunkenness, 613 A.C.

**NESTORIANS.** A sect of Christians, the followers of Nestorius, some time bishop of Constantinople, who, by the general strain of church historians, is represented as a heretic, for maintaining that though the Virgin Mary was the mother of Jesus Christ as man, yet she was not the mother of God, for that no human creature could participate that to another, which she had not herself; that God was united to Christ under one person, but remained as distinct in nature and essence as though he had never been united at all; that such union made no alteration in the human nature, but that he was subject to the same passions of love and hatred, pleasure and pain, &c., as other men have, only they were better regulated, and more properly applied than in ordinary men. The generality of Christians in the Levant go under this name; they administer the sacrament with leavened bread, and in both kinds, permit their priests to marry, and use neither confirmation nor auricular confession, &c. Nestorius died A.D. 439.—*Du Pin*.

**NETHERLANDS.** They were attached to the Roman empire under the name of Belgia, until its decline in the fifth century. For several ages this country formed part of the kingdom of Austrasia. In the twelfth century it was governed by its own counts and earls; and afterwards fell to the dukes of Burgundy, and next to the house of Austria. The seventeen provinces were united into one state in 1549. For the late history of the Netherlands, see *Belgium*.

**NEVILL'S CROSS, BATTLE OF.** Between the Scots under king David Bruce, and the English under Philippa, consort of Edward III. The English army was raised by Philippa, and may more properly be said to have been commanded by lord Percy. More than 15,000 (some accounts say 20,000) of the Scots were slain, and their king taken prisoner, Oct. 17, 1346.

**NEVIS, ISLAND OF.** An English colony, first planted by the English in 1628. This island was taken by the French, Feb. 14, 1782, but was restored to the English at the general peace in the next year. The capital of this island (one of the Caribbees) is Charleston. See *Colonies*.

**NEW HOLLAND.** The largest known land that does not bear the name of a continent. When this vast island was discovered is uncertain. In the beginning of the seventeenth century the north and west coasts were traced by the Dutch; and what was deemed, till lately, the south extremity, was discovered by Tasman in 1642. Captain Cook, in 1770, explored the east and north-east from 38° south, and ascertained its separation from New Guinea; and, in 1773, captain Furneaux, by connecting Tasman's discoveries with Cook's, completed the circuit. But the supposed south extremity, which Tasman distinguished by the name of Van Dieman's Land, was found, in 1798, to be an island, separated from New Holland by a channel forty leagues wide, named from the discoverer, Bass Strait. Different parts of the coast have been called by the names of the discoverers, &c. The eastern coast, called New South Wales, was taken possession of in his majesty's name by captain Cook, and now forms a part of the British dominions. See *New South Wales*.

**NEW RIVER, LONDON.** An artificial river for the supply of London with water, commenced in 1609, and finished in 1613, when the projector, Hugh Middleton, was knighted by James I.—*Strype*. This river, which rises in Hertfordshire, and which, with its windings, is forty-two miles long, was brought to London in 1614. Sir Hugh Middleton, who was a citizen of London, died very poor, having been ruined by this immense undertaking. So little was the benefit of it understood, that for above thirty years the seventy-two shares into which it was divided, netted only 5*l.* a-piece. Each of these shares was sold originally for 100*l.* Within the last few years they were sold at 9000*l.* a share; and some lately at 10,000*l.*

**NEW FOREST, HAMPSHIRE.** This great and celebrated forest was made ("afforested") by William the Conqueror, A.D. 1085. Many populous towns and villages, and indeed the whole country, for above thirty miles in compass, were laid waste to make this forest in Hampshire for the king's deer and other game. No less than thirty-six churches were destroyed on this occasion. Hence the poet well remarks of this despot, that he

"Stretch'd o'er the poor and church his iron rod,  
And served alike his vassals and his God."—*POPE*.

William Rufus was killed in this forest by an arrow, shot by Walter Tyrrel, that

accidentally glanced against a tree, the site of which is now pointed out by a triangular stone, A.D. 1100.

**NEW SOUTH WALES.** See *New Holland*. The eastern coast of New Holland was explored and taken possession of by captain Cook, in the king's name, in 1770. It was at the recommendation of this illustrious navigator that the design of a convict colony here was first formed. Governor Phillips, the first governor, arrived at Botany Bay with 800 convicts, Jan. 20, 1788: but he subsequently preferred Sydney, about seven miles distant from the head of Port Jackson, as a more eligible situation for the capital. A new passage was effected across the Blue Mountains in 1813. A proclamation was issued at Sydney for the first legislative council held here, July 13, 1829. See *Sydney*.

**NEW STYLE.** Ordered to be used in England in 1751; and the next year eleven days were left out of the calendar—the third of September, 1752, being reckoned as the fourteenth—so as to make it agree with the Gregorian Calendar, *which see*, and also article *Calendar*. In the year A.D. 200, there was no difference of styles: but there had arisen a difference of eleven days between the old and the new style, the latter being so much beforehand with the former: so that when a person using the old style dates the first of May, those who employ the new, reckon the 12th. From this variation in the computation of time, we may easily account for the difference of many dates concerning historical facts and biographical notices.

**NEW YEAR'S-DAY.** Its institution as a feast, or day of rejoicing, is the oldest upon authentic record transmitted down to our times, and still observed. The feast was instituted by Numa, and was dedicated to Janus (who presided over the new year), Jan. 1, 713 B.C. On this day, the Romans sacrificed to Janus a cake of new sifted meal, with salt, incense, and wine; and all the mechanics began something of their art or trade; the men of letters did the same, as to books, poems, &c.; and the consuls, though chosen before, took the chair and entered upon their office this day. After the government was in the hands of the emperors, the consuls marched on New-year's day to the capitol, attended by a crowd, all in new clothes, when two white bulls never yoked were sacrificed to Jupiter Capitolinus. A great deal of incense and other perfumes were spent in the temple; the flamens, together with the consuls, during this religious solemnity, offered their vows for the prosperity of the empire and the emperor, after having taken an oath of allegiance, and confirmed all public acts done by him the preceding year. On this day the Romans laid aside all old grudges and ill-humour, and took care not to speak as much as one ominous or untoward word. The 1st of January is more observed as a feast-day in Scotland than it is in England.

**NEW-YEAR'S GIFTS.** Nonius Marcellus refers the origin of New-year's gifts among the Romans to Titus Tatius, king of the Sabines, who having considered as a good omen a present of some branches cut in a wood consecrated to Strenia, the goddess of strength, which he received on the first day of the new year, authorised the custom afterwards, and gave these gifts the name of Strenæ, 747 B.C. In the reign of Augustus, the populace, gentry, and senators used to send him new-year's gifts, and if he was not in town, they carried them to the capitol. From the Romans this custom went to the Greeks, and from the heathens to the Christians, who very early came into the practice of making presents to the magistrates. Some of the fathers wrote very strenuously against the practice, upon account of the immoralities committed under that cover and protection; but since the governments of the several nations in Europe became Christian, the custom is still retained as a token of friendship, love, and respect.

**NEW YORK.** Settled by the Dutch, A.D. 1614; but the English, under colonel Nichols, dispossessed them and the Swedes, Aug. 27, 1664. New York was confirmed to England by the peace of Breda, Aug. 24, 1667. The city of New York was one of the principal points of the struggle for independence among the states of America. It surrendered to the British forces, Sept. 15, 1776, from which time until the arrival of sir Guy Carleton at New York, May 5, 1782, it suffered much from both the provincial and British armies in turn. An independent constitution was established, April 20, 1777. The city was evacuated by the British Nov. 25, 1783, afterwards called "Evacuation-day," and made one of rejoicing ever since on the anniversary. New York is now one of the most prosperous and flourishing cities in the world, and is acquiring more importance every year; and one of its streets (Broadway) was said

- by Mr. Cobbett to be vastly superior to the finest street in any city of Europe. An academy of the fine arts, and a botanical garden, were established here in 1804. Awful fire here, Dec. 16, 1835. See *next article*. The Park theatre destroyed by fire, Dec. 16, 1848. Serious riot (several lives lost) at the theatre here, originating in a dispute between Mr. Macready and the American actor Forrest, May 10, 1849. See *United States*.
- NEW YORK, GREAT FIRE OF.** One of the most destructive fires that have raged in any part of the world for the last hundred years. It occurred Dec. 16, 1835. The number of buildings destroyed, as stated in an official report, was 674, among which were several public edifices, and ranges of capacious and valuable stores and warehouses; about 1000 mercantile firms were dislodged. The property destroyed was valued at nearly 20,000,000 of dollars. The fire burned over an area of 52 acres, comprising a densely-built and exclusively mercantile portion of the city. Active measures were adopted by congress, the banks, and the merchants, to alleviate the effects of the calamity; and during the spring and summer of 1836, the ground was again nearly covered by new and handsome erections.
- NEW ZEALAND, IN THE PACIFIC.** See *Zealand, New*.
- NEWARK, BATTLE OF,** in which the royal army under prince Rupert was defeated by the army of the parliament, fought March 21, 1644. With the name of Newark many interesting recollections are associated. The church, reckoned one of the finest in the kingdom, was erected by Henry IV. Here, in the midst of troubles, died king John; and here Charles I., after his defeat at Naseby, put himself into the hands of the Scotch army, who afterwards gave him up to his enemies. Newark was first incorporated by Edward VI., and afterwards by Charles II.
- NEWBURY, BATTLE OF,** fought with extraordinary and desperate valour on both sides, between the army of Charles I. and that of the parliament, under Essex, and in which, though the success was dubious, it terminated with circumstances somewhat favourable to the cause of the king. This battle lasted till midnight; and among the slain was Lucius Cary, viscount Falkland, a nobleman deeply regretted by every lover of ingenuity and virtue throughout the kingdom, Sept. 20, 1643. A second battle, of equally dubious result, was fought between the royalists and parliamentarians, Oct. 10, 1644.
- NEWCASTLE.** The first coal port in the world. The coal-mines were discovered here about A.D. 1234. The first charter which was granted to the townsmen for digging coal was by Henry III. in 1239; but in 1306, the use of coal for fuel was prohibited in London, by royal proclamation, chiefly because it injured the sale of wood for fuel, great quantities of which were then growing about that city; but this interdiction did not long continue, and we may consider coal as having been dug and exported from this place for more than 500 years.
- NEWCASTLE'S, DUKE OF, ADMINISTRATION.** Of this celebrated administration, Thomas Holles Pelham, duke of Newcastle, was first lord of the treasury; hon. Henry Bilson Legge, chancellor of the exchequer; earl of Holderness and sir Thomas Robinson (afterwards lord Grantham), secretaries of state; the latter succeeded by the Rt. hon. Henry Fox, afterwards lord Holland; lord Anson, first lord of the admiralty; lord Granville, lord president; lord Gower (succeeded by the duke of Marlborough), lord privy seal; duke of Grafton, earl of Halifax, Rt. hon. George Grenville, &c. Lord Hardwicke, lord chancellor. April, 1754. Terminated Nov. 1756, when the duke of Devonshire became first lord of the treasury.
- NEWCASTLE'S, DUKE OF, AND MR. PITT'S ADMINISTRATION.** Thomas Holles Pelham, duke of Newcastle, first lord of the treasury; Rt. hon. William Pitt (afterwards lord Chatham), secretary of state for the Northern department, and leader of the house of commons; lord Granville, lord president; earl Temple, privy seal; Mr. Legge, chancellor of the exchequer; earl of Holderness, secretary of state for the Southern department; duke of Devonshire, lord chamberlain; duke of Rutland, lord steward; lord Anson, admiralty; duke of Marlborough (succeeded by lord Ligonier), ordnance; Rt. hon. Henry Fox, Rt. hon. George Grenville, viscount Barrington, lord Halifax, James Grenville, &c. Sir Robert Henley, lord keeper of the great seal. June, 1757. Terminated by lord Bute coming into power, May, 1762.
- NEWFOUNDLAND.** Discovered by Sebastian Cabot, who called it *Prima Vista*, June 24, A.D. 1494. It was formally taken possession of by sir Henry Gilbert, 1583. In the

reign of Elizabeth, other nations had the advantage of the English in the fishery. There were 100 fishing-vessels from Spain, 50 from Portugal, 150 from France, and only 15, but of larger size, from England, in 1577.—*Hackluyt*. But the English fishery in some years afterwards had increased so much that the ports of Devonshire alone employed 150 ships, and sold their fish in Spain, Portugal, and Italy, 1625. Nearly 1000 English families reside here all the year; and in the fishing season, beginning in May and ending in September, more than 15,000 persons resort to Newfoundland, which may be esteemed as one of our finest nurseries for seamen. Newfoundland has recently obtained the privilege of a colonial legislation. A bishopric was established here in 1839. Appalling fire at St. John's; a great portion of the town destroyed; the loss estimated at £1,000,000 sterling, June 9, 1846.

**NEWGATE, LONDON.** This prison derives its name from the gate which once formed a part of it, and stood a little beyond the Sessions-house in the Old Bailey. This gate was used as a prison for persons of rank, as early as 1218; but was rebuilt about two centuries afterwards by the executors of sir Richard Whittington, whose statue with a cat stood in the niche till the time of its demolition by the great fire of London, in 1666. It was then re-constructed in its late form, but the old prison being an accumulation of misery and inconvenience, was pulled down and rebuilt between 1778 and 1780. During the riots, however, in the latter year, the whole of the interior was destroyed by fire, but shortly afterwards repaired and completed in its present form, the front consisting of a rustic wall, broken at intervals by grated windows and niches partially filled with statues. The centre forms the house of the keeper.

**NEWMARKET, ENGLAND.** One of the most noted grounds for horse-racing in the kingdom; perhaps it may claim to be the most celebrated, as well as one of the oldest. Charles II. built a stand-house here for the sake of this diversion, about 1667, and from that period races have been annual to the present time; and many most extraordinary races have been run. See *Races*.

**NEWPORT, CHARTISTS' ATTACK UPON.** The chartists, collected from the mines and collieries in the neighbourhood of Newport (Monmouthshire), to the number of 10,000, most of them armed with guns, arrived at Newport on Sunday night, Nov. 4, 1839. On Monday morning they divided themselves into two bodies, one of which, under the command of Mr. John Frost, an ex-magistrate, proceeded down the principal street of Newport; whilst the other, headed by Mr. Frost's son, took the direction of Stow-hill. They met in front of the Westgate Hotel, where the magistrates were assembled with about 30 soldiers of the 45th regiment, and several special constables. The rioters commenced breaking the windows of the house, and fired on the inmates, by which the mayor, Mr. Phillips, and several other persons, were wounded. The soldiers now made a sortie, and succeeded in dispersing the mob, which, with its leaders, fled from the town, leaving about 20 rioters dead, and many others dangerously wounded. A detachment of the 10th royal hussars having arrived from Bristol, the town became tranquil. Frost was apprehended on the following day, together with his printer, and other influential persons among the chartists. Frost and several others were tried and convicted in January following, and sentenced to death; but this judgment was afterwards commuted to transportation.

**NEWRY, IRELAND.** Several castles were, it is said, erected here before the Conquest. In the Rebellion of 1641, Newry was reduced to a ruinous condition; it was surprised by sir Con. Magenis, but was retaken by lord Conway. After the Restoration it was rebuilt. It was burnt by the duke of Berwick when flying from Schomberg and the English army, when the castle and a few houses only escaped, 1689.

**NEWS.** The origin of this word has been variously defined. News is a fresh account of anything.—*Sidney*. It is something not heard before.—*L'Etrange*. News is an account of the transactions of the present times.—*Addison*. The word "news" is not, as many imagine, derived from the adjective new. In former times (between the years 1595 and 1730) it was a prevalent practice to put over the periodical publications of the day the initial letters of the cardinal points of the compass, thus:—



importing that these papers contained intelligence from the four quarters of the globe; and from this practice is derived the term of Newspaper.



**NEWSPAPERS, ENGLISH.** The first published in England, which might truly be considered as a vehicle of GENERAL INFORMATION, was established by sir Roger L'Estrange, in 1663; it was entitled the *Public Intelligencer*, and continued nearly three years, when it ceased on the appearance of the *Gazette*. A publication, with few claims, however, to the character of a newspaper, had previously appeared; it was called the *English Mercury*,\* and came out under the authority of queen Elizabeth, so early as 1588, the period of the Spanish armada. An early copy of this paper is dated July 23, in that year. In the reign of James I., 1622, appeared the *London Weekly Courant*; and in the year 1643 (the period of the civil war) were printed a variety of publications, certainly in no respect entitled to the name of newspapers, of which the following were the titles:—

*England's Memorable Accidents.*

*The Kingdom's Intelligencer.*

*The Diurnal of Certain Passages in Parliament.*

*The Mercurius Aulicus.*

*The Scotch Intelligencer.*

*The Parliament's Scout.*

*The Parliament's Scout's Discovery, or Certain Information.*

*The Mercurius Civicus, or London's Intelligencer.*

*The Country's Complaint, &c.*

*The Weekly Account.*

*Mercurius Britannicus.*

A paper called the *London Gazette* was published, Aug. 22, 1642. The *London Gazette* of the existing series, was published first at Oxford, the court being there on account of the plague, Nov. 7, 1665, and afterwards at London, Feb. 5, 1666. See *Gazette*. The printing of newspapers and pamphlets was prohibited 31 Charles I., 1680.—*Salmon's Chron.* Newspapers were first stamped in 1713.

**STATEMENT OF THE NUMBER OF STAMPS ISSUED TO BRITISH NEWSPAPERS, VIZ. :—**

In 1763 . . . . .	7,411,757	In 1800 . . . . .	16,084,905	In 1830 . . . . .	30,158,741
In 1760 . . . . .	9,404,790	In 1810 . . . . .	20,172,837	In 1835 . . . . .	32,574,052
In 1774 . . . . .	12,300,000	In 1820 . . . . .	24,862,186	In 1840 . . . . .	49,033,384
In 1790 . . . . .	14,035,639	In 1825 . . . . .	26,950,893	In 1843 . . . . .	56,443,977

In the last year mentioned the stamps issued to the London newspapers were 29,127,583. In the year ending Jan. 5, 1850, the number of stamps issued to newspapers in England was 66,159,502; the number to newspapers in Scotland, 6,288,205; and to newspapers in Ireland, 6,345,227. The reduction of newspaper duty took effect on Sept. 15, 1836, when it was reduced from fourpence to one penny. On 1st Jan. 1837, the distinctive die came into use.

**NUMBER OF REGISTERED NEWSPAPERS IN THE UNITED KINGDOM IN 1849, VIZ. :—**

London newspapers, daily . . . . .	10	Irish newspapers . . . . .	117
London newspapers, weekly . . . . .	38	Scotch newspapers . . . . .	94
English provincial newspapers . . . . .	232	British Isles . . . . .	14

There were, in the same year, as many as 160 London publications, newspaper and other, that contained advertisements, whereof 886,108 paid duty at 1s. 6d. The duty in Ireland is 1s. See *Advertisements*.

**NEWSPAPERS, IRISH.** The first Irish newspaper was *Pue's Occurrences*, published in 1700: *Faulkner's Journal* was established by George Faulkner, "a man celebrated for the goodness of his heart, and the weakness of his head," 1728.—*Supplement to Swift*. The oldest of the existing Dublin newspapers, is the *Freeman's Journal*, founded by the patriot, Dr. Lucas, about the year 1755.—*Westminster Review*, Jan. 1830. The *Limerick Chronicle*, the oldest of the provincial prints, was established in 1768.—*Idem*.

**NEWSPAPERS OF FOREIGN COUNTRIES.** A French writer asserts that our newspapers owe their origin to one of theirs, the *Journal des Savans*; but that paper did not appear until 16—. M. Renaudot appears to have been the first author of newspapers in France; he had an exclusive privilege from Louis XIII. to publish them in 1631. The first newspaper set up in Germany was in 1715. One was published in America, at Philadelphia, in 1719; and the first appeared in Holland in 1732. America, whose population is 12,000,000, (now 19,500,000), supports 800 newspapers (50 of these publishing daily), and their annual circulation is stated at 64,000,000. In Paris, there exist 169 journals, literary, scientific, religious, and political, of which 151 are constitutional or liberal, and 18 monarchical.—*Westminster Review*. These numbers must have greatly altered since; but we have no means, just now, of correcting them to the present time.

\* The full title is, "No. 50, *The English Mercury*, published by authority, for the prevention of false reports, imprinted by Christopher Barker, her highness's printer, No. 50." It describes the armament called the Spanish Armada, giving "A Journal of what passed since the 21st of this month, between her Majesty's fleet and that of Spayne, transmitted by the Lords High Admirals, to the Lordes of council."

**NEWTOWNBARRY RIOT, IRELAND.** On the occasion of a seizure of stock for tithes, at this town in Ireland, a lamentable conflict ensued between the yeomanry and the people, and thirty-five persons, men and women, were killed or wounded. The coroner's inquest which sat on the bodies of the dead was discharged, it having been unable to agree upon a verdict, June 18, 1831.

**NEY, MARSHAL, HIS EXECUTION.** Ney was the duke of Elchingen, and prince of the Moskwa, and one of the most valiant and skilful of the marshals of France. After the abdication of Napoleon, 5th April, 1814, he took the oath of allegiance to the king, Louis XVIII. On Napoleon's return to France from Elba, he marched against him; but his troops deserting, he regarded the cause of the Bourbons as lost, and opened the invader's way to Paris, March 13, 1815. Ney led the attack of the French at Waterloo, where he fought in the midst of the slain, his clothes filled with bullet-holes, and five horses having been shot under him, until night and defeat obliged him to fly. But though he was included in the decree of July 24, 1815, which guaranteed the safety of all Frenchmen, he was afterwards sought out, and taken in the castle of a friend at Urillac, where he lay concealed, and brought to trial before the Chamber of Peers. The 12th article of the capitulation of Paris, fixing a general amnesty, was quoted in his favour, yet he was sentenced to death, and met his fate with the fortitude which such a hero could hardly fail to evince, Aug. 16, 1815.

**NIAGARA, AMERICA.** At the head of this river, on its western shore, is Fort Erie. This fort was abandoned for a time by the British in the late war with the United States, May 27, 1813. Below Fort Erie, about the distance of eighteen miles, are the remarkable falls, which are reckoned among the greatest natural curiosities in the world. The river is here 740 yards wide. The half-mile immediately above the cataracts is a rapid, in which the water falls 58 feet; it is then thrown, with astonishing grandeur, down a stupendous precipice of 150 feet perpendicular, in three distinct and collateral sheets; and in a rapid that extends to the distance of nine miles below, falls nearly as much more. The river then flows in a deep channel till it enters Lake Ontario, at Fort Niagara. This last-mentioned fort was taken by the British in the late war, Dec. 19, 1813.

**NICENE CREED.** A summary of the Christian faith, composed at Nice by the first general council held there in the palace of Constantine the Great. In this celebrated council, which assembled A.D. 325, the Arians were condemned. It was attended by 318 bishops from divers parts, who both settled the doctrine of the Trinity, and the time for observing Easter.

**NICOLAITES.** This extraordinary sect sprung from Nicholas, one of the seven first deacons. Nicholas made a vow of continence, and in order to convince his followers of his resolve to keep it, he gave his wife (who was remarkable for her beauty) leave to marry any other man she desired. Owing to this rash zeal, his followers afterwards maintained the legality of a community of wives, as well as holding all other things in common. The Nicolaites, who denied the divinity of Christ, arose about A.D. 68.

**NICOPOLIS, BATTLE OF.** Between the allied Christian powers under Sigismund, king of Hungary, afterwards emperor, and the Turks, and celebrated as being the first battle between the Turks and Christians; the latter were defeated, losing twenty thousand in slain, and as many thousands in wounded and prisoners, fought, A.D. 1396.

**NIGER EXPEDITION OF 1841.** Undertaken with a view to plant an English colony in the centre of Africa, and supported by a government grant of 60,000*l.*, started in the summer of 1841, and commenced the ascent of the river, Aug. 20, in that year. The expedition consisted of the *Albert*, *Wilberforce*, and *Soudan*. Fever broke out among the crews, Sept. 2, when these vessels had arrived at Iddah. The confluence of the Niger and the Chadda (270 miles from the sea) was reached, Sept. 11. The *Soudan* then returned with the sick; the *Wilberforce* ascended the Chadda, and the *Albert*, the Niger. But the *Wilberforce* was almost immediately compelled to return, and follow the track of the *Soudan*. The *Albert* arrived at Egga, on the Niger (320 miles from the sea), Sept. 28; but so disastrous had been the progress of disease, that orders were now given for the third vessel to return, which she did, after the necessary delay for procuring firewood, on Oct. 4. This last vessel cast anchor in Clarence cove, Fernando Po, Oct. 17, all same year. See *Africa*.

- NILE, BATTLE OF THE.** One of the most glorious in British naval history, between the Toulon and British fleets, the latter commanded by the immortal lord, then sir Horatio Nelson. This engagement took place near Rosetta, at the mouth of the celebrated river Nile; nine of the French line-of-battle ships were taken, two were burnt, and two escaped, Aug. 1, 1798. This is sometimes called the battle of Aboukir; it obtained the conqueror a peerage, by the title of Baron Nelson of the Nile. His exclamation upon commencing the battle was, "Victory or Westminster-abbey!"
- NILE, SOURCE OF THE.** This great river rises in the Mountains of the Moon, in about ten degrees of N. lat., and in a known course of 1250 miles receives no tributary streams. The travels of Bruce were undertaken to discover the source of the Nile; he set out from England in June, 1768; on the 14th of Nov. 1770, he obtained the great object of his wishes, and returned home in 1773. This river overflows regularly every year, from the 15th of June to the 17th of September, when it begins to decrease, having given fertility to the land; and it must rise 16 cubits to insure that fertility. In 1829, the inundation of the Nile rose to 26 instead of 22, by which 30,000 people were drowned, and immense property lost.
- NIMEGUEN, TREATY OF.** This was the celebrated treaty of peace between France and the United Provinces, 1678. Nimeguen is distinguished in history for other treaties of peace. The French were successful against the British under the duke of York, before Nimeguen, Oct. 28, 1794: but were defeated by the British, with the loss of 500 killed, Nov. 8, following.
- NINEVEH.** The capital of the Assyrian Empire (see *Assyria*), founded by Ashur, who called it after himself, about 2245 B.C. Ninus reigned in Assyria, and called this city, also after himself, Nineveh, 2069 B.C.—*Abbé Lenglet*. The recent discoveries of Mr. Layard and others in the neighbourhood of Mosul, the supposed site of this ancient capital, have in a manner disinterred and re-peopled a city which for centuries had not only ceased to figure on the page of history, but whose very locality had long been blotted out from the map of the earth. The forms, features, costume, religion, modes of warfare, and ceremonial customs of its inhabitants, stand before us distinct as those of a living people; and it is anticipated that, by help of the sculptures and their cuneiform inscriptions, the researches of the learned may go far in filling up the vast blank in Assyrian annals. Among the sculptures that enrich the British Museum, may be mentioned the winged bull and lion, and numerous hunting and battle pieces; but perhaps the most interesting, as confirmatory of the truth of Holy Scripture, is the bas-relief of the eagle-headed human figure, presumed to be a representation of the Assyrian god Nisroch (from *Nisr*, an eagle or hawk), whom Sennacherib was in the act of worshipping when he was assassinated by his two sons, about 710 B.C.—2 *Kings*, xix. 37.
- NISBET, BATTLE OF.** Between the English and Scotch armies, the latter greatly disproportioned in strength to the former, yet fought by them with surpassing bravery. Several thousands of the Scots were slain upon the field (the number is stated at 10,000) and in the pursuit, May 7, 1402.
- NITRIC ACID.** Formerly called *aqua fortis*, first obtained in a separate state by Raymond Lully, an alchemist, about A.D. 1287; but we are indebted to Cavendish, Priestley, and Lavoisier, for our present knowledge of its properties. Mr. Cavendish demonstrated the nature of this acid, in 1785. Nitrous acid, nearly similar to nitric, was discovered by Scheele, in 1771. Nitrous gas was accidentally discovered by Dr. Hales. Nitrous oxide gas was discovered by Dr. Priestley, in 1776.
- NOBILITY.** The origin of nobility is referred to the Goths, who, after they had seized a part of Europe, rewarded their heroes with titles of honour, to distinguish them from the common people. The right of peerage seems to have been at first territorial. Patents to persons having no estate were first granted by Philip the Fair of France, A.D. 1095. George Neville, duke of Bedford (son of John, marquess of Montague), ennobled in 1470, was degraded from the peerage by parliament, on account of his utter want of property, 19 Edw. IV., 1478. Noblemen's privileges were restrained in June 1773. See the various orders of nobility through the volume; see also *Peerage*.
- NOBILITY OF FRANCE.** The French nobility preceded that of England, and continued through a long line, and various races of kings, until the period of the memorable revolution. The National Assembly decreed that hereditary nobility could not exist in a free state; that the titles of dukes, counts, marquesses, knights, barons, excellencies,

abbots, and others, be abolished; that all citizens take their family names; liveries, and armorial bearings, shall also be abolished, June 18, 1790. The records of the nobility, 600 volumes, were burned at the foot of the statue of Louis XIV., June 25, 1792. A new nobility was created by the emperor Napoleon, 1808. The hereditary peerage was abolished in that country, Dec. 27, 1831. See *France*.

**NOBLE.** An ancient English coin, which was first struck in the reign of Edward III., about 1337. This coin was stamped with a rose, and it was thence called a rose noble; its value as money of account was 6s. 8d.—*Camden*. It is supposed to have been worth 6s. 8d. of our now current money.—*Pardon*.

**"NOLUMUS LEGES ANGLIÆ MUTARI."** An attempt was made to legitimize bastard children in England, with which object a law was proposed to the barons assembled in the parliament at Merton, by whom it was rejected, accompanying their dissent by the memorable declaration—"Nolumus leges Angliæ mutari,"—"The laws of England we will not be changed," A.D. 1236. See *Merton*.

**NON-CONFORMISTS.** The Protestants in England are divided into conformists and non-conformists; or, as they are commonly denominated, churchmen and dissenters. The former are those who conform to that mode of worship and form of church-government which are established and supported by the state; the latter are those who meet for divine worship in places of their own. The first place of meeting of the latter, in England, was established at Wandsworth, near London, Nov. 20, 1572. The name of non-conformists was taken by the Puritans, after the Act of Uniformity had passed, Aug. 24, A.D. 1662, when 2000 ministers of the established religion resigned, not choosing to conform to the Thirty-nine Articles.

**NON-JURORS.** Persons who supposed that our James II. was unjustly deposed, and who, upon that account, refused to swear allegiance to the family which succeeded him. Among this class of persons were several of the bishops, who were deprived in 1690. Non-jurors were subjected to a double taxation, and were obliged to register their estates, May, 1723.

**NOOTKA SOUND.** Discovered by captain Cook in 1778. It was settled by the British in 1786, when a few British merchants in the East Indies formed a settlement to supply the Chinese market with furs; but the Spaniards, in 1789, captured two English vessels, and took possession of the settlement. The British ministry made their demand of reparation, and the affair was amicably terminated by a convention, and a free commerce was confirmed to England in 1790.

**NORFOLK ISLAND.** A penal colony of England. It was discovered in 1774, by captain Cook, who found it uninhabited, except by birds. The settlement was made by a detachment from Port Jackson under governor Phillips, in 1788, in Sydney bay, on the south side of the island. This has latterly been made the severest penal colony of Great Britain. Those who are sent hither are the more abandoned of the convicts, who have fallen under the sentence of the law a second time. A large part of the military and convicts were removed to Port Dalrymple, or the Derwent river in New Holland, in 1805.

**NORMANDY.** Anciently Neustria. From the beginning of the ninth century this country was continually devastated by the Scandinavians, called Northmen or Normans, to purchase repose from whose irruptions Charles the Simple of France ceded the duchy to their leader Rollo, A.D. 905 to 912, and from its conquerors it received its present name. Rollo was the first duke, and held it as a fief of the crown of France, and several of his successors after him, till William, the seventh duke, conquered England, in 1066, from which time it became a province of England, till it was lost in the reign of king John, 1204, and re-united to the crown of France. The English, however, still keep possession of the islands on the coast, of which Jersey and Guernsey are the principal.

**NORTH, LORD, HIS ADMINISTRATION.** This was the celebrated and unfortunate administration during which Great Britain lost her American possessions. Frederick, lord North, first lord of the treasury and chancellor of the exchequer; earl Gower, lord president; earl of Halifax, privy seal; lord Rochford, lord Weymouth (succeeded by lord Sandwich), and lord Hillsborough (colonies), secretaries of state; sir Edward Hawke, admiralty; marquess of Granby, ordnance; sir Gilbert Elliot, lord Hertford, duke of Ancaster, lord Carteret, &c. Lord North came into power, Jan. 1770, and his administration endured until March 30, 1782. After his dismissal from office, lord North entered into a league with the Whigs, which led to the famous Coalition

ministry; but this heterogeneous administration lasted only a few months, after which, he held no responsible station in the state. He succeeded to the earldom of Guildford, two years before his death, which took place in 1792. See "*Coalition Administration*."

**NORTH BRITON NEWSPAPER.** The celebrated paper, Number 45 (Wilkes' number), dated Saturday, April 23, 1763, was publicly burnt in London, by order of both houses of parliament, and by the hands of the common hangman, Dec. 3, 1763.—*Annual Register*. Wilkes by his newspaper, *The North Briton*, rendered an antipathy to Scotland very prevalent in England.—*Bellchambers*. The copy of it bearing the number 45 contained a commentary on the king's speech, couched in such caustic terms, that a prosecution was commenced against him. Having been arrested on a general warrant, he was brought, by a writ of *habeas corpus*, before chief-justice Pratt, of the common pleas, who declared the judgment of that court, that general warrants were illegal, and Wilkes was consequently discharged. But not content with this escape, he reprinted the obnoxious number, which produced a regular prosecution to conviction.

**NORTH-WEST PASSAGE.** The attempt to discover a north-west passage was made by a Portuguese named Cortereal, about A.D. 1500. It was attempted by the English, in 1553; and the project was greatly encouraged by queen Elizabeth in 1585, in which year a company was associated in London, and was called the "Fellowship for the Discovery of the North-West Passage." The following voyages, with this design, were undertaken, under British navigators, in the years respectively stated:—

Sir Hugh Willoughby's expedition to find a north-west passage to China, sailed from the Thames . . . . .	May 20, 1553	Lieutenants Parry and Liddon, in the <i>Hecla</i> and <i>Griper</i> . . . . .	May 4, 1819
Sir Martin Frobisher's attempt to find a north-west passage to China . . . . .	1576	They return to Leith . . . . .	Nov. 3, 1820
Captain Davis' expedition to find a north-west passage . . . . .	1585	Captains Parry and Lyon, in the <i>Fury</i> and <i>Hecla</i> . . . . .	May 8, 1821
Barentz's expedition . . . . .	1594	Captain Parry's third expedition with the <i>Hecla</i> . . . . .	May 8, 1824
Weymouth and Knight's . . . . .	1602	Captains Franklin and Lyon, after having attempted a land expedition, again sail from Liverpool . . . . .	Feb. 18, 1825
Hudson's voyages; the last undertaken. See <i>Hudson's Bay</i> . . . . .	1610	Captain Parry, again in the <i>Hecla</i> , sails from Deptford . . . . .	March 25, 1827
Sir Thomas Button's . . . . .	1612	And returns . . . . .	Oct. 6, 1827
Baffin's. See <i>Duffin's Bay</i> . . . . .	1616	Capt. Ross arrived at Huil, on his return from his Arctic expedition, after an absence of four years, and when all hope of his return had been nearly abandoned . . . . .	Oct. 18, 1833
Foxe's expedition . . . . .	1631	Capt. Back and his companions arrived at Liverpool from their perilous Arctic Land Expedition, after having visited the Great Fish River, and examined its course to the Polar Seas . . . . .	Sept. 8, 1835
[A number of enterprises, undertaken by various countries, followed.]		Capt. Back sailed from Chatham in command of His Majesty's ship <i>Terror</i> , on an exploring adventure to Wager River . . . . .	June 21, 1836
Middleton's expedition . . . . .	1742	[Capt. Back, in the month of December, 1835, had been awarded, by the Geographical Society, the king's annual premium for his polar discoveries, and enterprise.]	
Moore's and Smith's . . . . .	1746	Sir John Franklin and capt. Crozier, in the ships <i>Erebus</i> and <i>Terror</i> , leave England . . . . .	May 24, 1845
Hearne's land expedition . . . . .	1769		
Captain Phipps, afterwards lord Mulgrave, his expedition . . . . .	1773		
Captain Cook in the <i>Resolution</i> and <i>Discovery</i> . . . . .	July, 1776		
Mackenzie's expedition . . . . .	1780		
Captain Duncan's voyage . . . . .	1790		
The <i>Discovery</i> , captain Vancouver, returned from a voyage of survey and discovery on the north-west coast of America . . . . .	Sept. 24, 1795		
Lieutenant Kotzebue's expedition . . . . .	Oct. 1815		
Captain Buchan's and Neutenant Franklin's expedition in the <i>Dorothea</i> and <i>Trent</i> . . . . .	1818		
Captain Ross and lieutenant Parry, in the <i>Isabella</i> and <i>Alexander</i> . . . . .	1818		

The most intense anxiety for the safety of sir John Franklin and his brave companions has prevailed for some time, not alone in England, but throughout Europe and the whole civilised world. It is now nearly six years since these voyagers left home, and up to the present time (Jan. 1851) no certain tidings have been received of them. Several expeditions in search of them have been sent out to the Arctic regions by various routes; among these, one under the veteran sir J. Ross, which returned to

\* The gallant sir Hugh Willoughby took his departure from Radcliffe, on his fatal voyage for discovering the north-east passage to China. He sailed with great pomp by Greenwich, where the court then resided. Mutual honours were paid on both sides. The council and courtiers appeared at the windows, and the people covered the shores. The young king, Edward VI., alone lost the noble and novel sight, for he then lay on his death-bed; so that the principal object of the parade was disappointed. Sir Hugh Willoughby was unfortunately entangled in the ice, and frozen to death, on the coast of Lapland.—*Hackluyt*.

England, Nov. 3, 1849, after a fruitless voyage. On Jan. 10, 1850, the *Enterprize* (Collinson) and *Investigator* (McClure) sailed from Woolwich in quest of sir John Franklin; tears were shed by the thousands of persons who witnessed the departure of their heroic crews. In March following the admiralty offered a reward of £20,000 to any vessel that would afford efficient assistance to the missing ships. The generous efforts of the United States' and Russian governments in forwarding expeditions of relief and search have called forth the grateful admiration and thanks of the imperial parliament.\*

**NORTHALLERTON, BATTLE OF, OR THE STANDARD.** Furious battle fought in Yorkshire, between the English and Scotch armies. This engagement obtained the latter name from a high crucifix, which was erected by the English on a waggon, and was carried along with the troops; fought Aug. 22, 1137-8.—*Ashc.* "It was called the battle of the Standard, from the archbishop of York having brought forth a consecrated standard on a carriage at the moment when the English, under the command of the earls of Albemarle and Ferrers, were hotly pressed by the invaders, headed by king David. This circumstance so animated the soldiers, that, coupled with a supposition on the part of the enemy that their king was slain, a retreat was attempted, and the most sanguinary slaughter ensued."—*Hume.*

**NORTHAMPTON, BATTLE OF.** Between the duke of York and Henry VI. of England, in which the unfortunate monarch was defeated, and made prisoner (the second time), after a sanguinary fight, which took place in the meadows below the town, July 19, A.D. 1460. Northampton was ravaged by the plague in 1637. It was seized and fortified by the parliamentary forces in 1642. The memorable fire, which almost totally destroyed the town, occurred Sept. 3, 1675.

**NORTHUMBRIA.** One of the kingdoms of the Heptarchy, began A.D. 547, under Ella, and ended under Andred, in 828. Besides Northumberland, it contained the counties of York, Lancaster, Durham, Cumberland, and Westmoreland, and received its name from being situate north of the Humber. See *Britain.*

**NORWAY.** Until the ninth century, Norway was divided into petty principalities, and was little known to the rest of Europe except by the piratical excursions of its natives. It was converted to Christianity in A.D. 1000. The city of Bergen was founded in 1069. The kingdom was united to Denmark in 1378; and the three kingdoms of Norway, Denmark, and Sweden, were united in 1439. Pomerania and Rugen were annexed to Denmark in exchange for Norway, in 1814, and on Nov. 4, in that year, Charles XIII. was proclaimed king by the National Diet assembled at Christiania. The two countries of Sweden and Norway have since then been termed the Scandinavian Peninsula, of which the French marshal Bernadotte was crowned king by the title of Charles XIV., Feb. 5, 1818. See *Sweden.*

**NORWICH.** First mentioned in history in the Saxon Chronicle at the period when Sweyne, king of Denmark, destroyed it by fire, A.D. 1004. Artisans from the Low Countries established here the manufacture of baizes, arras, &c. A plague here in 1348 carried off many thousand persons; and in 1505 Norwich was nearly consumed by fire. The cathedral was first erected in 1088, by bishop Herbert Losinga; it was completed by bishop Middleton, the 36th prelate, in 1278. St. Andrew's Hall was erected in 1415. The public library was instituted in 1784. The Norwich new canal and harbour was opened June 3, 1831.

**NORWICH, BISHOPRIC OF.** This see was once two distinct bishoprics—Elmham, in Norfolk, and Dunwich, in Suffolk. Felix, a Burgundian, who first converted the East Angles, founded a see, A.D. 630. Bifus, the third bishop in succession from him, finding himself, from his great age, unable to bear so great a burden, got his diocese divided into two. Both sees suffered extremely from the Danish invasions, inasmuch that after the death of St. Humbert, they lay vacant for a hundred years. At last the see of Elmham was revived, and Dunwich was united to it; but Herfast, the 22nd bishop, removed the seat to Thetford, where it continued till Herbert Losinga,

\* Quantities of coals, provisions, clothing, and other comforts, have been deposited in such places in the Arctic seas as the crews of the *Erebus* and *Terror* discovery ships may visit, so as to afford them immediate relief: these deposits have been made by our own and by the American government, by lady Franklin, and numerous private persons. The interest excited for the fate of sir John Franklin and his companions is universal. The *Truelove*, captain *Barker*, which arrived at Hull, Oct. 4, 1849, from Davis's Straits, brought intelligence (not afterwards confirmed) that the natives had seen sir John Franklin's ships as late as the previous March, beset or frozen up by the ice in Prince Regent's inlet. Other like accounts have been equally illusory.

- the 24th bishop, removed it to Norwich, 1088. This see hath given to the Church of Rome two saints; and to the nation five lord chancellors. It was valued in the king's books at 899l. 18s. 7½d. *per annum*. See *Bishoprics*.
- NOTABLES OF FRANCE.** An assembly of the notables of France was convened by Calonne, the minister of Louis XVI, in 1788. The deranged state of the king's finances induced him to convoke the notables, who assembled Nov. 6, when Calonne opened his plan, but any reform militated too much against private interest to be adopted. Calonne, not being able to do any good, was dismissed, and soon after retired to England: and Louis, having lost his confidential minister, Mons. de Vergennes, by death, called Mons. de Brienne, an ecclesiastic, to his councils. In the end, the States General were called, and from this assembly sprang the National Assembly, *which see*. The notables were dismissed by the king, Dec. 12, 1788. The Spanish notables assembled and met Napoleon (conformably with a decree issued by him commanding their attendance), at Bayonne, May 25, 1808. See *Spain*.
- NOTARIES PUBLIC.** They were first appointed by the primitive fathers of the Christian church, to collect the acts or memoirs of the lives of the martyrs, in the first century.—*Du Fremoy*. This office was afterwards changed to a commercial employment, to attest deeds and writings, so as to establish their authenticity in any other country. An important statute to regulate notarial transactions was passed 40 Geo. III., 1800, and some statutes on the same subject have been enacted since.
- NOTTINGHAM.** The celebrated castle here was defended by the Danes against king Alfred, and his brother Ethelred. It was rebuilt by William I., in 1068; and ultimately it became a fortress of prodigious strength. Nottingham was anciently of great note, and has gone through various different scenes, as times happened, being by the revengeful disposition of Robert, earl of Ferrers and Derby, burnt down, the inhabitants killed, and their goods divided among his soldiers. The riots at Nottingham, in which the rioters broke frames, &c., commenced Nov. 14, 1811, and continued to Jan. 1812. Great similar mischief was done in April, 1814. The Watch and Ward act was enforced Dec. 2, 1816. The castle, a possession of the duke of Newcastle, was burnt by the populace, Oct. 8, 1831.
- NOVA SCOTIA.** Settled in A.D. 1622, by the Scotch, under sir William Alexander, in the reign of James I. of England, from whom it received the name of Nova Scotia. Since its first settlement it has more than once changed rulers and proprietors, nor was it confirmed to England till the peace of Utrecht, in 1713. It was taken in 1745, and 1758; but was again confirmed to England in 1760. Nova Scotia was divided into two provinces, in 1784; and was erected into a bishopric in August, 1787. See *Baronets*.
- NOVEMBER.** This was anciently the ninth month of the year (whence its name), but when Numa added the months of January and February, in 713 B.C., the Romans had it for the eleventh, as it is now. The Roman senators (for whose mean servilities even Tiberius, it is said, often blushed) wished to call this month, in which he was born, by his name, in imitation of Julius Cæsar, and Augustus; but this the emperor absolutely refused, saying, "What will you do, conscript fathers, if you have *thirteen* Cæsars!"
- NOVI, BATTLE OF.** In which the French army commanded by Joubert was defeated by the Russians under Suwarrow, with immense loss, Aug. 15, 1799. Among 10,000 of the French slain was their leader, Joubert, and several other distinguished officers. A second battle was fought here between the Austrian and French armies, when the latter was signally defeated, Jan. 8, 1800.
- NUMANTINE WAR, AND SIEGE.** The celebrated war of Numantia with the Romans was commenced solely on account of the latter having given refuge to the Sigdians, their own allies, who had been defeated by the Romans, 141 B.C.—*Livy*. It continued for 14 years; and though Numantia was unprotected by walls or towers, it bravely withstood the siege. The inhabitants obtained some advantages over the Roman forces, till Scipio Africanus was empowered to finish the war, and to see the destruction of Numantia. He began the siege with an army of 60,000 men, and was bravely opposed by the besieged, who were no more than 4000 men able to bear arms. Both armies behaved with uncommon valour, and the courage of the Numantines was soon changed into despair and fury. Their provisions began to fail, and they fed upon the flesh of their horses, and afterwards on that of their dead companions, and at last were obliged to draw lots to kill and devour one another; and at length they set fire

to their houses, and all destroyed themselves, B.C. 133, so that not even one remained to adorn the triumph of the conqueror.

**NUNCIO.** A spiritual envoy from the pope of Rome to Catholic states. In early times they and legates ruled the courts of several of the sovereigns of Germany, France, and even England. The pope deputed a nuncio to the Irish rebels in 1645. The arrival in London of a nuncio, and his admission to an audience by James II., 1687, is stated to have hastened the Revolution.

**NUNNERY.** The first founded is said to have been that to which the sister of St. Anthony retired at the close of the third century. The first founded in France, near Poitiers, by St. Marcellina, sister to St. Martin, A.D. 360.—*Du Fresnoy*. The first in England was at Folkstone, in Kent, by Eardbald, or Edbald, king of Kent, 630.—*Dugdale's Monasticon Anglicanum*. See articles *Abbeys* and *Monasteries*. The nuns were expelled from their convents in Germany, in July, 1785. They were driven out of their convents in France, in Jan. 1790. For memorable instances of their constancy and fortitude, see articles *Acree* and *Coldingham*.

## O.

**OAK.** Styled the monarch of the woods; and, among the ancients, an emblem of strength, virtue, constancy, and long life. This tree grows in various parts of the world, but that produced in England is found the best calculated for ship-building, which makes it so highly valuable. The oak gives name to a constellation in the heavens—*Robur Caroli*, the royal oak—named by Dr. Halley in 1676, in memory of the oak tree in which Charles II. saved himself from his pursuers, after the battle of Worcester. Some foreign oaks have been planted here. The evergreen oak, *Quercus Ilex*, was brought from the south of Europe before A.D. 1581. The scarlet oak, *Quercus Coccinea*, was brought from North America before 1691. The chestnut-leaved oak, *Quercus Prunus*, from North America before 1730. The Turkey oak, *Quercus Berris*, from the south of Europe, 1735. The agaric of the oak, in pharmacy, was first known as a styptic in 1750.

**OATES, TITUS, HIS PLOT.** This Oates was a wicked man, at one time chaplain of a ship of war. Being dismissed the service for his immoral conduct, he became a lecturer in London; and, in conjunction with Dr. Tongue, invented a pretended plot to assassinate Charles II., of which several persons, Catholics, were accused, and upon false testimony convicted and executed, A.D. 1678. Oates was afterwards tried for perjury, (in the reign of James II.) and being found guilty, he was fined, put in the pillory, publicly whipped from Newgate to Tyburn, and sentenced to imprisonment for life, 1685; but was pardoned, and a pension granted him, 1689.

**OATHS.** The administration of an oath in judicial proceedings was introduced by the Saxons into England, A.D. 600.—*Rapin*. That administered to a judge was settled 1344. Of supremacy, first administered to British subjects, and ratified by parliament, 26 Hen. VIII., 1535. Of allegiance first framed and administered, 3 James I., 1605.—*Stowe's Chron.* Of abjuration, being an obligation to maintain the government of king, lords, and commons, the Church of England, and toleration of Protestant dissenters, and abjuring all Roman Catholic pretenders to the crown, 13 Will. III., 1701. Oaths were taken on the Gospels so early as A.D. 528; and the words "So help me God and all saints," concluded an oath until 1550. The Test and Corporation oaths modified by statute 9 Geo. IV., 1828. See *Tests*. Act abolishing oaths in the custom and excise departments, and in certain other cases, and substituting declarations in lieu thereof, 1 & 2 Will. IV., 1831. Affirmation instead of oath, by separatists, 3 & 4 Will. IV., cap. 82, 1833; and 1 Vict., cap. 5, 1837. See *Affirmation*.

**OATHS, ANCIENT.** The Greeks and Romans looked upon the infringement of an oath with still greater abhorrence than Christians; they permitted oaths to be taken upon every object in which the person who swore had a decided and sincere belief, upon all kinds of animals, fruits, and vegetables, the stars, the sun, the moon, and other things, without rendering the oaths less binding than if they had sworn by Jupiter. Jaques Lydius has left us a long catalogue of the numerous objects by which the ancients swore. It was usual with them to swear by what they held most dear; as, for instance, by their own heads, by that of their friend, or by those persons whom they loved most tenderly. The most sacred oath far above any other was by the eyes of their mistress, by her kisses, by her hair.—*Ovid, &c.*



**OBELISK.** The first mentioned in history was that of Rameses, king of Egypt, about 1485 B.C. The Arabians call them Pharaoh's needles, and the Egyptian priests the fingers of the sun; they differed very much as to their costliness, magnitude, and magnificence. Several were erected at Rome; one was erected by the emperor Augustus in the Campus Martius, on the pavement of which was an horizontal dial that marked the hour, about 14 B.C.

**OBOLUS.** An ancient silver coin of Athens, whose value was somewhat more than a penny farthing sterling. "*Date Obolum Belisario*," is a phrase often applied to fallen greatness, and relates to the renowned Roman general, Belisarius, under the emperor Justinian, memorable for his numerous and signal victories, but more so for his misfortunes. He was dismissed from all his employments by his ungrateful master, and reduced to beg alms at the gates of Constantinople, about A.D. 560.

**OBSERVATORIES.** The first is supposed to have been on the top of the temple of Belus at Babylon. On the tomb of Osymandias, in Egypt, was another, and it contained a golden circle 200 feet in diameter: that at Benares was at least as ancient as these. The first in authentic history was at Alexandria, about 300 B.C. The first in modern times was at Cassel, 1561. The Royal Observatory at Greenwich was founded by Charles II., A.D. 1675; and from the meridian of Greenwich all English astronomers make their calculations.

First modern meridional instrument, by Copernicus . . . . .	A.D. 1540	At Utrecht . . . . .	A.D. 1600
First observatory at Cassel . . . . .	1561	Berlin, erected under Leibnitz's direction . . . . .	1711
Tycho Brahe's, at Uranibourg . . . . .	1576	At Bologna . . . . .	1714
Astronomical tower at Copenhagen . . . . .	1657	At Petersburg . . . . .	1725
Royal (French) . . . . .	1667	Oxford, <i>Dr. Radcliffe</i> . . . . .	1772
Royal Observatory at Greenwich . . . . .	1675	Dublin, <i>Dr. Andrewes</i> . . . . .	1783
Observatory at Nuremberg . . . . .	1678	Armagh, <i>primate Rokely</i> . . . . .	1793
		Cambridge . . . . .	1824

**OCEAN MONARCH, EMIGRANT SHIP.** The *Ocean Monarch* American emigrant ship left Liverpool bound for Boston, Aug. 24, 1848, having 396 passengers on board. She had not advanced far into the Irish channel, being within six miles of Great Orms Head, Lancashire, when she took fire, and in a few hours was burnt to the water's edge. The Brazilian steam frigate, the *Alfonzo*, happened to be out on a trial-trip at the time, with the prince and princess de Joinville and the duke and duchess d'Aumale on board, who witnessed the catastrophe, and aided in rescuing and comforting the sufferers with exceeding humanity. They, with the crews and passengers of the *Alfonzo* and the yacht *Queen of the Ocean*, so effectually rendered their heroic and unwearied services as to save 156 persons from their dreadful situation, and 62 others escaped by various means. But the rest, 178 in number, perished in the flames or the sea.

**OCTARCHY.** The octarch was the sovereign who was the chief or most powerful of the monarchs of the heptarchy, giving laws to the others, and was called *Rex gentis Anglorum*. Though there were seven kingdoms, yet the whole British nation was for the most part subject to one king alone. Hengist was first octarch, A.D. 455, and Egbert the last, A.D. 800. See *Britain*. Some authors insist that the English heptarchy should have been called the *octarchy*, and that *heptarchy* is not the correct term.

**OCTOBER.** The eighth month in the year of Romulus, as its name imports, and the tenth in the year of Numa, 713 B.C. From this time October has still retained its first name, in spite of all the different appellations which the senate and Roman emperors would have given it. The senate ordered it to be called *Faustinus*, in honour of *Faustina*, wife of Antoninus the emperor; Commodus would have had it called *Invictus*; and Domitian *Domitianus*. October was sacred to Mars.

**ODES.** Odes are nearly as old as the lyre; they were at first extempore compositions accompanying this instrument, and sung in honour of the gods. Perhaps the most beautiful and sublime odes ever written, as well as the oldest, are those of the royal prophet Isaiah, on the fall of Babylon, composed about 757 B.C. The celebrated odes of Anacreon were composed about 532 B.C.; and from his time this species of writing became usual. Anciently odes were divided into Strophe, Antistrophe, and Epode. This species of writing is that of our court poets at this day.

**OFFA'S DYKE.** The entrenchment from the Wye to the Dee, made by Offa, a Saxon king, to defend his country from the incursions of the Welsh, A.D. 774.—*A non*. Offa, king of Mercia, caused a great trench to be dug from Bristol to Basingwark, in Flint-

shire, as the boundary of the Britons who harboured in Wales; the Welsh endeavoured to destroy it, but were repulsed with great loss.—*Chron. Brit.*

**OGYGES, DELUGE OF.** The Deluge so called (from which Attica lay waste for more than two hundred years afterwards, and until the arrival of Cecrops), occurred 1764 B.C. Many authorities suppose this to be no other than the universal deluge; but according to some writers, if it at all occurred, it arose in the overflowing of one of the great rivers of the country. See *Deluge, Universal*.

**OIL.** It was used for burning in lamps as early as the epoch of Abraham, about 1921 B.C. It was the staple commodity of Attica, and a jar full was the prize at the Panathenæan games. It was the custom of the Jews to anoint with oil persons appointed to high offices, as the priests and kings, *Psalms* cxxxiii. 2; 1 *Sam.* x. 1; xvi. 13. The anointing with this liquid seems also to have been reckoned a necessary ingredient in a festival dress, *Ruth*, iii. 3. The fact that oil, if passed through red-hot iron pipes, will be resolved into a combustible gas, was long known to chemists; and after the process of lighting by coal-gas was made apparent, Messrs. Taylor and Martineau contrived apparatus for producing oil-gas on a large scale.

**OLBERS.** The asteroid of this name was discovered by M. Olbers, in 1802. See *Planets*.

**OLD BAILEY SESSIONS-COURT.** This court is held for the trial of criminals, and its jurisdiction comprehends the county of Middlesex, as well as the city of London. It is held eight times in the year by the royal commission of *oyer and terminer*. The judges are, the lord mayor, those aldermen who have passed the chair, the recorder, and the common-serjeant, who are attended by both the sheriffs, and one or more of the national judges. The court-house was built in 1773, and was enlarged in 1808. During some trials in the old court, the lord mayor, one alderman, two judges, the greater part of the jury, and numbers of spectators, caught the gaol distemper, and died, May, 1750. Again this disease was fatal to several in 1772. Twenty-eight persons were killed at the execution of Mr. Steele's murderers, at the Old Bailey, Feb. 22, 1807. See *Central Criminal Court*.

**OLD MAN OF THE MOUNTAIN.** The Old Man or Ancient of the Mountain is a person well known in romances. He was king of the Assassins or Assassins, (see *Assassins*), a people in the neighbourhood of Tyre, in Phœnicia. This people followed the Mahometan religion, and trained up young persons to kill such individuals as the Old Man of the Mountain had devoted to destruction.—*Hemault*. In 1235 this extraordinary character sent his emissaries to assassinate our king (Louis IX., called St. Louis), but being afterwards interested for his safety by the great fame of his virtues, he gave the king due notice to take care of himself, and his life was thus spared. This fact is mentioned by all our historians, though it begins to lose credit, but the reasons appear insufficient to the editors of the *Mem. of the Acad. of Belles Lettres*, tom. xvi. p. 165.—*Idem*.

**OLERON, LAWS OF.** An ancient and celebrated code of laws relating to sea-affairs, was framed by Richard I. of England, when he was at the island of Oleron, in France, A.D. 1194. These laws were afterwards received by all the nations of Europe, as the bases of their marine constitutions, on account of their wisdom and justice, and concurrence with the general welfare.—*Mortimer*.

**OLIVES.** They are named in the earliest accounts of Egypt and Greece; and at Athens their cultivation was taught by Cecrops, 1556 B.C. He brought the olive from Sais, in Upper Egypt, where it was for ages previously abundant. The olive was first planted in Italy about 562 B.C. "When thou beatest thine olive-tree, thou shalt not go over the boughs again: it shall be for the stranger, for the fatherless, and for the widow." *Deut.* xxiv. 20.

**OLYMPIADS.** The Greeks computed time by the celebrated era of the Olympiads, which date from the year 776 B.C., being the year in which Corebus was successful at the Olympic games. This era differed from all others in being reckoned by periods of four years instead of single years. Each period of four years was called an Olympiad, and in marking a date, the year and Olympiad were both mentioned. The second Olympiad began in 772; the third, in 768; the fourth, in 764; the fifth, in 760; the 10th, in 740, &c.

**OLYMPIC GAMES.** These games, so famous among the Greeks, were instituted in honour of Jupiter. They were holden at the beginning of every fifth year, on the banks of the Alpheus, near Olympia, in the Peloponnesus, now the Morea, to exercise

their youth in five kinds of combats. Those who were conquerors in these games were highly honoured by their countrymen. The prize contended for was a crown made of a peculiar kind of wild olive, appropriated to this use. The games were instituted by Pelops, 1307 B.C. They are also ascribed to an ancient Hercules; and were revived by Iphytus among the Greeks, 884 B.C.—*Dufrenoy*.

**OMENS.** See *Augury*. Amphictyon was the first who is recorded as having drawn prognostications from omens, 1497 B.C. Alexander the Great is said to have had these superstitions; and also Mithridates the Great, celebrated for his wars with the Romans, his victories, his conquest of twenty-four nations, and his misfortunes. At the birth of this latter, there were seen, for seventy days together, two large comets, whose splendour eclipsed that of the noon-day sun, occupying so vast a space as the fourth part of the heavens; and this omen, we are told, directed all the actions of Mithridates throughout his life, so much had superstition combined with nature to render him great, 135 B.C.—*Justin*.

**OMNIBUSES.** These vehicles, of which there are now more than 4000 in the London circuit, were introduced by an enterprising coach proprietor named Shillibeer, and first licensed at Somerset-house in July, 1829. The first omnibus started from Paddington to the bank of England on Saturday, July 4, in that year. The omnibus is usually licensed to carry thirteen passengers inside, and from four to six outside; and is attended by a footman, called a conductor.

**O. P. RIOT AT COVENT GARDEN THEATRE, LONDON.** The memorable riot, known by this name, occurred on the opening of the new theatre, on account of the increased prices of admission, Sept. 18, 1809. The play was *Macbeth*, and from the rising of the curtain until its fall not one word from the stage was heard. The concurrence of all parts of the house in the desire for reduction, gave a furious and determined party in the pit (many of them persons known, and of some consideration in the city) courage to proceed, and great injury was done in pit, boxes, and galleries. For many successive nights the audience, too strong to be controlled, continued their demand, and renewed their depredations, while the managers seemed, on their part, resolved not to give way; but in the end they yielded. This contest, which continued for nearly three months, was terminated Dec. 10, same year.

**OPERA.** Octavio Rinuccini, of Florence, was the inventor of operas, or of the custom of giving musical representations of comedy, tragedy, and other dramatic pieces. Emelio de Cavalero, however, disputed this honour with him, A.D. 1590.—*Novv. Dict. Hist.* Rinuccini's opera was a musical pastoral called *Daphne*, and its success induced him to write the opera of *Eurydice*, which was represented at the theatre of Florence, 1600, on the marriage of Mary de Medicis with Henry IV. of France. The music of these pieces was composed by Jacobi Peri. An opera entitled *L'Orfeo, Favola in Musica*, composed by Monteverde, was performed in 1607, and is supposed to have been the first opera that was ever published. Among the Venetians, opera was the chief glory of their carnival. About the year 1669, the abbot Perrin obtained a grant from Louis XIV. to set up an opera at Paris, where, in 1672, was acted *Pomona*.

**OPERAS IN ENGLAND.** Sir William Davenant introduced a species of opera in London, in 1684. The first regularly performed opera was at York-buildings, in 1692. The first at Drury-lane was in 1705. The operas of Handel were performed in 1735, and they became general in several of the theatres a few years after. Among the favourite performances of this kind was Gay's *Beggar's Opera*, first performed in 1727. It ran for sixty-three successive nights, but so offended the persons in power, that the lord chamberlain refused a license for the performance of a second part of it, entitled "Polly." This resentment induced Gay's friends 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.*—*Life of Gay*.

**OPERA-HOUSE, THE ITALIAN, OR QUEEN'S THEATRE.** The original building is generally supposed to have been constructed by sir John Vanbrugh, though Mr. Pennant attributes it to sir Christopher Wren. It was built, according to this authority, in 1704. The Opera-house was burnt down, June 17, 1788. The foundation of the new theatre was laid, April 3, 1790; and the house was opened, Sept. 22, 1791, on an improved plan, though the exterior was not erected in its present style till 1818, from designs by Mr. Nash. It is now a handsome edifice cased with stucco, and adorned with an elegant colonnade supported by cast-iron pillars of the Doric order. The front is decorated with a relievo, executed by Mr. Bubb, in 1821, representing the Origin and

Progress of Music. The interior is magnificent, and is nearly as large as the theatre of La Scala, at Milan. See *Covent Garden*, and *Theatres*.

**OPERA, THE ENGLISH.** This theatre, under the name of the Lyceum, was opened June 15, 1816, with an address spoken by the gifted Miss Kelly. It was entirely destroyed by fire, Feb. 16, 1830. The exterior of the late Lyceum, in consequence of the situation of the building, exhibited no architectural beauties, with the exception of a portico of the Ionic order, added in 1823; but the interior was neat. It was about thirty-five feet in diameter, and the distance from the orchestra to the front boxes was only thirty feet. The new English Opera-house, or Lyceum, was erected from designs by Mr. S. Beazley, and was opened in July, 1834. See *Theatres*.

**OPORTO.** By nature one of the most impregnable cities in Europe; the great mart of Portuguese wine known as "Port." A chartered company for the regulation of the Port-wine trade was established in A.D. 1756. See article *Wines*. The French, under marshal Soult, were surprised here by lord Wellington, and defeated in an action fought May 11, 1809. The Miguelites attacked Oporto, and were repulsed by the Pedrites, with considerable loss, Sept. 19, 1832. It has since been the scene of civil war. See *Portugal*. The Oporto wine company was abolished in 1834, but re-established by a royal decree, April 7, 1838.

**OPTICS.** As a science, optics date their origin a little prior to the time of Alhazen, an Arabian philosopher, who flourished early in the twelfth century. It has advanced rapidly since the time of Halley, and is now one of our most flourishing sciences.

Burning lenses, known at Athens at least . . . . .	B.C. 424	[Jansen and Galileo have also been stated to be the inventors.]
Two of the leading principles known to the Platonists . . . . .	300	Cassegrainian reflector . . . . .
First treatise on, by Euclid, about . . . . .	280	Law of refraction discovered by Snellius, about . . . . .
The magnifying power of convex glasses and concave mirrors, and the prismatic colours produced by angular glass, mentioned by Seneca, about . . . . .	A.D. 50	Reflecting telescope, James Gregory . . . . .
Treatise on Optics, by Ptolemy . . . . .	120	Newton . . . . .
Greatly improved by Alhazen . . . . .	1108	Motion and velocity of light discovered by Roemer, and after him by Cassini . . . . .
Hints for spectacles and telescopes given by Roger Bacon, about . . . . .	1280	[Its velocity demonstrated to be 190 millions of miles in sixteen minutes.]
Spectacles (said to have been) invented by Salvinus Armatus, of Pisa, before . . . . .	1300	Double refraction explained by Bartholinus . . . . .
Camera obscura said to have been invented by Baptista Porta . . . . .	1560	Newton's discoveries . . . . .
Telescopes invented by Leonard Digges, about . . . . .	1571	Telescopes with a single lens, by Tschirnhausen, about . . . . .
Telescope made by Jansen (who is said also to have invented the microscope), about . . . . .	1609	Polarization of light, Huygens, about . . . . .
[The same instrument constructed by Galileo, without using the production of Jansen]		Structure of the eye explained by Petit, about . . . . .
Astronomical telescope suggested by Kepler . . . . .	1611	Achromatic telescope constructed by Mr. Hall (but not made public) in . . . . .
Microscope, according to Huygens, invented by Drebbel, about . . . . .	1621	Constructed by Dollond, most likely without any knowledge of Hall's . . . . .
		Herschel's great reflecting telescope, erected at Slough . . . . .
		Camera lucida (Dr. Wollaston) . . . . .
		Ramage's reflecting telescope erected at Greenwich . . . . .

**OPTIC NERVES.** The discoverer of the optic nerves is reputed to have been N. Varole, a surgeon and physician of Bologna, about A.D. 1538.—*Now. Dict.*

**ORACLES.** The most ancient oracle was that of Dodona; but the most famous was the oracle of Delphi, 1263 B.C. See *Delphi*. The heathen oracles were always delivered in such dubious expressions or terms, that let what would happen to the inquirer, it might be accommodated or explained to mean the event that came to pass. Among the Jews there were several sorts of oracles; as first, those that were delivered *visd voce*, as when God spoke to Moses; secondly, prophetic dreams, as those of Joseph; thirdly, visions, as when a prophet in an ecstasy, being properly neither asleep nor awake, had supernatural revelations; fourthly, when they were accompanied with the ephod or the pectoral worn by the high priest, who was indued with the gift of foretelling future things, upon extraordinary occasions; fifthly, by consulting the prophets or messengers sent by God. At the beginning of Christianity, prophecy appears to have been very common; but it immediately afterwards ceased.—*Lempriere; Pardon.*

**ORANGE.** The sweet, or China orange, was first brought into Europe from China by the Portuguese, in 1547; and it is asserted that the identical tree, whence all the

European orange-trees of this sort were produced, is still preserved at Lisbon, in the gardens of one of its nobility. Orange-trees were first brought to England, and planted, with little success, in 1595; they are said to have been planted at Beddington park, near Croydon, Surrey. But from that time the fruit has been common in these countries, the importation of it being very great.

**ORANGE, HOUSE OF.** This illustrious house is as ancient as any in Europe; and makes a most distinguished figure in history. Otho I., count of Nassau, received the provinces of Guelderland and Zutphen with his two wives, and they continued several hundred years in the family. Otho II., count of Nassau Dillembourg, who died in 1369, got a great accession of territories in the Low Countries by his wife Abelais, daughter and heiress of Godfrey, count of Vianden; and his grandson Gilbert, having married Jane, daughter and heiress of Philip, baron of Leek and Breda, added these to his other domains in 1404. The title of prince of Orange came first into the Nassau family by the marriage of Claude de Chalons with the count of Nassau, in 1530. William, prince of Orange, afterwards William III. of England, landed at Torbay, with an army, Nov. 5, 1688, and was crowned with his queen, the princess Mary, daughter of James II., April 11, 1689.

**ORANGEMEN.** A battle, called the battle of the Diamond, was fought in the county of Armagh, in Sept. 1795; and the treachery experienced by the Protestants on that occasion convinced them they would become an easy prey to the Roman Catholics, from the paucity of their numbers, unless they associated for their defence. In commemoration of that victory the first Orange lodge was formed in the county of Armagh, Sept. 21, 1795; but the name of Orangeman existed some time before. They associated to maintain the constitution in church and state, as established at the Revolution by the prince of Orange. The first Orange lodge was formed in Dublin, the members publishing a declaration of their principles, in Jan. 1798.—*Sir Rich. Mugrave.*

**ORATOR HENLEY.** An English clergyman of some talents, and great eccentricity, obtained this name by opening what he called his "Oratory" in London, in 1726. He had a kind of chapel in Newport-market, where he gave lectures on theological topics on Sundays, and other subjects on Wednesdays, every week. 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.

**ORATORIANs.** These were a regular order of priests established in 1564, and so called from the oratory of St. Jerome, at Rome, where they used to offer up their prayers. They had a foundation in France, commenced by father de Berulle, afterwards cardinal, in 1612.—*Henault.* The oratory, first a closet for private prayer alone, became a place of public worship.—*Sir T. Elyot.*

**ORATORIOS.** An oratorio is a kind of sacred drama, the subject of it being generally taken from the Scriptures, set to music.—*Mason.* In this respect it differs from our modern concert.—*Ashc.* The origin of oratorios is ascribed to St. Philip Neri. The first oratorio in London was performed in Lincoln's-Inn theatre, in Portugal-street, in 1732.

**ORCHARDS.** Inclosed grounds planted with fruit trees.—*Bacon.* As objects of farming or field culture, orchards do not appear to have been adopted until about the beginning of the seventeenth century, although they had, doubtlessly, existed in Great Britain for many ages previously, as appendages to wealthy religious establishments.—*Loudon.*

**ORDEAL.** The ordeal was known among the Greeks. With us it is a term signifying the judiciary determination of accusations for criminal offences by fire and water. It was introduced into England with other superstitions taken from the codes of the Germans. That by fire was confined to the upper classes of the people, that of water, to bondsmen and rustics. Hence the expression of going through fire and water to serve another. Women accused of incontinency formerly underwent the ordeal, to prove their innocence. A prisoner who pleaded not guilty, might choose whether he would put himself for trial upon God and his country, by twelve men, as at this day, or upon God only; and then it was called *the judgment of God*, presuming he would deliver the innocent. The accused were to pass barefooted and blindfold over nine red-hot plough-shares, or were to carry burning irons in their hands; and accordingly

as they escaped, they were judged innocent or guilty, acquitted or condemned.\* The ordeal was used from Edward the Confessor's time to that of Henry III. It was abolished by a royal proclamation, 45 Hen. III., 1261.—*Law Dict.*; *Rymer's Fœdera*.

**ORDINATION.** In the ancient church there was no such thing as a vague and absolute ordination; but every one ordained had a church whereof he was to be clerk or priest. In the twelfth century, they grew more remiss, and ordained without any title or benefice. The church of Rome is episcopal; and the church of England so far acknowledges the validity of the ordination of that church, that a Catholic priest is only required to abjure its peculiar distinctions, and he can officiate without re-ordination. The late Dean Kirwan was thus ordained in the Roman Catholic Church.

**ORDNANCE-OFFICE.** In ancient times, before the invention of guns, this office was supplied by officers under the following names: the bowyer; the cross-bowyer; the galeater, or purveyor of helmets; the armourer; and the keeper of the tents. And, in this state it continued, till king Henry VIII. placed it under the management of a master, a lieutenant, surveyor, &c. Some improvements have been made since, and this very important branch is now under the direction of the master-general of the ordnance, who is colonel-in-chief of the royal regiment of artillery.

**ORGANS.** The invention of the organ is attributed to Archimedes, about 220 B.C.; but the fact does not rest on sufficient authority. It is also attributed to one Ctesibius, a barber of Alexandria, about 100 B.C. The organ was brought to Europe from the Greek empire, and was first applied to religious devotions, in churches, in A.D. 657.—*Bellarmino.* Organs were used in the Western churches by pope Vitalianus, in 658.—*Ammenius.* It is affirmed that the organ was known in France in the time of Louis I., 815, when one was constructed by an Italian priest. St. Jerome mentions an organ with twelve pairs of bellows, which might have been heard a mile off; and another at Jerusalem, which might have been heard on the Mount of Olives. The organ at Haerlem is one of the largest in Europe; it has 60 stops, and 8000 pipes. At Seville is one with 100 stops, and 5300 pipes. The organ at Amsterdam has a set of pipes that imitate a chorus of human voices.

**ORGANS IN ENGLAND.** That at York-minster is the largest; and the organ in the Music-hall, Birmingham, the next. In London, the largest is, perhaps, that of Spitalfields church; and that in Christ Church is nearly as extensive. The best is the famous Temple organ, erected by competition of Schmidt and Harris, two eminent builders; and after long-protracted disputes about their merits, the question was referred to Mr. Jefferies, afterwards chief justice, who decided in favour of Schmidt.

**ORIEL COLLEGE, OXFORD.** Founded in 1337, by Adam de Brome, archdeacon of Stow and almoner to king Edward II. This college derives its name from a tenement called *l'Oriele*, on the site of which the buildings stand. Oriel college, according to Ashe, ranks as the fourth in point of antiquity in this university; we believe, however, it is more generally, and more correctly, accounted the fifth.

**ORIGENISTS.** A sect that pretended to draw their opinions from the writings or books of Origen, concerning principles. They maintained that Christ was the son of God no other way than by adoption and grace; that souls were created before the bodies; that the sun, moon, stars, and the waters that are under the firmament, had all souls; that the torments of the damned shall have an end, and that the fallen angels shall after a time be restored to their first condition. These and various other errors infested the church in the 4th, 5th, and 6th centuries. They were condemned by councils, and the reading of Origen's works forbidden. An unbounded love of allegory has been the principal distinction of this sect.—*Burke*.

**ORION STEAM-SHIP.** This splendid vessel, bound from Liverpool to Glasgow, struck on a sunken rock northward of Portpatrick, and within a stone's throw of land, and instantly filled in seven fathoms of water. By this lamentable catastrophe, of two-hundred passengers that were supposed to be on board at the time, more than fifty were drowned. The weather was fine, the sky clear, and the sea quite calm. June 18, 1850. The ship had been parted in two by the violence of the shock.

\* The water ordeal was performed in either hot or cold: in cold water, the parties suspected were adjudged innocent, if their bodies were borne up by the water, contrary to the course of nature; in hot water, they were to put their bare arms or legs into scalding water, which if they brought out without hurt, they were taken to be innocent of the crime.

- ORKNEY AND SHETLAND ISLES.** These islands were ceded by Denmark to Scotland in A.D. 839, and were confirmed to James III., for a sum of money, in 1468. The Orkneys were the ancient Orcades; and, united with Shetland, they now form one of the Scotch counties. The bishopric of Orkney was founded by St. Servanus early in the fifth century, some affirm by St. Colm. It ended with the abolition of episcopacy in Scotland, about 1689.
- ORLEANS, SIEGE OF.** By the English, under John Talbot, earl of Salisbury, Oct. 12, 1428. The city was bravely defended by Gaucour, the more so as its fall would have ruined the cause of Charles VI., king of France; and it was relieved, and the siege raised, by the intrepidity and heroism of Joan of Arc, afterwards surnamed the Maid of Orleans, April 29, 1429. Siege of Orleans, when the duke of Guise was killed, 1563.
- ORLEANS, HOUSE OF.** This branch of the royal family of France was called to the throne in 1830. Louis-Philippe, son of the celebrated duc d'Orleans, (who had assumed the title of *Egalite*, or Citizen Equality, who had voted for the death of his relative, Louis XVI., and who was himself afterwards beheaded by order of the revolutionary tribunal,) was chosen king under the modified title of King of the French, on Aug. 9, in that year. He reigned less than eighteen years, monarchy having been abolished, and Louis-Philippe and his family having been obliged to fly from France, Feb. 24, 1848. See *France*.
- ORLEANS, MAID OF,** the celebrated Joan of Arc. See *Joan of Arc*.
- ORLEANS, NEW.** The capital of Louisiana, built in 1720, under the regency of the duke of Orleans. In 1788, seven-eighths of the city were destroyed by fire; but it is now rebuilt. The British made an attack upon New Orleans in December 1814; but they were repulsed by the Americans under general Jackson, with great loss, Jan. 7, 1815.
- ORPHAN HOUSES.** The emperor Trajan was the first who formed large establishments for this purpose. Pliny relates in his panegyric that Trajan had caused five thousand free-born children to be sought out and educated; about A.D. 105. Orphan houses, properly so called, are mentioned for the first time in the laws of the emperor Justinian. At the court of Byzantium, the office of inspector of orphans, *orphantrophos*, was so honourable, that it was held by the brother of the emperor Michael IV., in the 11th century.—*Beckmann*. See *Foundling Hospital*.
- ORRERY.** The employment of planetary machines to illustrate and explain the motions of the heavenly bodies, appears to have been coeval with the construction of the clepsydre and other horological automata. Ptolemy devised the circles and epicycles that distinguish his system about A.D. 130. The planetary clock of Finée was begun A.D. 1553. The planetarium of De Rheita was formed about 1650. The Orrery, so called, was invented by Charles, earl of Orrery; but perhaps with more justice it is ascribed to Mr. Rowley of Lichfield, whom his lordship patronised, 1670. This Orrery has been greatly improved of late years.
- ORTHESES, BATTLE OF.** Between the British and Spanish armies on one side, and the French on the other, the former commanded by the marquess (afterwards duke) of Wellington, and the latter by marshal Soult. In this memorable engagement the British gained a great and decisive victory, Feb. 27, 1814.
- OSSORY, BISHOPRIC OF, IN IRELAND.** This see was first planted at Saiger, about A.D. 402, (thirty years before the arrival of St. Patrick), from whence the bishops of it were called *Episcopi Saigerensis*. From Saiger it was translated to Aghavoe, in Upper Ossory, in 1052. Felix O'Dullany, bishop of Ossory, translated the see to Kilkenny, about the end of the reign of king Henry II. The Cathedral Church was allowed to be the finest in Ireland. This bishopric was united to Ferns and Leighlin in 1842, under the provisions of the Church Temporalities' act, passed in August 1833.
- OSTEND.** This town is famous for the long siege it sustained against the Spaniards, from July 1601 to Sept. 1604, when it surrendered by an honourable capitulation. On the death of Charles II. of Spain, the French seized Ostend; but, in 1706, after the battle of Ramilies, it was retaken by the allies. It was again taken by the French in 1745, but restored in 1748. In the war of 1756, the French garrisoned this town for the empress-queen Maria Theresa. In 1792, the French once more took Ostend, which they evacuated in 1793, and repossessed in 1794. The English landed a body of troops here, who destroyed the works of the Bruges canal; but the wind shifting before they could re-embark, they were obliged to surrender to the French, May 19, 1798.

- OSTRACISM.** From the Greek word *ὄστρακον*, an oyster; a mode of proscription at Athens, where a plurality of ten voices condemned to ten years' banishment those who were either too rich, or had too much authority, for fear they might set up for tyrants over their native country, but without any confiscation of their goods or estate. This custom is said to have been first introduced by the tyrant Hippias; by others it is ascribed to Clisthenes, about 510 B.C. The people wrote the names of those whom they most suspected upon small shells; these they put into an urn or box, and presented it to the senate. Upon a scrutiny, he whose name was oftenest written was sentenced by the council to be banished, *ab aris et focis*. But this law at last was abused, and they who deserved best of the commonwealth fell under the popular resentment, as Aristides noted for his justice, Miltiades for his victories, &c. It was abolished by ironically proscribing Hyperbolus, a mean person.
- OSTROLENKA, BATTLE OF.** Between the Poles and Russians, one of the most sanguinary and desperate battles fought by the Poles for the recovery of their independence, May 26, 1831. On both sides the slaughter was immense, but the Poles remained masters of the field; they, however, shortly afterwards retreated to Praga. The Russians, in their accounts of this battle, claimed the victory.
- OTAHEITE.** Discovered in 1767, by captain Wallis, who called it George the Third Island. Captain Cook came hither in 1768, to observe the transit of Venus; sailed round the whole island in a boat, and staid three months: it was visited twice afterwards by that celebrated navigator. See *Cook*. Omai, a native of this island, was brought over to England by captain Cook, and carried back by him, in his last voyage. In 1799, king Pomarre ceded the district of Matavai to some English missionaries. Queen Pomarre compelled to place herself under the protection of France, Sept. 9, 1843. She retracts, and Otaheite and the neighbouring islands are taken possession of by admiral Dupetit-Thouars in the name of the French king, Nov. 1843. Seizure of Mr. Pritchard, the English consul, March 5, 1844.
- OTTERBURN, BATTLE OF.** Fought July 31, 1388, between the English under the earl of Northumberland and his two sons, and the Scots under the heroic Sir William Douglas, who was slain by Henry Percy, surnamed Hotspur; but the Scots obtained the victory, and the two Percies were made prisoners. On this battle the well-known ballad of *Chey Chase* is founded.—*Walsingham*.
- OTTOMAN EMPIRE.** The sovereignty of the Turks, founded by Othman or Ottoman I., on the ruin of the empire of the eastern Greeks, A.D. 1298. From him, his subjects obtained the name of Ottomans. Mahomet II., the seventh in descent from Othman, took Constantinople in 1453, and there fixed the seat of his government. See *Turkey*.
- OUDENARDE, BATTLE OF.** Between the English and allies under the duke of Marlborough, and prince Eugene, against the French, who were besieging Oudenarde. The French were defeated and entirely routed, with great loss. Marlborough pushed his victory so far that the French king entered into a negotiation for peace, which was, however, of no effect, July 11, 1708.
- OULART, BATTLE OF.** Between a body of 5000 Irish insurgents, and the king's troops, in small number. In this fatal affair, the North Cork militia, after great feats of bravery, was cut to pieces, the lieutenant-colonel, a serjeant, and three privates, alone escaping, May 27, 1798.—*Sir Richard Musgrave*.
- OUNCE.** The sixteenth part of the pound avoirdupois, and twelfth of the pound Troy. The word is from *uncia*; and its precise weight was fixed by Henry III., who decreed that an English ounce should be 640 dry grains of wheat; that twelve of these ounces should be a pound; and that eight pounds should be a gallon of wine, 1233.
- OURIQUE, BATTLE OF.** Alfonso, count or duke of Portugal, encounters five Saracen kings and a prodigious army of Moors on the plains of Ourique, July 25, 1139. After prodigies of valour he signally defeats his enemies, and is hailed by his soldiers king upon the spot. Lisbon, the capital, is taken, and he enters it at the head of his victorious army, and soon afterwards is crowned as the first king. This was one of the greatest fights recorded in the eventful history of Portugal; it finally overthrew the Moorish dominion in that kingdom.
- OUZEL GALLEY SOCIETY.** A popular and useful society in Dublin. In A.D. 1700, the case of a ship in the port of Dublin excited great legal perplexity; and in order to lessen the consequent delay and expense, it was referred to an arbitration of



merchants, whose decision was prompt and highly approved. This led to the foundation of the present society for terminating commercial disputes by arbitration. The vessel was named the *Ouzel Galley*, and the society adopted the name.

**OVATION.** An inferior triumph which the Romans allowed the generals of their army whose victories were not considerable. He who was thus rewarded, entered the city with a myrtle crown upon his head, that tree being consecrated to Venus; wherefore when Marcus Crassus was decreed the honour of an ovation, he particularly desired it as a favour of the senate to be allowed a laurel crown instead of a myrtle one. This triumph was called ovation, because the general offered a sheep when he came to the capitol, whereas in the great triumph he offered a bull. Publius Posthumius Tubertus was the first who was decreed an ovation, 503 B.C.

**OVERLAND NEW ROUTE TO INDIA.** See *Waghorn's New Route to India*.

**OWHYHEE.** Discovered by captain Cooke in 1778. Here this illustrious seaman fell a victim to a sudden resentment of the natives. A boat having been stolen by one of the islanders, the captain went on shore to seize the king, and keep him as a hostage till the boat was restored. The people, however, were not disposed to submit to this insult; their resistance brought on hostilities, and captain Cook and some of his companions were killed, Feb. 14, 1779.

**OXFORD.** The chief seat of learning in England. Henry III., compelled by his barons, summoned a parliament here, 1258.—*Dugdale*. The first clear account we have of the representatives of the people forming the House of Commons, is in the 42nd of Henry III., when it was settled by the statutes of Oxford, that twelve persons should be chosen to represent the commons in the three parliaments which, by the sixth statute, were to be held yearly.—*Burton's Annals*. A parliament assembled here, 1 Charles I., 1625, in consequence of the plague then raging in London; and in 1644, Charles summoned such members of both houses as were devoted to his interest to meet him at Oxford; these were seceders from the parliament at Westminster. See *next article*.

**OXFORD UNIVERSITY.** This university is by some supposed to have been a seminary for learning before the time of Alfred, and that it owed its revival and consequence to his liberal patronage. Others state, that though the university is ascribed to Alfred, yet that no regular institution deserving the name existed even at the period of the Norman conquest.

## COLLEGES.

All Souls' College, founded by Henry Chicheley, archbishop of Canterbury, A.D. 1347	
Baliol. John Baliol, knight, and Deborah his wife; he was father to Baliol, king of the Scots	1263
Brazenose. William Smith, bishop of Lincoln, and sir Richard Sutton	1509
Christ Church. Cardinal Wolsey, 1525; and afterwards by Henry VIII.	1532
Corpus Christi. Richard Fox, bishop of Winchester	1516
Exeter. Walter Stapleton, bishop of Exeter	1314
Hertford College	1312
Jesus College. Dr. Hugh Price; queen Elizabeth	1571
Lincoln College. Richard Fleming, 1427; finished by Rotheram, bishop of Lincoln	1479
Magdalen. William of Waynflete, bishop of Winchester	1458
Merton College. Walter de Merton, bishop of Rochester	1264
New College. William of Wykeham,	

bishop of Winchester; first called St. Mary of Winchester	A.D. 1375
Oriel College. King Edward II.; Adam de Brome, archdeacon of Stowe	1337
Pembroke. Thomas Teesdale, and R. Whitwick, clerk	1620
Queen's College. Robert de Eglesfield, clerk, confessor to queen Philippa, consort of Edward III.	1340
St. John's. Sir Thomas White	1567
Trinity. Sir Thomas Pope	1554
University. Said to have been founded by king Alfred, 872; founded by William, archdeacon of Durham, about	1232
Wadham. Nicholas Wadham, and Dorothy, his wife	1612
Worcester. Sir Thomas Coke of Bentley in Worcestershire; it was originally called Gloucester College	1714

## HALLS.

St. Alban's	1547
St. Edmund's	1269
St. Mary's	1616
St. Mary Magdalen	1602
New Inn Hall	1392

**OXFORD ASSIZES, THE FATAL,** when the high sheriff, and 300 other persons, died suddenly, of an infection caught from the prisoners, 20 Eliz., 1577.—*Stowe*. This distemper was supposed to arise from the stench that came from the prisoners, who were so much crowded within close and narrow walls.—*Chron. Brit.*

**OXFORD, BISHOPRIC OR.** This diocese constituted a part of the diocese of Lincoln until 1541, when king Henry VIII. erected this into a bishopric, and endowed it out of the lands of the dissolved monasteries of Abingdon and Osney; and the same king assigned the church of the abbey of Osney, for a cathedral to this see; but, five years

afterwards, he removed the seat of the see to Oxford. The present cathedral of Oxford was anciently dedicated to St. Frideswide; but, when the see was translated thither, it was entitled Christ Church, and part of the lands appropriated by cardinal Wolsey to the maintenance of his college was allotted to the dean and chapter; but during the reign of Queen Elizabeth, this see was almost stripped of the ample endowments it received from her father.

**OXFORD, EARL OF, HIS ADMINISTRATION.** Robert, earl of Oxford, (previously Rt. hon. Robert Harley), treasury; sir Simon (afterwards lord) Harcourt, lord keeper; John, duke of Normanby and Buckingham, lord president; John, bishop of Bristol (afterwards of London), privy seal; Henry St. John, afterwards viscount Bolingbroke, and William, lord Dartmouth, secretaries of state; Rt. hon. Robert Benson, afterwards lord Bingley, chancellor of the exchequer, &c., June 1, 1711. The duke of Shrewsbury succeeded lord Oxford, receiving the lord treasurer's staff on July 30, 1714, three days before the death of queen Anne. From the reign of George I., the office of lord treasurer has been executed by commissioners.

**OXFORD, HIS ASSAULT ON THE QUEEN.** A youth named Edward Oxford, who had been a servant in a public-house, discharged two pistols at her Majesty queen Victoria and prince Albert, as they were proceeding up Constitution-hill in an open phaeton from Buckingham-palace. He stood within a few yards of the carriage; but fortunately neither her Majesty nor the prince were injured, June 10, 1840. Oxford was subsequently tried at the Old Bailey (July 10), and being adjudged to be insane, he was sent for confinement to Bethlehem-hospital.

**OXYGEN AIR OR GAS.** One of the most important agents in the chemical phenomena of nature, and the processes of art, discovered by Dr. Priestley, Aug. 1774. A principle existing in the air, of which it forms the respirable part, and which is also necessary to combustion. Oxygen, by combining with bodies, makes them acid; whence its name, signifying generator of acids.

**OYER AND TERMINER.** A commission directed to the judges and other personages of the courts to which it is issued, by virtue whereof they have power to *hear and determine* treasons, felonies, &c. The word oyer is a law word, from the French, anciently used for what we now call the assizes.

**O YES.** A corruption of the French *oyez*, hear ye! The term used by a public crier, to enjoin silence and attention; very ancient, but the date not known.

## P.

**PACIFICATION, EDICTS OF.** The name usually given by the French to the edicts of their kings in favour of the Protestants, with the object of appeasing the commotions occasioned by their previous persecutions.

First edict, published by Charles IX. permitting the free exercise of the reformed religion near all the cities and towns in the realm . . . . . Jan. 1562  
 Edict: the reformed religion permitted in the houses of lords justiciaries, and certain other persons . . . . . March, 1563  
 These edicts revoked, and all Protestant ministers ordered to depart the kingdom in 15 days . . . . . 1568  
 Edict, allowing lords and others to have service in their houses, and granting public service in certain towns . . . . . 1570  
 [In August, 1572, the same monarch authorised the massacre of St. Bartholomew. See *Bartholomew*.]

Edict of Pacification published by Henry III. . . . . April, 1576  
 This edict was revoked . . . . . Dec. 1576  
 And was renewed for six years . . . . . Oct. 1577  
 [Several edicts were published against the Protestants after the six years expired.]  
 Edict of Henry IV., renewing that of Oct. 1577. . . . . 1591  
 Edict of Nantes, by Henry IV., extending the toleration allowed to Protestants. See *Edict of Nantes* . . . . . April, 1598  
 This last edict confirmed by Louis XIII. . . . . 1610  
 Again, by Louis XIV. . . . . 1662  
 Revocation of the Edict of Nantes by Louis XIV. . . . . Oct. 1685

**PADLOCKS.** This species of lock was invented by Bechar at Nuremberg in A.D. 1540.

**PAGANISM.** Pagans, in the Scriptures called the heathen, idolaters, and gentiles, are worshippers of idols, not agreeing in any set form or points of belief, except in that of one God supreme, in which point all travellers assure us they concur, and their having gods is a demonstrative proof of that belief. Constantine ordered the Pagan temples to be destroyed throughout the Roman empire, A.D. 331; and Paganism was finally overthrown in the reign of Theodosius the younger, about 390.—*Tillemont*.

**PAINTING.** An art, according to Plato, of the highest antiquity in Egypt. Osymandyas (see *Egypt*) causes his exploits to be represented in painting, 2100 B.C.—*Usher*. Pausias of Sicyon was the inventor of the encaustic, a method of burning the colours into wood or ivory, 335 B.C. The ancients considered Sicyon the nursery of painters. Antiphiles, an Egyptian, is said to have been the inventor of the grotesque, 332 B.C.—*Pliny*. The art was introduced at Rome from Etruria, by Quintus Fabius, who on that account was styled *Pictor*, 291 B.C.—*Livy*.<sup>\*</sup> The first excellent pictures were brought from Corinth by Mummius, 146 B.C. After the death of Augustus, not a single painter of eminence appeared for several ages; Ludius, who was very celebrated, is supposed to have been the last, about A.D. 14. Painting on canvas seems to have been known at Rome in A.D. 66. Bede, the Saxon historian, who died in 735, knew something of the art. It revived about the close of the 13th century, and Giovanni Cimabue, of Florence, is awarded the honour of its restoration. It was at once encouraged and generously patronised in Italy. John Van Eyck of Bruges, and his brother Hubert, are regarded as the founders of the Flemish school of painting in oil, 1415.—*Du Fresnoy*. Paulo Uccello was the first who studied perspective. The earliest mention of the art in England, is A.D. 1523, about which time Henry VIII. patronised Holbein, and invited Titian to his court.

**PALATINE.** A German dignity. William the Conqueror made his nephew, Hugh D'Abrincis, count palatine of Chester, with the title of earl, 1070. Edward III. created the palatine of Lancaster, 1376. See *Lancaster, Duchy of*. The bishoprics of Ely and Durham were also made county palatines. There is also mention made of the county palatine of Hexham, in 33 of Henry VIII. chap. 10, which then belonged to the archbishop of York, but by the 14th of Elizabeth, it was dissolved, and made part of the county of Northumberland. The palatinate jurisdiction of Durham was separated from the diocese, and vested in the crown, June 21, 1836.

**PALATINES AND SUABIANS.** About 7000 of these poor protestants, from the banks of the Rhine, driven from their habitations by the French, arrived in England, and were encamped on Blackheath and Camberwell common: a brief was granted to collect alms for them. 500 families went under the protection of the government to Ireland, and settled chiefly about Limerick, where parliament granted them 24,000*l.* for their support. 3000 were sent to New York and Hudson's Bay, but not having been received kindly by the inhabitants, they went to Pennsylvania, and being there greatly encouraged by the quakers, they invited over some thousands of German and Swiss protestants, who soon made this colony more flourishing than any other, 7 Anne, 1709.—*Anderson*.

**PALACE COURT.** The court of the queen's palace of Westminster, created by letters-patent, 16 Charles II., 1664. It was held in Great Scotland Yard, and was a court of record for the trial of all personal actions, whatever their amount might be, arising within the limits of twelve miles round the sovereign's palace, with the exception of the city of London. This court was abolished in December, 1849.

**PALACE OF WESTMINSTER.** The new houses of parliament now in course of completion are so called. The first contract, for the embankment of the river, was taken in 1837, by Messrs. Lee; this embankment, faced with granite, is 886 feet in length, and projects into the river in a line with the inner side of the third pier of Westminster-bridge. Mr. C. Barry is the architect of the sumptuous pile of building raising since 1840. The whole stands on a bed of concrete twelve feet thick: to the east it has a front of about 1000 feet, and when completed will cover an area of nine statute acres. The great Victoria tower at the south-west extremity will be 346 feet in height, and towers of less magnitude will crown other portions of the building. The peers took possession of their house, it being made ready for the purpose, April 15, 1847.

**PALL, OR PALLIUM.** In the Roman church an ensign of dignity conferred by the pope upon archbishops. An archbishop of Canterbury has paid 5000 florins for a pall.

\* Parrhasius of Ephesus and Zeuxis were cotemporary painters. These artists once contended for pre-eminence in their profession, and when they exhibited their respective pieces, the birds came to peck the grapes which Zeuxis had painted. Parrhasius then produced his piece, and Zeuxis said, "Remove the curtain, that we may see the painting." The curtain itself was the painting, and Zeuxis acknowledged himself to be conquered, exclaiming, "Zeuxis has deceived the birds; but Parrhasius has deceived Zeuxis!" Parrhasius dressed in a purple robe, and wore a crown of gold, calling himself king of painters 415 B.C.—*Plutarch*.

By a decretal of pope Gregory XI, no archbishop could call a council, bless the chrism, consecrate churches, ordain a clerk, or consecrate a bishop, till he had received his pall from the see of Rome. The pall was first worn by an Irish archbishop in 1151-2, when it was conferred at Kells by a national synod, on March 9, by the cardinal priest Paparo on the four archbishops of Ireland, Armagh, Dublin, Cashel, and Tuam, when Gelasius was recognised as primate of all Ireland.—*Bishop Mant.*

**PALLADIUM.** The statue of Pallas, concerning which ancient authors disagree. Some say it fell from heaven, near the tent of Ilus, as he was building Ilium; but on its preservation depended the safety of Troy; which the oracle of Apollo declared should never be taken so long as the Palladium was found within its walls. This fatality being made known to the Greeks, they contrived to steal it away during the Trojan war, 1184 B.C., though some maintain, that it was only a statue of similar size and shape, and that the real palladium was conveyed from Troy to Italy by Æneas, 1183 B.C., and preserved by the Romans with the greatest secrecy in the temple of Vesta, and esteemed the destiny of Rome.

**PALM-SUNDAY.** When Christ made his triumphal entry into Jerusalem, multitudes of the people who were come to the feast of the Passover, took branches of the palm tree, and went forth to meet him, with acclamations and hosannas, A.D. 33. In memory of this circumstance it is usual, in popish countries, to carry palms on the Sunday before Easter; hence called Palm Sunday. Conquerors were not only accustomed to carry palm trees in their hands; but the Romans, moreover, in their triumphs, sometimes wore *toga palmata*, in which the figures of palm trees were interwoven.

**PALMYRA, RUINS OF,** in the deserts of Syria, discovered by some English travellers from Aleppo, A.D. 1678. The ruins of Palmyra, which are chiefly of white marble, prove it to have been more extensive and splendid than even Rome itself. It is supposed to have been the Tadmor in the wilderness built by Solomon. Zenobia, the queen of Palmyra, resisted the Roman power in the time of Aurelian, who, having made himself master of the place, caused all the inhabitants to be destroyed, and gave the pillage of the city to the soldiers. The stupendous ruins of this city were visited, in 1751, by Mr. Wood, who published an account of them in 1753. Mr. Bruce, on ascending a neighbouring mount, was struck with the most magnificent sight which, he believes, ever mortal saw: the immense plains below were so covered with the grandest buildings (palaces and temples), they seemed to touch one another.

**PAMPELUNA, IN SPAIN.** This city was taken by the French on their invasion of Spain. It was invested by the British, between whom and the French very obstinate conflicts took place, July 27 and 29, 1813. Pampeluna surrendered to the British, Oct. 31, in that year. The French had thrown into it a strong garrison immediately after the battle of Vittoria, which did not submit until the day last-mentioned.

**PANDECTS.** A digest of the civil law made by order of Justinian, about A.D. 504. These pandects (which condensed all the then known laws) were accidentally discovered in the ruins of Amalfi, A.D. 1137; they were removed from Pisa in 1416; and are now preserved in the library of Medici at Florence, as the *Pandectæ Florentinæ*.

**PANORAMA.** This ingenious and useful species of exhibition is the invention of Robert Barker. Panoramas are bird's-eye views painted in distemper round the wall of a circular building, with a striking resemblance to reality. In 1788, Mr. Barker exhibited at Edinburgh a view of that city, being the first picture of the kind. He then commenced similar exhibitions in London, having adopted the name of '*Panorama*,' to attract notice, and was ultimately enabled to build commodious premises in Leicester-square for that purpose. He died in April, 1806.

**PANTHEON AT ROME.** A temple built by Augustus Cæsar, some say by Agrippa, his son-in-law, 25 B.C. It was in a round form, having niches in the wall, where the particular image or representation of a particular god was set up; the gates were of brass, the beams covered with gilt brass, and the roof covered with silver plate. Pope Boniface III. dedicated it to the Virgin Mary, and all the saints, by the name of St. Mary de la Rotunda. The PANTHEON IN LONDON was erected by subscription, and opened Jan. 25, 1772. It was formed into an Opera-house, and was burnt down Jan. 10, 1792; was rebuilt in 1795; and made a bazaar in 1834.

**PANTOMIMES.** They were representations by gestures and attitudes among the ancients. They were introduced on the Roman stage by Pylades and Bathyllus, 22 B.C.; and

were then considered as the most expressive part of stage performances.—*Usher*. Pantomime dances were introduced about the same time.—*Idem*. Representation by gesture and action only, is contemporaneous with our stage.

“**PAPAL AGGRESSION.**” In a consistory holden in Rome, Sept. 30, 1850, the pope (Pius IX.) named fourteen new cardinals, of whom four only were Italians. Among the ten foreigners raised to the dignity of cardinal, was Dr. Wiseman, Roman Catholic vicar-apostolic of the London district, who was at the same time created lord archbishop of Westminster. On Oct. 27 following, Dr. Ullathorne was enthroned as Roman Catholic bishop of Birmingham in St. Chad’s cathedral in that town. Same day a pastoral letter from Dr. Wiseman was read in all the Roman Catholic chapels of his see; and on its becoming generally known to the British people that all England had been parcelled out similarly into Romish dioceses, the strongest indignation at this assumption of the pope was expressed throughout the empire. The answer of the bishop of London (Dr. Blomfield) to a memorial from the Protestant clergy of Westminster, against the pope’s creation of a Romish hierarchy in this country, was followed by the celebrated letter from lord John Russell, the chief minister of the crown (dated Nov. 4.) to the bishop of Durham; and immediately from every quarter of England addresses poured in to her majesty, the queen, calling upon her and the government to resist this monstrous usurpation. As many as 6700 addresses, it is said, had been voted from nearly as many influential meetings up to Dec. 31, 1850, and the agitation was still unabated when this volume went to press.

**PAPER.** See *Papyrus*. Paper is said to have been invented in China, 170 B.C. It was first made of cotton, about A.D. 1000; and of rags in 1319. White coarse paper was made by sir John Speilman, a German, at Dartford, in England, 33 Eliz., 1590; and here the first paper-mills were erected.—*Stowe*. Paper for writing and printing, manufactured in England, and an act passed to encourage it, 2 Will. III., 1690; before this time we paid for these articles to France and Holland 100,000*l.* annually. The French refugees taught our people, who had made coarse brown paper almost exclusively, until they came among us. White paper was first made by us in 1690.—*Anderson*. Paper-making by a machine was first suggested by Louis Robert, who sold his model to the celebrated M. Didot, the great printer. The latter brought it to England, and here, conjointly with M. Fourdrinier, he perfected the machinery. M. Fourdrinier obtained a patent for manufacturing paper of an indefinite length in 1807; it had previously been made tediously by the hand. A sheet of paper was made 13,800 feet long, and four feet wide, at Whitehall-mills, Derbyshire, in 1830.

**PAPER-HANGINGS.** Stamped paper for this purpose was first made in Spain and Holland, about A.D. 1555. Made of velvet and floss for hanging apartments, about 1620. The manufacture of this kind of paper rapidly improved in this country from early in the eighteenth century; and it has been brought to such perfection latterly, that rich stained paper is made at twelve shillings for one yard, and the common kinds a dozen yards for one shilling.

**PAPYRUS,** the reed from which was made the celebrated paper of Egypt and India, used for writings until the discovery of parchment about 190 B.C. Ptolemy prohibited the exportation of it from Egypt, lest Eumenes of Pergamus should make a library equal to that of Alexandria. A manuscript of the *Antiquities of Josephus* on papyrus of inestimable value was among the treasures seized by Buonaparte in Italy, and sent to the National Library at Paris; but it was restored in 1815.

**PARCHMENT.** Invented for writing books by Eumenes (some say by Attalus), of Pergamus, the founder of the celebrated library at Pergamus, formed on the model of the Alexandrian, about 190 B.C. Parchment-books from this time became those most used, and the most valuable as well as oldest in the world are written on the skins of goats. It should be mentioned that the Persians, and others, are said to have written all their records on skins long before Eumenes’s time.

**PARDONS.** General pardons were proclaimed at coronations; first by Edward III., in 1327. The king’s power of pardoning is said to be derived à *lege sua dignitatis*; and no other person has power to remit treason or felonies, stat. 27 Henry VIII., 1535. In democracies there is no power of pardoning; hence Blackstone mentions this prerogative to be one of the greatest advantages of monarchy above any other form of government. But the king cannot pardon a nuisance to prevent its being abated; or pardon where private justice is concerned.—*Blackstone*. A pardon cannot follow an impeachment of the house of commons.

**PARIAN MARBLES.** The chronology of the Parian Marbles was composed 264 B.C. The Parian Marbles were discovered in the Isle of Paros, A.D. 1610. They were brought to England, and were presented to the university of Oxford, by Thomas Howard, lord Arundel, whence they are called the Arundelian Marbles, *which see*.

**PARIS.** At the time of the Roman invasion, Paris was only a miserable township. It began to be called the city of the Parisii, A.D. 380. Clovis fixed upon it as the capital of his states in 507. This city was several times ravaged by the Normans; and in 1420 was taken by the English, who held it fifteen years. More than 50,000 persons died of famine and plague in 1438, when the hungry wolves entered the city and committed, we are told, great devastation. The events in connexion with this great city will be found under their respective heads. See *France*.

St. Denis founded . . . . . A.D. 613	The Luxembourg, by Mary of Medicis A.D. 1594
Rebuilt . . . . . 1231	Hospital of Invalids . . . . . 1505
Church of Notre Dame built . . . . . 1270	The Hôtel-Dieu founded . . . . . 1606
The Louvre built (see <i>Louvre</i> ) . . . . . 1522	The Palais-Royal built . . . . . 1610
Hotel de Ville . . . . . 1533	The Val-de-Grace . . . . . 1645
The Boulevards commenced . . . . . 1536	Arch of St. Denis erected . . . . . 1672
Fountain of the Innocents . . . . . 1551	The Palace of the Deputies . . . . . 1722
The Tuileries built (see <i>Tuileries</i> ) . . . . . 1564	The Military School . . . . . 1751
The Pont Neuf begun . . . . . 1578	The Pantheon; St. Geneviève . . . . . 1764

#### LATE GREAT TREATIES OF PARIS.

Treaty of Paris, between England, France, Spain, and Portugal; cession to Great Britain of Canada by France, and Florida by Spain . . . . . Feb. 10, 1763	Peace of Paris ratified by France, and all the Allies . . . . . May 14, 1814
Treaty of Paris, between France and Sardinia; the latter ceding Savoy, &c. . . . . May 15, 1796	Convention of St. Cloud, between marshal Davoust and Wellington and Blücher for the surrender of Paris . . . . . July 3, 1815 [The Allies entered it on the 6th.]
Peace of Paris, between France and Sweden, whereby Swedish Pomerania and the island of Rugen were given up to the Swedes, who agreed to adopt the French prohibitory system against Great Britain . . . . . Jan. 6, 1810	Treaty of Paris, between Great Britain, Austria, Russia, and Prussia, styling Napoleon the prisoner of those powers, and confiding his safeguard to England, . . . . . Aug. 2, 1815
Capitulation of Paris; Napoleon renounces the sovereignty of France . . . . . April 11, 1814	Treaty of Paris, establishing the boundaries of France, and stipulating for the occupation of certain fortresses by foreign troops for three years . . . . . Nov. 20, 1815
Convention of Paris, between France and the Allied Powers; the boundaries of France to be the same as on the 1st Jan. 1792 . . . . . April 23, 1814	Treaty of Paris, confirming the treaties of Chaumont and Vienna, same day, Nov. 20, 1815
	Treaty of Paris, to fulfil the articles of the Congress of Vienna . . . . . June 10, 1817

Fortifications of Paris, a continuous wall embracing both banks of the Seine, and detached forts, with an *enceinte* of 15½ leagues, were commenced in Dec. 1840, and completed March, 1846, at an expense exceeding £5,000,000 sterling. For the events of the late revolution, see *France*.

**PARISHES IN ENGLAND.** The boundaries of parishes were first fixed by Honorius, archbishop of Canterbury, A.D. 636. They were enlarged, and the number of parishes was consequently reduced, in the fifteenth century, when there were 10,000. The parishes of England and Wales now amount to 11,077. Parish-registers were commenced A.D. 1536.

**PARK, MUNGO, HIS TRAVELS.** This enterprising traveller set sail on his first voyage to Africa, under the patronage of the African Society, to trace the source of the river Niger, May 22, 1795; and returned Dec. 22, 1797, after having encountered great dangers, without his journey through intertropical regions having enabled him to achieve the great object of his ambition. He again sailed from Portsmouth on his second voyage, Jan. 30, 1804, appointed to a new expedition by government; but never returned. The accounts of his murder on the Niger were a long time discredited; unhappily, however, they were at length too well authenticated by later intelligence. It appears that Park and his party were attacked by the natives at Bousa, and all killed, with the exception of one slave.

**PARKS.** The Romans attached parks to their villas. Fulvius Lupinus, Pompey, and Hortensius, among others, had large parks. In England, the first great park of which particular mention is made, was that of Woodstock, formed by Henry I., 1125. The parks of London are in a high degree essential to the health of its immense population.

St. James's park was drained by Henry VIII., 1537. It was improved, planted, and made a thoroughfare for public use, 1668. The Green Park forms a part of the ground inclosed by Henry VIII. In Hyde Park, the sheet of water called the Serpentine River, although in the form of a parallelogram, was made between 1730 and 1733, by order of queen Caroline, consort of George II. This queen once enquired (it is said) of the first Mr. Pitt (afterwards earl of Chatham), how much it would cost to shut up the parks as private grounds. He replied, "Three crowns, your majesty." She took the hint, and the design was never afterwards entertained. See *Green Park*; *Hyde Park*; and *St. James's Park*.

**PARLIAMENT, IMPERIAL, OF GREAT BRITAIN.** Parliament derives its origin from the Saxon general assemblies, called *Wittenagemots*; but their constitution totally differed, as well as the title, which is more modern, and is taken from *parler la ment*, which in the Norman law-style signifies *to speak one's mind*. This at once denotes the essence of British parliaments. The name was applied to the general assemblies of the state under Louis VII. of France, about the middle of the twelfth century, but it is said not to have appeared in our law till its mention in the statute of Westminster I., 3 Edw. I., A.D. 1272; and yet Coke declared in his *Institutes*, and spoke to the same effect, when speaker (A.D. 1592), that this name was used even in the time of Edward the Confessor, 1041. The first summons by writ on record was directed to the bishop of Salisbury, 7 John, 1205. The first clear account we have of the representatives of the people forming a house of commons, was in the 43rd Henry III., 1258, when it was settled, by the statutes of Oxford, that twelve persons should be chosen to represent the commons in the three parliaments, which, by the sixth statute, were to be held yearly.—*Burton's Annals*. The general representation by knights, citizens, and burgesses, took place 49 Henry III., 1265.—*Dugdale's Summonses to Parliament*, edit. 1655. See *Commons, House of*; *Lords, House of*.

First summons of barons, by king John A.D.	1205	A convention parliament. See <i>Convention</i>	1638
Parliament of Merton	1236	James II. convenes the Irish parliament at Dublin, which attains 3000 Protestants	1689
The assembly of knights and burgesses.— <i>Burton</i>	1258	Act for triennial parliaments. See <i>Triennial Parliament</i>	1694
First assembly of the commons as a confirmed representation.— <i>Dugdale</i>	1265	The first parliament of Great Britain met	Oct. 24, 1707
First regular parliament, according to many historians, 22 Edw. I.	1294	The Triennial Act repealed, and Septennial Act voted. See <i>Septennial Parliament</i>	May 1, 1715
The commons receive various distinctions and privileges.	1294	The Journals ordered to be printed	1752
First a deliberative assembly, they become a legislative power, whose assent is essential to constitute a law	1308	Privilege as to freedom from arrest of the servants of members relinquished by the commons	1770
Parliament of but one session, of only one day, Richard II. deposed	1399	The lord mayor of London (Ollver) and alderman Crosby committed to the Tower by the commons, in Wilkes's affair	1770
Lawyers excluded from the house of commons	1404	Assembly of the first parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland	Feb. 2, 1801
Members were obliged to reside at the places they represented	1413	Committal of sir Francis Burdett to the Tower	April 6, 1810
Freeholders only to elect knights	1429	Murder of right hon. Spencer Perceval, in the lobby of the house of commons,	May 11, 1812
The Journals commenced	1509	Return for Clare county, Ireland, of Mr. O'Connell, the first Catholic elected since the Revolution	July 5, 1823
Acts of parliament printed 1501, and consecutively from	1509	The duke of Norfolk took his seat in the lords, the first Catholic peer under the Roman Catholic Relief Bill. See <i>Roman Catholics</i>	April 28, 1829
Members protected from arrest. See article, <i>Ferrari's Arrest</i>	1542	The reformed parliament. See <i>Reform in Parliament</i>	Aug. 7, 1832
Francis Russell, son of the earl of Bedford, was the first peer's eldest son who sat in the house of commons	1549	Both houses of parliament destroyed by fire	Oct. 16, 1834
The parliament remarkable for the epoch in which were first formed the parties of <i>Court and Country</i>	June, 1620	Committal of Smith O'Brien by the commons for contempt. See <i>Ireland</i> , July 20,	1846
The <i>Long Parliament</i> , which voted the house of lords as useless, first assembled	Nov. 3, 1640	New houses are now building. See <i>Palace of Westminster</i> .	
The <i>Rump Parliament</i> ; it voted the trial of Charles I.	Jan. 1649	The peers take possession of their house, that portion of the palace being made ready for them	April 15, 1847
A peer elected, and sat as a member of the house of commons	1649		
A convention parliament. See <i>Convention</i>	1660		
Catholics excluded from parliament, 30 Charles II.	1678		
The commons committed a secretary of state to the Tower	Nov. 1678		
The speaker of the commons refused by the king	1679		

PARLIAMENT, IMPERIAL, OF GREAT BRITAIN, *continued.*

NUMBER AND DURATION OF PARLIAMENTS, FROM 27 EDWARD I. 1299, TO 4 VICTORIA, 1841.

Edward I. . . . .	8 parl. in 8 yrs. reign	Elizabeth . . . . .	10 parl. in 45 yrs. reign.
Edward II. . . . .	15 ditto " 20	James I. . . . .	4 ditto " 22
Edward III. . . . .	37 ditto " 50	Charles I. . . . .	4 ditto " 24
Richard II. . . . .	26 ditto " 22	Charles II. . . . .	5 ditto " 36
Henry IV. . . . .	10 ditto " 14	James II. . . . .	2 ditto " 4
Henry V. . . . .	11 ditto " 9	William III. . . . .	5 ditto " 13
Henry VI. . . . .	22 ditto " 39	Anne . . . . .	5 ditto " 12
Edward IV. . . . .	5 ditto " 22	George I. . . . .	2 ditto " 13
Richard III. . . . .	1 ditto " 2	George II. . . . .	5 ditto " 33
Henry VII. . . . .	8 ditto " 24	George III. . . . .	12 ditto " 59
Henry VIII. . . . .	9 ditto " 39	George IV. . . . .	3 ditto " 10
Edward VI. . . . .	2 ditto " 6	William IV. . . . .	3 ditto " 7
Mary . . . . .	5 ditto " 5	Victoria . . . . .	3 ditto " 14

The following table exhibits the duration of the parliaments of England and Great Britain since the reign of Henry VIII., when long parliaments were first introduced. See *Triennial Parliaments, Septennial Parliaments, &c.*

Reign.	Day of Meeting.	When Dissolved.	Reign.	Day of Meeting.	When Dissolved.	
HENRY VIII.	21 Jan. . 1510	23 Feb. . 1510	JAMES II. . . . .	12 March. 1685	28 July . 1687	
	4 Feb. . 1511	4 March 1513		22 Jan. . 1688	26 Feb. . 1689	
	5 Feb. . 1514	22 Dec. . 1515		WILLIAM III..	20 March. 1689	11 Oct. . 1693
	15 April. 1523	13 Aug. . 1523			27 Nov. . 1695	7 July . 1698
	3 Nov. . 1530	4 April. 1536			24 Aug. . 1698	19 Dec. . 1700
8 June . 1536	18 July . 1536	ANNE . . . . .	26 Feb. . 1701	11 Nov. . 1701		
28 April. 1539	24 July . 1540		30 Dec. . 1701	7 July . 1702		
16 Jan. . 1541	29 March 1544		30 Aug. . 1702	5 April. 1705		
23 Nov. . 1545	31 Jan. . 1547		14 June . 1705	15 April. 1708		
4 Nov. . 1547	15 April. 1552		8 July . 1708	21 Dec. . 1710		
EDWARD VI. . . . .	1 March. 1553	31 March 1558	25 Nov. . 1710	8 Aug. . 1713		
	5 Oct. 1553	6 Dec. . 1553	12 Nov. . 1713	15 Jan. . 1715		
MARY . . . . .	2 April. 1554	5 May . 1554	GEORGE I. . . . .	17 March. 1715	10 March. 1721	
	12 Nov. 1554	16 Jan. . 1555		10 May . 1722	5 Aug. . 1727	
ELIZABETH . . . . .	21 Oct. 1555	9 Dec. . 1555	GEORGE II. . . . .	28 Nov. . 1727	18 April. 1734	
	20 Jan. 1557	17 Nov. . 1557		13 June . 1734	28 April. 1741	
	23 Jan. 1558	8 May . 1558	25 June . 1741	18 June . 1747		
	11 Jan. 1562	2 Jan. . 1567	13 Aug. . 1747	8 April. 1754		
	2 April. 1571	29 May . 1571	31 May . 1754	20 March. 1761		
JAMES I. . . . .	8 May . 1572	18 March 1590	GEORGE III. . . . .	19 May . 1761	11 March. 1768	
	23 Nov. 1585	14 Sept. . 1586		10 May . 1768	30 Sept. . 1774	
	29 Oct. . 1593	23 March. 1587	29 Nov. . 1774	1 Sept. . 1780		
	4 Feb. . 1598	29 March 1588	31 Oct. . 1780	25 March. 1784		
	19 Nov. . 1592	10 April. 1593	18 May . 1784	11 June . 1790		
	24 Oct. . 1597	9 Feb. . 1598	10 Aug. . 1790	20 May . 1796		
	7 Oct. . 1601	29 Dec. . 1601	11 July . 1796	29 Jan. . 1802		
	19 March. 1603	9 Feb. . 1611	31 Aug. . 1802	24 Oct. . 1806		
	5 April. 1614	7 June . 1614	15 Dec. . 1806	29 April. 1807		
	30 Jan. 1620	8 Feb. . 1621	22 June . 1807	29 Sept. 1812		
CHARLES I. . . . .	19 Feb. . 1623	24 March 1625	4 Nov. . 1812	10 June . 1818		
	17 May . 1625	12 Aug. . 1625	24 Aug. . 1818	29 Feb. . 1820		
	6 Feb. . 1626	15 June . 1626	23 April. 1820	2 June . 1826		
	17 March. 1627	10 March 1628	14 Nov. . 1816	24 July . 1830		
CHARLES II. . . . .	13 April. 1640	3 May . 1640	WILLIAM IV..	26 Oct. . 1830	22 April. 1831	
	3 Nov. . 1640	20 April. 1653		14 June . 1831	3 Dec. . 1832	
	25 April. 1660	29 Dec. . 1660	29 Jan. . 1833	30 Dec. . 1834		
	8 May . 1661	24 Jan. . 1678	19 Feb. . 1835	17 July . 1837		
	6 March 1679	12 July . 1679	15 Nov. . 1837	23 June . 1841		
17 Oct. . 1679	18 Jan. . 1681	VICTORIA . . . . .	19 Aug. . 1841	23 July . 1847		
21 March. 1681	28 March 1681		21 Sept. . 1847			

The power and jurisdiction of parliament are so transcendent and absolute, that it cannot be confined, either for causes or persons, within any bounds. It hath sovereign and uncontrollable authority in making and repealing laws. It can regulate or new-model the succession to the crown, as was done in the reigns of Henry VIII. and William III. It can alter and establish the religion of the country, as was done in the reigns of Henry VIII., Edward VI., Mary, and Elizabeth.—*Sir Edward Coke.*\*

\* When the royal assent is given to a public bill, the clerk says, "*Le roi le veut.*" If the bill be a private bill, he says, "*Soit fait comme il est désiré.*" If the bill have subsidies for its object, he says, "*Le roi remercie ses loyaux sujets, accepte leur bénévolence, et aussi le veut.*" If the king do not think proper to assent to the bill, the clerk says, "*Le roi s'aviserá ;*" which is a mild way of giving a refusal. It is singular that the king of England should still make use of the French language to declare his intentions to his parliament.



PARLIAMENT, NEW HOUSES OF. See *Palace of Westminster*.

**PARMA.** Founded by the ancient Etrurians. It was made a duchy (with Placentia) A.D. 1545. It fell to Spain by Philip V.'s marriage with Elizabeth Farnese, 1714. The duke of Parma was raised to the throne of Tuscany, with the title of king of Etruria, in Feb. 1801. Parma was afterwards united to France (with Placentia and Guastalla), and on the fall of Napoleon was conferred on Maria Louisa, the ex-empress, by the treaty of Fontainebleau, April 5, 1814. Battle of Parma: the confederates, England, France, and Spain, against the emperor; indecisive, both armies claiming the victory, June 29, 1734. Great battle of Parma, in which the French, under Macdonald, were defeated by Suwarrow, with the loss of 10,000 men, and four generals, July 12, 1799.

**PARRICIDE.** There was no law against it in ancient Rome, such a crime not being supposed possible. About 500 years after Numa's reign, L. Ostius having killed his father, the Romans first scourged the parricide; then sewed him up in a leathern sack made air-tight, with a live dog, a cock, a viper, and an ape, and thus cast him into the sea. The old Egyptians used to run sharp reeds into every part of the bodies of parricides; and having thus wounded them, threw them upon a heap of thorns, and set fire to them. In France, before the execution of the criminal, the hand is cut off. Memorable execution of Miss Blandy, at Oxford, for the murder of her father, April, 1752.

**PARTHIA.** The Parthians were originally a tribe of Scythians, who, being exiled, as their name implies, from their own country, settled near Hyrcania. Arsaces laid the foundation of an empire which ultimately extended all over Asia, 250 B.C.; and at one time the Parthians disputed the empire of the world with the Romans, and could never be wholly subdued by that nation, who had seen no other people upon earth unconquered by their arms. The last king was Artabanus V., who being killed A.D. 229, his territories were annexed to the new kingdom of Persia, under Artaxerxes.

**PARTITION TREATIES.** The first treaty between England and Holland, for regulating the Spanish succession, was signed Oct. 11, 1698; and the second, (between France, England, and Holland, declaring the archduke Charles presumptive heir of the Spanish monarchy, Joseph Ferdinand having died in 1699), March 13, 1700. Treaty for the partition of Poland: the first was a secret convention between Russia and Prussia, Feb. 17, 1772; the second, between the same powers and Austria, Aug. 5, same year; the third was between Russia, Austria, and Prussia, Nov. 25, 1795. There were other similar treaties relating to Poland, but not under this name.

**PASQUINADES.** This name, which is given to humorous libels, originated in this way:—At the stall of a cobbler named Pasquin, at Rome, a number of idle persons used to assemble to listen to the pleasant sallies of Pasquin, and to relate little anecdotes in their turn, and indulge themselves in railery at the expense of the passers-by. After the cobbler's death in the sixteenth century, the statue of a gladiator was found near his stall, to which the people gave his name, and on which the wits of the time affixed their lampoons upon the state, and their satirical effusions on their neighbours, secretly at night. Small poems, and writings of a similar kind, from this obtained the name of Pasquinades, about A.D. 1533.

**PASSAU, TREATY OF.** A celebrated treaty whereby religious freedom was established, and which treaty was ratified between the emperor Charles V. and the Protestant princes of Germany, Aug. 12, 1552. By this pacification the Lutherans were made at ease in regard to their religion.—*Hemault*. In 1662 the cathedral and greatest part of the town were consumed by fire.

**PASSOVER.** A solemn festival of the Jews, instituted 1491 B.C., in commemoration of their coming out of Egypt; because, the night before their departure, the destroying angel, who put to death the first-born of the Egyptians, passed over the houses of the Hebrews without entering them; they being marked with the blood of the lamb that was killed the evening before, and which for this reason is called the Paschal Lamb. It was celebrated in the new Temple, April 18, 515 B.C.—*Usher*.

**PATAY, BATTLE OF.** In which the renowned and ill-fated Joan of Arc (the Maid of Orleans) was present, when the earl of Richemont signally defeated the English, June 10, 1429. Talbot was taken prisoner, and the valiant Fastolfe was forced to fly. In consequence of this victory, Charles VII. of France entered Rheims in triumph, and was crowned July 17, same year, Joan of Arc assisting in the ceremony in full

- armour, and holding the sword of state. She imagined herself inspired. She was burnt for a sorceress in 1431.\* See *Joan of Arc*.
- PATENTS.** Licences and authorities granted by the king. Patents granted for titles of nobility were first made A.D. 1344, by Edward III. They were first granted for the exclusive privilege of printing books, in 1591, about which time the property and right of inventors in arts and manufactures were secured by letters-patent. The late laws regulating patents are very numerous.
- PATRIARCHS.** Socrates gives this title to the chiefs of dioceses. The dignity among the Jews is referred to the time of Nerva, A.D. 97. In the Christian Church it was first conferred on the five grand sees of Rome, Constantinople, Alexandria, Antioch, and Jerusalem. The Latin Church had no patriarchs till the 6th century. The first founders or heads of religious orders are called patriarchs.
- PAUL JONES, PRIVATEER.** An American privateer commanded by Paul Jones, memorable for his daring, and depredations on British commerce during the war with the revolted colonists. He landed and pillaged the house of lord Selkirk, near Kirkcudbright, and at Whitehaven he burnt shipping in the harbour, April, 1778. The Dutch permitted Paul Jones to enter their ports with two of the king's ships of war which he had taken, and which the Stadtholder peremptorily refused to deliver up, 1779.
- PAUL'S, ST., CATHEDRAL, LONDON.** See *St. Paul's Cathedral*.
- PAVEMENT.** The Carthaginians are said to have been the first who paved their towns with stones. The Romans, in the time of Augustus, had pavement in many of their streets; but the Appian Way was a paved road, and was constructed 312 B.C. In England there were few paved streets before Henry VII.'s reign. London was first paved about the year 1533. Wood pavement commenced in 1839; but was generally disused in 1847. See *Wood Pavement*.
- PAVIA.** The ancient *Ticinum* or *Papia*. Its university, founded by Charlemagne, is the oldest in Europe. Pavia was built by the Gauls, who were driven out by the Romans, and these in their turn were expelled by the Goths. In 568, it was taken by the Lombards and became the capital of their kingdom. In the 12th century, it was erected into a republic, but soon after came to the duke of Milan. In 1706, it fell to Austria, with whom it remained till 1796, when it was taken by the French and retained by them until 1814. It then returned to Austria.
- PAVIA, BATTLE OF.** Between the French and Imperialists, when the former were defeated, and their king, Francis I., after fighting with heroic valour, and killing seven men with his own hand, was at last obliged to surrender himself prisoner. Francis wrote to his mother, Louisa of Savoy, regent of the kingdom in his absence, the melancholy news of his captivity, conceived in these dignified and expressive terms:—*Tout est perdu, madame, fors l'honneur.* Feb. 24, 1525.
- PAWNBROKERS.** The origin of borrowing money by means of pledges deposited with lenders is referred, as a regular trade, to Perousa, in Italy, about A.D. 1458; and soon afterwards in England. The business of pawnbrokers was regulated 30 Geo. II., 1756. Licenses were issued 24 Geo. III., 1783. The trade has since been regulated by various statutes. In London there are 334 pawnbrokers; and in England, exclusively of London, 1127.
- PEACE, BETWEEN GREAT BRITAIN AND FOREIGN POWERS.** See *War*.
- PEACE CONGRESS.** A body, so called, consisting of a number of political and other enthusiasts of note, friends of universal peace, to which various countries of Europe and the cities of America send deputies, hold meetings to promote their Utopian object. This congress commenced its sittings at Paris, Aug. 22, 1849. It met in London, at Exeter Hall, Oct. 30 following. It met at Frankfort, in St. Paul's church there, Aug. 22, 1850. Mr. Cobden is one of its most conspicuous members.

\* Le Clerc relates the events connected with this battle in such a manner as needs neither fraud nor miracle to explain them: A young maid (*la Pucelle*, or the Maid of Orleans,) waits upon the king; she believes herself inspired, and informs his majesty that she has received a heavenly commission to deliver his city of Orleans, then besieged by the English, and to see him crowned at Rheims: these were the only two points of her mission to Chinon, where Charles VII. then was. Her enthusiasm animates the troops, the generals take advantage of this impression, and, without engaging in any rash measure, at the very time she acts under their direction, they appear to be led by her example; she has no command, and yet everything seems to be conducted by her order. The intrepidity of this amazon or heroine being thus artfully encouraged, diffuses itself through the whole army, and produces an entire change in the affairs of Charles, which begin to wear a better aspect. The English raise the siege of Orleans on the 8th of May 1429; the other events follow.

**PEARLS.** The formation of the pearl has embarrassed both ancient and modern naturalists to explain, and has given occasion to a number of vain and absurd hypotheses. M. Réaumur, in 1717, alleged that pearls are formed like other stones in animals. An ancient pearl was valued by Pliny at 80,000*l.* sterling. One which was brought, in 1574, to Philip II. of the size of a pigeon's egg, was valued at 14,400 ducats, equal to 13,996*l.* A pearl spoken of by Boetius, named the *Incomparable*, weighed thirty carats, equal to five pennyweights, and was about the size of a muscadine pear. The pearl mentioned by Tavernier, as being in possession of the emperor of Persia, was purchased of an Arab in 1633, and is valued at a sum equal to 110,400*l.*

**PEDESTRIANISM.** Euchidas, a citizen of Plataea, went from thence to Delphos, to bring the sacred fire. This he obtained, and returned with it the same day before sunset, having travelled 125 English miles. No sooner had he saluted his fellow-citizens, and delivered the fire, than he fell dead at their feet. After the battle of Marathon, a soldier was sent from the field to announce the victory at Athens. Exhausted with fatigue, and bleeding from his wounds, he had only time to cry out, "Rejoice, we are conquerors!" and immediately expired. Foster Powell, the celebrated English pedestrian, performed many astonishing journeys on foot. Among these, was his expedition from London to York and back again in 1788, which he completed in 140 hours. The most astonishing feat of pedestrianism performed in England was that of captain Barclay in 1809. See *Barclay*.

**PEEL'S, SIR ROBERT, ADMINISTRATION.** Sir Robert Peel, first lord of the treasury and chancellor of the exchequer; lord Lyndhurst, lord chancellor; earl of Rosslyn, lord president; lord Wharnccliffe, privy seal; Rt. hon. Henry Goulburn, duke of Wellington, and earl of Aberdeen, home, foreign, and colonial secretaries of state; earl de Grey, first lord of the admiralty; lord Ellenborough and Rt. hon. Alexander Baring, boards of control and trade; sir Edward Knatchbull, paymaster of the forces; Mr. Herries, secretary-at-war; sir George Murray, master-general of the ordnance, &c. Nov. and Dec., 1834. Terminated, April, 1835.

**PEEL, SIR ROBERT, HIS SECOND ADMINISTRATION.** Sir Robert, first minister; duke of Wellington, in the cabinet, without office; lord Lyndhurst, lord chancellor; lord Wharnccliffe, lord president; duke of Buckingham, lord privy seal; sir James Graham, earl of Aberdeen, and lord Stanley, home, foreign, and colonial secretaries; Mr. Goulburn, chancellor of the exchequer; earl of Haddington, first lord of the admiralty; earl of Ripon, board of trade; lord Ellenborough, India board; sir Henry Hardinge, sir Edward Knatchbull, sir George Murray, &c. Aug. and Sept., 1841. Terminated June, 1846, by sir Robert's resignation.

**PEEP-O'-DAY BOYS.** They were insurgents in Ireland, who obtained this name from their morning visits to the houses of their antagonists at break of day, in search of arms. They first appeared July 4, 1784, and for a long period were the terror of the country, from their daring and numbers.—*Sir R. Musgrave*. See article *Defenders*.

**PEERS.** The first of the present order created in England was William Fitz Osborn, as earl of Hereford, by William the Conqueror, in 1066. The first peer who was created by patent was lord Beauchamp of Holt Castle, by Richard II., in 1387. In Scotland, Gilchrist was created earl of Angus by Malcolm III., 1037. In Ireland, sir John de Courcy was created baron of Kinsale, &c., in 1181; the first peer after the obtaining of that kingdom by Henry II. The house of lords consisted of, viz. :—

At the death of Charles II. . . . .	176 peers.	At the death of George III. . . . .	339 peers.
At the death of William III. . . . .	192	At the death of George IV. . . . .	396
At the death of Anne . . . . .	209	At the death of William IV. . . . .	456
At the death of George I. . . . .	216	In 14th Victoria, 1850 . . . . .	456
At the death of George II. . . . .	229		

**PELAGIANS.** A sect founded by Pelagius, a native of Britain. The sect maintained, 1. That Adam was by nature mortal, and whether he had sinned or not, would certainly have died. 2. That the consequences of Adam's sin were confined to his own person. 3. That new-born infants are in the same condition with Adam before the fall. 4. That the law qualified men for the kingdom of heaven, and was founded upon equal promises with the gospel. 5. That the general resurrection of the dead does not follow in virtue of our Saviour's resurrection, &c. This sect appeared A.D. 400 at Rome, and in Carthage about 412.

**PELEW ISLANDS.** Discovered by the Spaniards in the seventeenth century. The wreck here of the East India Company's packet *Antelope*, captain Wilson, 1783.

The king, Abba Thulle, allowed captain Wilson to bring prince Leo Boo, his son, to England, where he arrived in 1784, and died soon after of the smallpox; and the East India Company erected a monument over his grave in Rotherhithe churchyard.

**PELHAM, RT. HON. HENRY, HIS ADMINISTRATION.** This statesman became first minister of the crown, on the dissolution of the earl of Wilmington's ministry (terminated by his death), in 1744. Mr. Pelham was head of the celebrated "*Broad-Bottom*" administration, so called because it numbered nine dukes, and comprised a coalition of all parties. See *Broad-Bottom Administration*.

**PELOPONNESIAN WAR.** The celebrated war which continued for twenty-seven years between the Athenians and the people of Peloponnesus, with their respective allies. It is the most famous and the most interesting of all the wars which happened between the inhabitants of Greece. It began by an attempt of the Bœotians to surprise Plataea, 431 B.C., on May 7, and ended 404 B.C., by the taking of Athens by the Lacedæmonians.

**PENAL LAWS, AFFECTING ROMAN CATHOLICS.** The laws enacted against Roman Catholics in these realms were very severe; and even up to the period of passing the Emancipation Bill many of them remained unrepealed. The following account of these laws is, perhaps, as interesting a record as this volume presents. It comprises the chief statutes set forth in *Scully's History of the Penal Laws*, edition 1812. All the laws against Roman Catholics were repealed by the Relief Bill, passed April 13, 1829.

#### PRIESTS CELEBRATING MARRIAGES.

If any popish priest shall celebrate matrimony between any two persons, knowing that both or either is of the Protestant religion (unless previously married by a Protestant clergyman), he shall suffer the punishment of a Popish regular, [that is, transportation; and if he return, the punishment of high treason.] First statute, 6 Anne, 1708. Second statute, 8 Anne, 1710.

#### EXCLUSION FROM PARLIAMENT.

No peer of the realm shall sit in the house of peers, nor person chosen as a member of the house of commons shall sit as such, unless he first take the oath of allegiance and supremacy, and subscribe to the declaration against transubstantiation, the sacrifice of the mass, idolatry of the church of Rome, invocation of the Virgin Mary or of the saints. Penalty: all the punishments of a popish recusant convict, 3 Will. and Mary, 1691.

#### ELECTIVE FRANCHISE.

No Catholic shall vote at the election of any member to serve in parliament, as a knight, citizen, or burgess, 14 Geo. I., 1727. Conditionally reinstated, 1793.

#### CORPORATE OFFICES.

No Catholic shall be mayor, sovereign, portreef, burgomaster, bailiff, alderman, recorder, treasurer, sheriff, town-clerk, common-councilman, master or warden of any guild, corporation, or fraternity in any city, walled town, or corporation in Ireland.—First statute, 17 and 18 Chas. II., 1667. Irish statute, 21 and 22 Geo. III., confirming the English Test and Corporation Acts.

#### THE ARMY AND NAVY.

Persons holding offices, civil and military, and receiving pay, salary, fee, or wages, to take the oaths of supremacy and abjuration, and to subscribe to the declaration against transubstantiation, the mass, &c. English statute, 25 Chas. II., 1675. A severer enactment as regards penalties in Ireland, 9 Anne, 1710. All military offices, except master-general of the ordnance, commander-in-chief, and generals, opened to Catholics, 1793.

#### EXCLUDED PARISH VESTRIES, &c.

By act for preventing Papists having it in their power to obstruct the building or repairing of churches, by out-voting the Protestant parishioners, 12 Geo. I., 1745.

#### ARMS FORBIDDEN.

By act for disarming the Papists, requiring them to deliver up to the justices or civil officers all their armour, arms, and ammunition, &c., and authorising search, &c., by day or night. Makers of fire-arms forbidden Catholic apprentices, 7 Will. III., 1695. No Catholic to be employed as fowler for any Protestant, 10 Will. III., 1698.

Penalty: fine and one year's imprisonment for first offence. For the second, all the pains and penalties of persons attainted of a *premedurire*. These acts were confirmed, 13 Geo. II., 1739 they were qualified, 33 Geo. III., 1793.

#### TRIAL BY JURY, &c.

Catholics not to serve as grand jurors, unless a sufficient number of Protestants cannot be found, 6 and 8 Anne.

Issues to determine questions arising upon popery laws, to be tried by known Protestants only, 6 and 8 Anne, 1708-10.

No Catholic to serve on juries in actions between a Protestant and Catholic, 29 Geo. II., 1755.

#### MEDICAL PROFESSIONS.

Catholics (in England) prohibited from practising physic, or exercising the trade of apothecaries, 5 Jas. I., 1608.

#### PROPERTY.

The Catholics disabled from taking leases for a longer term than 31 years, or at rents less than two-thirds of the improved yearly value, 2, 8 Anne, 1703-9.

He cannot dispose of his estate by will, or lend money upon the security of land, 2 Anne, 1703.

Allowed to take leases for a term of 999 years, 18 Geo. III., 1778. Permitted to take or to transfer lands by devise, descent, purchase or otherwise, the same as Protestants, 21 and 22 Geo. III., 1781.

PENAL LAWS, AFFECTING ROMAN CATHOLICS, *continued.*

## POSSESSION OF A HORSE.

Catholics prohibited from the keeping any horse of a value exceeding 5*l.*, statute 7 Will. III., 1694.

## CHILDREN OF CATHOLICS.

A child conforming to the established religion, may force his parent to surrender his estate, under a fair allowance, 2 Geo. I., 1716.

The eldest son may reduce his fee-simple estate to a life estate, 1 Geo. II., 1727. A younger brother may deprive the elder of the legal right of primogeniture.—*Idem.*

## EDUCATION.

Catholics prohibited from keeping schools, or procuring the education of his child at home, 2 Geo. I., 1716. Prohibited from sending him beyond seas for education, 6 Geo. I., 1719. Catholics permitted to keep schools and teach, 32 Geo. II., 1758. Admissible to Trinity College, 1793.

## GUARDIANS.

No Catholics to be guardians, or to have the custody or tuition of any orphan or child under the age of 21 years, 2 Anne, 1703. Permitted to be guardians, 1782.

A Catholic may dispose of the custody of his child or children, by will, during minority, to any person other than a catholic ecclesiastic, 30 Geo. III., 1790.

## CATHOLIC HOLIDAYS.

Punishment for not working upon Catholic holidays; each offence, 2*s.* fine on labourers; or in default, the punishment of whipping, 7 Will. III., 1694.

## BURYING THE DEAD.

Punishment for burying the dead except in Protestant churchyards, or being present at the burying any dead other than therein, 9 Will. III., 1697.

## PILGRIMAGES, &amp;c.

Who shall attend or be present at any pilgrimage or meeting held at any holy well, or reputed holy well: fine, 10*s.*, or in default, whipping, 2 Anne, 1703.

## CROSSES, PICTURES, &amp;c.

Magistrates to demolish all crosses, pictures,

**PENANCE.** Called by the Jews *Thejovutha*. Penance, they said, consisted in the love of God attended with good works. They made a confession upon the day of expiation, or some time before; and had stated degrees of penance, in proportion to the crimes committed. Penance was introduced into the Romish church A.D. 157. In our canon law, penance is chiefly adjudged to the sin of fornication.

**PENDULUMS FOR CLOCKS.** The pendulum is affirmed to have been adapted by Galileo the younger, about A.D. 1641. Christian Huygens contested the priority of this discovery: the latter certainly brought clocks with pendulums to perfection, 1656.—*Dufresnoy*. See *Clocks*.

**PENITENTS.** There are various orders of penitents, as Magdalens, Magdalenettes, &c. The order of Penitents of St. Magdalen was founded at Marseilles, about A.D. 1272. The Penitents of the name of Jesus was a congregation of religious in Spain who had led a licentious life, formed about 1550. The Penitents of Orvieto were formed into an order of nuns about 1662. There were numerous orders of penitents in various parts of Italy, who afterwards changed the name.

**PENNSYLVANIA.** Sir Walter Raleigh was the first adventurer who planted a colony on these shores, in the reign of Elizabeth. Pennsylvania was granted by Charles II. to the duke of York, 1664; and it was sold to the Penn family, 1680-1 *et seq.* Mr. Penn granted a charter in May, 1701, but the emigrants from the Low Countries

and inscriptions publicly set up to promote the piety of Catholics, 2 Anne, 1703.

## DIVINE WORSHIP.

All officers and soldiers shall diligently frequent divine service and sermon, in the places appointed for the assemblage of the regiment, troop, or company, to which he may belong.—*Articles of War*.

[No exception made in favour of Catholic officers or soldiers.]

## BENEFICES.

If a Catholic become possessed of any right of presentation to a benefice, the same shall be *ipso facto* vested in the crown, if he do not abjure his religion, 2 Anne, 1704.

## DONATIONS AND REQUESTS.

Statutes (in England) interdicting donations and bequests for superstitious uses; such as towards the maintenance of a priest or chaplain to say mass, to pray for the souls of the dead, or to maintain perpetual obits, lamps, &c., to be used at prayers for dead persons. Such to be vested in the king, and applied to Protestant institutions, 1 Edw. VI., 1546.

## THE PAPAL SEE.

The obtaining from the bishop of Rome any manner of bull, writing, or instrument, written or printed, containing anything or matter; or publishing or putting in use any such instrument; the procurers, abettors, and counsellors to the fact shall be adjudged guilty of high treason, 13 Eliz., 1570.

## MENDICANT POOR.

Any child who (with the consent of its parents) shall be found begging, the parson and wardens of the parish shall detain, and they shall bind such child to a Protestant master until the age of 21, or to a Protestant tradesman until the age of 24 years, 2 Geo. I., 1716.

## CONCESSIONS.

Catholics qualified to be barristers, solicitors, attorneys, &c. And the withdrawing of certain prohibitions theretofore existing, with respect to marriages with Protestants, apprentices to the law, schoolmasters, &c., 22 Geo. III., 1792.

refused it, and separated themselves from the province of Pennsylvania. They afterwards had their own assembly, in which the governor of Pennsylvania presided. This state adopted an independent constitution in 1776, and established the present in 1790.

**PENNY.** The ancient silver penny was the first silver coin struck in England, and the only one current among the Anglo-Saxons. The penny, until the reign of Edward I., was struck with a cross, so deeply indented that it might be easily parted into two for halfpence, and into four for farthings, and hence these names. Penny and two-penny pieces of copper were coined by Boulton and Watt at Soho, Birmingham, in 1797, and are to this day accounted the finest of our copper currency. See *Coins, &c.*

**PENNY-POST.** First set up in London and its suburbs by a Mr. Murray, upholsterer, A.D. 1681. Mr. Murray afterwards assigned his interest in the undertaking to Mr. Dockwra, a merchant, 1683; but on a trial at the King's Bench bar in the reign of Charles II., it was adjudged to belong to the duke of York, as a branch of the general post, and was thereupon annexed to the revenue of the crown.—*Delaware*, 1690. This institution was considerably improved in and round London, July 1794 *et seq.*, and was made a twopenny-post. A penny-post was first set up in Dublin in 1774. The uniform postage, which settled down to a penny rate, came into operation, Jan. 10, 1840. See *Post-office*.

**PENTECOST.** It literally signifies the ordinal number called the fiftieth; and in the solemn festival of the Jews, so called because it was celebrated fifty days after the feast of the Passover, *Lev. xxiii. 15.* It is called the feast of weeks, *Exod. xxxiv. 22.* because it was kept seven weeks after the Passover.

**PERCEVAL'S, Rt. Hon. SPENCER, ADMINISTRATION.** The administration of Mr. Perceval commenced on the dissolution of that of the duke of Portland, which was terminated by his grace's death, Oct. 30, 1809. Mr. Perceval owed his post of prime minister in a large degree to his previous connexion with the affairs of the princess of Wales. See *Delicate Investigation*. The members of this ministry were: Mr. Perceval, first lord of the treasury, chancellor of the exchequer, and chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster; earl Camden, lord president; earl of Westmoreland, lord privy seal; right hon. Richard Ryder, home, marquess Wellesley, foreign, and earl of Liverpool, colonial secretaries; lord Mulgrave, admiralty; Mr. Dundas and earl Bathurst, boards of control and trade; earl of Chatham, ordnance; viscount Palmerston, secretary-at-war, &c.; lord Eldon, lord chancellor. This ministry terminated with the death of Mr. Perceval, who was assassinated in the lobby of the house of commons, by a man named Bellingham, May 11, 1812.

**PERFUMERY.** Many of the wares coming under this name were known to the ancients, and the Scriptures abound with instances of the use of incenses and perfumes. No such trade as a perfumer was known in Scotland in 1763.—*Creech*. A stamp-tax was laid on various articles of perfumery in England, and the vendor was obliged to take out a licence, in 1786. At the corner of Beaufort-buildings, in the Strand, resided Lilly the perfumer, mentioned in the *Spectator*.—*Leigh*.

**PERIPATETIC PHILOSOPHY.** The philosophy taught by Aristotle, about 342 B.C. Like Plato, who taught in a shady grove called Academia, Aristotle chose a spot of a similar character at Athens, adjacent to the same river, where there were trees and shades: this spot was denominated the Lyceum; and as he usually walked while he instructed his pupils, his philosophy was called Peripatetic. The philosophy of Aristotle, the nice distinctions and observation of the moderns have wholly disproved and laid aside.—*Pardon*.

**PERJURY.** In some countries this crime was punished with death. The early Romans at first punished it by throwing the offender headlong from the Tarpeian precipice; but that penalty was afterwards altered, upon a supposition that the gods would vindicate their own honour by some remarkable judgment upon the offender. The Greeks set a mark of infamy upon them. After the empire became Christian, and any one swore falsely upon the gospels, he was to have his tongue cut out. The canons of the primitive church enjoined eleven years' penance; and in some states the false-swearer became liable to the punishment he charged upon the innocent. In England, perjury was punished with the pillory, 1563.

**PERONNE, TREATY OF.** Louis XI. of France, having placed himself in the power of the duke of Burgundy, was forced to sign a treaty at Peronne, confirming those of Arras and Confians, with some other stipulations of a restrictive and humiliating

character, A.D. 1468. Before this treaty Louis XI. had promised Champaign and Brissac appanages to his brother Charles, duke of Berri, at the same time that he never intended to keep his word, apprehending that those provinces, being so near Burgundy, would prove a fresh source of broils and disputes.—*Henault*.

**PERSECUTIONS, GENERAL, OF THE CHRISTIANS.** Historians usually reckon ten. The 1st under Nero, who, having set fire to Rome, threw the odium of the act upon the Christians. Multitudes of them were, in consequence, massacred. Some were wrapped up in the skins of wild beasts, and torn and devoured by dogs; others were crucified, and numbers burned alive, A.D. 64. The 2nd, under Domitian, 95. The 3rd, in the reign of Trajan, 100. The 4th, under Adrian, 118. The 5th, under the emperor Severus, 197. The 6th, under Maximinus, 235. The 7th, under Decius, more bloody than any preceding. They were in all places driven from their habitations, plundered and put to death by torments, the rack, and fire. The 8th, under Valerian, 257. The 9th, under Aurelian, 272. The 10th, under Dioclesian. In this persecution, which lasted ten years, houses filled with Christians were set on fire, and droves of them were bound together with ropes and cast into the sea, 302. See *Massacres*.

**PERSECUTIONS OF THE JEWS.** See articles *Jews* and *Massacres*.

**PERSECUTIONS OF THE PROTESTANTS.** In Franconia, where a multitude of Luther's followers were massacred by William de Furstenberg, 1525.—*Du Fresnoy*. In England, when Cranmer, archbishop of Canterbury, and Latimer and Ridley, prelates, and 300 Protestants, were burned alive, and great numbers perished in prison, 3 Mary, 1556.—*Warner's Eccles. Hist.* Of the Protestants in France, when numbers perished; their assemblies were prohibited, their places of worship pulled down, and sentence to the galleys proclaimed against all who harboured them, 1723. Executions of the Protestants at Thorn, when great numbers were put to death under pretence of their having been concerned in a tumult occasioned by a procession, 1724. See *Massacres* and *Bartholomew*.

**PERSIAN EMPIRE.** The country which gave name to this celebrated empire was originally called Elam, and received the appellation of Persia from Perseus, the son of Perseus and Andromeda, who settled here, and perhaps established a petty sovereignty. But long before his time, it was subject to independent princes. Persia was at length included in the first Assyrian monarchy; and when that empire was dismembered by Arbaces, &c., it appertained to the kingdom of Media. Persia was partly conquered from the Greeks, and was tributary to the Parthians for nearly 500 years, when Artaxerxes, a common soldier, became the founder of the second Persian monarchy, A.D. 229.

Zoroaster, king of Bactria, founder of the Magi.— <i>Justin</i> . . . . .	b.c. 2115	Miltiades, at the head of 10,000 Athenians. See <i>Marathon</i> . . . . .	b.c. 490
Zoroaster II., Persian philosopher, generally confounded with the king of Bactria.— <i>Zanhus</i> . . . . .	1082	Xerxes enters Greece in the spring of this year, at the head of an immense force. The battle of Thermopylæ . . . . .	480
Cyrus, king of Persia . . . . .	560	Xerxes enters Athens, after having lost 200,000 of his troops, and is defeated in a naval engagement off Salamis . . . . .	480
Lydia conquered by the Persians . . . . .	548	Cymon, son of Miltiades, with a fleet of 250 vessels, takes several cities from the Persians, and destroys their navy, consisting of 340 sail, near the island of Cyprus . . . . .	470
Cyrus becomes master of all Asia . . . . .	536	Xerxes is murdered in his bed by Mithridates, the eunuch . . . . .	465
Cambysea conquers Egypt ( <i>which see</i> ) . . . . .	525	The assassin is put to death in a horrible manner . . . . .	465
Darius made king of Persia . . . . .	522	Reign of Artaxerxes . . . . .	464
Revolt of the Babylonians . . . . .	512		
Conquest of Ionia; Miletus destroyed . . . . .	498		
Darius equips a fleet of 600 sail, with an army of 300,000 soldiers, to invade the Peloponnesus . . . . .	490		
The troops advance towards Athens, but are met in the plains of Marathon, by			

\* The criminal was enclosed in a box, except his head, hands, and feet, which being confined through apertures left for the purpose, were smeared with honey; in this condition he was exposed with his face towards the sun, which shone intensely hot. The honey on his extremities attracted wasps and other insects, which by their stings inflicted excruciating pains, while the maggots produced within the box, from his excrements, ate into his flesh, and even to his very entrails; and lest this complication of torture should put an end to his existence too quickly, he was daily fed with nourishing food. Mithridates endured this punishment seventeen days, and when he died, his flesh was nearly all consumed from the bones. The sufferer very rarely refused to take the sustenance offered him, on account of the insufferable drought induced by the heat of the climate, and the fever occasioned by the torture; but when he did, his eyes were pricked with small bodkins till he compiled.—*Putarch*.

PERSIAN EMPIRE, *continued.*

Cyprus taken from the Persians . . . n.c.	449	Indescribable magnificence, were so immense that 20,000 mules and 5000 horses were laden with the spoils.]
Memorable retreat of the Greeks. See article <i>Retreat</i> . . . . .	401	
The sea-fight near Cnidus . . . . .	394	Persia was partly reconquered from the Greeks, and remained tributary to Persia for near five hundred years, till about . . . . .
The Sidonians being besieged by the Persians, set fire to their city, and perish in the flames . . . . .	351	250
Alexander the Great enters Asia; first battle in Phrygia, near the river Granicus . . . . .	334	Artaxerxes I. of this new empire, a common soldier, restores to Persia its former title . . . . .
[For the exploits of Alexander in Persia, see article <i>Macedon</i> .]		229
Murder of Darius by Bessus, who is torn in pieces * . . . . .	331	Reign of Sapor, conqueror and tyrant . . . . .
Alexander founds the third or Grecian monarchy . . . . .	331	He is assassinated . . . . .
Alexander, in a moment of intoxication, at the instance of his mistress Thais, sets fire to the palace of Persepolis . . . . .	330	Hormisdas reigns . . . . .
[The riches of this town, whose ruins, even as they exist at this day, are of		Reign of Sapor II. (of 70 years), a cruel and successful tyrant . . . . .
		Persia was conquered by the Saracens . . . . .
		It fell under the dominion of Tamerlane, by the defeat of Bajazet . . . . .
		Reign of Thamas-Kouli-Khan . . . . .
		He carried the Persian arms into India, which he ravaged. See <i>India</i> . . . . .

## SHAHS OF PERSIA.

1502. Ismail or Ishmael.	1736. Nadir Shah (the Victorious King): assassinated by his nephew at Korassan.
1523. Tamasp or Thamas I.	1747. Adil Shah.
1576. Ismail Meerza.	1748. Shah Rokh.
1577. Mahommed Meerza.	1750. [Interregnum.]
1582. Abbas I., the Great: died in 1627, after a reign of 45 years.	1753. Kureem Khan.
1627. Shah Soofe.	1779. Aboul-Fatteh-Khan.
1641. Abbas II.	1780. [Interregnum.]
1696. Solyman.	1781. Ali-Moorad-Khan.
1694. Husseln: deposed.	1785. Jaffer Khan.
1722. Mahmoud.	1788. [Interregnum.]
1725. Ashraf, the Usurper: slain in battle.	1789. Loot-Ali-Khan: betrayed into the hands of his successor, who ordered his eyes to be plucked out, and afterwards put him to death.
1729. Tamasp or Thamas II.: recovered the throne of his ancestors from the preceding.	1794. Aga-Mahommed Khan: assassinated.
[Thamas-Kouli-Khan obtained great successes in this and the subsequent reigns.]	1798. Feth-Ali-Shah.
1732. Abbas II., infant son of Tamasp, under the regency of Kouli-Khan, who afterwards caused himself to be proclaimed as Nadir Shah.	1834. Mahommed-Shah, grandson of Feth: succeeded by his son.
	1848. Nasr-ul-Din, or Nanser-ood-deen, Sept. 4. The present Shah of Persia.

In 1747, Ahmed Abdalla founded the kingdom of Candahar. In 1779, competitors for the throne of Persia sprung up, and caused a period of slaughter and desolation till 1794, when Mahomed Khan became sole monarch. The present monarch of Persia, Nasr-ul-Din, who ascended the throne in 1848, is said to be an able prince, and friendly to England.

**PERTH, SCOTLAND.** This town is said to have been founded by Agricola, about A.D. 70. It was besieged by the regent Robert in 1339. James I. was murdered here at the Black Friars' monastery, by Robert Graham and the earl of Athol, for which their bodies were torn with red-hot pincers, burning crowns of iron pressed down upon their heads, and in the end their hearts taken out and thrown into a fire. Gowrie's conspiracy occurred Aug. 5, 1600. Perth was taken by Cromwell in 1651; by the earl of Mar, after the battle of Dumbane, in 1715.

**PERU, SOUTH AMERICA:** First visited in A.D. 1513, and soon afterwards conquered by the Spaniards, whose avarice led to the most frightful crimes. The easy conquest of this country has not its parallel in history. Pizarro, in 1530, and others, with one vessel, 112 men, and four horses, set out to invade South America, which, however, not succeeding, he again, in 1531, embarked with three small vessels, 140 infantry, and thirty-six horses; with these, and two reinforcements of thirty men each, he conquered the empire of Peru, and laid the foundation of that vast power which the Spaniards enjoy in the New World. Pizarro's expedition, 1524. Peru remained in

\* For this murder, Bessus was taken and bound naked hand and foot, and four trees having been by main force bent down to the ground, and one of the criminal's limbs tied to each of them, the trees, as they were suffered to return to their natural position, flew back with prodigious violence, each carrying with it one of the limbs of his body.—*Ptoarch*.



subjection to the Spaniards (who murdered the Incas and all their descendants) without any attempt being made to throw off the oppressive yoke till 1782; but the independence of the country was completely achieved in 1826. The new Peruvian constitution was signed by the president of the Republic, March 21, 1828.

**PERUKE, OR WIG.** The ancients used false hair, but the peruke in the present mode has been little more than two centuries in use. It was first worn in France and Italy about A.D. 1620; and was introduced into England about 1660.—*Strype*. It was at one time worn almost universally by men wanting hair, whether rich or poor.—*Ashe*.

**PESTH.** This city was repeatedly taken and besieged in the wars of Hungary, particularly in the long contests with the Turks. The last time that it changed masters was in 1684, after the raising of the famous siege of Vienna by Sobieski. Buda-Pesth, in the war just closed, was taken by the Imperialists, Jan. 5, 1849. The Hungarians afterwards defeated the Austrians, who were obliged to evacuate it, April 18, same year. For the result of the war, see *Hungary*.

**PETALISM.** This was a mode of deciding upon the guilt of citizens of Syracuse, similar to the Athenian ostracism; but the name was written on a leaf instead of on a shell: it is said to have been in use 460 B.C. The leaf was generally that of the olive tree, and if the guilt of the accused were thus established, the sentence was usually banishment.—*Cotgrave*. From Syracuse it went to other states.

**PETARD.** An instrument whose invention is ascribed to the Huguenots in 1579. Petards are of metal, nearly in the shape of a hat. In the siege, when a design is to blow up gates, or other barriers, these instruments are applied; they are also used in countermines to break through into the enemy's galleries, and so to disappoint their mines. Cahors was taken by Henry IV. by means of petards, and they were first used there in 1580.—*Mil. Dict.*

**PETER-PENCE.** Presented by Ina, king of the West Saxons, to the pope at Rome, for the endowment of an English college there, A.D. 725. So called, because agreed to be paid on the feast of St. Peter. The tax was levied on all families possessed of thirty pence yearly rent in land, out of which they paid one penny. It was confirmed by Offa, 777, and was afterwards claimed by the popes, as a tribute from England, and regularly collected, till suppressed by Henry VIII.—*Camden*.

**PETER, THE WILD BOY.** A savage creature found in the forest of Hertswold, electorate of Hanover, when George I. and his friends were hunting. He was found walking on his hands and feet, climbing trees like a squirrel, and feeding on grass and moss, Nov., 1725. At this time he was supposed to be thirteen years old. The king caused him to taste of all the dishes at the royal table; but he preferred wild plants, leaves, and the bark of trees, which he had lived on from his infancy. No human efforts of the many philosophic persons about court could entirely vary his savage habits, or cause him to utter one distinct syllable. He died in Feb., 1785, at the age of 72. Lord Monboddo presented him as an instance of the hypothesis that "man in a state of nature is a mere animal."

**PETERBOROUGH, ENGLAND.** Founded A.D. 633. It was anciently called Medeshamstede; but one of the kings of Mercia founding an abbey here, and dedicating it to St. Peter, it obtained its present name. The original monastery here was founded in 689. It was formerly subject to an abbot; but king Henry VIII. turned the monastery into a cathedral, and made it a bishop's see.

**PETERBOROUGH, BISHOPRIC OF.** One of the bishoprics erected by Henry VIII. out of the lands of the dissolved monasteries, and wholly taken from the diocese of Lincoln. The church was destroyed by the Danes; but it was rebuilt with great beauty, and continued to flourish till the Reformation. The first bishop was John Chamber, the last abbot of Peterborough. The see was valued in the king's books at 41*l.* 19*s.* 11*d.*

**PETERSBURGH.** The new capital of Russia. Peter the Great first began this city in 1703. He built a small hut for himself, and some wretched wooden hovels. In 1710, the count Golovkin built the first house of brick; and the next year, the emperor, with his own hand, laid the foundation of a house of the same materials. From these small beginnings rose the imperial city of Petersburg; and in less than nine years after the wooden hovels were erected, the seat of empire was transferred from Moscow to this place. Here, in 1736, a fire consumed 2000 houses; and in 1780, another fire

- consumed 11,000 houses; this last fire was occasioned by lightning. Again, in June 1796, a large magazine of naval stores and 100 vessels were destroyed. The winter palace was burnt to the ground, Dec. 29, 1837. See *Russia*.
- PETERSBURGH, PEACE OF.** Between Russia and Prussia, the former restoring all her conquests to the latter, signed May 5, 1762. **TREATY OF PETERSBURGH**, for the partition of Poland, (see article *Partition Treaties*), Aug. 5, 1772. **TREATY OF PETERSBURGH**, for a coalition against France, Sept. 8, 1805. Treaty of alliance, signed at St. Petersburg, between Bernadotte, prince royal of Sweden, and the emperor Alexander; the former agreeing to join in the campaign against France, in return for which Sweden was to receive Norway, March 24, 1812.
- PETERSWALDEN, CONVENTION OF.** An important and fortunate convention between Great Britain and Russia, by which a firm and decisive alliance between those powers was made against France, and the course of action against Napoleon Buonaparte was planned, signed July 8, 1813. This convention and the consequent alliance led to the final overthrow of Buonaparte in the next year.
- PETRARCH AND LAURA.** Two of the most eminent persons of the fourteenth century, celebrated for the exquisite and refined passion of the former for the latter, and the great genius and virtue of both. The chief subject of Petrarch's enchanting sonnets was the beautiful Laura. He was crowned with laurel, as a poet and writer, on Easter-day, April 8, 1341; and died at Arqua, near Padua, July 18, 1374. Laura died April 6, 1348.
- PEVENSEY CASTLE.** This deserves mention here, as a remarkable relic of antiquity. From the abundance of Roman bricks, it is supposed that there was a Roman fortress on the spot. The duke of York, in the reign of Henry IV., was for some time confined within the walls of this castle; as was also Queen Joan, of Navarre, the last wife of Henry IV., who, with her confessor, friar Randal, was accused of a design to destroy the king. James I. of Scotland, by order of Henry IV., suffered a captivity in the castle for about eighteen years. In 1840, on removing some earth within the castle, a great many brass coins, in a series extending over the reigns of six or seven Roman emperors, were discovered.
- PFÄFFENDORF, BATTLE OF.** Between the Imperialists and Prussians. The Austrians were signally defeated with great slaughter by the king of Prussia, who, by this victory, prevented the designed junction of the Russian and Austrian grand armies, Aug. 15, 1760. The plans of the allies were frustrated, and Frederick III. worked out the consummate policy that was disclosed by the subsequent events of the war.
- PHALANX.** This old military word sometimes signified a battalion or squadron, and sometimes the ranks or ranges into which whole armies were drawn when put in posture for a general battle.—*Pardon*. A troop of men closely embodied.—*Milton*. The Greek phalanx consisted of 8000 men in a square battalion, with shields joined, and spears crossing each other. The battalion formed by Philip of Macedon was called the Macedonian phalanx, and was instituted by him 360 B.C.
- PHARISEES.** They were a famous sect among the Jews; so called from a Hebrew word which signifies to separate or set apart, because they pretended to a greater degree of holiness and piety than the rest of the Jews. The admirable parable of the Pharisee and Publican is levelled against spiritual pride, and to recommend the virtue of humility.—*Luke* xviii. 9. The Talmud enumerates seven sorts or classes of Pharisees.
- PHAROS AT ALEXANDRIA.**, called the Pharos of Ptolemy Philadelphus, and esteemed as one of the wonders of the world. It was a tower built of white marble, and could be seen at the distance of 100 miles. On the top, fires were constantly kept, to direct sailors in the bay. The building of this tower cost 800 talents, which are equivalent to above 165,100*l.* English, if Attic; or if Alexandrian, double that sum. There was this inscription upon it—"King Ptolemy to the gods, the saviours, for the benefit of sailors;" but Sostratus, the architect, wishing to claim all the glory, engraved his own name upon the stones, and afterwards filled the hollow with mortar, and wrote the above inscription. When the mortar had decayed by time, Ptolemy's name disappeared, and the following inscription then became visible:—"Sostratus the Cnidian, son of Dexiphanes, to the gods, the saviours, for the benefit of sailors." About 280 B.C.
- PHARSALIA, BATTLE OF.** Between Julius Cæsar and Pompey, in which the former obtained a great and memorable victory, glorious to Cæsar in all its consequences.

Cæsar lost about 200 men, or, according to others, 1200. Pompey's loss was 15,000 or 25,000 according to others, and 24,000 of his army were made prisoners of war by the conqueror, May 12, 48 B.C. After his defeat, Pompey fled to Egypt, where he was treacherously slain, by order of Ptolemy the younger, then a minor, and his body thrown naked on the strand, exposed to the view of all whose curiosity led them that way, till it was burnt by his faithful freedman Philip.

**PHILIPPI, BATTLE OF.** Between Octavius Cæsar and Marc Antony on one side, and the republican forces of Brutus and Cassius, in which the former obtained the victory. Two battles were fought: in the first, Brutus, who commanded the right wing, defeated the enemy; but Cassius, who had care of the left, was overpowered, and he ordered his freedman to run him through the body. In the second battle, the wing which Brutus commanded obtained a victory; but the other was defeated, and he found himself surrounded by the soldiers of Antony. He, however, made his escape, and soon after fell on his sword. Both battles were fought in October, 42 B.C.—*Bosquet*.

**PHILIPPICS.** This species of satire derives its name from the orations of Demosthenes against Philip II. of Macedon, and from the orations of Cicero. See *Cicero's Orations* (the second of which was called divine by Juvenal) against Marc Antony, which latter cost Cicero his life, 43 B.C. Philippics from these now are understood to mean any invective declamation.—*Bishop Hurd*.

**PHILIPPINE ISLES.** Discovered by the Spaniards A.D. 1519. In this archipelago the illustrious circumnavigator Magellan, like our still more illustrious Cook in the Sandwich Islands, lost his life in a skirmish, in 1521. They were taken possession of in 1565 by a fleet from Mexico, which first stopped at the island of Zebu, and subdued it. In 1570 a settlement was effected at the mouth of the Manilla river, and Manilla was, in the following year, constituted the capital of the Spanish possessions in the Philippines.

**PHILOSOPHY.** The knowledge of the reason of things, in opposition to history, which is only the knowledge of facts; or to mathematics, which is the knowledge of the quantity of things;—the hypothesis or system upon which natural effects are explained.—*Locke*. Pythagoras first adopted the name of philosopher (such men having been previously called sages), about 528 B.C. See *Moral Philosophy*. Philosophers were expelled from Rome, and their schools suppressed, by Domitian, A.D. 83.—*Univ. Hist.* Philosophy has undergone four great changes:—1. A total subservency to priestcraft and superstition, by the Chaldeans and Egyptians. 2. A commixture of reason and poetry, by the Greeks. 3. A mechanical system, introduced by Copernicus and Galileo; and, 4. A system of poetical, verbal, and imaginary causation, taught by Newton, Lavoisier, &c. The world, at present, is divided between the two last.

**PHILOSOPHER'S STONE.** By this name is usually meant a powder, which some wise heads among the chymists imagined had the virtue of turning all imperfect metals into silver and gold—all metals but these being so considered. Kircher observes, with truth, that the quadrature of the circle, perpetual motion, the inextinguishable lamp, and philosopher's stone, have racked the brains of philosophers and mathematicians for a long time, without any useful result. For a remarkable case of folly and imposition in relation to this subject, see *Alchemy*.

**PHIPPS, CAPTAIN, HIS EXPEDITION.** The hon. captain Phipps (afterwards lord Mulgrave) sailed from England in command of the *Sea-horse* and *Carcass* ships, to make discoveries, as near as possible, to the North Pole, 1773. In August of that year, he was for nine days environed with impenetrable barriers of ice, in the Frozen Ocean, north of Spitzbergen, 80° 48' North latitude. All further progress was not only impossible, but retreat also, and in this dreadful situation all on board gave themselves up for lost; but they were providentially liberated from the vast mountains of ice by a brisk wind, which in two or three days more accomplished their deliverance. The ships returned to England without their intrepid commander having made any discoveries, Sept. 20, 1773. In this expedition, Nelson was coxswain to the second in command.

**PHOSPHORUS.** It was discovered in the year 1667, by Brandt, who procured it from urine; and Scheele soon after found a method of preparing it from bones. The discovery was prosecuted by John Kunckell, a Saxon chemist, 1670, and by the hon. Mr. Boyle, about the same time.—*Nov. Dict.* Phosphoric acid is first mentioned in 1743,

but is said to have been known earlier; the distinction was first pointed out by Lavoisier in 1777. Canton's phosphorus is so called from its discoverer, 1768. Proto-phosphurated hydrogen was discovered by sir Humphrey Davy in 1812.

**PHRENOLOGY.** The science of the mind, and of animal propensities, a modern doctrine, started by Dr. Gall, in 1803. See *Craniology*. Dr. Spurzheim improved the science in 1815, and it has now many professors; and a Phrenological Society has been established in London. Following Gall and Spurzheim, many expounders of the science publicly profess it in these countries, where, and in Germany, France, and America, it has increasing adherents.

**PHYSIC.** Reason and chance led early to the knowledge and virtues of certain herbs. The sea-horse drawing blood from his body by means of a reed to relieve himself from plethora, taught men the art of artificial blood-letting.—*Pliny*. In fabulous history it is mentioned that Polydus having seen a serpent approach the wounded body of another with an herb, with which he covered it, restored the inanimate body of Glaucus in the same manner.—*Hyginus*. Egypt appears to have been the cradle of the healing art; "and the priests," says Cabanus, "soon seized upon the province of medicine, and combined it with their other instruments of power." From the hands of the priests, medicine fell into those of the philosophers, who freed it from its superstitious character. Pythagoras endeavoured to explain the formation of diseases, the order of their symptoms, and the action of medicine, about 529 B.C. Hippocrates, justly regarded as the father of medicine and the founder of the science, flourished about 422 B.C. Galen, born A.D. 131, was the oracle of medical science for nearly 1500 years. The discovery of the circulation of the blood, by Dr. Harvey, furnished an entirely new system of physiological and pathological speculation, 1628.

**PHYSIC GARDEN.** The first cultivated in England was by John Gerard, surgeon, of London, in 1567. That at Oxford was endowed by the earl of Danby in 1652. That at Cambridge was commenced about the middle of the last century. That at Chelsea, originated by sir Hans Sloane, was given to the Apothecaries' Company in 1721; this last was very much admired by the illustrious Linnaeus. The fine Botanic Garden in Dublin was commenced in 1763.

**PHYSICIAN TO THE KING.** The earliest mandate or warrant for the attendance of a physician at court is dated A.D. 1454, the 33 Henry VI., a reign fertile in the patronage which was afforded to practitioners in medicine; but in that reign no appointment existed which can justly be called physician to the royal person. By this warrant, the king, with the consent of his privy council, deputed to three physicians and two surgeons the regulation of his diet, and the administration of such medicines and remedies as might be sufficient for his cure, without any allusion to the previous existence or permanency of the office, which they were authorised for a time to fill, or to a remuneration for their services.—*Life of Linacre*.

**PHYSICIANS, ROYAL COLLEGE OF, LONDON,** was projected by Dr. Linacre, physician to Henry VIII., who, through his interest with cardinal Wolsey, obtained letters patent, constituting a corporate body of regular physicians in London, with peculiar privileges, Oct. 23, 1518. Linacre was elected the first president of the college. Dr. Harvey, to whom we are indebted for the discovery of the circulation of the blood, was another ornament and benefactor to this institution. He built a library and public hall, which he granted for ever to the college, with his books and instruments. The college was afterwards held in a building in Warwick-lane, erected by sir C. Wren, where it continued till 1823, when the present elegant stone edifice was erected from designs by sir R. Smirke. The College of Physicians, Dublin, was founded by charter of Charles II., 1667, and was re-incorporated in 1692. The Royal College of Physicians, Edinburgh, Nov. 29, 1681.

**PHYSICS.** Well described as a science of unbounded extent, and as reaching from an atom to God himself. It is made to embrace the entire doctrine of the bodies and existences of the universe; their phenomena, causes and effects. Mr. Locke would include God, angels, and spirits, under this term. The origin of physics is referred to the Brahmins, magi, and Hebrew and Egyptian priests. From these it was derived to the Greek sages, particularly Thales, who first professed the study of nature in Greece, about 595 B.C. Hence, it descended to the Pythagoric, Platonic, and Peripatetic schools; and from these to Italy and the rest of Europe.

**PHYSIOLOGY.** In connexion with natural philosophy, and that part of physics which teaches the constitution of the body, so far as it is in its healthy or natural state, and

to that purpose endeavours to account for the reason of the several functions and operations of the several members. Sometimes it is limited to that part of medicine which particularly considers the structure and constitution of human bodies, with regard to the cure of diseases. Its date is referred to the same time with physics, *which see*.

- PHYSIOGNOMY.** This is a science by which the dispositions of mankind are discovered chiefly from the features of the face. The origin of the term is referred to Aristotle; Cicero was attached to the science. It became a fashionable study from the beginning of the sixteenth century; and in the last century, the essays of Le Cat. and Pernetty led to the modern system. Lavater's researches in this pursuit arose from his having been struck with the singular countenance of a soldier who passed under a window at which he and Zimmerman were standing; published 1776.
- PIANO-FORTE.** Invented by J. C. Schroder, of Dresden, in 1717: he presented a model of his invention to the court of Saxony; and some time after, G. Silverman, a musical-instrument maker, began to manufacture piano-fortes with considerable success. The invention has also been ascribed to an instrument-maker at Florence. The square piano-forte was first made by Freiderica, an organ-builder of Saxony, about 1758. Piano-fortes were made in London by M. Zumpie, a German, 1766; and have been since greatly improved by Broadwood, Collard, Kirkman, and others in London.
- PICHEGRU'S, MOREAU'S, AND GEORGES' CONSPIRACY.** The memorable conspiracy against Napoleon Buonaparte detected, and Georges and Moreau arrested at Paris, Feb. 23, 1804. Pichegru, when captured, was confined in the Temple, where he was found strangled on the morning of the 6th April following. For the particulars relating to this conspiracy, see article *Georges, &c.*
- PICQUET, THE GAME OF.** Picquet was the first known game upon the cards. It was invented by Joquein, and afterwards other games, for the amusement of Charles VI. of France, who was at the time in feeble health, 1390.—*Mézeray*. "It is remarkable," observes a French writer, *Anon*, "that the earliest game upon the cards, should be, at once the most simple and intellectual." Cards are referred by some persons to the Romans, and it is disputed whether they are, in modern times, of French or Spanish origin. See article *Cards*.
- PICTS.** A Scythian or German colony, who landed in Scotland much about the time that the Scots began to seize upon the Ebudæ, or Western Isles. They afterwards lived as two distinct nations, the Scots in the highlands and isles, and the Picts in that now called the lowlands. About A.D. 838 to 843, the Scots under Kenneth II. totally subdued the Picts, and seized all their kingdom, and extended the limits as far as Newcastle-upon-Tyne.
- PICTS' WALL.** The famous wall in Northumberland, which reached from Newcastle-upon-Tyne to Carlisle in Cumberland, for the space of eighty miles, so that it extended almost from sea to sea, that is, from the German sea on the east, to the Irish sea on the west; it was eight feet thick, and twelve feet high, ascending and descending over several craggy hills, with battlements all along, and towers at a convenient distance from each other, in which soldiers were kept for its defence; this wall was built by Agricola, A.D. 85, when possessed of this part of Britain, to defend it from the incursions of the Scots and Picts, from whom it took its name.
- PICTURES.** Bularchus was the first who introduced, at least among the Greeks, the use of many colours in one picture. One of his pictures was purchased by the king of Lydia for its weight in gold; he flourished 740 B.C. Until about the close of the fourteenth century of the Christian era, painting had not revived. The earliest mention of the art in England may be referred to the reign of Henry VIII. See *Painting*.
- PIE-POUDRE COURT.** In English law, the Court of Dusty Foot. A court whose jurisdiction was established for cases arising at fairs and markets, to do justice to the buyer and seller immediately upon the spot. By statute 17 Edward IV., it had cognisance of all disputes in the precincts of the market to which it might belong, A.D. 1476. By a court of Pie Poudre at Bartholomew Fair, a young gentleman paid 3*l.* 1*s.* for taking away an actress when she was going to perform, and 5*l.* for *crim. con.* to the husband, the lady being married, Sept. 6, 1804.—*Phillips*.
- PIGEON, THE CARRIER.** The courier pigeons are of very ancient use. The ancients being destitute of the convenience of posts, were accustomed when they took a long

journey, and were desirous of sending back any news with uncommon expedition, to take tame pigeons with them. When they thought proper to write to their friends, they let one of these birds loose, with letters fastened to its neck: the bird once released, would never cease its flight till it arrived at its nest and young ones. Taurosthenes announced to his father his victory at the Olympic games by sending to him at Egina a pigeon stained with purple.—*Ovid*. Hirtius and Brutus corresponded by means of pigeons at the siege of Modena. In modern times, the most noted were the pigeons of Aleppo, which served as couriers at Alexandretta and Bagdad. Thirty-two pigeons sent from Antwerp were liberated from London at 7 o'clock in the morning; and on the same day at noon, one of them arrived at Antwerp; a quarter of an hour afterwards a second arrived; the remainder on the following day, Nov. 23 1819.—*Phillips*.

**PILGRIMAGES.** They began to be made about the middle ages of the Church, but they were most in vogue after the close of the 11th century. Pilgrimages became frequent in France at the close of the tenth century; king Robert II. made several pilgrimages, among others, one to Rome about the year 1016, perhaps in 1020, when he refused the imperial dignity and the kingdom of Italy.—*Henault*. Many licences were granted to captains of English ships to carry pilgrims abroad, 7 Hen. VI., 1428.

**PILGRIMAGE OF GRACE.** An insurrection, so called, headed by Aske and other gentlemen of Yorkshire, joined by priests in the habits of their order, and 40,000 men of York, Durham, Lancaster, and other counties, against Henry VIII. They took Hull and York, with smaller towns. The duke of Norfolk marched against them, and it was ultimately suppressed, and great numbers of the insurgents were executed, 1536-7.

**PILLORY.** A scaffold for persons to stand on, in order to render them infamous, and make them a public spectacle, for every one to see and know, that they might avoid and refuse to have any commerce or dealings with them for the future. This punishment was awarded against persons convicted of forgery, perjury, libelling, &c. In some cases the head was put through a hole, the hands through two others, the nose slit, the face branded with one or more letters, and one or both ears were cut off. There is a statute of the pillory 41 Hen. III., 1256. Many persons died in the pillory by being struck with stones by the mob, and pelted with rotten eggs and putrid offal. It was abolished as a punishment in all cases except perjury, 56 Geo. III., 1815-16. The pillory was totally abolished by act 1 Vict., June, 1837.

**PILNITZ, CONVENTION AND TREATY OF, AGAINST FRANCE.** The famous convention of Pilnitz took place between the emperor Leopold and the king of Prussia, July 20, 1791. In the subsequent part of the month, the treaty of Pilnitz, or, as some style it, the Partition Treaty, was finally agreed upon at Pavia by the courts in concert. It was to the effect "that the emperor should retake all that Louis XIV. had conquered in the Austrian Netherlands, and uniting these provinces to the Netherlands, give them to his serene highness the elector palatine, to be added to the palatinate. Bavaria to be added to the Austrian possessions," &c.

**PINE TREES.** The Stone pine (*Pinus Pinca*), brought to these countries before 1548. The Cluster pine (*Pinus Pinaster*), brought from the South of Europe before 1596. The Weymouth pine (*Pinus Strobus*), from North America, 1705. Frankincense pine (*Pinus Teda*), from North America, before 1713. There are, of course, other varieties of the pine, now a common tree in England.

**PINKEY, BATTLE OF.** Between the English under the earl of Hertford, protector, and the Scots, when the latter were totally defeated. Few victories have been more decisive, or gained with smaller loss to the conquerors. There fell not 200 of the English; and, according to the most moderate computation, there perished above 10,000 of the Scots. Above 1500 were taken prisoners. Sept. 10, 1547.—*Hume*.

**PINS.** As an article of foreign commerce, pins are first mentioned in the statutes A.D. 1483. Those made of brass wire were brought from France in 1540, and were first used in England, it is said, by Catherine Howard, queen of Henry VIII. Before the invention of pins, both sexes used ribands, loop-holes, laces with points and tags, clasps, hooks and eyes, and skewers of brass, silver, and gold. They were made in England in 1543.—*Stoec*.

**PIN-MONEY.** One of the articles of the statutes of the ancient pin-makers of Paris was, that no master should open more than one shop for the sale of his wares, except on New-year's Day and its eve; when it was usual to make presents of pins, or of money

to buy them : hence the custom of giving the name of pins or pin-money, to certain presents given to the wife or children of the person with whom large bargains were concluded. Hence, too, the term pin-money is applied to the allowance that is generally made by the husband to the wife for her own special use.

**PISA, LEANING TOWER OF.** This celebrated tower, likewise called *Campanile*, on account of its having been erected for the purpose of containing bells, stands in a square close to the cathedral of Pisa. It is built entirely of white marble, and is a beautiful cylinder of eight stories, each adorned with a round of columns, rising one above another. It inclines so far on one side from the perpendicular, that in dropping a plummet from the top, which is 188 feet in height, it falls sixteen feet from the base. Much pains have been taken by connoisseurs to prove that this was done purposely by the architect; but it is evident that the inclination has proceeded from another cause, namely, from an accidental subsidence of the foundation on that side.

**PISTOLS.** These are the smallest sort of fire-arms, carried sometimes on the saddle-bow, sometimes in a girdle round the waist, sometimes in the pocket, &c.—*Pardon.* The pistol was first used by the cavalry of England in 1544.

**PITCAIRN'S ISLAND.** A small solitary island in the Pacific Ocean, seen by Cook in 1773, and noted for being colonised by ten mutineers from the ship *Bounty*, captain Bligh, in 1789, from which time, till 1814, they (or rather their descendants) remained here unknown. See *Mutiny of the Bounty*.

**PITT'S ADMINISTRATION.** The first administration of this illustrious statesman was formed on the dismissal of the Coalition ministry (*which see*), Dec. 27, 1783. It terminated by his resignation in 1801. His second administration was formed May 12, 1804; and was terminated by his death. See the following:—

ADMINISTRATION OF 1783.

Rt. hon. William Pitt, first lord of the treasury and chancellor of the exchequer; earl Gower, lord president; duke of Rutland, privy seal; marquess of Carmarthen, home secretary; earl Temple, immediately succeeded by lord Sydney, foreign secretary; lord Thurlow, lord chancellor; viscount Howe, admiralty; duke of Richmond, ordnance; William Wyndham Grenville, Henry Dundas, &c.

Mr. Pitt continued minister until 1801. Many changes in his ministry, of course, occurred in the long period of seventeen years.

ADMINISTRATION OF 1804.

Rt. hon. William Pitt, first minister; lord Eldon, lord chancellor; duke of Portland succeeded by lord Sidmouth (late Mr. Addington) lord president; earl of Westmoreland, lord privy seal; lord Hawkesbury, home, lord Harrowby (succeeded by lord Mulgrave), foreign, and earl Camden (succeeded by viscount Castlereagh), colonial secretary; viscount Melville (succeeded by lord Barham), admiralty; duke of Montrose, lord Mulgrave, Mr. Dundas, &c.

Mr. Pitt was a minister of commanding powers and still loftier pretensions; and died possessed of the esteem and admiration of a great portion of his countrymen, Jan. 23, 1806. A public funeral was decreed to his honour by parliament, and a grant of 40,000*l.* made to pay his debts. In his administration an illustrious nobleman wrote the following lines, published in 1805, in the height of the then war between England and half the world:—

“O! England, thou art a deserted deer,  
Beset by every ill, but that of fear;  
The nations hunt, they mark thee for a prey,  
They swarm around thee, and thou stand'st at bay,  
Undaunted still, though wearied and perplex'd,  
Once Chatham saved thee—but who saves thee next?”

“Who saves! Again the glorious triumph's won,  
And Chatham's name is lost, in Chatham's son.  
To him the muse a higher praise will yield;  
A sword was Chatham—Pitt both sword and shield.”

**PIUS.** This name was first given to the emperor Antoninus Titus, thence called Antoninus Pius, on account of his piety and virtue, A.D. 138. This name was also given to a son of Metellus, because he interested himself so warmly to have his father recalled from banishment. The name of Pius has also been taken by nine of the popes of Rome, the first of whom assumed it in A.D. 142. The present pope is called Pius IX.

**PLAGUE.** “The offspring of inclement skies, and of legions of putrifying locusts.”—*Thomson.* The first recorded general plague in all parts of the world occurred 767 B.C.—*Petavius.* At Carthage a plague was so terrible that the people sacrificed their children to appease the gods, 534 B.C.—*Baronius.* At Rome prevailed a desolating plague carrying off a hundred thousand persons in and round the city,

461 B.C. At Athens, whence it spread into Egypt and Ethiopia, and caused an awful devastation, 430 B.C. Another, which raged in the Greek islands, Egypt, and Syria, and destroyed 2000 persons every day, 188 B.C.—*Pliny*.

At Rome, a most awful plague; 10,000 persons perished daily, A.D. 78.

The same fatal disease again ravaged the Roman empire, A.D. 167.

In Britain, a plague raged so formidably, and swept away such multitudes, that the living were scarcely sufficient to bury the dead, A.D. 430.

A dreadful one began in Europe in 558, extended all over Asia and Africa, and it is said did not cease for many years. *Univ. Hist.* At Constantinople, when 200,000 of its inhabitants perished, A.D. 746.

[This plague raged for three years, and was equally fatal in Calabria, Sicily, and Greece.]

At Chester in England, an epidemical disease carried off 34,000 persons, 772.—*Will. Malms.*

In Scotland, 40,000 persons perished of a pestilence, A.D. 954.

In London, a great mortality, A.D. 1094; and in Ireland, 1095.

Again in London: it extended to cattle, fowls, and other domestic animals, 1111.—*Holings.*

In Ireland: after Christmas this year, Henry II. was forced to quit the country, 1172.

Again in Ireland, when a prodigious number perished, 1204.

A general plague raged throughout Europe, causing a most extensive mortality. Britain and Ireland suffered grievously. In London alone, 200 persons were buried daily in the Charterhouse-yard.

In Paris and London a dreadful mortality prevailed in 1362 and 1367; and in Ireland, in 1370.

A great pestilence in Ireland, called the *fourth*, destroyed a great number of the people, 1383. 30,000 persons perished of a dreadful pestilence in London, 1407.

Again in Ireland, superinduced by a famine; great numbers died, 1468; and Dublin was wasted by a plague, 1470.

An awful pestilence at Oxford, 1471; and throughout England a plague which destroyed more people than the continual wars for the fifteen preceding years, 1478.—*Rapin; Salmon.*

The awful *Sudor Anglicus*, or sweating sickness, very fatal at London, 1485.—*Delavne.*

The plague at London so dreadful that Henry VII. and his court removed to Calais, 1500.—*Stowe.*

Again, the sweating sickness (mortal in three hours). In most of the capital towns in England half the inhabitants died, and Oxford was depopulated, 9 Hen. VIII., 1517.—*Stowe.*

Limerick was visited by a plague, when many thousands perished, 1522.

A pestilence throughout Ireland, 1525; and the English Sweat, 1528; and a pestilence in Dublin, 1575.

30,578 persons perished of the plague in London alone, 1603-1604. It was also fatal in Ireland, 200,000 perished of a pestilence at Constantinople, in 1611.

In London, a great mortality prevailed, and 35,417 persons perished, 1625.

In France, a general mortality; at Lyons 60,000 persons died, 1632.

The plague, brought from Sardinia to Naples (being introduced by a transport with soldiers on board), raged with such violence as to carry off 400,000 of the inhabitants in six months, 1656.

Memorable plague which carried off 68,596 persons in London, 1665. See next article.

[Fires were kept up night and day to purify the air for three days; and it is thought the infection was not totally destroyed till the great conflagration of 1666.]

60,000 persons perished of the plague at Marseilles and neighbourhood, brought in a ship from the Levant, 1720.

One of the most awful plagues that ever raged, prevailed in Syria, 1790.—*Abd. Mariti.*

In Persia, a fatal pestilence, which carried off 80,000 of the inhabitants of Bassorah, 1773.

In Egypt, more than 800,000 persons died of plague, 1792.

In Barbary, 3000 died daily; and at Fez 247,000 perished, 1799.

In Spain, and at Gibraltar, immense numbers were carried off by a pestilential disease in 1804 and 1805.

Again, at Gibraltar, an epidemic fever, much resembling the plague, caused great mortality, 1828.

The Asiatic Cholera (see *Cholera*) made its first appearance in England, at Sunderland, Oct. 26, 1831; in Scotland, at Haddington, Dec. 23, same year; and in Ireland, at Belfast, March 14, 1832.

The Cholera again visits England, &c. See *Cholera*. 1848 and 1849.

**PLAGUE IN LONDON, THE GREAT.** This most awful and memorable scourge commenced in December 1664. In the mouths of May, June, and July, it had continued with great severity; but in August and September it quickened into dreadful activity, sweeping away 8000 persons in a week. Then it was that the whole British nation wept for the sufferings of the metropolis. In some houses carcasses lay waiting for burial; and in others, persons were seen doubled up in their last agonies. In one room were heard dying groans; and in the next, the ravings of delirium, mingled with the wailings of relatives and friends, and the apprehensive shrieks of children. Infants passed at once from the womb to the grave. The yet healthy child hung upon the putrid breast of a dead mother; and the nuptial bed was changed into a sepulchre. Some of the infected ran about staggering like drunken men, and fell and expired in the streets; while others calmly laid themselves down, never to rise but at the call of the last trumpet. At length, in the middle of September, more than 12,000 perished in one week; in one night 4000 died. The hearses were but dead-carts which continually traversed the streets, while the appalling cry, "*Bring out your dead*," thrilled through every soul. Then it was that parents, husbands, wives, and children saw all those that were dear to them thrown with a pitchfork into a cart, like the offal of the slaughter-house, to be conveyed without the walls, and flung in one promiscuous heap, without the rites of sepulture,



without a coffin, and without a shroud ! Some graves were dug so large as to hold more than a thousand bodies each ; and into these huge holes, the living, wrapt in blankets and rags, threw themselves among the dead, in their agonies and delirium. They were often found in this state hugging the flesh of their kindred that had not quite perished. People, in the intolerable torment of their swellings, ran wild and mad, laying violent hands upon themselves ; and even mothers in their lunacy murdered their own children. When the carts were insufficient for their office, the houses and streets were rendered tenfold more pestiferous by the unburied dead. Not 68,000, but 100,000 perished of this plague.—*Defoe*.

**PLAGUES OF EGYPT.** The refusal of the king to hearken to Moses, although he had performed many miracles to prove his divine mission, brings a display of wrath upon the land, in ten awful instances, which are denominated the plagues of Egypt, 1492 B.C. In this year the king, named by some Amenophis, by others Cherres, is, with his whole army, overwhelmed in the Red Sea.—*Usher, Blair, Lenglet*.

**PLAINS OF ABRAHAM, BATTLE OF THE.** The celebrated battle in which the French of Canada were defeated by the British under the heroic general Wolfe, who fell mortally wounded, just as the enemy had given way, and he had conquered, a ball having pierced his breast, Sept. 13, 1759. This glorious fight (too dearly won), is also called the battle of Quebec. See *Quebec*.

**PLANETS.** The planet Jupiter was known as a planet to the Chinese and the Chaldeans ; to the former, it is said, 3000 B.C. ; and correctly inserted in a chart of the heavens, made about 600 B.C., and in which 1460 stars are accurately described ; this chart is said to be in the royal library at Paris. The satellites of Jupiter were discovered by Galileo, A.D. 1610 ; but Janssen, it is affirmed, claimed some acquaintance with them about twenty years before. We have now eleven primary planets, viz. : Mercury, Venus, the Earth, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, the Georgium Sidus, Ceres, Pallas, Juno, and Vesta ; and about eighteen secondary planets belonging to our solar system. Herschel discovered the Georgium Sidus (*which see*), March 13, 1781. Ceres (*see Ceres*) was discovered by Piazzi, Jan. 1, 1801. Olbers discovered Pallas, at Bremen (*see Pallas*) March 29, 1802. Harding discovered Juno, Sept. 1, 1804 ; and Olbers (*again*) Vesta, *which see*, March 29, 1807. A planet which it is intended to call Victoria, was discovered as late as 1850. See *Venus*, \* &c.

**PLANTAGENET, HOUSE OF.** A race of fourteen English kings, from Henry II. to Richard III., killed at the battle of Bosworth (*which see*), 1485. Plantagenet seems to have been at first no more than one of those soubriquets or nicknames at this time so common. The first so-called was Fulke Martel, earl of Anjou, in the tenth century. That noble having contrived the death of his nephew, the earl of Brittany, in order to succeed to the earldom, his confessor sent him, in atonement for the murder, to Jerusalem, attended by only two servants, one of whom was to lead him by a halter to the Holy Sepulchre, the other to strip and whip him there, like a common malefactor. Broom, in French *genêt*, in Latin *genista*, being the only tough, pliant shrub in Palestine, the noble criminal was smartly scourged with it, and from this instrument of his chastisement, he was called *Planta-genista*, or Plantagenet.—*Skinner, Mezeray*.

**PLASSEY, BATTLE OF.** Fought between the British under lord Clive, and the native Hindoos under Surajah Dowlah, June 23, 1757. The nabob was vanquished, although at the head of 70,000 men, by the British, whose force did not exceed much more than 3000 ; and the victory laid the foundation of our power and empire in India. See article *India*.

**PLASTER OF PARIS.** A fossil stone of a particular kind somewhat of the nature of lime, used by figure-masters for moulds, statuary, &c. The method of taking like-

\* The late great astronomer Lalande said, that he would never call the planets recently discovered by any other names than Herschel, Piazzi, Olbers, and Harding ; contending that mythological names were perfectly unmeaning. If we call the planets of the ancients by the names by which they were known to them, that is necessary for the purpose of understanding them, and the names indicate the attributes of the deity whose name was given to the planet. The most brilliant planet was called Venus, because she was the most beautiful of the goddesses. Can it be said that the planet Olbers was called Pallas because that planet is the emblem of wisdom and knowledge ? Why should that of Piazzi be called Ceres ? Has it any connexion with the harvest ? With respect to the new planets, these names are insignificant and misplaced ; and appear to have been derived from ancient fable only to deprive astronomers of the recompense of their labours, of the gratitude that is due to them, and of the emulation which may then result ; it is continued Lalande a contemptible jealousy and offensive ingratitude.—*Builer*.

nesses by its use was first discovered by Andrea Verrochio, about A.D. 1466. This gypsum was first found at Montmartre, a village near Paris, whence it obtained its name.—*Bouille*.

**PLATÆA, BATTLE OF.** Between Mardonius the commander of Xerxes king of Persia, and Pausanias the Lacedæmonian, and the Athenians. The Persian army consisted of 300,000 men, 3000 of which scarce escaped with their lives by flight. The Grecian army, which was greatly inferior, lost but few men; and among these, ninety-one Spartans, fifty-two Athenians, and sixteen Tegeans, were the only soldiers found in the number of the slain. The plunder which the Greeks obtained in the Persian camp was immense. Pausanias received the tenth of all the spoils, on account of his uncommon valour during the engagement, and the rest were rewarded each according to their respective merit. This battle was fought on the 22nd Sept., the same day as the battle of Mycale, 479 B.C.; and by it Greece was totally delivered for ever from the continual alarms to which she was exposed on account of the Persian invasions, and from that time none of the princes of Persia dared to appear with a hostile force beyond the Hellespont.

**PLATE.** The earliest use of plate as an article of domestic luxury cannot be precisely traced. In England, plate, with the exception of spoons, was prohibited in public-houses by statute 8 Will. III., 1696. The celebrated Plate Act passed in May, 1756. This act was repealed in 1780. The act laying a duty upon plate passed in 1784. See *Goldsmiths' Company*.

**PLATINA.** This is the heaviest of all the metals, and harder than silver and gold; and, consequently, deemed more valuable than the latter. The name which is given to it originated with the Spaniards, from the word *Plata*, signifying silver, it would seem on account of its silvery colour. It was unknown in Europe until A.D. 1748, when Don Antonio Ulloa announced its existence in the narrative of his voyage to Peru.—*Greig*.

**PLATING.** The art of covering baser metals with a thin plate of silver, either for use or for ornament, said to have been invented by a spur-maker. Till then, the more elegant spurs in common use were made of solid silver; and from the flexibility of that metal, they were liable to be bent into inconvenient forms by the slightest accident. To remedy this defect, a workman at Birmingham contrived to make the branches of a pair of spurs hollow, and to fill that hollow with a slender rod of steel. Finding this a great improvement, and desirous to add cheapness to utility, he continued to make the hollow larger, and of course the iron thicker, till at last he so coated the iron spur with silver as to make it equally elegant with those made wholly of that metal. The invention was quickly applied to other purposes.

**PLATONIC YEAR.** The period of time which the equinoxes take to finish their revolution, at the end of which the stars and constellations have the same place with regard to the equinoxes that they had at first. Tycho Brahe says that this year or period requires 25,816 common years to complete it; Ricciolus computes it at 25,920; and Cassini at 24,800; at the end of which time some imagined that there would be a total and natural renovation of the whole creation.

**PLATTSBURGH, EXPEDITION TO.** The British expedition against Plattsburgh, on Lake Champlain, a town of New York, was designed under general sir George Prevost; but it was abandoned after the naval force of England had suffered a defeat in an engagement with the Americans, Sept. 11, 1818, when the British squadron on Lake Champlain was captured. See *United States*.

**PLAYS.** Tragedy, comedy, satire, and pantomime were performed in Greece and Rome. Plays became a general and favourite pastime about 165 B.C.; but they were performed on occasions of festivity some ages before. The Trojan plays consisted of horse-races and exercises of the youth, under a proper head or captain, wherein the utmost dexterity was practised. The plays of Ceres were instituted to please the ladies, who from the 12th to the 20th of April were clad in white, and, in imitation of that goddess, went with a torch in their hands, as if in search of her daughter Proserpine. The plays of Flora were so offensive, that they were forced to be put down, common women appearing publicly naked; and in the night-time they ran about with links in their hands, dancing in lascivious postures to the sound of musical instruments, and singing immodest songs. The funeral plays were plays in honour of the dead, and to satisfy their ghosts. There were numerous institutions under the name of plays. Plays were first acted in England at Clerkenwell, A.D. 1397. The

first company of players that received the sanction of a patent was that of James Burbage, and others, the servants of the earl of Leicester, from queen Elizabeth, in 1574. Plays were subjected to a censorship in 1737. See *Drama*.

**PLEADINGS.** Clotharius held a kind of moveable parliament called *placita*, whence came the word *pleas*, A.D. 616.—*Henault*. In the early courts of judicature in England, pleadings were made in the Saxon language in A.D. 786. They were made in Norman-French from the period of the Conquest in 1066; and they so continued until the 36th of Edward III., 1362. Cromwell ordered all law proceedings to be taken in English in 1650. The Latin was used in conveyancing in our courts of law till 1731.

**PLUM.** We have two native plums; our finer kinds came from Italy and Flanders about 1522. The *Diospyros Lotus*, the date-plum, was brought from Barbary, before A.D. 1596. The Pishamin plum, *Diospyros Virginiana*, from America, before 1629. This fruit incloses a seed or kernel in a hard shell, vulgarly called a stone. Formerly damsons, apricots, and peaches went by this name, as do raisins to this day.—*Pardon*.

**PLURAL NUMBER.** The plural number *we* was first assumed in the royal style by the kings of England. The pronoun *We* was first used instead of the pronoun *I*, by John, king of England, in 1199.—*Coke's Institut.* According to other authorities the plural was used at a later date of the same reign. It was soon adopted by the other European potentates.—*Ashe*.

**PLYMOUTH BREAKWATER AND DOCK.** See *Breakwater* and *Dock-yards*.

**POET-LAUREAT.** Selden could not trace the precise origin of this office. The first record we have of poet-laureat in England is in the 35th Henry III., 1251. The laureat was then styled the king's versifier, and a hundred shillings were his annual stipend.—*Warton*; \* *Madox Hist. Exch.* Chaucer, on his return from abroad, assumed the title of poet-laureat; and in the twelfth year of Richard II., 1389, he obtained a grant of an annual allowance of wine. James I., in 1615, granted to his laureat a yearly pension of 100 marks; and in 1630, this stipend was augmented by letters-patent of Charles I. to 100*l.* per annum, with an additional grant of one tierce of Canary Spanish wine, to be taken out of the king's store of wine yearly.

**NAMES OF PERSONS WHO FILLED THE OFFICE FROM THE REIGN OF QUEEN ELIZABETH.**

Elizabeth appointed Edmund Spenser, who died . . . . . A.D. 1598	The rev. Laurence Eusden, died . . . . . 1730
Samuel Daniel, died . . . . . 1619	Colley Cibber, died . . . . . A.D. 1757
Ben Jonson, died . . . . . 1637	William Whitehead, died . . . . . 1785
Sir William Davenant, died . . . . . 1668	Rev. Dr. Thomas Warton, died . . . . . 1790
John Dryden: he was deposed at the revolution . . . . . 1688	Henry James Pye, died . . . . . 1813
Thomas Shadwell, died . . . . . 1692	Dr. Robert Southey, died . . . . . March 21, 1843
Nahum Tate, died . . . . . 1715	William Wordsworth, died . . . . . April 23, 1850
Nicholas Rowe . . . . . 1718	Alfred Tennyson . . . . . 1850
	The present Poet-Laureate.

"At the accession of George I., Rowe was made poet-laureat, I am afraid by the ejection of poor Nahum Tate, who died in the Mint, where he was forced to seek shelter from extreme poverty."—*Dr. Johnson*. Serious thoughts had been entertained of abolishing the office of poet-laureat since the death of the gifted Wordsworth; but the office, it will be seen, has lately been filled up by the appointment of the universally and justly admired poet, the present (1850) holder of the laureatship. On the death of Warton its abolition was recommended by one of our great historians, whose elegant compliment on the occasion still more forcibly applied on Wordsworth's death: "This is the best time for not filling up the office, when the prince is a man of virtue, and the poet, just departed, was a man of genius."—*Gibbon's Decline and Fall, &c., chap. lxx.* Of Wordsworth it may be truly said, in the lines of Dr. Lynch, quoted in his Hunterian oration in 1845:—

He is not dead whose glorious mind lifts thine on high;  
To live in hearts we leave behind is not to die.—*Anon.*

\* Warton, in his *History of English Poetry*, gives an early date to the appointment. So early as the reign of Henry III. there was, he affirms, a *Versificator Regie*, to whom an annual stipend was first paid of one hundred shillings. The first mention of a *Poet Laureate* occurs, we believe, in the reign of Edward IV., when John Kay was laureate; Andrew Bernard was laureate *temp.* Henry VII.; and John Skelton, *temp.* Henry VIII. Edmund Spenser, as above, was poet-laureate in the reign of Elizabeth. Whitehead was created on the refusal of Gray, Warton on the refusal of Mason, and Southey on the refusal of Scott. Laurence Eusden commenced the series of birth-day and New Year's Odes, which continued till the death of Pye, in 1813. We believe that on Southey's appointment the tierce of Canary wine was commuted for 2*l.*—*EDITOR*.

**POETRY.** The oldest, rarest, and most excellent of the fine arts, and highest species of refined literature. It was the first fixed form of language, and the earliest perpetuation of thought. It existed before music in melody, and before painting in description.—*Hazlitt.* The exact period of the invention of poetry is uncertain. In Scriptural history, the song of Moses on the signal deliverance of the Israelites, and their passage through the Red Sea, is said to be the most ancient piece of poetry in the world, and is very sublime.—*Exodus xv.* Orpheus of Thrace is the earliest author, and is deemed the inventor of poetry (at least in the western part of the world), about 1249 B.C. Homer, the oldest poet whose works have descended to us, flourished about 907 B.C.—*Parian Marb.* Iambic verse (*which see*) was introduced by Archilochus, 700 B.C.—*Du Fresnoy.* For odes, see article *Odes*. We are told that poetry (or more properly the rules of poetry) was first brought to England by Aldhelme, or Adelmus, abbot of Malmesbury, about the close of the seventh century.

**POISONING.** A number of Roman ladies formed a conspiracy for poisoning their husbands, which they too fatally carried into effect. A female slave denounced 170 of them to Fabius Maximus, who ordered them to be publicly executed, 331 B.C. It was said that this was the first public knowledge they had of poisoning at Rome. Poisoning was made petty treason in England, and was punished by boiling to death (of which there were some remarkable instances) 23 Hen. VIII., 1532. See article *Boiling to Death*.

**POISONING BY WATER-TOFANA, OR WIVES' POISON.** The deadly poison so freely administered by Italians in the seventeenth century, called *aqua tofana*, from the name of the woman Tofania, who made and sold it in small flat vials. She carried on this traffic for half a century, and eluded the police; but on being taken, confessed that she had been a party in poisoning 600 people. Numerous persons were implicated by her, and many of them were publicly executed. All Italy was thrown into a ferment, and many fled, and some persons of distinction, on conviction, were strangled in prison. It appeared to have been chiefly used by married women who were tired of their husbands. Four or six drops were a fatal dose; but the effect was not sudden, and therefore not suspected. It was as clear as water, but the chemists have not agreed about its real composition. A proclamation of the Pope described it as aquafortis distilled into arsenic, and others considered it as a solution of crystallised arsenic. The secret of its preparation was conveyed to Paris, where the marchioness de Brinvilliers poisoned her father and two brothers; and she with many others were executed, and the preparers burnt alive.—*Phillips*.

**POITIERS, BATTLE OF, IN FRANCE.** Between Edward the Black Prince and John king of France, in which the English arms triumphed. The standard of France was overthrown, and many of her distinguished nobility were slain. The French king was taken prisoner, and brought to London, through which he was led amidst an amazing concourse of spectators. Two kings, prisoners in the same court, and at the same time, were considered as glorious achievements; but all that England gained by them was only glory, Sept. 19, 1356.—*Carte*.

**POLAND.** Anciently, the country of the Vandals, who emigrated from it to invade the Roman empire. It became a duchy under Lechus I., A.D. 550; and a kingdom under Boleslaus, A.D. 999. Poland was dismembered by the emperor of Germany, the empress of Russia, and king of Prussia, who seized the most valuable territories in 1772. It was finally partitioned, and its political existence annihilated by the above powers, in 1795.\* The king formally resigned his crown at Grodno, and was afterwards removed to Petersburgh, where he remained a kind of state prisoner till his death in 1798. With him ended the kingdom of Poland.

\* An act of spoliation more unprincipled never dishonoured crowned heads. For a century previously, the balance of power had engaged the attention of the politicians of Europe; but in permitting this odious crime, such an object appears to have been totally lost sight of. Austria and Prussia had long been deadly enemies, and both hated Russia; yet they now conspired against a country they were each pledged to protect, and with unexampled profligacy became leagued in a scheme of plunder consummated by the destruction of 500,000 lives! Russia seized Lithuania, and all that part to the eastward which suited her. Austria took Galicia, the most fertile of the provinces, lying contiguous to her own dominions; and Prussia secured the maritime districts. The most extraordinary circumstances attending this affair was the total inaction of the two great powers, England and France, whose supineness in a more recent instance also is rebuked by policy as well as justice, and deplored by the good and brave among mankind.

POLAND, *continued.*

Piastus, a peasant, is elected to the ducal dignity . . . . . A.D.	842	Courland is annexed to Russia . . . . .	1795
[Piastus lived to the age of 120, and his reign was so prosperous that every succeeding native sovereign was called a Piast.]		Stanislaus resigns his crown; final partition of his kingdom . . . . .	Nov. 25, 1795
Introduction of Christianity . . . . .	992	Kosciusko set at liberty . . . . .	Dec. 25, 1798
Red Russia added to Poland . . . . .	1059	He arrives in London . . . . .	May 30, 1797
Boleslaus II. murders the bishop of Cracow with his own hands; his kingdom laid under an interdict by the pope, and his subjects absolved of their allegiance	1080	Stanislaus dies at St. Petersburg, Feb. 12, 1798	
He flies to Hungary for shelter; but is refused it by order of Gregory VII., and he at length kills himself . . . . .	1081	Treaty of Tilsit ( <i>which see</i> ) . . . . .	July 7, 1807
Uladislaus deposed . . . . .	1102	[The central provinces form the duchy of Warsaw, between 1807 and 1813.]	
Premislaus assassinated . . . . .	1285	General Diet at Warsaw . . . . .	June 1812
Louis of Hungary elected king . . . . .	1370	New constitution . . . . .	Nov. 1815
War against the Teutonic knights . . . . .	1447	Cracow declared to be a free republic, Nov.	1815
The Wallachians treacherously carry off 100,000 Poles, and sell them to the Turks as slaves . . . . .	1498	Polish Diet opened . . . . .	Sept. 1820
Splendid reign of Sigismund II. . . . .	1548	A revolution at Warsaw; the army declare in favour of the people . . . . .	Nov. 29, 1830
Stephen forms a militia composed of Cossacks, a barbarous race, on whom he bestows the Ukraine . . . . .	1575	The Diet declares the throne of Poland vacant . . . . .	Jan. 25, 1831
Abdication of John Casimir . . . . .	1689	Battle of Growchow, near Praga: the Russians lose 7000 men; the Poles, who keep the field, 2000 . . . . .	Feb. 20, 1831
Massacre of the Protestants at Thorn . . . . .	1724	Battle of Wawz ( <i>which see</i> ) . . . . .	March 31, 1831
Stanislaus' unhappy reign begins . . . . .	1763	The insurrection spreads to Wilna and Volhynia . . . . .	April 3, 1831
He abolishes torture . . . . .	1770	Battle of Zelicho ( <i>which see</i> ) . . . . .	April 6, 1831
An awful pestilence sweeps away 250,000 of the people . . . . .	1770	Battle of Seldiez . . . . .	April 10, 1831
The evils of civil war so weaken the kingdom, it falls an easy prey to the royal plunderers, the empress of Russia, emperor of Austria, and king of Prussia . . . . .	1772	Battle of Ostrolenka, ( <i>which see</i> ), signal defeat of the Russians . . . . .	May 26, 1831
The first partition treaty . . . . .	Feb. 17, 1772	The Russian general, Diebitzsch, dies, . . . . .	June 10, 1831
The public partition treaty . . . . .	Aug. 5, 1772	Battle of Wilna ( <i>see Wilna</i> ) . . . . .	June 19, 1831
A new constitution is formed by the virtuous Stanislaus . . . . .	May 3, 1791	Grand Duke Constantine dies . . . . .	June 27, 1831
[The royal and imperial spoilers, on various pretexts, pour their armies into Poland, 1792, <i>et seq.</i> ]		Battle of Winsk ( <i>see Winsk</i> ) . . . . .	July 14, 1831
The brave Poles, under Poniatowski and Kosciusko, several times contend successfully against superior armies, but in the end are defeated. Kosciusko, wounded and taken, is carried prisoner to Russia . . . . .	1794	Warsaw taken ( <i>see Warsaw</i> ) . . . . .	Sept. 8, 1831
Suwarrow's victories and massacres . . . . .	1794	[This last fatal event terminated the memorable and glorious, but unfortunate struggle of the Poles.]	
Battle of Warsaw . . . . .	Oct. 12, 1794	Ukase issued by the emperor Nicholas, decreeing that the kingdom of Poland shall henceforth form an integral part of the Russian empire . . . . .	Feb. 26, 1832
[Here Suwarrow subsequently butchers 30,000 Poles of all ages and conditions in cold blood.]		General attempt at revolution in Poland, . . . . .	Feb. 22, 1846
		The courts of Austria, Russia, and Prussia revoke the treaty of 1815, constituting Cracow a free republic, and Cracow is declared Austrian territory . . . . .	Nov. 16, 1846
		[Soon afterwards the Austrians take possession of Cracow. This annexation is protested against by England, France, Sweden, and Turkey.]	
		The kingdom of Poland is incorporated with Russia, and finally made a Russian province . . . . .	May 1847
		See Cracow and Warsaw.	

## DUKES AND KINGS OF POLAND.

842. Piastus.	1025. Miecislus II.
861. Ziemovitus, his son.	1034. Richense or Richsa, his consort, regent: driven from the government.
892. Lesko or Lescus IV.	1037. [Interregnum.]
913. Ziemomislus, son of Lesko	1041. Casimir I., her son, surnamed the Pacific; he had retired to a monastery, but was invited to the throne.
964. Miecislus I.	1058. Boleslaus II., styled the Intrepid.
992. Boleslaus I., surnamed the Lion-hearted; obtained the title of king from the emperor Otho III.	

\* This revolution will be better described in the way of narrative. On February 22, 1846, an Austrian force under general Collin, which had entered Cracow on the approach of armed bands of peasantry, was attacked and driven out of the town. A Provisional Government was then proclaimed by the insurgents, and two days afterwards they crossed the Vistula, expecting to be joined by the peasantry of Galicia, who were solicited by the nobles and clergy to strike a blow in the cause of liberty. The Austrian government, in order to prevent this junction, excited in the peasantry a suspicion of the motives of the nobles, and offered a reward for every noble delivered up, alive or dead: a general massacre of the nobility and clergy in the circle of Tarnow followed: the insurgents from Cracow were defeated at Gdow, whence they retreated to Podgorze, a suburb of Cracow; here they were attacked by general Collin, and driven into Cracow on the 27th of February. The forces of the three powers then began to concentrate on Cracow; the people in the town opened negotiations with the Austrians about a surrender, and while these were going on, a Russian corps entered the town without resistance, and soon afterwards the revolution was at an end.

POLAND, *continued.*

1081. Ladislas, called the Careless.  
 1102. Boleslas III., surnamed Wry-mouth.  
 1138. Ladislas II., son of the preceding.  
 1146. Boleslas IV., the Curled.  
 1173. Miecislav III., the Old: deposed.  
 1177. Casimir II., surnamed the Just.  
 1194. Lesko V., the White: relinquished.  
 1200. Miecislav IV.: his tyranny restored Lesko, but the latter was again forced to resign.  
 1203. Ladislas III.: retired.  
 1206. Lesko V., a third time: assassinated; succeeded by his son, an infant.  
 1227. Boleslas V., surnamed the Chaste.  
 1279. Lesko VI., surnamed the Black.  
 1289. [Interregnum.]  
 1295. Premislas: assassinated.  
 1296. Ladislas IV., the Short: deposed.  
 1300. Wencoslas, king of Bohemia.  
 1304. Ladislas, the Short, again.  
 1333. Casimir III., the Great, one of the best princes of Poland: killed by a fall from his horse.  
 1370. Louis, king of Hungary.  
 1382. [Interregnum.]  
 1385. Hedwige, daughter of Louis, and her consort, Jagello, duke of Lithuania, by the style of Ladislas V.  
 1389. Ladislas V. alone: he united Lithuania to Poland.  
 1434. Ladislas VI., his son; succeeded as king of Hungary, 1440.  
 1445. [Interregnum.]  
 1445. Casimir IV.  
 1492. John (Albert) I., his son.  
 1501. Alexander, prince of Livonia, brother of the preceding.  
 1506. Sigismund I., brother of Alexander; obtained the surname of the Great.  
 1548. Sigismund II., Augustus, son of the last king; a splendid reign; added Livonia to his kingdom.  
 1573. [Interregnum.]  
 1574. Henry, duke of Anjou, brother to the king of France: he afterwards succeeded to the French throne.  
 1575. Stephen Bathori, prince of Transylvania: established the Cossacks as a militia.  
 1586. [Interregnum.]  
 1587. Sigismund III., son of the king of Sweden, to the exclusion of Maximilian of Austria, elected by the nobles.  
 1632. Ladislas VII., Vasa, son of Sigismund III.; succeeded by his brother.  
 1648. John II., or Casimir V.: abdicated, and retired to France, where he died in 1672.  
 1668. [Interregnum.]  
 1669. Michael-Koributh-Wiesnowski: in this reign the Cossacks join the Turks, and ravage Poland.  
 1674. John III., Sobieski; an illustrious warrior, whose victories over the Cossacks, Turks, and Tartars, procure him the crown.  
 1697. [Interregnum.]  
 1697. Frederick-Augustus, son of John-George, elector of Saxony, and elector in 1694, deprived of his crown.  
 1704. Stanislas I. (Lezinski), forced to retire from his kingdom.  
 1709. Frederick-Augustus, again.  
 1734. Frederick-Augustus II., son of the preceding sovereign.  
 1763. [Interregnum.]  
 1764. Stanislas II., Augustus Poniatowski, commences his unhappy reign.  
 1772. The Austrians, Russians, and Prussians make their first division of Poland.  
 1793. Second great division of the kingdom by the same powers.  
 1795. Final partition of Poland, and deposition of the king, who died at St. Petersburg, a state prisoner, in 1798.

Among their barbarous customs, the Polish people had two which they retained so late as the thirteenth century; the custom of killing their old men when they were past labour, and of destroying such children as were born imperfect.

**POLAR REGIONS.** For VOYAGES OF DISCOVERY to the, see *North-West Passage*.

**POLE STAR, or POLAR STAR.** A star of the second magnitude, the last in the tail of the constellation called the *Little Bear*; its nearness to the North Pole causes it never to set to those in the northern hemisphere, and therefore it is called the seaman's guide. One of the stars in the constellation, *Ursa Major* or Great Bear, is called the *pointer* to the Pole star. The discovery of the Pole Star is ascribed by the Chinese to their emperor Hong Ti, the grandson (they say) of Noah, who reigned and flourished 1970 B.C.—*Univ. Hist.*

**POLICE.** That of London has been extended and regulated at various periods. Its jurisdiction was extended 27 Eliz., 1585, and 16 Chas. I., 1640; and the system improved by various acts in subsequent reigns. The London police grew out of the London watch, instituted about 1253. Police statutes 5, 11, 32, and 54 Geo. III. The magistracy at Bow-street has been long established. The jurisdiction of twenty-one magistrates, three to preside in each of the seven divisional offices, commenced Aug. 1, 1792. The Thames police was established in 1798. The London police was remodelled by Mr. (afterwards sir Robert) Peel, by statute 10 Geo. IV., June 19, 1829, and commenced duty Sept. 29 following. The London Police Improvement Act passed 3 Vict., Aug. 17, 1839. Another act, Aug. 7, 1840. Dublin police commenced Sept. 29, 1786; remodelled in 1807, and 1824. New Act passed July 4, 1836. See *Constabulary*.

**POLITICAL ECONOMY,** or improvement of the condition of mankind. A science justly viewed as the great high-road to public and private happiness. Its history may be dated from the publication of Dr. Adam Smith's *Wealth of Nations*, 1776. In Denmark they had a Polity-master, whose duties appertained to the observation of good order and the arrangement of such disputes as might arise.—*Ashe*.

- POLITICIANS.** A politician is described as a man well versed in policy, or the well regulating and governing of a state or kingdom; a wise and cunning man.—*Pardon.* A man of artifice; one of deep contrivance.—*South.* One versed in public affairs.—*Shakespeare.* One versed in the arts of government, and skilled in politics.—*Johnson.* The term was first used in France about A.D. 1569.—*Henault.* A new faction appeared, known by the name of Politicians, headed by le due d'Alençon and the Montmorencies, and strengthened by the accession of the Huguenots, in 1574.—*Idem.* The duke was arrested, and the Montmorencies sent to the Bastille.—*Idem.*
- POLL-ACT, IRELAND.** An iniquitous act passed in that country by the Junto of the Pale, putting a price upon the heads of certain ancient Irish, the earl of Desmond being the deputy, 5 Edward IV., 1465. This act endured for a number of years. For particulars of the nature and objects of the act, see NOTE to article *Ireland.* Numbers of the Irish suffered under this act.—*Scully.*
- POLL-TAX.** The tax so called was first levied in England A.D. 1378. The rebellion of Wat Tyler sprung from this impost (see *Tyler, Wat, his Rebellion*), 1381. It was again levied in 1513. By the 18th Chas. II. every subject was assessed by the head, viz.—a duke 100*l.*, a marquis 80*l.*, a baronet 30*l.*, a knight 20*l.*, an esquire 10*l.* and every single private person 12*d.*, 1667. This grievous impost was abolished by William III. at the period of the Revolution.
- POLOTSK, BATTLE OF.** The French under marshal Oudinot were defeated by the Russians under general Wittgenstein, July 30 and 31, 1812. The same armies contending the next day, the Russians were again defeated. Polotsk was, after several actions of less note, in which the advantage was sometimes on one, sometimes on the other side, in the end stormed by the Russians, and retaken, Oct. 20, 1812.
- POLTROON.** From *Pollex truncatus*, meaning the cutting off of the thumb. The conscripts of France in former days, cut off their thumbs to avoid serving in the army; hence the French used *poltron*, for coward. By the term we mean a coward or hen-hearted fellow.—*Ash.* A base fellow.—*Ben Jonson.* A nidget, a scoundrel.—*Dr. Johnson.*
- POLYGAMY.** Most of the early nations of the world admitted polygamy. It was general among the ancient Jews, and is still so among the Turks and Persians. In Media, it was a reproach to a man to have less than seven wives. Among the Romans, Marc Antony is mentioned as the first who took two wives; and the practice became frequent until forbidden by Arcadius, A.D. 393. The emperor Charles V. punished this offence with death. In England, by statute 1 Jas. I., 1603, it was made felony, but with benefit of clergy. This offence is now punished with transportation. See *Marriages.*
- POLYGLOT.** The term is derived from two Greek words denoting "many languages," and it is chiefly used for the Bible so printed. The Polyglot Bible, termed the Complutensian Polyglot, in 6 vols. folio, was printed A.D. 1514-17; the first edition at the expense of the celebrated Cardinal Ximenes. Three copies of it were printed on vellum. Count MacCarthy, of Toulouse, paid 483*l.* for one of these copies at the Pinelli sale. The second Polyglot was printed at Antwerp, by Montanus, 8 vols. folio, in 1569. The third was printed at Paris, by Le Jay, in 10 vols. folio, 1628-45. The fourth, in London, printed by Bryan Walton, in 6 vols. folio, 1657.—*Burnet.*
- POLYPUS.** An insect, named Hydra on account of its property of reproducing itself when cut in pieces, every part soon becoming a perfect animal; first discovered by Leuwenhoek, and described by him in the *Philosophical Trans.*, 1703; but the wonderful property in question was not thoroughly ascertained till March 1740, when Mr. Trembley made it manifest. The polypi are of the order of Zoophytes; they partake of the animal and vegetable nature, and therefore are justly placed as the link which joins the animal to the vegetable world. Two polypi cut asunder, and joined at either end, become one; the one species may be turned inside out, and live as before.
- POMEGRANATE TREE.** *Punica Granatum.* It was brought to England from Spain before A.D. 1584. It originally came from Spanish America. In Peru, the fruit is said to have been found as large as a barrel; and the Spaniards, by way of curiosity, used to carry it in the procession of the sacrament. The pomegranate is one of the most favourite fruits of Spain and Portugal, where it grows abundantly.—*Ash.*
- POMFRET CASTLE.** Built A.D. 1069. Here Richard II. was confined and murdered. Henry IV., by whom he was deposed, wishing for his death, one of the assassins of

the court, attended by eight followers, rushed into the apartment of the unfortunate king. Richard, concluding that their design was to take away his life, resolved not to fall unrevenged; wherefore, wresting his pole-axe from one of the murderers, he soon laid four of their number dead at his feet. But he was at length overpowered, and struck dead by the blow of a pole-axe, Feb. 13, 1400. In this castle also, the earl Rivers, lord Gray, sir Thomas Vaughan, and sir Richard Hawse were executed, or rather murdered, by order of the duke of Gloucester, then protector of England, (afterwards Richard III.) June 13, 1483.

**POMPEII, RUINS OF.** This ancient city of Campania was partly demolished by an earthquake in A.D. 63. It was afterwards rebuilt, and was swallowed up by an awful eruption of Vesuvius, accompanied by an earthquake, on the night of the 24th of August, A.D. 79. Many of the principal citizens happened at the time to be assembled at a theatre where public spectacles were exhibited. The ashes buried the whole city, and covered the surrounding country. After a lapse of fifteen centuries, a countryman, as he was turning up the ground, accidentally found a bronze figure; and this discovery attracting the attention of the learned, further search brought numerous productions to light, and at length the city was once more shone on by the sun. Different monarchs have contributed their aid in uncovering the buried city; the part first cleared was supposed to be the main street, A.D. 1750.

**PONDICHERY, INDIA.** Formerly the capital of French India, and first settled by the French in 1674. It was taken from them by the Dutch in 1693, and was besieged by the English in 1748. It was taken by our forces in Jan. 1761, and was restored in 1763. Again taken Oct. 1778, and restored in 1783. Pondicherry was once more captured by the British, Aug. 23, 1793; and finally in 1803.

**PONTUS.** The early history of this country (which seems to have been but a portion of Cappadocia, and received its name from its vicinity to the *Pontus Eurinus*) is very obscure. Artabazus was made king of Pontus by Darius Hystaspes. His successors were little more than satraps or lieutenants of the kings of Persia, and are scarcely known even by name.

Artabazus made king of Pontus by Darius Hystaspes . . . . .	s.c.	487	Tigranes ravages Cappadocia . . . . .	n.c.	86
Reign of Mithridates I. . . . .		383	Mithridates enters Bithynia, and makes himself master of many Roman provinces, and puts 80,000 Romans to death . . . . .		86
Artabazus invades Pontus . . . . .		363	Archelaus defeated by Sylla, at Chæroneæ; 100,000 Cappadocians slain . . . . .		86
Mithridates I. recovers it . . . . .		336	Victories and conquests of Mithridates up to this time . . . . .		74
Mithridates III. reigns . . . . .		301	The fleet of Mithridates defeats that under Lucullus, in two battles . . . . .		73
Artabazus II. reigns . . . . .		266	Mithridates defeated by Lucullus . . . . .		69
Mithridates IV. is besieged in his capital by the Gauls, &c. . . . .		252	Mithridates defeats Fabius . . . . .		68
Mithridates makes an unsuccessful attack upon the free city of Sinope, and is obliged to raise the siege by the Rhodians . . . . .		219	But is defeated by Pompey . . . . .		66
Reign of Pharnaces; he takes Sinope, and makes it the capital of his kingdom . . . . .		183	Mithridates stabs himself, and dies . . . . .		63
Reign of Mithridates V. . . . .		157	Reign of Pharnaces . . . . .		63
He is murdered in the midst of his court . . . . .		123	Battle of Zela (see <i>Zela</i> ); Pharnaces defeated by Caesar . . . . .		47
Mithridates VI., surnamed the Great, or Eupator, receives the diadem at 12 years of age . . . . .		123	Darius reigns . . . . .		39
Marries Laodice, his own sister . . . . .		115	Polemon, son of Zeno, reigns . . . . .		36
She attempts to poison him; he puts her and her accomplices to death . . . . .		112	Polemon II. succeeds his father . . . . .	A.D.	33
Mithridates makes a glorious campaign; conquers Scythia, Bosphorus, Coichis, and other countries . . . . .		111	Mithridates VII. reigns . . . . .		40
He enters Cappadocia . . . . .		97	Pontus afterwards became a Roman province, under the emperors.		
His war with Rome . . . . .		89	Alexis Comnenus founded a new empire of the Greeks at Trebisond, in this country, A.D. 1204, which continued till the Turks destroyed it, in 1450.		

How numerous the inhabitants of Pontus were, and what particular customs they had, we, at present, know not; though it is probable that, in their general characteristics, they were similar to the Cappadocians, with whom, indeed, they were frequently confounded. Many of the sovereigns of Pontus not only encouraged men of science and literature, but also applied themselves to study, particularly that of botany. The herb centaury derives its Greek name from Pharnaces I.; and Mithridates the Great composed an antidote to poisons, which is retained in the modern pharmacopœia, and bears his name.

**POOR LAWS.** The poor of England till the time of Henry VIII. subsisted, as the poor of Ireland until 1838, entirely upon private benevolence. By an ancient statute, 23 Edw. III., 1348, it was enacted that none should give alms to a beggar able to work.



By the common law, the poor were to be sustained by "parsons, rectors of the church, and parishioners, so that none should die for default of sustenance;" and by statute 15 Rich. II., impropriators were obliged to distribute a yearly sum to the poor. But no compulsory law was enacted till the 27th Hen. VIII., 1535. The origin of the present system of poor laws is referred to the 43d of Elizabeth, 1600.

In 1580, the Poor Rates were . . .	£ 188,811	In 1820, the Poor Rates were . . .	£ 7,329,594
1680, they amounted to . . .	665,562	1830, they amounted to . . .	8,111,422
1688, they amounted to . . .	819,000	1835, they amounted to . . .	6,356,345
1700, they amounted to . . .	1,556,994	1840, they amounted to . . .	8,468,000
1785, they amounted to . . .	2,184,950	1845, they amounted to . . .	8,543,650
1802, they amounted to . . .	4,952,421	1850, year ending March 25 . . .	3,816,909
1815, they amounted to . . .	5,418,845	1850, last half of this year, only . . .	1,803,591

The Poor Law Amendment Bill was passed 4 & 5 Will. IV., Aug. 1834. This important statute was followed by Amendment Acts, 6 & 7 Will. IV., 1836, and Act 1 Vict., 11th June, 1838. Several amendments followed; acts relating to the removal of the poor, 9 & 10 and 10 & 11 Vict., Aug., 1846, and July, 1847, respectively. The Poor Law (Ireland) Act was passed 2 Vict., July 31, 1838, and was amended 2 Vict., March 15, 1839. The Poor Law (Ireland) Rate in Aid Act passed 12 Vict., cap. 24, May, 1849. In Scotland, in the year ending May, 1849, the number relieved was 228,645, at an average cost of 2*l.* 2*s.* 5*d.*, and the assessment was 501,420*l.* In Ireland, the poor's rate for the year ending Sept., 1849, was 1,671,148*l.*—*Poor Law Returns.*

**POOR KNIGHTS OF WINDSOR.** Instituted by Henry VIII. in his testament, 1546-7. Their original number was thirteen, but the knights were subsequently increased to twenty-eight; and the institution underwent various modifications from time to time. King William IV. changed the name by which these knights had been till then known, and they were designated "The Military Knights of Windsor," in consequence of their having all held commissions in the army, Sept. 1833. The "Naval Knights of Windsor" are maintained on a distinct foundation, under the bequest of Samuel Travers, esq.

**POPE.** This title was originally given to all bishops. It was first adopted by Hyginus, A.D. 138; and pope Boniface III. procured Phocas, emperor of the East, to confine it to the prelates of Rome, 606. By the connivance of Phocas also, the pope's supremacy over the Christian Church was established. The custom of kissing the pope's toe was introduced in 708. The first sovereign act of the popes of Rome was by Adrian I., who caused money to be coined with his name, 780. Sergius II. was the first pope who changed his name, on his election in 844. Some contend that it was Sergius I., and others John XII. or XIII. See *Names.* John XVIII., a layman, was made pope, 1024. The first pope who kept an army was Leo IX., 1054. Gregory VII. obliged Henry IV., emperor of Germany, to stand three days in the depth of winter, barefooted at his castle gate, to implore his pardon, 1077. The pope's authority was firmly fixed in England, 1079. Appeals from English tribunals to the pope were introduced 19 Stephen, 1154.—*Viner's Statutes.* Henry II. of England held the stirrup for pope Alexander III. to mount his horse, 1161; and also for Becket, 1170.\* Celestine III. kicked the emperor Henry VI.'s crown off his head while kneeling, to show his prerogative of making and unmaking kings, 1191. The pope collected the tenths of the whole kingdom of England, 1226. The papal seat was removed to Avignon, in France, in 1308, for seventy years. The Holy See's demands on England were refused by parliament, 1363. Appeals to Rome from England were abolished, 1533.—*Viner.* The words "Lord Pope" were struck out of all English books, 1541. The papal authority declined about 1600. Kissing the pope's toe, and other ceremonies, were abolished by Clement XIV., 1773. The pope became destitute of all political influence in Europe, 1787. Pius VI. was burned in effigy at Paris, 1791. He made submission to the French republic, 1796. Was expelled from Rome, and deposed, Feb. 22, 1798, and died at Valence, Aug. 19, 1799. Pius VII. was elected in exile, March 13, 1800. Was dethroned, May 13, 1809.

\* "When Louis, king of France, and Henry II. of England, met pope Alexander III. at the castle of Torci, on the Loire, they both dismounted to receive him, and holding each of them one of the reins of his bridle, walked on foot by his side, and conducted him in that submissive manner into the castle."—*Hume.* Pope Adrian IV. was the only Englishman that ever obtained the tiara. His arrogance was such, that he obliged Frederick I. to prostrate himself before him, kiss his foot, hold his stirrup, and lead the white palfrey on which he rode. His name was Nicholas Brakespear, a native of Abbots-Langley, a village near St. Alban's, Herts. He was elected to the papedom in 1154.

Remained a prisoner at Fontainebleau till Napoleon's overthrow; and was restored May 24, 1814. See *Italy; Rome; Reformation, &c.*

## BISHOPS AND POPES OF ROME.

42. St. Peter: crucified, his head downwards, in 66.
- \*\* St. Clement (*Clemens Romanus*); according to *Tertullian*.
66. St. Linus: \* martyred.
78. St. Anacletus: martyred.
91. St. Clement: abdicated.
100. St. Evaristus: martyred.
109. St. Alexander: martyred.
119. St. Sixtus: martyred.
128. St. Telesphorus: martyred.
139. St. Hyginus: the first who was called *pope*.
142. St. Pius: martyred.
157. St. Anicetus.
168. St. Soterus: martyred under Marcus Antoninus.
176. St. Eleutherus: he opposed with great zeal the doctrine of the Valentinians.
192. St. Victor: martyred under Severus.
202. St. Zephyrinus.
219. St. Callistus: martyred.
222. [The chair vacant.]
223. St. Urban: beheaded in the persecution of Alexander Severus.
230. St. Pontianus: banished by the emperor Maximin.
235. St. Anterus: martyred.
236. St. Fabian: martyred under Decius.
250. [The chair vacant.]
251. St. Cornelius: died the next year.
252. St. Lucius: martyred the year following. Novatianus: antipope.
253. St. Stephen: martyred in the persecution of Valerian.
257. Sixtus II. (his coadjutor) martyred three days before his faithful disciple St. Laurence, in the persecution of Valerian, 258.
258. [The chair vacant.]
259. Dionysius: opposed the heresy of Sabellius.
269. Felix: martyred; canonised.
275. Eutychianus: martyred.
283. Calus: a relative of the emperor Diocletian.
296. Marcellinus: distinguished by his courage under a severe persecution; canonised.
304. [The chair vacant.]
308. Marcellus: banished from Rome by the emperor Maximianus: canonised.
310. St. Eusebius: died the same year.
311. St. Melchades: coadjutor to Eusebius.
314. Silvester.
336. Marcus or Mark: died the next year.
337. Julius: of great piety and learning; maintained the cause of St. Athanasius.
352. Liberius: banished, and in
356. Felix II.: antipope: placed in the chair by Constantine, during the exile of Liberius, on whose return he was driven from it with ignominy.
- [The emperor would have the two popes reign together; but the people cried out, "One God, one Christ, and one bishop."]
358. Liberius, again: abdicated.
358. Felix became legal pope; but he was made away with by Liberius.
359. Liberius, again.
366. Damasus: opposed the Arians; St. Jerome was his secretary.
384. Siricius: succeeded to the exclusion of Ursicinus.
398. Anastasius: caused the works of Origen to be proscribed.
402. Innocent I.
417. Zosimus: canonised.
418. Boniface I.: maintained in the pontifical chair by the emperor Honorius, against his rival, Eulallus: canonised.
422. Celestine I.: canonised.
432. Sixtus III.: suppressed the heresies of Nestorius and Pelagius in the West.
440. Leo I. the Great: most zealous in his endeavours to extend the papal see; canonised.
461. St. Hilary.
468. St. Simplicius.
483. Felix III.: had a violent dispute with the emperor Zeno respecting the Western Church: canonised.
492. Gelasius: canonised.
496. Anastasius II.: endeavoured to bring about a unity between the Eastern and Western Churches: canonised.
498. Symmachus: canonised.
514. Laurentius: antipope.
514. Hormisdas: canonised.
523. John I.: thrown into prison, where he died in 526.
526. Felix IV.: introduced extreme unction as a sacrament; canonised.
530. Boniface II.
533. John II.: opposed the Eutychians and Nestorians.
535. Agapetus: died the same year.
536. Silverius: son of pope Hormisdas, who had married before entering into the ecclesiastical state. The empress Theodosia violently persecuted him, and procured his banishment into Lycia, making Vigilinus his successor.
538. Vigilinus: banished, but restored.
555. Pelagius I.: endeavoured to reform the manners of the clergy.
560. John III.: the great ornament of churches.
573. [The see vacant.]
574. Benedict I., surnamed Bonosus.
578. Pelagius II.: died of the plague then desolating Rome.
590. Gregory the Great, an illustrious patriarch: converted the English to Christianity.
604. Sabinianus.
606. Boniface III.: died in a few months.
607. Boniface IV.
614. Deusdedit.
617. Boniface V.
625. Honorius I.
639. [The see vacant.]
640. Severinus: died shortly after.
640. John IV.
642. Theodorus I.
649. Martin I.: starved to death, some say; died of his sufferings, others.
654. Eugenius I.: canonised.
657. Vitalianus: this pope sent missionaries into England.

\* St. Linus is set down in nearly all accounts of popes as the immediate successor of St. Peter; but Tertullian, who was, undoubtedly, well informed, maintains that St. Clement succeeded the Apostle. In the first century of the Christian Church, neither the dates of succession, nor the succession of popes, are reconciled, even by the best authorities.

POPE, *continued.*

672. Adedatus, the "Gift of God."  
 676. Domnus I.  
 678. Agathon.  
 682. Leo II.: instituted holy water.  
 683. [The see vacant.]  
 684. Benedict II.  
 685. John V.: ruled with wisdom.  
 686. Conon.  
 686. Theodore and Pascal: antipopes.  
 687. Sergius: "governed wisely."  
 701. John VI.  
 705. John VII.  
 708. Sisinnius: died 20 days after election.  
 708. Constantine.  
 715. Gregory II.: canonised.  
 731. Gregory III.: the first pope who sent nuncios to foreign powers.  
 741. Zacharias.  
 752. Stephen II.: with this pope commenced the temporal power of the Church of Rome.  
 757. Paul I.: moderate and pious.  
 768. Stephen III.  
 772. Adrian I.: sanctioned images, in which he was opposed by the kings of England and France.  
 795. Leo III.  
 816. Stephen IV.: died the next year.  
 817. Pascal I.  
 824. Eugenius II.  
 827. Valentinus.  
 828. Gregory IV.: pious and learned.  
 844. Sergius II.  
 847. Leo IV.: defeated the Saracens. [Between Leo IV. and the next pontiff, Benedict III., an absurd story, not worth refutation, places "pope Joan."—*Henault.*]  
 855. Benedict III.: opposed by an antipope called Anastasius.  
 858. Nicholas I., styled the Great.  
 867. Adrian II.  
 872. John VIII.: it is to this John that some authors refer the scandalous fabrication of pope Joan; but they err even in point of time. *See above.*  
 882. Martin II.  
 884. Adrian III.: died the next year.  
 885. Stephen V.  
 891. Formosus: died detested; his corpse was thrown into the river Tiber.  
 896. Boniface VI.: deposed.  
 897. Romanus: antipope.  
 897. Stephen VI.: strangled in prison.  
 898. Theodorus II.: governed 22 days.  
 898. John IX.  
 900. Benedict IV.  
 903. Leo V.: driven from his seat a few months after his election, and died in prison.  
 904. Sergius III.: disgraced his dignity by his vices.  
 911. Anastasius III.  
 913. Landonius, or Lando.  
 914. John X.: resigned, and was stifled by Guy, duke of Tuscany.  
 928. Leo VI.: considered an intruder by many Roman Catholic historians.  
 929. Stephen VII.  
 931. John XI.: imprisoned in the castle of St. Angelo, where he died.  
 936. Leo VII.: great in zeal and piety.  
 939. Stephen VIII.: "of ferocious character."  
 942. Martin III.  
 946. Agapetus II.: of holy life.  
 956. John XII., called the Infamous: deposed for adultery and cruelty, and, in the end, murdered.  
 [The preceding pope is said to have been the first who changed his name on his elevation to the papal chair.]  
 963. Leo VIII.: an honour to the chair, though an intruder.—*Baronius.*  
 963. Benedict V.: chosen on the death of John XII., but opposed by Leo VIII., who was supported by the emperor Otho: the Roman people were obliged to abandon his cause.  
 965. John XIII.: elected by the authority of the emperor against the popular will.  
 972. Benedict VI.: murdered in prison.  
 974. Boniface VII.  
 974. Domnus II.  
 975. Benedict VII.  
 983. John XIV.  
 984. John XV.: died before consecration.  
 985. John XVI.  
 996. Gregory V. An antipope, named John XVII., was set up, but expelled by the emperor.  
 999. Silvester II.  
 1003. John XVII.: legitimate pope: died same year.  
 1003. John XVIII.: abdicated.  
 1009. Sergius IV.  
 1012. Benedict VIII.  
 1024. John XIX.  
 1033. Benedict IX.: became pope, by purchase, at 12 years of age: expelled.  
 1044. Gregory VI.: abdicated.  
 1046. Clement II. (the Romanists call *Clement Romanus*, the first Clement): died next year.  
 1047. Benedict again: again deposed.  
 1048. Damasus II.: died soon after.  
 1048. Leo IX.: canonised.  
 1054. [The throne vacant one year.]  
 1055. Victor II.  
 1057. Stephen IX.  
 1058. Benedict X.: an antipope: expelled.  
 1058. Nicholas II.  
 1061. Alexander II.: he carried the papal power to a height it had not reached before.  
 1073. Gregory VII., the celebrated Hildebrand: remarkable for the unexampled powers he usurped, and his unprincipled career.\*  
 1085. [Throne vacant one year.]  
 1086. Victor III.

\* In the eleventh century, the power of the pontiff of Rome seems to have reached its utmost height. Gregory VII., the famous Hildebrand, assumed the exclusive title of Pope, which till then had been common to other bishops; and his successors carried their pretensions so far as to hold themselves out as lords of the universe, arbiters of the fate of empires, and supreme rulers of the kings and princes of the earth. In this character they proceeded to dispose of kingdoms, and to loose subjects from their allegiance, as is remarkably instanced in the history of John, king of England. At length they affirmed the whole earth to be their property, as well where Christianity had been propagated, as where it had not; and, therefore, on the discovery of the East and West Indies and America, Alexander VI., in 1493, granted to the Portuguese a right to all the countries lying to the eastward, and to the Spaniards all those westward of Cape Non, in Africa, which they might respectively be able to conquer. They finally pretended to be lords of the future world also, and by licences, pardons, dispensations, and indulgences, which they sold to the best bidders, to have a power of restraining, and in some instances of subverting, even the Divine justice itself.—*Lives of the Popes.*

POPE, *continued.*

1088. Urban II.: in this pontificate commenced the great crusade.
1090. Pascal II.
1118. Gelasius II.: retired to a monastery.
1119. Calixtus II.
1124. Honorius II.
1130. Innocent II.
1143. Celestine II.: ruled 5 months.
1144. Lucius II.: killed by accident in a popular commotion.
1145. Eugenius III.: canonised.
1153. Anastasius IV.: ruled a short time only.
1154. Adrian IV., or Nicholas Brakespear, an Englishman: born near St. Albans.
1159. Alexander III.: avenger of the murder of Thomas à Becket.
1181. Lucius III.
1185. Urban III.
1187. Gregory VIII.: ruled only two months.
1187. Clement III.
1191. Celestine III.
1198. Innocent III. (Lothario Conti) excommunicated king John of England.
1216. Honorius III.: learned and pious.
1227. Gregory IX.: caused a new crusade to be undertaken.
1241. Celestine IV.: died in 18 days after his election.
1241. [Throne vacant 1 year and 7 months.]
1243. Innocent IV.: gave the red hat.
1254. Alexander IV.
1261. Urban IV.
1265. Clement IV., an enlightened Frenchman, previously cardinal and legate to England: discouraged the crusades.
1268. [Throne vacant 2 years and 9 months.]
1271. Gregory X.: elected while he was with Edward I. of England in the Holy Land.
1276. Innocent V.: died shortly after.
1276. Adrian V.: legate to England in 1254: died 36 days after election.
1276. Vicedominus: died the next day.
1277. John XX. or XXI.: died in 8 months.
1277. Nicholas III.: died in 1280.
1281. Martin IV.
1285. Honorius IV.: promoted the crusades.
1288. Nicholas IV.: endeavoured to stir up the princes of Christendom to a new crusade, but without success.
1292. [Throne vacant 2 years and 3 months.]
1294. Celestine V.: resigned from fear.
1294. Boniface VIII.: proclaimed that "God had set him over kings and kingdoms" imprisoned his predecessor, and laid France and Denmark under interdict.
1303. Benedict XI.: a pious and liberal pontiff: poisoned by some ambitious cardinals, a short time after his election.
1304. [Throne vacant 11 months.]
1305. Clement V. Bertrand the Goth: removed the papal seat from Rome to Avignon.
1314. [Throne vacant 2 years and 4 months.]
1316. John XXII.
1334. Benedict XII. [Nicholas V.: antipope, at Rome.]
1342. Clement VI.: a learned prelate, a generous prince, and amiable man.—*Petrarch.*
1352. Innocent VI.
1362. Urban V.: illustrious as a patron of learning.
1370. Gregory XI.: also an eminent protector of learning: he restored the papal chair to Rome.
1378. Urban IV.: so severe and cruel that the cardinals chose Robert of Geneva, under the name of Clement VII., which led to great violence.
1380. Boniface IX.
1384. Benedict (called XIII.): antipope at Avignon.
1404. Innocent VII.: died in 1406.
1406. Gregory XII. Angelo Corario: elected during the schism in the East: Benedict XIII. being the other pope: both popes were deposed.
1409. Alexander V.: died, supposed by poison.
1410. John XXIII.: elected during the great schism: deposed.
1417. Martin V., Otto Colonna.
1431. Eugenius IV., Gabriel Condolmera: deposed by the council of Basil, and Amadeus of Savoy chosen, as Felix V., in 1439: antipope.
1447. Nicholas V.
1455. Callixtus III.
1458. Pius II., Æneas Silvius Piccolomini.
1464. Paul II., a noble Venetian.
1471. Sixtus IV.
1484. Innocent VIII., a noble Genoese.
1492. Alexander VI., the infamous Roderic Borgia: poisoned at a feast by drinking of a bowl he had prepared for another.
1503. Pius III., Francis Todeschini: died 21 days after election.
1503. Julius II., Julian de la Rovere.
1513. Leo X. (John de Medici): this pope's grant of indulgences for crime led to the Reformation.
1522. Adrian VI.
1523. Clement VII., Julius de Medici: refused to divorce Catharine of Arragon, and denounced the marriage of Henry VIII. with Anna Boleyn.
1534. Paul III., Alexander Farnese.
1550. Julius III.
1555. Marcellus II.: died soon after election.
1555. Paul IV., John Peter Caraffa. When queen Elizabeth sent him an ambassador to announce her accession, he haughtily answered, "that to the holy see, and not to her, belonged the throne, to which she had no right as being a bastard."
1559. Pius IV., cardinal de Medici.
1566. Pius V.
1572. Gregory XIII.: the greatest civilian and canonist of his time: under him the calendar was reformed.
1585. Sixtus V.: the most extraordinary man of his time.—*Tillotson.*
1590. Urban VII.: died 12 days after election.
1590. Gregory XIV., Nicolas Sfondrato.
1591. Innocent IX.: died in 2 months.
1592. Clement VIII.: learned and just.
1605. Leo XI.: died same month.
1605. Paul V., Camillo Borghese.
1621. Gregory XV., Alexander Ludovisi.
1623. Urban VIII.: gave the title of Eminence to cardinals.
1644. Innocent X., John Baptist Pamphilus.
1655. Alexander VII., Fabio Chigi.
1667. Clement IX.
1670. Clement X., John Baptist Emile Altieri.
1676. Innocent XI.
1689. Alexander VIII.
1691. Innocent XII., Antonio Pignatelli.
1700. Clement XI., John Francis Albani.
1721. Innocent XIII., Michael Angelo Conti: the eighth pontiff of his family.
1724. Benedict XIII., properly so called.
1730. Clement XII.
1740. Benedict XIV.: the amiable Lambertini.
1758. Clement XIII., Charles Rezzonico.
1769. Clement XIV.: the illustrious Ganganelli.
1775. Pius VI., Angelo Braschi: dethroned by Buonaparte.

POPE, *continued.*

1800. Pius VII., Cardinal Chiaramonte: deposed by Buonaparte in 1809; restored in 1814.
1823. Leo XII., Annibal della Ganga. Sept. 28.
1829. Pius VIII., Francis Xavier Castiglioni. March 31.
1831. Gregory XVI., Mauro Capellari. Feb. 2, 1831: died June 1, 1846.
1846. Pius IX., Mastai Ferretti: elected June 16. The present (1851) Pope.
- See *Rome.*

**POPE JOAN.** It is fabulously asserted that in the ninth century, a female, named Joan, conceived a violent passion for a young monk, named Felda, and in order to be admitted into his monastery assumed the male habit. On the death of her lover, she entered on the duties of professor, and being very learned, was elected pope, when Leo IV. died, in 855. Other scandalous particulars follow; "yet until the Reformation the tale was repeated and believed without offence."—*Gibbon.* See note between the years 847 and 855, in the preceding list of *Popes.*

**POPISSH PLOT.** This plot is said to have been contrived by the Roman Catholics, to assassinate Charles II.; concerning which, even modern historians have affirmed, that some circumstances were true, though some were added, and others much magnified. The Popish plot united in one conspiracy three particular designs: to kill the king, to subvert the government, and extirpate the Protestant religion. Lord Stafford was convicted of high treason as a conspirator in the Popish plot, and was beheaded, making on the scaffold the most earnest protestations of his innocence, Dec. 29, 1680.—*Rapin.* See *Gunpowder Plot.*

**POPLAR TREES.** The Tacamahac poplar, *Populus balsamifera*, was brought hither from North America before 1692. The Lombardy poplar was brought from Italy about the year 1758.—*Hist. of Plants.* There are other varieties of the poplar, but the tree is now well known in the woods and shrubberies of these countries.

**POPULATION.** The population of the world may now, according to the best and latest authorities, Balbi, Hanneinan, the *Almanac de Gotha*, &c., be stated in round numbers at 1075 millions. Of these, Europe is supposed to contain 275 millions; Asia, 570 millions; Africa, 120 millions; America, 80 millions; and Australasia, 30 millions. The population of England in A.D. 1377 was 2,092,978 souls. In a little more than a hundred years, 1483, it had increased to 4,689,000. The following tables of the population of the United Kingdom are from official returns:—

## POPULATION OF ENGLAND AND WALES DECENNIALLY FOR ONE HUNDRED YEARS:—

Year 1700 . . . . .	Population 5,475,000	Year 1750 . . . . .	Population 6,467,000
1710 . . . . .	ditto 5,240,000	1760 . . . . .	ditto 6,736,000
1720 . . . . .	ditto 5,565,000	1770 . . . . .	ditto 7,428,000
1730 . . . . .	ditto 5,796,000	1780 . . . . .	ditto 7,563,000
1740 . . . . .	ditto 6,064,000	1790 . . . . .	ditto 8,675,000

## POPULATION OF GREAT BRITAIN AT DECENNIAL PERIODS TO 1841:—

Division.	1801.	1811.	1821.	1831.	1841.
England . . . . .	8,331,434	9,551,888	11,261,437	13,089,338	14,965,138
Wales . . . . .	541,546	611,788	717,438	805,236	916,619
Scotland . . . . .	1,569,088	1,805,688	2,069,456	2,365,807	2,620,184
Army, Navy, &c. . . . .	470,598	640,500	319,300	277,917	312,483
Total . . . . .	10,942,646	12,609,864	14,391,631	16,537,398	18,844,434

## POPULATION OF IRELAND, ROMAN CATHOLIC AND PROTESTANT, IN THE YEAR 1751:—

Provinces.	Roman Catholics.	Protestants.	Totals.
Connaught . . . . .	221,760	21,604	243,364
Leinster . . . . .	447,916	203,087	651,003
Munster . . . . .	482,044	115,130	597,174
Ulster . . . . .	158,028	360,632	518,660
Total . . . . .	1,309,768	700,453	2,010,221

POPULATION, *continued.*

POPULATION OF IRELAND, CATHOLIC AND PROTESTANT, IN 1831, ONE HUNDRED YEARS AFTER :

Provinces.	Roman Catholics.	Protestants, &c.	Totals.
Connaught . . .	989,720	193,870	1,183,590
Leinster . . . .	1,684,484	510,855	2,195,339
Munster . . . .	1,965,870	249,457	2,215,327
Ulster . . . . .	837,724	1,352,954	2,190,678
Total . . . . .	5,477,798	2,307,136	7,784,934

POPULATION OF IRELAND, IN PROVINCES, IN THE YEAR 1841.

Provinces.	Persons.	Houses.	Families.	Agriculture.	Trade, &c.
Leinster . . . .	1,973,731	320,051	362,134	214,056	138,068
Munster . . . .	2,396,161	377,665	415,154	292,983	112,171
Ulster . . . . .	2,386,373	436,767	439,805	267,719	172,006
Connaught . . .	1,418,859	249,577	255,694	199,360	56,334
Total . . . . .	8,175,124	1,384,360	1,472,787	974,188	508,509

In 1841, the total population of the United Kingdom was 27,019,672, of which 18,844,434 were in Great Britain, including the islands of the British seas, and 8,175,124 were in Ireland.

POPULATION RETURNS OF THE CITY OF LONDON AT FIVE DECENNIAL PERIODS :—

Districts.	1801.	1811.	1821.	1831.	1841.
Within the Walls . .	75,171	55,484	56,174	57,695	54,626
Without the Walls . .	81,698	65,425	69,260	67,878	70,382
Southwark . . . .	67,448	72,119	85,906	91,501	98,098
Westminster . . . .	158,210	162,085	182,085	202,080	222,721
Within the Bills . . .	364,526	498,719	616,628	761,343	907,100
Adjacent . . . . .	117,802	155,714	215,642	293,567	520,689
Total . . . . .	864,845	1,009,546	1,225,694	1,474,069	1,873,676

Of the number in 1841, the males were 876,956, and the females 996,720; the excess of the latter, the females, being 119,764. The total population of London, within eight miles rectilinear of St. Paul's, in 1844, amounted to about two millions.—*Parl. Debate.* This population, like that of the empire, must, of course, be now (1850) vastly increased. The census ordered to be taken in 1851, will be published in the year 1852, or, at the latest, in 1853.

POPULATION OF THE PRINCIPAL TOWNS OF GREAT BRITAIN AT DECENNIAL PERIODS :—

Towns.	1801.	1811.	1821.	1831.	1841.
Manchester, &c. . . .	94,876	115,874	161,635	237,892	242,583 *
Glasgow, &c. . . . .	77,365	100,749	147,043	202,426	274,533
Liverpool . . . . .	79,722	100,240	131,801	189,244	296,487
Edinburgh . . . . .	82,560	102,987	138,235	162,403	168,182
Birmingham . . . .	73,670	85,753	106,721	142,251	182,922
Leeds and Liberties .	****	****	83,706	123,383	162,054
Halifax Parish . . . .	****	****	112,628	109,899	130,743
Bristol, &c. . . . .	63,645	76,433	87,779	103,896	122,296
Sheffield . . . . .	****	****	****	91,692	111,091 †
Plymouth . . . . .	43,194	56,060	61,212	75,534	80,050
Portsmouth . . . . .	43,461	52,769	56,620	63,626	63,692 ‡
Norwich . . . . .	36,832	37,256	50,268	61,116	62,344
Aberdeen . . . . .	27,918	35,370	44,798	58,019	63,288
Newcastle . . . . .	36,963	36,969	46,948	57,937	49,860
Tralee . . . . .	31,179	36,722	47,063	57,406	60,487
Nottingham . . . . .	28,861	34,253	40,415	50,080	51,629
Hull . . . . .	34,564	32,467	41,874	49,461	62,794
Dundee . . . . .	26,084	29,616	30,575	45,355	52,794
Brighton . . . . .	7,339	12,012	24,429	40,694	46,661
Bath . . . . .	30,113	32,214	36,811	38,063	38,304
York . . . . .	23,692	26,422	29,527	34,461	38,321
Preston . . . . .	11,887	17,065	24,575	33,112	50,131
Cambridge . . . . .	13,360	13,802	14,142	20,917	24,453
Oxford . . . . .	15,124	15,337	16,364	20,432	23,884

\* Manchester and suburbs contain 296,163 souls.

† Sheffield town contains 68,186; but with the suburban parts, 111,091 souls.

‡ Including Portsea, and the suburban parts of the town and borough.

POPULATION, *continued.*

## PRESENT POPULATION OF THE CHIEF KINGDOMS AND CITIES OF THE WORLD:—

Chinese Empire * (Balbi)	185,000,000	Empire of Brazil	5,750,000
British Empire ( <i>supposed</i> )	171,000,000	Sardinia	6,250,000
Russia	58,000,000	Holland	4,750,000
Russian Empire	67,000,000	Dutch monarchy ( <i>total</i> )	14,500,000
France	36,000,000	Bavaria	4,000,000
Austrian Empire	35,400,000	Sweden and Norway	4,500,000
Japan ( <i>supposed</i> )	29,000,000	Belgium	4,250,000
Spain	13,500,000	Portugal	3,850,000
Spanish Empire	17,000,000	Ecclesiastical States	2,350,000
United States of America, &c.	19,500,000	Denmark	2,400,000
Turkey	14,500,000	Hanover	1,800,000
Turkish Empire	23,500,000	Wurtemberg	1,800,000
Prussian monarchy	17,000,000	Saxony	1,800,000
Persia, &c.	12,500,000	Tuscany	1,780,000
Kingdom of the Two Sicilies	8,750,000	Baden	1,500,000
<i>Cities.</i>	<i>Inhabitants.</i>	<i>Cities.</i>	<i>Inhabitants.</i>
London, <i>supposed to exceed in 1850</i>	2,000,000	Rome	224,000
Jeddo ( <i>reputed to contain</i> )	1,680,000	Rio-Janelro	200,000
Pekin ( <i>reputed</i> )	1,650,000	Milan	198,000
Paris, &c.	1,365,000	Barcelona	188,000
Nankin	850,000	Philadelphia	186,000
Constantinople	850,000	Hamburgh	172,000
Calcutta	710,000	Lyons	168,000
Madras	435,000	Palermo	147,000
Naples	410,000	Marseilles	146,000
St. Petersburg	405,000	Copenhagen	145,000
Vienna	395,000	Turin	143,000
Moscow	355,000	Seville	142,000
Grand Cairo	335,000	Warsaw	141,000
Madrid	300,000	Tunis	138,000
Lisbon	298,000	Prague	133,000
Aleppo	280,000	Smyrna	132,000
Berlin	280,000	Brussels	130,000
Amsterdam	274,000	Florence	122,000
Bordeaux	247,000	Stockholm	121,000
Bagdad	245,000	Munich	118,000
New York	244,000	Dresden	114,000
Mexico	225,000	Frankfort	110,000

Some of the preceding numbers are from the last returns, or are the present reputed inhabitants, furnished by the *Almanac de Gotha* and other equally received authorities. They will enable the reader to estimate the probable or relative numbers at the present time.

**PORCELAIN.** *Porcelain.* Said to be derived from *Pour cent années*, it being formerly believed that the materials of porcelain were matured under ground 100 years. It is not known who first discovered the art of making porcelain, nor is the date recorded; but the manufacture has been carried on in China at King-te-ching, at least since A.D. 442, and here still the finest porcelain is made. It is first mentioned in Europe in 1531, shortly after which time it was known in England. See *China, Porcelain*, and *Dresden China*.

**PORT EGMONT.** One of the finest harbours in the world, on the N.W. coast of Falkland Islands. Commodore Byron was despatched to found a colony here in 1765. The whole navy of England might ride here in perfect security from all winds; and everything for the refreshment of ships is to be obtained in abundance.—*Brookes*. The Falkland Islands were probably seen by Magellan, but Davis is supposed to have been the first who discovered them, in 1592. They were visited by sir Richard Hawkins in 1594. They are most inhospitable. "We found the soil nothing but a mere bog, with no better prospect than that of barren mountains, beaten by perpetual storms."—*Macbride*.

**PORT JACKSON.** This bay and harbour are on the coast of New South Wales, 13 miles north of Botany Bay. The capes that form its entrance are high, rugged, and perpendicular cliffs; and the harbour is one of the noblest in the world, extending 14 miles

\* The account of the population of the Chinese empire, on the authority of the statement furnished to lord Macartney, makes it 333,000,000; while we read in the *Biblioteca Italiana*, that the last census of that empire, taken in 1790, was, according to Martucci, 143,124,734. This latter account nearly corresponds with the report of our countryman, Mr. Thomas, who states the population of China at 146,270,163. Other writers, however, affirm it to be FIVE HUNDRED MILLIONS, and some as even exceeding that amount. In fact, the accounts of population of all countries differ so widely, and are so various, few statements can be relied on as being accurate.—*M. Adrien Balbi; Balance Politique du Globe*.

in length, with numerous creeks or coves. The name of Port Jackson was given to it by the illustrious circumnavigator Cook, who observed it in sailing along the coast in 1770. See *Botany Bay*; *New South Wales*; *Sydney*.

**PORT ROYAL, JAMAICA.** Once a considerable town, abounding in riches and trade. In June, 1692, it was destroyed by an earthquake; in 1702 it was laid in ashes by a fire; in 1722 it was reduced to ruins by an inundation of the sea; and in 1744 was destroyed by a hurricane. After these extraordinary calamities, the custom-house and public offices were removed. Port Royal was again greatly damaged by fire in 1750; by another awful storm in 1784; and by a devastating fire in July, 1815. This place suffered in the visitation of cholera that afflicted nearly the whole island in 1850.

**PORTEOUS, CAPTAIN, DEATH OF.** This officer, at Edinburgh, on April 14, 1736, commanded the guard at the execution of a smuggler, who had, heedless of his own fate, saved the life of a brother criminal, by springing upon the soldiers around them, and by main force keeping them back, while his companion fled, he never afterwards being heard of. The execution of this brave fellow excited great commiseration, and the spectators pelted the guard with stones. Fearing a rescue, Capt. Porteous ordered his men to fire upon the mob, seventeen of whom were killed or wounded. For this he was tried and found guilty of murder, June 22, 1736; but the queen granted him a reprieve (the king being then in Hanover); and the court, interested for, determined to save him. The people, on the other hand, resolved that he should not have the benefit of the royal clemency; and on the day which had been named for his execution, they arose in prodigious numbers, assembled round the prison, broke open its doors, took out Porteous, and dragging him to the Grass-market, hanged him on a dyer's sign-post, in defiance of the municipal and military power. Strange to say, not one actor in this scene, notwithstanding the offer of great rewards, was ever identified, Sept. 7, 1736.

**PORTER.** Dr. Ashe says, that this beverage obtained this appellation on account of its having been drunk by porters in the city of London, about 1730. The malt liquors previously in use were ale, beer, and twopenny, and it was customary to call for a pint or tankard of half and half, *i. e.* half of ale and half of beer;—half of ale and half of twopenny;—or half of beer and half of twopenny. In the course of time it also became the practice to ask for a pint or tankard of three thirds, meaning a third of ale, beer, and twopenny; and thus the publican was obliged to go to three casks for a single pint of liquor. To avoid this trouble and waste, a brewer, of the name of Harwood, conceived the idea of making a liquor which should partake of the united flavours of ale, beer, and twopenny. He did so, and succeeded, calling it entire, or entire butt beer, meaning that it was drawn entirely from one cask or butt; and being a hearty nourishing liquor, it was very suitable for porters and other working people. Hence it obtained its name of porter, and was first retailed at the Blue Last, Curtain-road.—*Leigh*.

**PORTER BREWED BY THE TEN PRINCIPAL LONDON BREWERIES IN 1760, VIZ. :**

	<i>Barrels.</i>		<i>Barrels.</i>
Calvert and Co. . . . .	74,734	Lady Parsons . . . . .	34,068
Whitbread . . . . .	63,408	Thrale . . . . .	30,740
Truman . . . . .	60,140	Huck and Co. . . . .	29,615
Sir William Calvert . . . . .	52,785	Harman . . . . .	28,017
Gifford and Co. . . . .	41,410	Meux and Co. . . . .	10,912

**PORTER BREWED BY THE SEVEN CHIEF LONDON HOUSES IN THE YEAR 1815, VIZ. :—**

	<i>Barrels.</i>		<i>Barrels.</i>
Barclay and Perkins . . . . .	337,621	Henry Meux and Co. . . . .	223,100
Meux, Reid, and Co. . . . .	282,104	F. Calvert and Co. . . . .	219,333
Truman, Hanbury, and Co. . . . .	272,162	Combe, Delafield, and Co. . . . .	105,081
Whitbread and Co. . . . .	261,018		

**PORTER BREWED IN LONDON BY THE SEVEN PRINCIPAL HOUSES IN THE YEAR 1840, VIZ. :—**

	<i>Barrels.</i>		<i>Barrels.</i>
Barclay, Perkins, and Co. . . . .	361,321	Combe, Delafield, and Co. . . . .	177,542
Truman, Hanbury, and Co. . . . .	263,235	Felix Calvert, and Co. . . . .	136,387
Whitbread and Co. . . . .	218,828	Sir Henry Meux and Co. . . . .	116,547
Reid and Co. . . . .	196,442		

The porter brewed in the decennial year 1850 has not yet been made out; but the increase must be vast. The number of licensed brewers in 1850, in England, was 2257. The number in Scotland, 154; and in Ireland, 96—total 2507. London engrosses, it is said, one third of the entire business of the whole of England, and it is remarkable



that this business has been drawn of late into the hands chiefly of eight or ten houses of gigantic capitals. Messrs Whitbread and Co. built a porter cask 65 feet in diameter, 25 feet high, with 56 hoops weighing from one to three tons each—the contents 20,000 barrels. It was four years building. At Meux's brew-house two large vats suddenly burst, deluging and destroying many neighbouring houses. Several lives were lost; and the total loss of porter was estimated at between 8000 and 9000 barrels, Oct. 17, 1814.

**PORTERAGE ACT.** Act for regulating the portorage of small parcels, July 1799.

**PORTLAND, DUKE OF, HIS FIRST ADMINISTRATION.** This was the celebrated Coalition ministry (*which see*), of which William Henry Cavendish, duke of Portland, as first lord of the treasury, was the head. In parliamentary phrase, it was called the "Duke of Portland's administration," but popularly it obtained the name of the "Coalition" ministry, from the union of lord North with Mr. Fox, "one of the most extraordinary and disgraceful events that ever took place in political life."—*Sir Richard Phillips*. Formed April 5, 1783; dissolved by Mr. Pitt's coming into power, Dec. same year.

**PORTLAND, DUKE OF, HIS SECOND ADMINISTRATION.** The same nobleman became a second time first lord of the treasury, March 25, 1807. Of this administration the members were: earl Camden, lord president; earl of Westmoreland, lord privy seal; hon. Spencer Perceval, lord Hawkesbury (afterwards earl of Liverpool), Mr. Canning, and viscount Castlereagh (afterwards marquess of Londonderry), home, foreign, and colonial, secretaries; earl Bathurst and Mr. Dundas, boards of trade and control; lord Mulgrave, admiralty; earl of Chatham, ordnance, &c. Lord Eldon, lord chancellor. Terminated Dec. 1809, when the Rt. hon. Spencer Perceval became first minister of the crown.

**PORTLAND ISLE.** Fortified before a.d. 1142. Portland castle was built by Henry VIII. about 1536. Off this peninsula a memorable naval engagement commenced between the English and Dutch, Feb. 18, 1653. The battle continued for three days, and the English destroyed eleven Dutch men-of-war and thirty merchantmen. Van Tromp was admiral of the Dutch, and Blake of the English. Here is the noted freestone used for building our finest edifices. The Portland lights were erected in 1716—1789. The pier, with nearly half a mile square of land, was washed into the sea in Feb. 1792. Prince Albert lays the first stone of the Portland breakwater, July 25, 1849.

**PORTO BELLO.** Discovered by Columbus, Nov. 2, 1502. It was taken from the Spaniards by the British under admiral Vernon, Nov. 22, 1739. It was again taken by admiral Vernon, who destroyed the fortifications, in 1742. Before the abolition of the trade by the galleons, in 1748, and the introduction of register ships, this place was the great mart for the rich commerce of Peru and Chili.

**PORTO FERRAJO.** Capital of Elba; built and fortified by Cosmo I, duke of Florence, in 1548; but the fortifications were not finished till 1628, when Cosmo II. completed them with a magnificence equal to that displayed by the old Romans in their public undertakings. Here was the residence of Napoleon in 1814-15. See *Buonaparte*, *Elba*, and *France*.

**PORTREEVE.** This title was anciently given to the principal magistrate of port or other towns in England. It was derived from Saxon words, signifying the governor of a port or harbour. The chief magistrate of London was so styled; but Richard I. appointed two bailiffs, and afterwards London had mayors.—*Camden*. See *Lord Mayors*. When the name of bailiff was laid aside is not precisely known, but Fitz-Alwyn was mayor *temp.* Richard I., 1189.

**PORTSMOUTH.** The most considerable haven for men-of-war, and the most strongly fortified place in England. The dock, arsenal, and storehouses were established in the reign of Henry VIII. The French under D'Annebaut attempted to destroy Portsmouth, but were defeated by viscount Lisle, in the then finest war-ship in the world, the *Great Harry*, 1544. Here the celebrated George Villiers, duke of Buckingham, memorable in English story for having been the favourite of two kings, was assassinated by Felton, who had served under his grace in the station of lieutenant, Aug. 23, 1628. The unfortunate English admiral Byng was, on a very dubious sentence, shot at Portsmouth, March 14, 1757. See *Byng*. The dock-yard was fired, the loss estimated at 400,000*l.*, July 3, 1760. Another fire occasioned loss to the amount of 100,000*l.*, July 27, 1770. French secret perfidy was suspected both times, but there was no actual proof. Memorable grand naval mock engagement and parade of the fleet, the

king being present, June 22 to 25, 1773. Another great fire occurred here, Dec. 7 1776. Some late events are too minute for record here.

**PORTUGAL.** The ancient Lusitania. The name is derived from Porto Callo, the original appellation of the city of Oporto. It submitted to the Roman arms about 250 a.c., and underwent the same changes as Spain on the fall of the Roman empire. Conquered by the Moors, A.D. 713. They kept possession till they were conquered by Alphonsus VI. the Valiant, of Castile, assisted by many other princes and volunteers. Among those who shone most in this celebrated expedition was Henry of Lorraine, grandson of Robert, king of France. Alphonsus bestowed upon him Theresa, his natural daughter, and, as her marriage portion, the kingdom of Portugal, which he was to hold of him, A.D. 1093.

Settlement of the Alains and Visigoths here . . . . . A.D. 472  
 Invasion by the Saracens . . . . . 713  
 The kings of Asturias subdue some Saracen chiefs, and Alphonsus III. establishes episcopal sees . . . . . 900  
 Alphonsus Henriquez defeats five Moorish kings, and is proclaimed king by his army . . . . . 1139  
 Assisted by a fleet of Crusaders in their way to the Holy Land, he takes Lisbon from the Moors . . . . . 1147  
 The kingdom of Algarve taken from the Moors by Sancho I. . . . . 1189  
 Reign of Dionysius I., or Denis, father of his country, who builds 44 cities or towns in Portugal . . . . . 1279  
 Military orders of Christ and St. James instituted, 1279 to . . . . . 1325  
 John I., surnamed the Great, carries his arms into Africa . . . . . 1415  
 Madeira and the Canaries seized . . . . . 1420  
 Passage to the East Indies, by the Cape of Good Hope, discovered . . . . . 1498  
 Discovery of the Brazils . . . . . 1500  
 The Inquisition established . . . . . 1526  
 The kingdom seized by Philip II. of Spain . . . . . 1580  
 The Portuguese throw off the yoke, and place John, duke of Braganza, on the throne. His posterity still possess the crown . . . . . 1640  
 The great earthquake which destroys Lisbon. See *Earthquake* . . . . . 1755  
 Joseph I. is attacked by assassins, and narrowly escapes death . . . . . 1758  
 [This affair causes some of the first families of the kingdom to be tortured to death, their very names being forbidden to be mentioned; yet many were unjustly condemned, and their innocence was soon afterwards made manifest. The Jesuits were also expelled on this occasion.]  
 Joseph, having no son, obtains a dispensation from the pope to enable his daughter and brother to intermarry. See *Incest* . . . . . 1760  
 The Spaniards and French invade Portugal, which is saved by the valour of the English . . . . . 1762 and 1763  
 Regency of John (afterwards king), owing to the queen's lunacy . . . . . 1792  
 The Court, on the French invasion, emigrates to the Brazils . . . . . Nov. 2, 1807  
 Marshal Junot enters Lisbon . . . . . Nov. 29, 1807  
 Convention of Cintra. (See article under that name) . . . . . Aug. 30, 1808  
 Battle of Busaco . . . . . Sept. 27, 1810  
 The British parliament grants the sufferers in Portugal 100,000*l.* . . . . . 1811  
 Portugal cedes Guiana to France . . . . . 1814  
 Revolution in Portugal . . . . . Aug. 29, 1820  
 Constitutional Junta . . . . . Oct. 1, 1820  
 Return of the Court . . . . . July 4, 1821  
 Independence of Brazil, the prince regent made emperor . . . . . Oct. 12, 1822

The king of Portugal suppresses the constitution . . . . . June 5, 1823  
 Disturbances at Lisbon; Dom Miguel departs, &c. . . . . May 1-9, 1834  
 Treaty with Brazil . . . . . Aug. 29, 1825  
 Death of John VI. . . . . Feb. 18, 1826  
 Dom Pedro grants a charter, and confirms the regency . . . . . April 26, 1826  
 He relinquishes the throne of Portugal in favour of his daughter, Donna Maria da Gloria . . . . . May 2, 1826  
 Dom Miguel takes the oath of fealty at Vienna . . . . . Oct. 4, 1826  
 Marquess of Chaves' insurrection at Lisbon . . . . . Oct. 6, 1826  
 Dom Miguel and Donna Maria betrothed. (see *Incest*) . . . . . Oct. 29, 1826  
 Portugal solicits the assistance of Great Britain . . . . . Dec. 3, 1826  
 Departure of the first British auxiliary troops for Portugal . . . . . Dec. 17, 1826  
 Bank of Lisbon stops payment . . . . . Dec. 7, 1827  
 Dom Miguel arrives in London . . . . . Dec. 30, 1827  
 He arrives in Lisbon . . . . . Feb. 22, 1828  
 He takes the oaths as regent . . . . . 1828  
 Formal act of abdication by Dom Pedro, March 3, 1828  
 The British armament finally quits Portugal . . . . . April 28, 1828  
 Foreign ministers withdraw . . . . . May 3, 1828  
 Sir John Doyle arrested . . . . . June 13, 1828  
 Dom Miguel formally assumes the title of king . . . . . July 4, 1828  
 He dissolves the three estates . . . . . July 12, 1828  
 Miguel's troops take Madeira . . . . . Aug. 24, 1828  
 Release of sir John Doyle . . . . . Sept. 7, 1828  
 The Queen Donna Maria arrives at Falmouth . . . . . Sept. 24, 1828  
 She arrives in London . . . . . Oct. 6, 1828  
 Her reception at Windsor . . . . . Dec. 22, 1828  
 Dom Miguel's expedition against Terceira defeated . . . . . Aug. 11, 1829  
 Revolution at Brazil . . . . . April 7, 1831  
 Dom Pedro arrives in England . . . . . June 16, 1831  
 Insurrection in Portugal in favour of the queen, in which more than 300 lives are lost . . . . . Aug. 21, 1831  
 Dom Pedro's expedition sails from Belleisle . . . . . Feb. 9, 1832  
 At Terceira Dom Pedro proclaims himself regent of Portugal, on behalf of his daughter . . . . . April 2, 1832  
 He takes Oporto . . . . . July 8, 1832  
 The Miguelites attack Oporto, and are defeated with considerable loss on both sides . . . . . Sept. 19, 1832  
 Mount Cavello taken . . . . . April 9, 1833  
 Admiral Napier takes the whole of Dom Miguel's squadron off Cape St. Vincent, July 2, 1833  
 Lisbon is evacuated by the duke of Cadaval's army . . . . . July 23, 1833  
 After various conflicts, Dom Miguel capitulates to the Pedroite forces, and Santarem surrenders . . . . . May 26, 1834  
 Dom Miguel is permitted to leave the

PORTUGAL, *continued.*

country unmolested, and he embarks at Evora for Genoa . . . May 31, 1834  
 Massacres at Lisbon . . . June 9, 1834  
 The queen declared by the Cortes to be of age . . . Sept. 15, 1834  
 Dom Pedro dies . . . Sept. 21, 1834  
 Oporto wine company abolished . . . 1834  
 Prince Augustus of Portugal (duke of Leuchtenberg), just married to the queen, dies . . . March 28, 1835  
 The queen marries prince Ferdinand of Saxe Coburg . . . Jan. 1, 1836  
 Revolution at Lisbon . . . Aug. 9, 1836  
 Another outbreak there . . . Nov. 8, 1836  
 The duke of Terceira attempts to restore Dom Pedro's charter . . . Aug. 18, 1837  
 He and marshal Saldanha fail in the attempt, and embark for England, Sept. 18, 1837  
 The Oporto wine company re-established, April 7, 1838  
 The northern provinces in a state of insurrection, about this time . . . April 20, 1846

The duke of Palmella resigns his ministry . . . Oct. 31, 1846  
 Action at Evora, the queen's troops defeat the insurgent forces . . . Oct. 31, 1846  
 British squadron under admiral Parker arrives in the Tagus at the request of the queen . . . Oct. 31, 1846  
 Palmella banished . . . Nov. 26, 1846  
 Marquess of Saldanha defeats count Bomfin at Torres Vedras . . . Dec. 22, 1846  
 The insurgents enter Oporto . . . Jan. 7, 1847  
 London conference, by which England, France, and Spain determine to assist the queen of Portugal to terminate the civil war . . . May 21, 1847  
 Submission of Sa de Bandeira to the queen . . . June 11, 1847  
 A Spanish force enters Oporto, and the Junto capitulates . . . June 26, 1847  
 An American squadron arrives in the Tagus, to enforce claims against the Portuguese government . . . June 22, 1850

KINGS OF PORTUGAL.

1093. Henry, count or earl of Portugal.  
 1112. Alfonso, his son, and Theresa.  
 1128. Alfonso, count of Portugal, alone.  
 1139. Alfonso declared king, having obtained a signal victory over a prodigious army of Moors on the plains of Ourique.  
 1185. Sancho I., son of Alfonso.  
 1212. Alfonso II., surnamed Crassus, or the Fat.  
 1223. Sancho II., or the Idle; deposed.  
 1248. Alfonso III.  
 1279. Denis or Dionysius, styled the Father of his Country.  
 1325. Alfonso IV.  
 1357. Peter the Severe; succeeded by his son,  
 1367. Ferdinand I.; succeeded by his natural brother,  
 1384. John I., the Bastard, and the Great; married Philippa, daughter of John of Gaunt, duke of Lancaster.  
 1433. Edward.  
 1448. Alfonso V., the African.  
 1481. John II., whose actions procured him the titles of the Great, and the Perfect; succeeded by his cousin,  
 1495. Emmanuel, the Fortunate.  
 1521. John III., son of Emmanuel, he admitted into his kingdom the religious institution of the Inquisition.  
 1557. Sebastian; slain in the great battle of Alcazar, in Africa, Aug. 4, 1578; when the crown reverted to his great uncle,  
 1578. Henry, the Cardinal, son of Emmanuel.  
 1580. Anthony, prior of Crato, son of Emmanuel; deposed by Phillip II. of Spain, who united Portugal to his other dominions, till 1640.  
 1640. John IV., duke of Braganza; dispossessed the Spaniards in a bloodless

revolution, and was proclaimed king, Dec. 1  
 1656. Alfonso VI.; deposed in 1668, and his brother and successor Peter made regent; the latter ascended the throne in 1683. Peter II.; succeeded by his son,  
 1706. John V.; succeeded by his son,  
 1750. Joseph. The daughter and successor of this prince married his brother, by dispensation from the pope, and they ascended the throne, as  
 1777. Maria (Francis-Isabella) and Peter III., jointly.  
 1786. Maria, alone; this princess afterwards falls into a state of melancholy and derangement.  
 1792. Regency. John, son of the queen, and afterwards king, declared regent of the kingdom.  
 1816. John VI., previously regent. He had withdrawn in 1807, owing to the French invasion of Portugal, to his Brazilian dominions; but the discontent of his subjects obliged him to return in 1821; died in 1826.  
 1826. Peter IV. (Dom Pedro) son of John VI.; making his election of the empire of Brazil, abdicated the throne of Portugal in favour of his daughter,  
 1826. Maria II. (da Gloria), who became queen at 7 years of age.  
 1828. Dom Miguel, brother to Peter IV., usurped the crown, which he retained, amid civil contentions, until 1833.  
 1833. Maria II. restored; declared in Sept. 1834 (being then 15) to be of age, and assumed the royal power accordingly. The present (1851) Queen of Portugal.

POSTS. Posts originated in the regular couriers established by Cyrus, who erected post-houses throughout the kingdom of Persia. Augustus was the first who introduced this institution among the Romans, and who employed post-chaises. This plan was imitated by Charleimagne about A.D. 800.—*Ashc.* Louis XI. first established post-houses in France owing to his eagerness for news, and they were the first institution of this nature in Europe, 1470.—*Hcnault.* In England the plan commenced in the reign of Edward IV., 1481, when riders on post-horses went stages of the distance of twenty miles from each other in order to procure the king the earliest intelligence of the events that passed in the course of the war that had arisen with the Scots.—*Gale.* Richard III. improved the system of couriers in 1483. In 1543 similar arrangements existed in England.—*Sadler's Letters.* Post communications between London and most towns of England, Scotland, and Ireland, existed in 1635.—*Storpe.*

POST-OFFICE, THE GENERAL, OF ENGLAND. See *preceding article*. The first chief postmaster of England was Mr. Thomas Randolph, appointed by queen Elizabeth in 1581. The office of Foreign Postmaster was established by James I., who appointed Mathew de l'Esquester to that office; and Charles I. appointed William Frizell and Thomas Witherings in 1631. A proclamation of Charles I., in 1635, states in the preamble that "whereas to this time there hath been no certain intercourse between the kingdoms of England and Scotland, the king now commands his postmaster of England for foreign parts to settle a running post or two to run night and day between Edinburgh and London, to go thither and come back again in six days."\* An enlarged office was erected by the parliament in 1643; and one more considerable in 1657, with a view "to benefit commerce, convey the public despatches, and as the best means to discover and prevent many dangerous wicked designs against the commonwealth by the inspection of the correspondence."—*Ashle*. The post-office as at present constituted was founded 12 Charles II., Dec. 27, 1660. The mails were first conveyed by coaches, Aug. 2, 1784, when the first mail left London for Bristol. See *Mail Coaches*.

REVENUE OF THE POST-OFFICE OF ENGLAND AT THE FOLLOWING PERIODS, VIZ. :—

In 1643. It yielded . . . . .	£ 5,000	In 1790. Ditto . . . . .	£ 480,074
1653. Farmed to John Manley, esq., for . . . . .	10,000	1800. Ditto . . . . .	745,313
1663. Farmed to Daniel O'Neale, esq., for . . . . .	21,500	1805. Great Britain . . . . .	1,424,984
1674. Farmed for . . . . .	43,000	1810. Ditto . . . . .	1,709,065
1685. It yielded . . . . .	65,000	1815. Ditto . . . . .	1,755,898
1707. Ditto . . . . .	111,461	1820. United Kingdom . . . . .	2,492,697
1714. Ditto . . . . .	145,227	1825. Ditto . . . . .	2,255,239
1723. Ditto . . . . .	201,835	1830. Ditto . . . . .	2,301,432
1744. Ditto . . . . .	235,492	1835. Ditto . . . . .	2,353,340
1764. Ditto . . . . .	432,048	1839. Last year of the heavy postage . . . . .	2,522,406
		1840. First year of the low rate . . . . .	471,000

POST-OFFICE REVENUE OF THE UNITED KINGDOM, UNDER THE UNIFORM POSTAGE SYSTEM :—

Year ending	Gross Revenue.	Cost of Management.	Net Revenue.	Charged on Government Departments.
January 5, 1841	£ 1,359,466	£ 858,677	£ 500,789	£ 90,761
" 1842	1,499,418	938,198	561,249	113,255
" 1843	1,578,145	977,504	600,641	122,161
" 1844	1,620,867	989,650	640,217	116,503
" 1845	1,705,067	985,110	719,957	109,232
" 1846	1,887,576	1,125,594	761,982	101,190
" 1847	1,963,857	1,138,745	825,112	100,354
" 1848	2,181,016	1,196,520	984,496	121,290
" 1849	2,192,478	1,386,853	740,429	Deducting other charges
" 1850	2,213,149	1,307,248	840,787	(than management.)

The new postage law, by which the uniform rate of 4d. per letter was tried as an experiment, came into operation Dec. 5, 1839. The uniform rate of 1d. per letter of half an ounce weight, &c., commenced Jan. 10, 1840. The stamped postage covers came into use May 6, 1840.

POST OFFICES. The General Post Office of London was originally established in Cloak-lane, near Dowgate-hill, whence it was removed to the Black Swan, in Bishopsgate-street. On occasion of the great fire of 1666, it was removed to the Two Black Pillars in Brydges-street, Covent-garden, and afterwards to sir Robert Viner's mansion in Lombard-street, where it continued till Sept. 23, 1829, when it was transferred to St. Martin's-le-Grand. It now occupies the site of an ancient college and sanctuary. This magnificent building was commenced in 1825, from designs by R. Smirke, esq., and completed Sept. 23, 1829. The new post office of Dublin was opened, Jan. 6, 1818. The offices of postmasters-general of England and of Ireland were united into one, 1 Will. IV., 1831.

\* The king also commanded his "postmaster of England for foreign parts," to open a regular communication by running posts between the metropolis and Edinburgh, West Chester, Holyhead, Ireland, Plymouth, Exeter, &c. Even so late as between 1730 and 1740, the post was only transmitted three days a week between Edinburgh and London; and the metropolis, on one occasion, only sent a single letter, which was for an Edinburgh banker, named Ramsay.

- POSTING.** Post-chaises were invented by the French, and were introduced, according to Grainger, into this country by Mr. William Tull, son of the well-known writer on Husbandry. Posting was fixed by statute of Edward VI. at one penny per mile, 1548. By a statute, re-establishing the post office, none but the postmaster or his deputies could furnish post-horses for travellers, 1660, and hence the name. The post-horse duty was imposed in 1779.
- POTATOES.** The potato is a native of Chili and Peru. Potatoes were originally brought to England from Santa Fe, in America, by sir John Hawkins, A.D. 1563. Others ascribe this introduction to sir Francis Drake, in 1586; while their general introduction is mentioned by many writers as occurring in 1592. Their first culture in Ireland is referred to sir Walter Raleigh, who had large estates in that country, about Youghal, in the county of Cork. It is said that potatoes were not known in Flanders until 1620. A fine kind of potato was first brought from America by that "patriot of every clime," the late Mr. Howard, who cultivated it at Cardington, near Bedford, 1765; and its culture became general soon after. It is affirmed that the Neapolitans once refused to eat potatoes during a famine.—*Butler*. The failure of the potato crop in Ireland, where that esculent is the principal food of the peasantry, four successive years from 1845, caused famine among the poor of that country, to which succeeded pestilential fever and disease, of which multitudes died, among them many priests, physicians, and others attending on the sick poor. Parliament voted ten millions sterling in this awful exigency, and several countries of Europe, and the United States of America, forwarded provisions and other succours, yet all was too little to stay the famine or reduce the pestilence. See *Ireland*.
- POTOSI, MINES OF.** These mines were discovered by the Spaniards in 1545, and produce the best silver in America. They are in a mountain in the form of a sugar-loaf. Silver was as common in this place as iron is in Europe; but the mines are now much exhausted, or at least little is got in comparison of what was formerly obtained.
- POULTRY COMPTER.** This was one of the most noted of the old city prisons, and existed very early, but the time is not precisely known. The compter of Wood-street belonged to the sheriff of London, and was made a prison-house in 1555. This latter and Bread-street compter were rebuilt in 1667. The Giltspur-street prison was built to supply the place of the old city compters. The Poultry chapel was erected on the site of the Poultry compter, in 1819.—*Leigh*.
- POUND.** From the Latin *Pondus*. The pound sterling was in Saxon times, about A.D. 671, a pound troy of silver, and a shilling was its twentieth part; consequently the latter was three times as large as it is at present.—*Peacham*. The value of the Roman *poundo* is not precisely known, though some suppose it was equivalent to an Attic *mina*, or *3l. 4s. 7d.* Our avoirdupois weight (*avoir du poids*) came from the French, and contains sixteen ounces; it is in proportion to our troy weight as seventeen to fourteen.—*Chambers*.
- POWDERING THE HAIR.** This custom took its rise from some of the ballad-singers at the fair of St. Germain whitening their heads to make themselves ridiculous. Unlike other habits, it was adopted from the low by the high, and became very general about A.D. 1614. In England the powdered-hair tax took place in May, 1795, at which time the preposterous practice of using powder was at its height; this tax was one guinea for each person. The hair-powder tax is still continued, though it yields in England under 7000*l.* per year, and in Scotland about 250*l.* It was abolished in Ireland.
- POYNING'S LAW.** A law so called after sir Edward Poyning, one of the lord deputies of Ireland, at the time of its passing in that country, A.D. 1494. By this law all acts were to originate in the English council. This act was repealed, together with the English Declaratory Act of the 6th of Geo. I., and some other equally obnoxious Irish statutes, April, 1782.—*Scully; Statutes*.
- PRÆMONSTRATENSIAN ORDER.** The first house of this order in England was founded by Peter de Gousla or Gousel, at Newsham, in Lincolnshire, A.D. 1143.—*Bishop Tanner*; according to other authorities, in 1146. The order spread widely through England soon after. The house at Newsham was dedicated to St. Mary and St. Martial.—*Lewis*.
- PRÆMUNIRE, LAW OF.** This law derived its origin from the exorbitant power which was exercised in England by the pope. The offence ranked as one against the king, because it consisted of introducing a foreign power into the land, and thereby creating

an *imperium in imperio*. The first statute of Præmunire was enacted 35 Edward I., 1306.—*Coke*. The Church of Rome, in the assertion of her supremacy, bestowed most of the bishoprics, abbeys, &c., before they were void, upon favourites, on pretence of providing the church with better qualified successors before the vacancies occurred. To put a stop to these encroachments, Edward III. enacted three statutes in 25, 27, and 28 of his reign. The statute commonly referred to as the statute of Præmunire is the 10th of Richard II., 1392. But several other enactments, of similar object, followed in the subsequent reigns.

**PRÆTORS.** Magistrates of Rome. The office was instituted 365 B.C., when one prætor only was appointed; but a second was appointed in 252 B.C. One administered justice to the citizens, and the other appointed judges in all causes which related to foreigners. In the year of Rome 520, two more prætors were created to assist the consul in the government of the provinces of Sicily and Sardinia, which had been lately conquered, and two more when Spain was reduced into the form of a Roman province, A. U. C. 551. Sylla the dictator added two more, and Julius Cæsar increased the number to 10, and afterwards to 16, and the second triumvirate to 64. After this their numbers fluctuated, being sometimes 18, 16, or 12, till, in the decline of the empire, their dignity decreased, and their numbers were reduced to three.

**PRAGA, BATTLE OF.** In this most bloody battle 30,000 Poles were butchered by the renowned but merciless Russian general Suwarrow, fought Oct. 10, 1794. Battle of Praga, in which the Poles commanded by Skrznecki defeated the Russian army commanded by general Giesmar, who loses 4000 killed and wounded, 6000 prisoners, and 12 pieces of cannon; fought between Grothoff and Wawer, March 31, 1831.

**PRAGMATIC SANCTION.** An ordinance relating to the church and sometimes state affairs; and at one time particularly the ordinances of the kings of France, wherein the rights of the Gallican Church were asserted against the usurpation of the pope in the choice of bishops. Also the emperor's letter, by advice of his council, in answer to high personages in particular contingencies. The Pragmatic Sanction for settling the empire of Germany in the house of Austria, A.D. 1439. Again, the emperor Charles VI. published the Pragmatic Sanction, whereby, in default of male issue, his daughters should succeed in preference to the sons of his brother Joseph I., April 17, 1713, and he settled his dominions on his daughter Maria Theresa in conformity thereto, 1722. She succeeded in Oct., 1740; but it gave rise to a war, in which most of the powers of Europe were engaged.

**PRAGUE, BATTLE OF,** between the Imperialists and Bohemians. The latter, who had chosen Frederick V. of the Palatinate (son-in-law of our James I.) for their king, were totally defeated. The unfortunate king was forced to flee with his queen and children into Holland, leaving all his baggage and money behind him. He was afterwards deprived of his hereditary dominions, and the Protestant interest was ruined in Bohemia; all owing to the pusillanimity and inactivity of James, Nov. 7, 1620. Prague was taken by the Saxons in 1631; and by the Swedes in 1648. It was taken by storm by the French in 1741; but they were obliged to leave it in 1742. In 1744, it was taken by the king of Prussia; but he was obliged to abandon it in the same year. The great and memorable battle of Prague was fought May 6, 1757. In this engagement the Austrians were defeated by prince Henry of Prussia, and their whole camp taken; their illustrious commander, general Browne, was mortally wounded; and the brave Prussian, marshal Schwerin, was killed. After this victory, Prague was besieged by the king of Prussia, but he was soon afterwards obliged to raise the siege.

**PRAISE-GOD-BAREBONES' PARLIAMENT.** A celebrated parliament, also denominated the Barebones Parliament (*which see*), and so called from one of the members (who had thus fantastically styled himself according to the fashion of the times), met July 4, 1653. This parliament consisted of about 120 members, summoned by the protector Cromwell; they were to sit for fifteen months, and then they were to choose a fresh parliament themselves.

**PRASLIN MURDER, IN FRANCE.** This murder, among the most extraordinary and detestful of modern times, was perpetrated on the duchesse de Choiseul-Praslin, by her own husband, the duc de Praslin, at Paris, Aug. 17, 1847. Madame de Praslin was the only daughter of the celebrated marshal Sebastiani, the mother of nine children, and in her forty-first year. This shocking deed, which astonished all France, was done by the duke at his own residence; and circumstances were so managed by the murderer as to give it the appearance of being the act of another. During the preliminary

arrangements for the trial the duke took poison, and lingered until the 23rd of the same month, when he died.

**PRATIQUE.** The writing or licence of this name was originally addressed by the Southern nations to the ports in Italy to which vessels were bound, and signified that the ship so licensed came from a place or country in a healthy state, and no way infected with the plague or other contagious disease. The pratique is now called a bill of health, and is still of the same intent and import.—*Ashe*.

**PRAYERS FOR THE DEAD, &c.** These prayers were first introduced into the Christian Church about A.D. 190.—*Eusebius*. Prayers addressed to the Virgin Mary and to the saints were introduced by pope Gregory, A.D. 593. The mode of praying with the face to the east was instituted by pope Boniface II., A.D. 532. This last has lately been followed in the Puseyite places of worship in England.

**PRECEDENCE.** Precedence was established in very early ages; and in most of the countries of the East and of Europe, and was amongst the laws of Justinian. In England, the order of precedency was regulated chiefly by two statutes; namely, one passed 31 Henry VIII., 1539; and the other, 1 George I., 1714.

## TABLE OF PRECEDENCY.

The Queen.	their seniority of consecration.	Bannerets for life only.
Prince of Wales.	Secretary of State, being a baron.	Knights of the Bath.
Prince Albert.	Commissioners of the great seal.	Grand Crosses of ditto.
(Queen's other sons.)	Barons, according to their patents.	Knights commanders of ditto.
Princess royal.	[All the above, except the royal family, hold their precedence of rank by act 31 Henry VIII.]	Knights bachelors.
Princess Alice; and the other princesses.		Elders sons of the younger sons of peers.
Duchess of Kent.		Baronets' eldest sons.
Queen's uncle, as Duke of Cumberland.		Knights of the Garter's eldest sons.
Queen's aunt, the Duchess of Gloucester.		Bannerets' eldest sons.
Queen's cousins.		Knights of the Bath's eldest sons.
Archbishop of Canterbury.		Knights' eldest sons.
Lord chancellor.		Baronets' younger sons.
Archbishop of York.		Flag and field officers.
* Lord high treasurer.		Serjeants-at-law.
* Lord president.		Doctors, deans, and chancellors.
* Lord privy seal.		Masters in chancery.
† Lord high constable.		Companions of the Bath.
‡ Lord great chamberlain of England.		Gentlemen of the privy chamber.
† Earl marshal.		Esquires of the knights of the Bath.
† Lord high admiral.		Esquires by creation.
Lord steward of the household.		Esquires by office or commission.
Lord chamberlain.		Younger sons of knights of the Garter.
Dukes, according to patent.		Sons of bannerets.
Marquesses, according to their patents.		Younger sons of knights of the Bath.
Dukes' eldest sons.		Younger sons of knights bachelors.
Earls, according to their patents.		Gentlemen entitled to bear arms.
Marquesses' eldest sons.		Clergymen, not dignitaries.
Dukes' younger sons.		Barristers-at-law.
Viscounts, according to their patents.		Officers of the army and navy, not esquires by commission.
Earls' eldest sons.		Citizens, burghesses, &c.
Marquesses' younger sons.		
Bishop of London.		
Bishop of Durham.		
Bishop of Winchester.		
All other bishops, according to		

**PREDESTINATION.** The belief that God hath from all eternity unchangeably appointed whatever comes to pass. This doctrine is the subject of one of the most perplexing controversies that have occurred among mankind. It was taught by the ancient stoics and early Christians; and Mahomet introduced the doctrine of an absolute predestination into his Koran in the strongest light. The controversy respecting it in the Christian Church arose in the fifth century, when it was maintained by St. Augustin; and Lucidus, a priest of Gaul, taught it A.D. 470.

\* If of the rank of barons.

† Above all of their own rank only, by 31 Henry VIII.

‡ When in actual office only, by 1 George I.

N.B. The priority of signing any treaty or public instrument by ministers of state is taken by rank of office, and not title.

**PREROGATIVE COURT.** The court wherein all wills are proved, and all administrations taken, which belong to the archbishop of Canterbury by his prerogative; and, if any dispute arise between parties concerning such will or administration, the cause is properly decided in this court. The judge is appointed by his grace the archbishop of Canterbury. There are appeals from this court to the judicial committee of the privy council, by statutes 11 Geo. IV. and 1 Will. IV., 1830.

**PRESBURG, PEACE OF.** Between France and Austria, by which the ancient states of Venice were ceded to Italy; the principality of Eichstett, part of the bishopric of Passau, the city of Augsburg, the Tyrol, all the possessions of Austria in Suabia, in Brisgau, and Ortenau, were transferred to the elector of Bavaria and the duke of Wirtemberg, who, as well as the duke of Baden, were then created kings by Napoleon; the independence of the Helvetic republic was also stipulated, Dec. 26, 1805.

**PRESBYTERIANS.** A numerous and increasing sect of Christians, so called from their maintaining that the government of the church appointed in the New Testament was by Presbyteries, or associations of ministers and ruling elders, equal in power, office, and in order. The first Presbyterian meeting-house in England was established by the Puritans at Wandsworth, Surrey, Nov. 20, 1572. Presbyterianism is the religion of Scotland. Its distinguishing tenets seem to have been first embodied in the formulary of faith attributed to John Knox, and compiled by that reformer in 1560. It was approved by the parliament, and ratified, 1567, and finally settled by an act of the Scottish senate, 1696, afterwards secured by the treaty of union with England in 1707.

**PRESCOTT, BATTLE OF, IN UPPER CANADA.** The Canadian rebels were attacked by the British under Major Young, and (on the following day) by Lieut.-Colonel Dundas, who, after an obstinate resistance, succeeded in dispersing the insurgents, several of whom were killed, and many taken prisoners; the troops, however, also suffered considerably. After the attack of Lieut.-Colonel Dundas, the remainder of the rebels surrendered. In these engagements they were aided by Americans of the United States, who invaded the Canadian territory in great numbers, Nov. 17, 1838.

**PRESIDENT OF THE COUNCIL, LORD.** The President of the Council (the fourth great officer of state) is appointed to this important office by letters patent, under the great seal, *durante beneplacito*, and, by his office, is to attend the king's royal person, and to manage the debates in council; to propose matters from the king at the council-table; and to report to his majesty the resolutions taken thereupon. From the 12 Chas. II., 1660, when Anthony, lord Ashley, was lord president, this office has existed uninterruptedly to the present time.

**PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.** This rank (being that of first magistrate) was first conferred on George Washington, father of American Independence. He was unanimously elected president of the federal convention, which sat at Philadelphia from May 25 to Sept. 17, 1787; and was unanimously elected president of the United States, April 6, 1789. This illustrious patriot, eminent statesman and general, was again elected president in 1793, and died Dec. 14, 1799. See *United States*.

**PRESS, THE PRINTING.** This great engine was of rude construction from the period of the discovery of the art of printing, up to the close of the eighteenth century, when many improvements were made. William Caxton, a mercer of London, had a press set up at Westminster, 1471.—*Stowe's Chron.* The earl of Stanhope's iron presses were in general use in 1806. The printing-machine was invented by Koenig in 1811, and Applegath's followed. The Columbian press of Clymer was produced in 1814; and the Albion press, an improvement on this last, came into use a few years after. Printing by means of steam machinery was first executed in England at *The Times* office, London, on Monday, Nov. 28, 1814. Cowper's and Applegath's rollers for distributing the ink upon the types were brought into use in 1817. See article *Printing*.

**PRESS, LIBERTY OF THE.** The *imprimatur*, "let it be printed," was much used on the title-pages of books printed in the 16th and 17th centuries. The liberty of the press was restrained, and the number of master-printers in London and Westminster limited, by the Star Chamber, 14 Chas. I., 1635. And again by act of parliament 6 Will. III., 1693. The celebrated toast, "The liberty of the press—it is like the air we breathe—if we have it not we die," was first given at the Crown and Anchor



- tavern, at a Whig dinner in 1795. Presses were licensed, and the printer's name required to be placed on both the first and last pages of a book, July, 1799.
- PRESS NEWSPAPER, IN IRELAND.** A celebrated journal, published in Dublin, of considerable talent, but of a most revolutionary tendency; it was commenced in Oct. 1797, by the celebrated Arthur O'Connor, and Mr. Emmett, the barrister (whose brother was executed in 1803); and several other conspicuous men were contributors to it; and their writings served to inflame the public mind in Ireland, on the eve of the memorable rebellion, which broke out in 1798. The paper was suppressed by a military force, March 6, 1798, and Mr. O'Connor was arrested at Margate while attempting his escape to France.
- PRESSING TO DEATH.** A punishment in England, referred to the reign of Henry III. or of Edward I., and on the statute book until the latter part of the last century. A remarkable instance of this death, in England, is the following:—Hugh Calverly, of Calverly in Yorkshire, esq., having murdered two of his children, and stabbed his wife in a fit of jealousy, being arraigned for his crime at York assizes, stood mute, and was thereupon pressed to death in the castle, a large iron weight being placed upon his breast, 3 James I., 1605.—*Stowe's Chron.*
- PRESSING FOR THE SEA SERVICE.** See *Impressment*. Supported by custom, as far back as records can be found. It is said that the first commission was issued 29 Edw. III., 1355. Impressment was a criminal punishment in the reign of Henry VIII. Mr. Read, an alderman of London, was pressed, and sent to serve on board the fleet in foreign parts, for refusing to pay a tax levied on him by the king in 1544.—*Stowe's Chron.*
- PRESTON, BATTLE OF.** Between the Scotch insurgents, under Forster, and the British, under general Wills. The first attack was successful on the side of the Scots, but general Wills having been reinforced by general Carpenter, the royal army invested Preston on all sides, and the Scots at length laid down their arms, and their nobles and leaders were secured; some of them were shot as deserters, and others were sent to London, pinioned and bound together, to intimidate their party; fought Nov. 12, 1715.—*Goldsmith.*
- PRESTON-PANS, BATTLE OF.** Between the Young Pretender, prince Charles Stuart, heading his Scotch adherents, and the royal army under sir John Cope. The latter was defeated with the loss of 500 men, and was forced to fly at the very first onset. Sir John Cope precipitately galloped from the field of battle to Berwick-upon-Tweed, where he was the first to announce his own discomfiture. His disgrace is perpetuated in a favourite Scottish ballad, called, from the doughty hero, "Johnie Cope." Fought Sept. 21, 1745.
- PRETENDER.** The person known in our history by the title of *the Pretender*, or Chevalier de St. George, was the son of James II., born in 1688, and acknowledged by Louis XIV. as James III. of England, in 1701. He was proclaimed, and his standard set up, at Braemar and Castletown, in Scotland, Sept. 6, 1715; and he landed at Peterhead, in Aberdeenshire, from France, to encourage the rebellion that the earl of Mar and his other adherents had promoted, Dec. 26, same year. This rebellion having been soon suppressed, the Pretender escaped to Montrose (from whence he arrived at Gravelines), Feb. 4, 1716; and died at Rome, Dec. 30, 1765.
- PRETENDER, THE YOUNG.** The son of the preceding, called prince Charles, born in 1720. He landed in Scotland, and proclaimed his father king, June, 1745. He gained the battle of Preston-pans, Sept. 21, 1745, and of Falkirk, Jan. 18, 1746; but was defeated at Culloden, April 16, same year, and sought safety by flight. He continued wandering among the frightful wilds of Scotland for nearly six months, and as 30,000*l.* were offered for taking him, he was constantly pursued by the British troops, often hemmed round by his enemies, but still rescued by some lucky accident, and he at length escaped from the isle of Uist to Morlaix. He died, March 3, 1788. His natural daughter assumed the title of duchess of Albany; she died in 1789. His brother, the cardinal York, calling himself Henry IX. of England, born March 1725, died at Rome in August, 1807.
- PRIDE'S PURGE.** In the civil war against Charles I., colonel Pride, at the head of two regiments, surrounded the house of parliament, and seizing in the passage forty-one members of the Presbyterian party, sent them to a low room, then called *hell*. Above 160 other members were excluded, and none admitted but the most furious of the

independents. This atrocious invasion of parliamentary rights was called *Pride's Purge*, and the privileged members were named the *Rump*, to whom nothing remained to complete their wickedness, but to murder the king, 24 Charles I., 1648.—*Goldsmith*.

**PRIESTS.** Anciently elders, but the name is now given to the clergy only. In the Old Testament the age of priests are fixed at thirty years. Among the Jews, the dignity of high or chief priest was annexed to Aaron's family, 1491 B.C. After the captivity of Babylon, the civil government and the crown were superadded to the high priesthood; it was the peculiar privilege of the high priest, that he could be prosecuted in no court but that of the great Sanhedrim. The heathens had their arch-flamen or high-priest, and so have the Christians, excepting among some particular sects.

**PRIMER.** A book so named from the Romish book of devotions, and formerly set forth or published by authority, as the first book children should publicly learn or read in schools, containing prayers and portions of the scripture. Copies of primers are preserved of so early a date as 1539.—*Ashe*. From this early book came the name of the elementary primer made use of in schools.—*Idem*. The primer is so named from the Romish book of devotions.—*Locke*.

**PRIMOGENITURE, RIGHT OF.** An usage brought down from the earliest times. The first-born in the patriarchal ages had a superiority over his brethren, and in the absence of his father was priest to the family. In England, by the ancient custom of gavel-kind, primogeniture was of no account. It came in with the feudal law, 3 Will. I., 1068.

**PRINTED GOODS.** The art of calico-printing is of considerable antiquity, and there exist specimens of Egyptian cotton dyed by figured blocks many hundred years old. A similar process has been resorted to even in the Sandwich Islands, where they use a large loaf as a substitute for the block. See article *Cotton*. The copyright of designs was secured by 2 Vict., cap. 13, passed 14 June, 1839.

**PRINTING.** The greatest of all the arts. The honour of its invention has been appropriated to Mentz, Strasburg, Haerlem, Venice, Rome, Florence, Basle, and Augsburg; but the claims of the three first only are entitled to attention. Adrian Junius awards the honour of the invention to Laurences John Koster of Haerlem, "who printed, with blocks, a book of images and letters, *Speculum Humanae Salvationis*, and compounded an ink more viscous and tenacious than common ink, which blotted, about A.D. 1438." The leaves of this book being printed on one side only, were afterwards pasted together. John Faust established a printing office at Mentz, and printed the *Tractatus Petri Hispani*, in 1442. John Guttenberg invented *cut metal types*, and used them in printing the earliest edition of the bible, which was commenced in 1444, and finished in 1460. Peter Schaeffer cast the first metal types in matrices, and was therefore the inventor of COMPLETE PRINTING, 1452.—*Adrian Junius; Du Fresnoy*.

<i>Book of Psalms</i> , printed . . . . .	A.D. 1457	William Caxton, a mercer of London,	
The <i>Inuanti Rationale</i> , first work printed		set up the first press at West-	
with cast metal types . . . . .	1459	minster* . . . . .	A.D. 1471
[Printing was introduced into Oxford,		He printed <i>Willyam Caxton's Recuyel</i>	
about this time, — <i>Collier</i> . But this		of the <i>Historyes of Troy</i> , by Raoul le Feure,	
statement is discredited by Dibdin.]		—PHILLIPS . . . . .	1471
<i>A Lsey</i> printed.— <i>Dufresnoy</i> . . . . .	1460	His first pieces were, <i>A Treatise on the</i>	
The first Bible completed.— <i>Idem</i> . . . . .	1460	<i>Game of Chess</i> , and <i>Tully's Offices</i> (see	
[Mentz taken and plundered, and the art		<i>below</i> ).—DIBDIN . . . . .	1474
of printing, in the general ruin, is		<i>Æsop's Fables</i> , printed by Caxton, is sup-	
spread to other towns.] . . . . .		posed to be the first book with its leaves	
The types were uniformly Gothic, or old		numbered . . . . .	
German (whence our <i>English</i> , or <i>Black</i>		Aldus cast the Greek alphabet, and a	
<i>Letter</i> ), until . . . . .	1465	Greek book printed ( <i>ap. Aldi</i> ) . . . . .	1476
Greek characters (quotations only) first		He introduces the Italic . . . . .	*
used, same year . . . . .	1465	The <i>Pentateuch</i> , in Hebrew . . . . .	1482
<i>Cicero de Officiis</i> printed ( <i>Blair</i> ) . . . . .	1468	Homer, in <i>folio</i> , beautifully done at Flo-	
Roman characters, first at Rome . . . . .	1467	rence, eclipsing all former printing, by	
<i>A Chronicle</i> , said to have been found in		<i>Demetrius</i> . . . . .	1488
the archbishop of Canterbury's palace		Printing used in Scotland . . . . .	1509
(the fact disputed), bearing the date		The first edition of the <i>whole Bible</i> was,	
<i>Oxford, anno</i> . . . . .	1408	strictly speaking, the Complutensian	

\* To the west of the Sanctuary, in Westminster Abbey, stood the Eleemosynary or Almonry, where the first printing-press in England was erected in 1471, by William Caxton, encouraged by the learned Thomas Milling, then abbot. He produced "*The Game and Play of Chess*," the first book ever printed in these kingdoms. There is a slight difference about the place in which it was printed, but all agree that it was within the precincts of this religious house.—*Leigh*.

## PRINTING, continued.

Polyglot of cardinal Ximenes (see <i>Polyglot</i> ) . . . . .	A.D. 1517
The <i>Liturgie</i> , the first book printed in Ireland, by Humphrey Powell . . . . .	1550
Printing in Irish characters introduced by Nicholas Walsh, chancellor of St. Patrick's . . . . .	1571
The first Newspaper printed in England (see <i>Newspapers</i> ) . . . . .	1584
First patent granted for printing . . . . .	1591
First printing-press improved by William Blaeu, at Amsterdam . . . . .	1601
First printing in America, in New England, when the <i>Freeman's (ask and an Almanack</i> were printed . . . . .	1639
First Bible printed in Ireland was at Belfast.— <i>Hardy's Tour</i> . . . . .	1704

First types cast in England by Caslon.— <i>Phillips</i> . . . . .	A.D. 1720
Stereotype printing suggested by William God, of Edinburgh.— <i>Nichols</i> . . . . .	1735
The present mode of stereotype invented by Mr. Tilloch, about . . . . .	1779
[Stereotype printing was in use in Holland in the last century.— <i>Phillips</i> .]	
The printing-machine was first suggested by Nicholson . . . . .	1790
The Stanhope press was in general use in . . . . .	1806
Machine printing (see <i>Press</i> ) . . . . .	1811
Steam machinery (see <i>Press</i> ) . . . . .	1814
The Columbian press . . . . .	1814
The Albion press . . . . .	1816
The roller, which was a suggestion of Nicholson, introduced . . . . .	1816
Applegath's rollers (see <i>Press</i> ) . . . . .	1817

## TITLES OF THE EARLIEST BOOKS OF CAXTON AND WYNKYN DE WORDE.

*The Game and Playe of the Chess. Translated out of the Frenche and emprinted by me William Caxton Fynysshid the last day of Marche the yer of our Lord God a thousand oure hundred and lxxiiij.*

TULLY.

*The Boke of Tulle of Olde age Emprinted by me simple persone William Caxton in to Englysshe as the playisr solace and reverence of men growyng in to old age the xij day of August the yere of our lord M.cccc.lxxij.—HERBERT.*

## THE POLYCRONICON.

*The Polycronicon conteynyng the Berynges and Dedes of many Tymes in eyght Bokes. Imprinted by William Caxton after having somewhat chaunged the rude and olde Englysshe, that is to wete [to wit] certayn Words which in these Dayes be neither veyd ne understanden. Ended the second day of Juyll at Westmestre the xxij yere of the Regne of Kyng Edward the fourth, and of the Incarnacion of oure Lord a Thousand four Hundred four Score and tweyne [1492].—DIBDIN'S TYP. ANT.*

## THE CHRONICLES.

*The Cronicles of Englonde Enpnted by me Wylliam Caxton thabbevy of Westmynstre by london the v day of Juyne the yere of thincarnacion of our lord god M.cccc.lxxx.*

## POLYCRONICON.

*Polycronicon. Ended the thyrteenth daye of Apryll the tenth yere of the reyne of kinge Harry the seventh And of the Incarnacion of our lord M.cccc.lxxxv Enpnted by Wynkyn The worde at Westmestre.*

## BILL OF PERFECTION.

*The Hylle of Perfection emprinted at the instance of the reverend religyous fader Tho. Prior of the hous of St. Ann, the order of the charterhouse Accomplish[ed] and fynyssh[ed] at Westmynster the viii day of janeuer the yere of our*

*lord Thousande cccc.lxxxxvii. And in the xii yere of kyng Henry the vii by me wynkyn de worde.—AMES, HERBERT, DIBDIN.*

## ENGLAND.

*The Descripcyon of Englonde Walys Scotland and Irland speaking of the Noblesse and Worthynesse of the same Fynysshed and emprinted in Flete strete in the sygne of ye Sonne by me Wynkyn de Worde the yere of our lord a M.cccc and ij, mensis Mayis [mense Mail].—DIBDIN'S TYP. ANT.*

## THE FESTIVAL.

*The Festyvall or Sermons on sondays and holidays taken out of the golden legend emprinted at london in Fletestrete at ye sygne of ye Sonne by wynkyn de worde. In the yere of our lord M.ccccc.viii. And ended the xi daye of Maye —AMES.*

## THE LORD'S PRAYER.

[As printed by Caxton in 1483.]

*Father our that art in heavens, hallowd be thy name; thy kingdome come to us; thy will be done in earth as it is in heaven; oure every days bred give us to day; and forgyve us oure trespases, as we forgyve them that trespass against us; and lead us not in to temptation, but deliver us from all evil sin, amen.—LEWIS'S LIFE OF CAXTON.*

## A PLACARD.

[As printed by William Caxton.]

*If it please any man spiritual or temporel to bye any piec of two or thre comemoraciun of Salisburi use \* emprinted after the forme of this presēt lettre whiche ben uel and truly correct, late him come to westmonester in to the almonestys at the reed pale [red pale] and he shall have them good there.—DIBDIN'S TYP. ANT.*

Among the early printers, the only points used were the comma, parenthesis, interrogation, and full stop. To these succeeded the colon; afterwards the semicolon; and last the note of admiration. The sentences were full of abbreviations and contractions; and there were no running-titles, numbered leaves, or catch-words. Our punctuation appears to have been introduced with the art of printing.

\* Romish Service books, used at Salisbury by the devout, called *Pies* (*Pica*, Latin), as is supposed from the different colour of the text and rubric. Our *Pica* is called *Cicero* by foreign printers.—*Wheatley*.

**PRIORIES.** They were of early foundation, and are mentioned in A.D. 722 in England. See *Abbeys* and *Monasteries*. The priories of aliens were first seized upon by Edward I. in 1285, on the breaking out of a war between England and France. They were seized in several succeeding reigns on the like occasions, but were usually restored on the conclusion of peace. These priories were dissolved, and their estates vested in the crown, 3 Hen. V., 1414.—*Rymer's Fœdera*.

**PRISONERS OF WAR.** Among the ancient nations, prisoners of war when spared by the sword were usually enslaved, and this custom more or less continued until about the thirteenth century, when civilised nations, instead of enslaving, commonly exchanged their prisoners. The Spanish, French, and American prisoners of war in England were 12,000 in number, Sept. 30, 1779. The number exchanged by cartel with France, from the commencement of the then war, was 44,000, June, 1781.—*Phillips*. The English prisoners in France estimated at 6000, and the French in England, 27,000, Sept. 1798.—*Idem*. The English in France amounted to 10,300, and the French, &c., in England to 47,600, in 1811.—*Idem*. This was the greatest number owing to the occasional exchanges made, up to the period of the last war.

**PRISONS OF LONDON.** The precise period of the first erection of the celebrated King's Bench (now Queen's Bench) prison, Southwark, is unknown; but a prison has existed on or near this spot for some centuries. In the reign of Elizabeth many persons died in it of what was called the "sickness of the house."—*Stowe*. The Clink, on the Bankside, also existed at a very early period. The Fleet prison (*which see*) was built before A.D. 1169. Newgate, so called from its being later built than the rest of the gates, was a prison in John's reign, about 1216. See *Newgate*. Clerkenwell prison was built in 1615, in lieu of the noted prison called the *Cage*, which was taken down in 1614. Cold-Bath Fields prison was built on the suggestion of the philanthropist Howard. The atrocities of governor Aris in this prison were exposed in parliament, July 12, 1800. Horsemonger-lane gaol was built in 1781. On its top were executed colonel Despard and his associates in 1803. See *Despard*. Giltspur-street compter was also built upon the plan suggested by the benevolent Howard, about 1780. See *Poultry*. The Savoy prison, for the confinement of deserters from the Guards, formerly situated in the Strand, was pulled down in 1819, to make room for Waterloo-bridge. The White Cross-street prison for debtors was erected in 1813. The Borough compter was a mean and confined place till visited by a parliamentary committee in 1817. The New Bridewell prison was erected as a substitute for the City Bridewell, Blackfriars, in 1829. Tothill Fields Bridewell was rebuilt in 1831. The Fleet prison was taken down, 1845. The House of Detention, Clerkenwell, was commenced in 1847.

**PRISON DISCIPLINE SOCIETY** owes its existence to the philanthropic labours of Sir T. F. Buxton, M.P. It was instituted in 1815, and held its first public meeting in 1820. Its objects are, the amelioration of gaols, by the diffusion of information respecting their construction and management, the classification and employment, of the prisoners, and the prevention of crime, by inspiring a dread of punishment, and by inducing the criminal, on his discharge from confinement, to abandon his vicious pursuits.

**PRIVILEGED PLACES IN LONDON.** So blind was the ill-directed religious zeal of this island, that from Edward the Confessor's time to the Reformation, which was about the space of five hundred years, whatever place or building was consecrated by the clergy, for any religious use, screened offenders from the justice of the law, and the sentence passed upon their crimes. Even the murderer was at one time protected, as may be seen in the *History of Westminster*. There were also privileged places in which persons were secure from arrest. These were the Minorities, Salisbury-court, Whitefriars, Fulwood's-rents, Mitre-court, Baldwin's-gardens, the Savoy, Clink, Deadman's-place, Montague-close, and the Mint. All were abolished in 1696, except the last, which was not wholly suppressed until the reign of George I.

**PRIVY COUNCIL.** This assembly is of great antiquity. A council was instituted by Alfred, A.D. 895. In ancient times the number was twelve; but it was afterwards so increased, that it was found inconvenient for secrecy and despatch, and Charles II. limited it to thirty, whereof fifteen were the principal officers of state (councillors *ex officio*), and ten lords and five commoners of the king's choice, A.D. 1679.—*Kearsley*. The number of the council was about twelve when it discharged the functions of state, now confined to the members of the cabinet; but it had become of unwieldy

amount before 1679, in which year it was remodelled upon sir William Temple's plan and reduced to thirty members: the number is now unlimited.—*Beatson*. To attempt the life of a privy-councillor in the execution of his office made capital, occasioned by Guiscard's stabbing Mr. Harley while the latter was examining him on a charge of high treason, 9 Anne, 1711.

**PRIVY COUNCIL, JUDICIAL COMMITTEE OF THE.** In lieu of the Court of Delegates, for appeals from the lord chancellors of Great Britain and of Ireland in cases of lunacy—from the Ecclesiastical and Admiralty courts of England, and the Vice-Admiralty courts abroad—from the Warden of the Stannaries, the courts of the Isle of Man, and other islands, and the Colonial courts, &c., fixed by statute 3 and 4 Will. IV., 1833. Judges—the president of the Privy Council, the lord chancellor, and such members of the privy council as may hold and have held the office of lord keeper, or first commissioner of the Great Seal, lord chief justice of the Queen's Bench, master of the rolls, vice-chancellor, lord chief justice of the Common Pleas, lord chief baron, judge of the admiralty, chief judge of the court of bankruptcy, and others appointed by the queen, being privy councillors.

**PRIVY SEAL, THE LORD.** The fifth great officer of state, denominated from his having the custody of the privy seal, which he must not put to any grant, without good warrant under the king's signet. This seal is used by the king to all charters, grants, and pardons, signed by the king, before they come to the great seal. Richard Fox, bishop of Winchester, held this office in the reign of Henry VIII., previously to 1523, when Cuthbert Tunstall, bishop of London, was appointed. The privy seal has been on some occasions in commission.—*Beatson*.

**PRIZE MONEY.** The money arising from captures made upon the enemy, is divided into eight equal parts, and thus distributed by order of government:—Captain to have three-eighths, unless under the direction of a flag officer, who in that case is to have one of the said three-eighths; captains of marines and land forces, sea lieutenants, &c., one-eighth; lieutenants of marines, gunners, admirals' secretaries, &c., one-eighth; midshipmen, captain's clerk, &c., one-eighth; ordinary and able seaman, marines, &c., two-eighths. Given at St. James's, April 17, 1793.

**PROFILES.** The first profile taken, as recorded, was that of Antigonus, who, having but one eye, his likeness was so taken, 330 B.C.—*Ashie*. "Until the end of the third century, I have not seen a Roman emperor with a full face; they were always painted or appeared in profile, which gives us the view of a head in a very majestic manner."—*Addison*. Profiles are now taken in a cheap and perfect manner. The Daguerreotype machine, of recent introduction, renders them wonderfully accurate.

**PROMISSORY NOTES.** They were regulated and allowed to be made assignable in 1705. First taxed by a stamp in 1782; the tax was increased in 1804, and again in 1808, and subsequently. Numerous subsequent enactments varied the amount of the stamp upon promissory notes and bills. See *Bills of Exchange*.

**PROPAGANDA FIDE.** The celebrated congregation or college in the Romish Church, *Congregatio de Propaganda Fide*, was constituted at Rome by pope Gregory XV., in 1622. Its constitution was altered by several of the succeeding pontiffs.

**PROPERTY TAX.** Parliament granted to Henry VIII. a subsidy of two-fifteenths from the commons and two-tenths from the clergy to aid the king in a war with France, 1512.—*Rapin*. Cardinal Wolsey proposed a tenth of the property of the laity and a fourth of the clergy to the same king, 1522. The London merchants strenuously opposed this tax: they were required to declare on oath the real value of their effects; but they firmly refused, alleging that it was not possible for them to give an exact account of their effects, part whereof was in the hands of correspondents in foreign countries. At length, by agreement, the king was pleased to accept of a sum according to their own calculation of themselves.—*Butler*. This tax was levied at various periods, and was of great amount in the last years of the late war. The assessments on real property, under the property-tax of 1815, were 51,898,423*l.* Of which, Middlesex was 5,595,537*l.*; Lancashire, 3,087,774*l.*; and Yorkshire, 4,700,000*l.*; while Wales, of 4,752,000 acres, or one million more than Yorkshire, was but 2,153,801*l.* An attempt to renew the property-tax was lost in the commons' house of parliament by a majority of 37, March 18, 1816. For the late imposts upon incomes in England, see *Income Tax*.

**PROPHECY.** The word prophet, in popular language, means one of the sacred writers empowered by God to display futurity. We have in the Old Testament the writings

of sixteen prophets; *i.e.* of four greater, and twelve lesser. The former are Isaiah, Jeremiah, Ezekiel, and Daniel; the latter are Hosea, Joel, Amos, Obadiah, Micah, Jonah, Nahum, Habakkuk, Zephaniah, Haggai, Zechariah, and Malachi. Prophecy is instanced in the earliest times. The prophetic denunciations upon Babylon were executed by Cyrus, 538 B.C. God's judgment upon Jerusalem (*Isaiah* xxix. 1—8) executed by Titus, A.D. 70. Many other instances of prophecy occur in Scripture.

**PROTECTORATES IN ENGLAND.** That of the earl of Pembroke began Oct. 19, 1216, and ended by his death the same year. Of the duke of Bedford began Aug. 31, 1422, and ended by his death in September, 1435. Of the duke of Gloucester began April 9, 1483, and ended by his assuming the royal dignity, June 22, the same year. Of Somerset began Jan. 28, 1547, and ended by his resignation in 1549. Of Oliver Cromwell began Dec. 12, 1653, and ended by his death, Sept. 3, 1658. Of Richard Cromwell began Sept. 4, 1658, ended by his resignation, April 22, 1659. See *England*.

**PROTESTANTS.** The emperor Charles V. called a diet at Spire in 1529, to request aid from the German princes against the Turks, and to devise means for allaying the religious disputes which then raged, owing to Luther's opposition to the Roman Catholic religion. Against a decree of this diet, to support the doctrines of the Church of Rome, six Lutheran princes, with the deputies of thirteen imperial towns, formally and solemnly *protested*, April 17, 1530. Hence the term Protestants was given to the followers of Luther, and it afterwards included Calvinists, and all other sects separated from the see of Rome. The six protesting princes were: John and George, the electors of Saxony and Brandenburg; Ernest and Francis, the two dukes of Lunenburg; the landgrave of Hesse; and the prince of Anhalt; these were joined by the inhabitants of Strasburg, Nuremberg, Ulm, Constance, Hailbron, and seven other cities. See *Lutheranism, Calvinism, &c.*

**PROTESTANT ASSOCIATION.** An association which embraced a multitude of persons of almost every class and rank, in the kingdom, formed to oppose the grant of concessions to the Roman Catholics. The association petitioned parliament, and to enforce their object a vast body of the London populace collected, headed by lord George Gordon, and committed the most dreadful and daring excesses, June 2 to 7, 1780. See *Gordon's "No Popery" Mob*.

**PROTESTANT COLONISATION SOCIETY.** A society for planting communities of the poorer Protestants on tracts of land, particularly in the northern counties of Ireland, was established in Dublin in December, 1829. The Protestant Conservative Society was also established in that city, Dec. 9, 1831. Numerous societies, under the general designation of Protestant, have been instituted of a political nature, but most of them have fallen to decay, and many have ceased altogether.

**PROVINCIAL BANKING COMPANY OF IRELAND.** Established by act of parliament in 1825. On Sept. 1, in that year, the Cork branch was established; and the Limerick branch on Nov. 1; the Clonmel branch on Nov. 15; and the Londonderry branch on Dec. 12, following. The Sligo, Wexford, Belfast, Waterford, and Galway branches, were formed in 1826; the Athlone, Armagh, Coleraine, and Kilkenny branches in 1827; the Ballina and Tralee branches in 1828; the Youghal and Enniskillen in 1831; and various other branches in the following years. These companies are now general throughout the kingdom.

**PROVISIONS—REMARKABLE FACTS CONCERNING THEM.** Wheat for food for 100 men for one day worth only one shilling, and a sheep for fourpence, Henry I., about 1130. The price of wine raised to sixpence per quart for red, and eightpence for white, that the sellers might be enabled to live by it, 2 John, 1200.—*Burton's Annals*. When wheat was at 6s. per quarter, the farthing loaf was to be equal in weight to twenty-four ounces (made of the whole grain), and to sixteen the white. When wheat was at 1s. 6d. per quarter, the farthing white loaf was to weigh sixty-four ounces, and the whole grain (the same as standard now) ninety-six, by the first assize, A.D. 1202.—*Mat. Paris*. A remarkable plenty in all Europe, 1280.—*Dufresnoy*. Wheat 1s. per quarter, 14 Edw. I., 1286.—*Stowe*. The price of provisions fixed by the common-council of London as follows: two pullets, three-halfpence; a partridge, or two woodcocks, three-halfpence; a fat lamb sixpence from Christmas to Shrovetide, the rest of the year fourpence, 29 Edw. I., 1299.—*Stowe*. Price of provisions fixed by parliament: at the rate of 2l. 8s. of our money for a fat ox, if fed with corn, 3l. 12s.; a shorn sheep, 5s.; two dozen of eggs, 3d.; other articles nearly the same as fixed by

the common-council above recited, 7 Edw. II, 1313.—*Rot. Parl.* Wine, the best sold for 20s. per ton, 10 Rich. II, 1387. Wheat being at 1s. 1d. the bushel in 1390, this was deemed so high a price that it is called a dearth of corn by the historians of that era. Beef and pork settled at a halfpenny the pound, and veal three farthings, by act of parliament, 24 Henry VIII., 1533.—*Anderson's Origin of Commerce.* Milk was sold three pints, ale-measure, for one halfpenny, 2 Eliz., 1560.—*Stovell's Chronicle.*

**PRUSSIA.** This country was anciently possessed by the Venedi, about 320 B.C. The Venedi were conquered by a people called the Borussi, who inhabited the Riphæan mountains; and from these the country was called Borussia. Some historians, however, derive the name from *Po*, signifying near, and *Russia*—Po-Russia, easily modified into Prussia. The Porussi afterwards intermixed with the followers of the Teutonic knights, and latterly with the Poles. This people and country were little known until about A.D. 1007.

St. Adalbert arrives in Prussia to preach Christianity, but is murdered by the pagans . . . . .	A.D. 1010
Boleslaus of Poland revenges his death by dreadful ravages . . . . .	•••
Berlin built by a colony from the Netherlands, in the reign of Albert the Bear . . . . .	1163
The Teutonic knights, returning from the holy wars, undertake the conquest of Prussia, and the conversion of the people . . . . .	1225
Königsberg, lately built, made the capital of Prussia . . . . .	1286
The Teutonic knights by their barbarities almost depopulate Prussia. It is repopled by German colonists in the 13th century . . . . .	•••
Frederick IV. of Nuremberg obtains by purchase from Sigismund, emperor of Germany, the margraviate of Brandenburg . . . . .	1415
[This Frederick is the head of the present reigning family.]	
Casimir IV. of Poland assists the natives against the oppression of the Teutonic knights . . . . .	1446
Albert of Brandenburg, grand-master of the Teutonic order, renounces the Roman Catholic religion, embraces Lutheranism, and is acknowledged duke of East Prussia, to be held as a fief of Poland . . . . .	1525
University of Königsberg founded by duke Albert . . . . .	1544
The dukedom of Prussia is joined to the electorate of Brandenburg, and so continues to this day . . . . .	1594
John Sigismund created elector of Brandenburg and duke of Prussia . . . . .	1608
The principality of Halberstadt and the bishopric of Minden transferred to the house of Brandenburg . . . . .	1648
Poland obliged to acknowledge Prussia as an independent state, under Frederick William, surnamed the Great Elector . . . . .	1657
Order of Concord instituted by Christian Ernest, elector of Brandenburg and duke of Prussia, to distinguish the part he had taken in restoring peace to Europe . . . . .	1660
Order of Generosity instituted by Frederick III. . . . .	1685
Frederick III., in an assembly of the states, puts a crown upon his own head, and upon the head of his consort, and is proclaimed king of Prussia, by the title Frederick I. . . . .	1701

Order of the Black Eagle instituted by Frederick I., on the day of his coronation . . . . .	A.D. 1701
Guelders taken from the Dutch . . . . .	1702
Frederick I. seizes Neuchâtel or Neuenburg, and Valengia, and purchases the principality of Tecklenburgh . . . . .	1707
The principality of Meurs added to the Prussian dominions . . . . .	1712
Reign of Frederick the Great, during which the Prussian monarchy is made to rank among the first powers in Europe . . . . .	1740
Breslau ceded to Prussia . . . . .	1741
Silesia, Glatz, &c., ceded . . . . .	1742
Frederick the Great visits England . . . . .	1744
General Lacy with 15,000 Austrians, and a Russian army, march to Berlin. The city laid under contribution; and pays 800,000 guilders and 1,900,000 crowns, the magazines, arsenals, and foundries destroyed . . . . .	1760
Peace of Hubertsberg . . . . .	Feb. 15, 1763
Frederick the Great dies . . . . .	Aug. 17, 1786
The Prussians take possession of Hanover . . . . .	Jan. 30, 1806
Prussia joins the allies of England against France . . . . .	Oct. 6, 1806
Fatal battle of Jena . . . . .	Oct. 14, 1806
[Here followed the loss of almost every corps in succession of the Prussian army, the loss of Berlin, and of every province of the monarchy except Prussia Proper.]	
Berlin decree promulgated . . . . .	Nov. 20, 1806
Peace of Tilsit ( <i>which see</i> ) . . . . .	July 7, 1807
Convention of Berlin . . . . .	Nov. 5, 1808
Prussia joins the Allies . . . . .	March 17, 1815
Treaty of Paris . . . . .	April 11, 1814
The king visits England . . . . .	June 6, 1814
Dines at Guildhall . . . . .	June 18, 1814
Congress of Carlsbad . . . . .	Aug. 1, 1819
Marshal Blücher dies in Silesia, aged 77 . . . . .	Sept. 12, 1819
[From this time Prussia pursued a peaceful and undisturbed policy until 1848.]	
Serious attempt made on the life of the king, by an assassin named Tesch, who fired two shots at him . . . . .	July 26, 1844
Berlin declared in a state of siege, Nov. 12, 1848 . . . . .	1848
The Constituent Assembly meets in Brandenburg castle . . . . .	Nov. 29, 1848
This assembly is dissolved, and the king issues a new constitution to his subjects . . . . .	Dec. 5, 1848
Prussia declines the imperial crown offered to it . . . . .	Jan. 23, 1849
[But adds, in a note to the Frankfort ml-	

\* The recent more than equivocal policy of Prussia had at one time threatened to involve Europe in a general war, in which Great Britain must have necessarily taken a part. Among other offensive acts, she openly sided with the revolted duchies of Schleswig and Holstein against their parent state, Denmark; and the king coquetted for the imperial crown. Happily, there is now less reason for fearing the consequences of this unaccountable conduct to Prussia herself, and to the universal quiet of the world.

PRUSSIA, *continued.*

istry, "Prussia, with the consent of the German governments, is ready to undertake any task that Germany may impose upon it."	
The German National Assembly elect the king of Prussia "hereditary emperor of the Germans"	March 28, 1849
The king, however, declines the imperial crown	April 29, 1849
Royal ordinance, placing the kingdom under martial law	May 10, 1849
The Prussians enter Carlsruhe	June 23, 1849
Armistice between Prussia and Denmark (see Denmark)	July 10, 1849
Hainburg occupied by a German force,	Aug. 14, 1849
Bavaria declares an imperial constitution, with the king of Prussia at its head,	Sept. 8, 1849
Treaty between Prussia and Austria,	Sept. 30, 1849
Austria protests against the alliance of Prussia with the minor states of Germany	Nov. 12, 1849

The king takes the oath required by the constitution	Feb. 6, 1850
Hanover withdraws from the Prussian alliance	Feb. 25, 1850
Treaty signed at Munich between Austria, Bavaria, Saxony, and Wurtemberg, to maintain the German union,	Feb. 27, 1850
Wurtemberg denounces the insidious ambition of the king of Prussia, and announces a league between Wurtemberg, Bavaria, and Saxony, under the sanction of Austria	March 15, 1850
Attempt made to assassinate the king of Prussia	May 22, 1850
Hesse-Darmstadt withdraws from the Prussian league	June 30, 1850
Treaty of Peace between Prussia and Denmark	July 2, 1850
A congress of deputies from the states included in the Prussian Zollverein opened at Cassel	July 12, 1850
Prussia refuses to join the restricted diet of Frankfurt	Aug. 25, 1850

## MARGRAVES, ELECTORS, DUKES, AND KINGS.

## MARGRAVES OR ELECTORS OF BRANDENBURG.

1134. Albert I., surnamed the Bear, first elector of Brandenburg.
1170. Otho I.
1184. Otho II.
1206. Albert II.
1221. John I., and Otho III.
1296. John II.
1282. Otho IV.
1309. Waldemar.
1319. Henry I.; <i>le Jeune.</i>
1320. [Interregnum.]
1323. Louis I., of Bavaria.
1352. Louis II., surnamed the Roman.
1365. Otho V., <i>le Fineant.</i>
1373. Wenceslas, of Luxemburg.
1378. Sigismund, of Luxemburg.
1388. Jossus, the Bearded.
1411. Sigismund, again; emperor.
1415. Frederick I., of Nuremburg.
1440. Frederick II., surnamed Ironside.
1470. Albert III., surnamed the German Achilles.
1476. John III., his son; as margrave: styled the Clero of Germany.
1486. John III., as elector.
1499. Joachim I., son of John.
1535. Joachim II., poisoned by a Jew.
1571. John-George.

1598. Joachim-Frederick.
1608. John-Sigismund.

## AND DUKES OF PRUSSIA.

1616. John-Sigismund.
1619. George-William.
1640. Frederick-William, his son; generally styled the "Great Elector."
1688. Frederick, son of the preceding; crowned king, Jan. 18, 1701.

## KINGS OF PRUSSIA.

1701. Frederick I.; king.
1713. Frederick-William I., son of Frederick I.
1740. Frederick II. (Frederick III., styled the Great), son of the preceding:
[The Prussian monarchy was raised to its high rank as a military power, under this prince.]
1786. Frederick-William II.; nephew of the preceding king.
1797. Frederick-William III. He had to contend against the might of Napoleon, and after extraordinary vicissitudes, he aided England in the overthrow of that usurper.
1840. Frederick-William IV., son of the last monarch; succeeded June 7. The PRESENT (1850) King of Prussia.

**PRUSSIC ACID.** This acid is colourless, but smells like peach flowers, and freezes at two degrees, and is very volatile; it turns vegetable blues into red. It was accidentally discovered by Diesbach, a German chemist, in 1709. Scheele first obtained this acid in a separate state, about 1782. Simple water distilled from the leaves of the *lauro-cerasus* was first ascertained to be a most deadly poison by Dr. Madden of Dublin. An unfortunate gentleman of good family, named Montgomery, who was convicted of forgery in London, drank an ounce and a half of this acid in Newgate, and was found dead in his cell on the morning appointed for his execution, July 4, 1828.

**PUBLIC-HOUSES.** A power of licensing them was first granted to sir Giles Mompesson and sir Francis Mitchel for their own emolument, A.D. 1620-1. The number of public-houses in England at this period was about 13,000. In 1700 the number was 32,600; and in 1790 the number in Great Britain was 76,000. It is supposed that there were about 50,000 public-houses, and 30,000 beer-shops in England and Wales in 1830. The number, under the denomination of licensed victuallers, was, in 1850, in England, 59,335; in Scotland, 15,081; in Ireland, 14,080; total, 88,496.—*Official Returns.*



- PULLEY.** The pulley, together with the vice and other mechanical instruments, are said to have been invented by Archytas of Tarentum, a disciple of Pythagoras, about 516 B.C.—*Univ. Hist.* It has been ascertained that in a single movable pulley the power gained is doubled. In a continued combination the power is twice the number of pulleys, less 1.—*Phillips.*
- PULTOWA, BATTLE OF.** In this memorable engagement, Charles XII. of Sweden was entirely defeated by Peter the Great of Russia, and obliged to take refuge at Bender, in the Turkish dominions. The vanquished monarch would have fallen into the hands of the czar after the engagement, had he not been saved by the personal exertions of the brave count Poniatowski, a Polish nobleman, whom Voltaire has commemorated and immortalised. This battle was lost chiefly owing to a want of concert in the generals, and to the circumstance of Charles having been dangerously wounded, just before, which obliged him to issue his commands from a litter, without being able to encourage his soldiers by his presence. Fought July 8, 1709.
- PULTUSK, BATTLES OF.** One between the Saxons and Swedes, in which the former were signally defeated, 1703; another between the French under Napoleon and the Russian and Prussian armies, in which both sides claimed the victory, but it inclined in favour of the French, whose loss, though very severe, was not as great as on the Russian side, Dec. 26, 1806.
- PUMPS.** Ctesibius of Alexandria, architect and mechanic, is said to have invented the pump (with other hydraulic instruments), about 224 B.C., although the invention is ascribed to Danaus, at Lindus, 1485 B.C. They were in general use in England, A.D. 1425. The air-pump was invented by Otto Guericke in 1654, and was improved by Boyle in 1657. An inscription on the pump in front of the late Royal Exchange, London, stated that the well beneath was first sunk in A.D. 1282.
- PUNIC WARS.** The first Punic war was undertaken by the Romans against Carthage, 264 B.C. The ambition of Rome was the origin of this war; it lasted twenty-three years, and ended 241 B.C. The second Punic war began 218 B.C., in which year Hannibal marched a numerous army of 90,000 foot and 12,000 horse towards Italy, resolved to carry on the war to the gates of Rome. He crossed the Rhone, the Alps, and the Apennines, with uncommon celerity; and the Roman consuls who were stationed to stop his progress were severally defeated. The battles of Trebia, of Ticinus, and of the lake of Trasymenus, followed. This war lasted seventeen years, and ended in 201 B.C. The third Punic war began 149 B.C., and was terminated by the fall of Carthage, 146 B.C. See *Carthage.*
- PURGATIVES.** Those of the mild species, particularly cassia, manna, and senna, were first discovered by Actuarius, a Greek physician, A.D. 1245.—*Du Fresnoy.* Drastics had done great mischief in medicine previous to this period, for in cleansing the body of impurities, they had often so torn it as to occasion death. A very mild kind of purgative is now called aperient.—*Ashe.*
- PURGATORY.** The middle place between the grave, or heaven, and hell, where, it is believed by the Roman Catholics, the soul passes through the fire of purification before it enters the kingdom of God. The doctrine of purgatory was known about A.D. 250; and was introduced into the Roman Church in 593.—*Platina.* It was introduced early in the sixth century.—*Dupin.*
- PURIFICATION.** The act of cleansing, especially considered as relating to the religious performance among the Jewish women. It was ordained by the Jewish law that a woman should keep within her house forty days after the birth of a son, and eighty days after the birth of a daughter, when she was to go to the temple and offer a lamb, pigeon, or turtle, A.D. 214. Among the Christians, the feast of purification was instituted, A.D. 542, in honour of the Virgin Mary's going to the temple, where, according to custom, she presented her son Jesus Christ, and offered two turtles. Pope Sergius I. ordered the procession with wax tapers, whence Candlemas-day.
- PURITANS.** The name given to such persons as in the reigns of queen Elizabeth, king James, and king Charles I., pretended to greater holiness of living and stricter discipline than any other people. They at first were members of the established church, but afterwards became separatists upon account of several ceremonies that were by the rigidity of those times severely insisted upon.—*Bishop Sanderson.*
- PURPLE.** A mixed tinge of scarlet and blue, discovered at Tyre. It is said to have been found by a dog's having by chance eaten a shell-fish, called *murex* or *purpura*, and upon returning to his master, Hercules Tyrius, he observed his lips tinged, and

proper use was made of the discovery. Purple was anciently used by the princes and great men for their garments by way of distinction, and to this day the purple colour is the livery of our bishops, &c. The dignity of an archbishop or great magistrate is frequently meant by the purple. The purple was first given to the cardinals by pope Paul II., 1465.

**PUSEYISM** Ceremonies of a Romish tendency, and contrary to the doctrine and discipline of the Church of England, introduced in his congregation by a Protestant divine, named Pusey: hence the term, at first called "Tractarianism." The heads of houses of the university of Oxford passed resolutions condemning Puseyism, March 15, 1841. Dr. Pusey's celebrated sermon condemned by the same body, May 30, 1843. These innovations, subsequently adopted by Newman, Keble, Bennett, and others, both in London and the provinces, have produced great excitement and irritation in the Church, which continue to this day.

**PYRAMIDS OF EGYPT.** The pyramids, according to Dr. Pococke and Sonnini, "so celebrated from remote antiquity, are the most illustrious monuments of art. It is singular that such superb piles are nowhere to be found but in Egypt; for in every other country, pyramids are rather puerile and diminutive imitations of those in Egypt, than attempts at appropriate magnificence. The pyramids are situated on a rock at the foot of some high mountains which bound the Nile." The first building of them commenced, it is supposed, about 1500 B.C. They were formerly accounted one of the seven wonders of the world. The largest, near Gizeh, is 461 feet in perpendicular height, with a platform on the top 32 feet square, and the length of the base is 746 feet. It occupies eleven acres of ground, and is constructed of such stupendous blocks of stone, that a more marvellous result of human labour has not been found on the earth.

"Virtue, alone, outbuilds the pyramids,  
Her monuments shall last when Egypt's fall."—YOUNG.

**PYRENEES, BATTLE OF THE.** Between the British army, commanded by lord Wellington, and the French, under the command of marshal Soult. The latter army was defeated with great slaughter, July 28, 1813. After the battle of Vittoria (fought June 21), Napoleon sent Soult to supersede Jourdan, with instructions to drive the allies across the Ebro, a duty to which his abilities were inferior; for Soult retreated into France with a loss of more than 20,000 men, having been defeated in a series of engagements from July 25 to Aug. 2.

**PYRENEES, PEACE OF THE.** A peace concluded between France and Spain, between cardinal Mazarin for the French king, and Don Lewis de Haro on the part of Spain, in the island of Pheasants, on the Bidassoa. By the treaty of the Pyrenees, Spain yielding Roussillon, Artois, and her rights to Alsace; and France ceding her conquests in Catalonia, Italy, &c., and engaging not to assist Portugal, Nov. 7, 1659.

**PYTHAGOREAN PHILOSOPHY.** Founded by Pythagoras, of Samos, head of the Italic sect. He first taught the doctrine of metempsychosis or transmigration of the soul from one body to another. He forbade his disciples to eat flesh, as also beans, because he supposed them to have been produced from the same putrified matter from which at the creation of the world man was formed. In his theological system, Pythagoras supported that the universe was created from a shapeless heap of passive matter by the hands of a powerful being, who himself was the mover and soul of the world. He was the inventor of the multiplication-table, and a great improver of geometry, while in astronomy he taught the system adopted at this day. 539 B.C.

**PYTHIAN GAMES.** Games celebrated in honour of Apollo, near the temple of Delphi. They were first instituted, according to the more received opinion, by Apollo himself, in commemoration of the victory which he had obtained over the serpent Python, from which they received their name; though others maintain that they were first established by Agamemnon, or Diomedes, or by Amphictyon, or, lastly, by the council of the Amphictyons, B.C. 1263.—*Arundelian Marbles.*

## Q.

**QUACKERY AND QUACK MEDICINES.** At the first appearance that a French quack made in Paris, a boy walked before him, publishing, with a shrill voice, "My father cures all sorts of distempers;" to which the doctor added in a grave manner, "What the child says is true."—*Addison.* Quacks sprung up with the art of medicine; and

several countries, particularly England and France, abound with them. In London, some of their establishments are called colleges. Quack medicines were taxed in 1783, *et seq.* An inquest was held on the body of a young lady, Miss Cashin, whose physician, St. John Long, was afterwards tried for manslaughter, Aug. 21, 1830; he was found guilty, and sentenced to pay a fine of 250*l.*, Oct. 30 following. The same quack (who had previously absconded) was tried for manslaughter in the case of Mrs. Catherine Lloyd, and acquitted Feb. 19, 1831.

**QUADRANT.** The mathematical instrument in the form of a quarter circle. The solar quadrant was introduced about 290 B.C. The Arabian astronomers under the Caliphs, in A.D. 995, had a quadrant of 21 feet 8 inches radius, and a sextant 57 feet 9 inches radius. Davis's quadrant for measuring angles was produced about 1600. Hadley's quadrant, in 1731. See *Navigation*.

**QUADRUPLE ALLIANCE.** The celebrated treaty of alliance between Great Britain, France, and the Emperor, signed at London. This alliance, on the accession of the states of Holland, obtained the name of the Quadruple Alliance, and was for the purpose of guaranteeing the succession of the reigning families in Great Britain and France, and settling the partition of the Spanish monarchy. Aug. 2, 1718.

**QUÆSTOR.** In ancient Rome the Quæstor was an officer who had the management of the public treasure, instituted 484 B.C. The quæstorship was the first office any person could bear in the commonwealth, and gave a right to sit in the senate. At first there were only two; but afterwards the number was greatly increased. Two more were added in 409 B.C., to attend the consuls in discharging their duties. These latter were sub-called *Peregrini*, while the others, whose employment was in the city, received the name of *Urbani*.

**QUAKERS OR FRIENDS.** Originally called Seekers, from their seeking the truth; and afterwards Friends—a beautiful appellation, and characteristic of the relation which man, under the Christian dispensation, ought to bear towards man.—*Clarkson*. Justice Bennet, of Derby, gave the society the name of Quakers in 1650, because Fox (the founder) admonished him, and those present with him, to tremble at the word of the Lord. This respectable sect, excelling in morals, prudence, and industry, was commenced in England about A.D. 1650, by George Fox, who was soon joined by a number of learned, ingenious, and pious men—among others, by George Keith, Wm. Penn, and Robert Barclay of Ury.\* The *thee* and *thou* used by the Quakers originated with their founder, who published a book of instructions for teachers and professors. The first meeting-house in London was in White Hart-court, Gracechurch-street. The first meeting of Quakers in Ireland was in Dublin in 1658; and their first meeting-house in that city was opened in Eustace-street, 1692. The solemn affirmation of Quakers was enacted to be taken in all cases, in the courts below, wherein oaths are required from other subjects, 8 Will. III., 1696. This affirmation was altered in 1702, and again in 1721. Quakers were relieved from oaths qualifying persons to municipal offices, 9 Geo. IV., 1828. More expressly relieved by statute 1 Vict., 1837. This last act was extended to persons who, having been formerly Quakers or Moravians, had seceded therefrom, yet had retained certain opinions as to oaths, 2 Vict., August, 1838. See *Affirmation of the Truth*.

**QUARANTINE.** The custom first observed at Venice, A.D. 1127, whereby all merchants and others coming from the Levant were obliged to remain in the house of St. Lazarus, or the Lazaretto, 40 days before they were admitted into the city. Various southern cities have now lazarettos; that of Venice is built in the water. In the times of plague, England and all other nations oblige those that come from the infected places to perform quarantine with their ships, &c., a longer or shorter time, as may be judged most safe.

\* The Quakers early suffered grievous persecutions in England and America. At Boston, where the first Friends who arrived were females, they, even females, were cruelly scourged, and their ears cut off, yet they were unshaken in their constancy. In 1659, they stated in parliament that 2000 Friends had endured sufferings and imprisonment in Newgate; and 164 Friends offered themselves at this time, by name, to government, to be imprisoned in lieu of an equal number in danger (from confinement) of death. Fifty-five (out of 120 sentenced) were transported to America, by an order of council, 1664. The masters of vessels refusing to carry them for some months, an embargo was laid on West India ships, when a mercenary wretch was at length found for the service. But the Friends would not walk on board, nor would the sailors hoist them into the vessel, and soldiers from the Tower were employed. In 1665, the vessel sailed; but it was immediately captured by the Dutch, who liberated twenty-eight of the prisoners in Holland, the rest having died of the plague in that year. See *Plague*. Of the 120, few reached America.

**QUARTER SESSIONS' COURT.** The jurisdiction of this court was established by statute 34 Edw. III, and then extended to the trying of all felonies and trespasses whatsoever; but now it seldom tries other than minor offences. The days of sitting quarterly were appointed 2 Henry V., 1413. By act 1 Will. IV., 1830, it is enacted, that "in the year 1831, and afterwards, the justices of the peace in every county, riding, or division, for which quarter sessions of the peace by law ought to be held, shall hold their general sessions of the peace in the first week after the 11th of October; in the first week after the 28th December; in the first week after the 31st March; and in the first week after the 24th June."—*Statutes.*

**QUATRE-BRAS, BATTLE OF.** Between the British and allied army under the duke of Brunswick, the prince of Orange, and sir Thomas Picton, and the French under marshal Ney, fought two days before the battle of Waterloo. The British fought to maintain their position with remarkable intrepidity, notwithstanding their inferiority in number, and the fatigue of marching all the preceding night. The gallant 42nd regiment of Scotch Highlanders suffered severely in pursuit of a French division repulsed early in the morning, by cuirassiers being posted in ambush behind growing corn as high as the shoulders of the tallest men. In this engagement the gallant duke of Brunswick fell, June 16, 1815.

**QUEBEC.** Founded by the French in 1605. It was reduced by the English, with all Canada, in 1626, but was restored in 1632. Quebec was besieged by the English, but without success, in 1711; but was conquered by them, after a battle memorable for the death of general Wolfe in the moment of victory, Sept. 13, 1759. This battle was fought on the Plains of Abraham; and the following epitaph has been engraved on a monument erected to the memory of the hero, esteemed by his country as one of the most perfect in his character that ever lived:

THE PARLIAMENT ERECTED THIS MONUMENT,  
TO THE MEMORY OF MAJOR-GENERAL JAMES WOLFE,  
WHO, HAVING DISTINGUISHED HIMSELF EMINENTLY  
IN EUROPE AND NORTH AMERICA,  
BY A STRETCH OF MAGNANIMITY,  
GAINED A MASTER VICTORY AT QUEBEC, SEPTEMBER XIII, MDCCLVIII.  
AND FIXED, UPON THE SPOT, IN DEATH,  
THE FULNESS OF HIS FAME.

Quebec was besieged in vain by the American provincials, under their general, Montgomery, who was slain, Dec. 31, 1775; and the siege was raised the next year. The public and private stores, and several wharfs, were destroyed by fire in Sept., 1815; the loss being estimated at upwards of 260,000*l.* Awful fire, 1650 houses, the dwellings of 12,000 persons, burnt to the ground, May 28, 1845. Another great fire, one month afterwards; 1365 houses burnt, June 28, 1845. Disastrous fire at the theatre, 50 lives lost, Jan. 12, 1846. See *Canada* and *Montreal*.

**QUEEN.** The first queen invested with authority as a ruling sovereign, was Semiramis, queen and empress of Assyria, 2017 B.C. She embellished the city of Babylon, made it her capital, and by her means it became the most magnificent and superb city in the world. The title of queen is coeval with that of king. The Hungarians had such an aversion to the name of queen, that whenever a queen ascended the throne, she reigned with the title of king. See note to article *Hungary*.

**QUEEN ANNE'S BOUNTY.** Established in Feb., A.D. 1704, by queen Anne, being the First Fruits with the Tenths, to increase the incomes of the poor clergy. There were 5597 clerical livings under 50*l.* per annum found by the commissioners under the act of Anne capable of augmentation.—*Chalmers.* Act to consolidate the offices of First Fruits, Tenths, and Queen's Anne's Bounty, 1 Vict., 1838.

**QUEEN ANNE'S FARTHING.** The popular stories of the great value of this coin are fabulous, although some few of particular dates have been purchased by mistaken persons at high prices. The current farthing, with the broad brim, when in fine preservation, is worth 1*l.* The common patterns of 1713 and 1714 are worth 1*l.* The two patterns with Britannia under a canopy, and Peace on a car, R R R, are worth 2*l.* 2*s.* each. The pattern with Peace on a car is more valuable and rare, and worth 5*l.*—*Pinkerton.*

**QUEEN'S BENCH COURT.** See article *King's Bench, Court of.* It is thought by many learned persons, that the names of places having the royal prefix of *King* are improperly altered, in that particular, on the accidental circumstance of a female

sovereign coming to the throne. They contend, that to change the prefix, as in this case, to *Queen's* Bench, is not only a frivolous kind of deference, but an absurdity, and that though the ruler may be by accident a QUEEN in *æ*, she is virtually a KING in *office*, administering the duties of a sovereign irrespective of sex. This court is the Bench, properly speaking, of the *Crown*. We do not call the kingdom a *quendum* because Victoria reigns; and certainly an institution founded by a king, and in which a king is supposed to preside as supreme judge (no woman's function) should not be deprived of its original and substantial designation. Queens were called *kings* in Hungary, from a dislike to the name. See *Hungary*.

QUEEN'S BENCH PRISON. See *King's Bench Prison*, and article *Prisons*.

QUEEN'S BOUNTY. An annual grant of one thousand pounds, which commenced about the beginning of the reign of George III. and was continued until the 10th of George IV., 1829, when it ceased altogether. The collection upon the king's letter, which used to accompany the grant, has also been discontinued since that year.

QUEEN CAROLINE'S TRIAL, &c. Caroline, the consort of George IV., was subjected, when princess of Wales, to the ordeal of the Delicate Investigation (*which see*), May 29, 1806. Secret committee in the house of lords to examine papers on charges of incontinence, June 8, 1820. Bill of Pains and Penalties introduced by lord Liverpool, July 5. The queen removed to Brandenburgh-house, Aug. 3. She received the address of the married ladies of the metropolis, Aug. 16. Her trial commenced, Aug. 19. Last debate on the bill of Pains and Penalties, when the report was approved by 108 against 99—the numerical majority of nine being produced by the votes of the ministers themselves. In this situation lord Liverpool, instead of moving that the bill *do now pass*, moved that it be reconsidered *that day six months*, Nov. 10. Great exultation throughout England, and illuminations for three nights in London, Nov. 10, 11, 12. The queen went to St. Paul's in state, Nov. 29 following. She protested against her exclusion from the coronation, July 18, 1821. She was taken ill at Drury-lane theatre, July 30; died at Hammer-smith, Aug. 7. Her remains were removed, on their route to Brunswick, on which occasion an alarming riot occurred, owing to the military opposing the body being carried through the city, Aug. 14, 1821.

QUEEN CHARLOTTE SHIP OF WAR. This first-rate ship of the line, of 100 guns, was burnt by an accidental fire, off the harbour of Leghorn, and nearly 700 British seamen, out of a crew of 850, perished by fire or drowning, March 16, 1800.

QUEENS OF ENGLAND. There have been, since the conquest, besides our present sovereign, four queens of England who have reigned in their own right, not counting the empress Maude, daughter of Henry I., or the lady Jane Grey, whose *quasi* reign lasted only ten days. There have been thirty-four queens, the consorts of kings, exclusively of four wives of kings who died previously to their husbands ascending the throne. Of thirty-five actual sovereigns of England, four died unmarried, three kings and one queen. The following list includes all these royal personages:—

## OF WILLIAM I.

*Matilda*, daughter of Baldwin, earl of Flanders; she was married in 1061; and died 1084.

## WILLIAM II.

This sovereign died unmarried.

## OF HENRY I.

*Matilda*, daughter of Malcolm III., king of Scotland; she was married Nov. 11, 1100; and died May 1, 1119.

*Adelais*, daughter of Godfrey, earl of Louvain; she was married Jan. 29, 1129. Survived the king.

## MAUDE OR MATILDA.

Daughter of Henry I., and rightful heir to the throne; she was born 1101; was betrothed, in 1109, at eight years of age, to Henry V., emperor of Germany, who died 1125. She married, secondly, Geoffrey Plantagenet, earl of Anjou, 1130. Was set aside from the English succession by Stephen, 1135; landed in England, and claimed the crown, 1139.

Crowned, but was soon after defeated at Winchester, 1141. Concluded a peace with Stephen, which secured the succession to her son, Henry, 1153; died 1167.

## OF STEPHEN.

*Matilda*, daughter of Eustace, count of Boulogne; she was married in 1128, and died May 8, 1151.

## OF HENRY II.

*Eleanor*, the repudiated queen of Louis VII., king of France, and heiress of Guienne and Poitou; she was married to Henry 1152; and died 1204.

[The Fair Rosamond was the mistress of this prince. See article *Rosamond*.]

## OF RICHARD I.

*Berengaria*, daughter of the king of Navarre; she was married May 12, 1191. Survived the king.

## OF JOHN.

*Avion*, daughter of the earl of Gloucester; she was married in 1189. Divorced.

QUEENS OF ENGLAND, *continued.*

*Isabella*, daughter of the count of Angoulême; she was the young and virgin wife of the count de la Marche: married to John in 1200. Survived the king, on whose death she was re-married to the count de la Marche.

## OF HENRY III.

*Eleanor*, daughter of the count de Provence; she was married Jan. 14, 1236. Survived the king; and died in 1292, in a monastery, whither she had retired.

## OF EDWARD I.

*Eleanor* of Castile; she was married in 1253; died of a fever, on her journey to Scotland, at Horneby, in Lincolnshire, 1296.

*Margaret*, sister of the king of France; she was married Sept. 12, 1299. Survived the king.

## OF EDWARD II.

*Isabella*, daughter of the king of France; she was married in 1308. On the death, by the gibbet, of her favourite Mortimer, she was confined for the rest of her life in her own house at Risings, near London.—*Hume.*

## OF EDWARD III.

*Philippa*, daughter of the count of Holland and Hainault; she was married, Jan. 24, 1328; and died, Aug. 16, 1369.

## OF RICHARD II.

*Anne* of Bohemia, sister of the emperor Winceslaus of Germany; she was married in Jan. 1382; and died Aug. 3, 1395.

*Isabella*, daughter of Charles VI. of France; she was married Nov. 1, 1396. On the murder of her husband she returned to her father.

## OF HENRY IV.

*Mary*, daughter of the earl of Hereford; she died, before Henry obtained the crown, in 1304.

*Jean* of Navarre, widow of the duke of Bretagne; she was married in 1403. Survived the king, and died in 1437.

## OF HENRY V.

*Catherine*, daughter of the king of France; she was married May 30, 1420. She outlived Henry, and was married to Owen Tudor, grandfather of Henry VII.

## OF HENRY VI.

*Margaret*, daughter of the duke of Anjou; she was married April 22, 1445. She survived the unfortunate king, her husband, and died in 1482.

## OF EDWARD IV.

*Lady Elizabeth Grey*, daughter of sir Richard Woodville, and widow of sir John Grey, of Groby; she was married March 1, 1464. Suspected of favouring the insurrection of Lambert Simnel; and closed her life in confinement.

## EDWARD V.

This prince perished in the Tower, in the 13th year of his age; and died unmarried.

## OF RICHARD III.

*Anne*, daughter of the earl of Warwick, and widow of Edward, prince of Wales, whom Richard had murdered, 1471. She is supposed to have been poisoned by Richard (having died suddenly, March 6, 1485), to make way for his intended marriage with the princess Elizabeth of York.

## OF HENRY VII.

*Elizabeth* of York, princess of England, daughter of Edward IV.; she was married Jan. 18, 1486; and died Feb. 11, 1503.

## OF HENRY VIII.

*Catharine* of Arragon, widow of Henry's elder brother, Arthur, prince of Wales. She was married June 3, 1509; was the mother of Queen Mary; was repudiated, and afterwards formally divorced, May 23, 1533; died Jan. 6, 1536.

*Anna* Boleyn, daughter of sir Thomas Boleyn, and maid of honour to Catharine. She was privately married, before Catharine was divorced, Nov. 14, 1532; was the mother of queen Elizabeth; was beheaded at the Tower, May 19, 1536.

*Jane* Seymour, daughter of sir John Seymour, and maid of honour to Anna Boleyn. She was married May 20, 1536, the day after Anna's execution; was the mother of Edward VI., of whom she died in childbirth, Oct. 13, 1537.

*Anne* of Cleves, sister of William, duke of Cleves. She was married Jan. 6, 1540; was divorced July 10, 1540; and died in 1557.

*Catherine* Howard, niece of the duke of Norfolk; she was married Aug. 8, 1540; and was beheaded on Tower hill, Feb. 12, 1542.

*Catherine Parr*, daughter of sir Thomas Parr, and widow of Nevill, lord Latimer. She was married July 12, 1543. Survived the king, after whose death she married sir Thomas Seymour, created lord Sudley; and died Sept. 5, 1548.

## EDWARD VI.

This prince, who ascended the throne in his tenth year, reigned six years and five months, and died unmarried.

## LADY JANE GREY.

Daughter of the duke of Suffolk, and wife of lord Guildford Dudley. Proclaimed queen on the death of Edward. In ten days afterwards returned to private life; was tried Nov. 13, 1553; and beheaded Feb. 12, 1554, when but seventeen years of age.

## MARY.

Daughter of Henry VIII. She ascended the throne, July 6, 1553; married Philip II. of Spain, July 25, 1554; and died Nov. 17, 1558. The king her husband died in 1598.

## ELIZABETH.

Daughter of Henry VIII. Succeeded to the crown, Nov. 17, 1558; reigned 44 years, 4 months, and 7 days; and died unmarried.

## OF JAMES I.

*Anne*, princess of Denmark, daughter of Frederick II.; she was married Aug. 20, 1589; and died March, 1619.

## OF CHARLES I.

*Henrietta-Maria*, daughter of Henry IV., king of France; she was married June 13, 1625. Survived the unfortunate king; and died in France, Aug. 10, 1680.

## OF CHARLES II.

*Catharine*, infanta of Portugal, daughter of John IV., and sister of Alfonso VI.; she was married May 21, 1662. Survived the king, returned to Portugal, and died Dec. 21, 1705.

## OF JAMES II.

*Anne Hyde*, daughter of Edward Hyde, earl of Clarendon; she was married in Sept. 1669; and died before James ascended the throne, in 1671.

*Mary-Beatrix*, princess of Modena, daughter of Alphonzo d'Este, duke; she was married Nov. 21, 1673. At the revolution in 1688, she retired with James to France; and died at St. Germain in 1718, having survived her consort seventeen years.

QUEENS OF ENGLAND, *continued.*

## WILLIAM AND MARY.

MARY, the princess of Orange, daughter of James II.; married to William, Nov. 4, 1677; ascended the throne Feb. 13, 1689; died Dec. 29, 1694.

## ANNE.

Daughter of James II. She married George, prince of Denmark, July 28, 1683; succeeded to the throne March 8, 1702; had thirteen children, all of whom died young; lost her husband, Oct. 28, 1708; and died Aug. 1, 1714.

## OF GEORGE I.

*Sophia-Dorothea*, daughter of the duke of Zell. She died a few weeks previously to the accession of George to the crown, June 8, 1714.

## OF GEORGE II.

*Wilhelmina Caroline Dorothea*, of Brandenburg-Anspach; married in 1704; and died Nov. 20, 1737.

## OF GEORGE III.

*Charlotte Sophia*, daughter of the duke of

Mecklenburgh-Strelitz; married Sept. 8, 1761 and died Nov. 17, 1818.

## OF GEORGE IV.

*Caroline Amelia Augusta*, daughter of the duke of Brunswick; she was married April 8 1795; was mother of the lamented princess Charlotte; and died Aug. 7, 1821. See article *Queen Caroline*.

## OF WILLIAM IV.

*Adelaide Amelia Louisa Terren Caroline*, sister of the duke of Saxe-Meiningen; she was married July 11, 1818; and survived the king twelve years. Her Majesty died Dec. 2, 1849.

## VICTORIA.

*Alexandrina Victoria*, the reigning queen, daughter of the duke of Kent; born May 24, 1819; succeeded to the crown June 20, 1837; crowned June 28, 1838. Married her cousin, prince Albert of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, Feb. 10, 1840.

QUEENSTOWN, UPPER CANADA. This town, on the river Niagara, was taken, in the last war with America, by the troops of the United States, Oct. 13, 1812; but was retaken by the British forces, who defeated the Americans with considerable loss in killed, wounded, and prisoners, on the same day. Queenstown suffered severely in this war.

QUERN. The quern, or hand-mill, is of Roman, or, as some say, of Irish invention; but the latter is not likely, as Roman querns have been found in Yorkshire; and it is said by others that the Romans found querns there. No doubt exists, however, that the quern was in very early use in Ireland, as it is mentioned by her oldest historians.

QUESNOY, BATTLE OF. Between the British and French, in which the former defeated the latter with some loss, Sept. 11, 1793. Quesnoy was taken by the Austrians in 1793, but was recovered by the French next year. It surrendered to prince Frederick of the Netherlands, June 29, 1815, after the battle of Waterloo. It was here that cannon were first used, and called bombardiers.—*Henault*.

QUIBERON BAY. A British force landed here in 1746, but was repulsed. In this bay admiral Hawke gained a complete victory over the French admiral Conflans. This most perilous and important action defeated the projected invasion of Great Britain, Nov. 20, 1759. Quiberon was taken possession of by some French regiments in the pay of England, July 3, 1795; but on July 21, owing to the treacherous conduct of some of these soldiers, the French republicans retook it by surprise, and many of the emigrants were executed. About 900 of the troops, and near 1500 royalist inhabitants, who had joined the regiments in the pay of Great Britain, effected their embarkation on board the ships. The remainder fell into the hands of the enemy, together with such stores and ammunition as had been landed.

QUICKSILVER. In its liquid state, it is commonly called virgin mercury. It is endowed with very extraordinary properties, and used to show the weight of the atmosphere, and its continual variations, &c. Its use in refining silver was discovered A.D. 1540. There are mines of it in various parts, the chief of which are at Almeida in Spain, and at Udría, in Carniola, in Germany, discovered by accident in 1497. A mine was discovered at Ceylon in 1797. Quicksilver was congealed in winter at St. Petersburg, in 1759. It congealed in England by a chemical process, without snow or ice, by Mr. Walker, in 1787.

QUIETISTS. The doctrines and religious opinions of Molinus, the Spaniard, whose work, the *Spiritual Guide*, was the foundation of the sect of Quietists in France. His principal tenet was, that the purity of religion consisted in an internal silent meditation and recollection of the merits of Christ, and the mercies of God. His doctrine was also called Quietism from a kind of absolute rest and inaction in which the sect supposed the soul to be, when arrived at that state of perfection called by them unitive life. They then imagined the soul to be wholly employed in contemplating its God. Madame de la Mothe-Guyon who was imprisoned in the Bastille for her visions and prophecies, but released through the interest of Fénelon, the celebrated

archbishop of Cambrai, between whom and Bossuet, bishop of Meaux, she occasioned the famous controversy concerning Quietism, 1697. The sect sprang up about 1678.—*Nouv. Dict.*

**QUILLS.** They are said to have been first used for pens in A.D. 553; but some say not before 635. Minshew derives the word from the Teutonic.—*Bailey*. Quills are for the most part plucked with great cruelty from living geese, swans, and turkeys; and all persons, from convenience, economy, and feeling, ought to prefer metallic pens, which came into use in 1830.—*Phillips*.

**QUINCE.** The *Pyrus Cydonia*, brought to these countries from Austria, before A.D. 1573. The Japan Quince, or *Pyrus Japonica*, brought hither from Japan, 1796. Of this fruit a well-known confection is made. A Quince, in token of fruitfulness, was, by the laws of Solon, given to the brides of Athens upon the day of their marriage.—*Peacham on Drawing*.

**QUINTILIANS.** An extraordinary sect of heretics in the second century, the disciples of Montanus, who took their name from Quintilia, a lady whom he had deceived by his pretended sanctity. They followed Quintilia, whom they regarded as a prophetess; they made the eucharist of bread and cheese, and allowed women to be priests and bishops.—*Pardon*. These were among the many extravagant doctrines and notions of the sect.—*Ashe*.

**QUINTIN, ST., BATTLE OF.** Philip II., of Spain, assisted by the English, defeated the French at St. Quintin, in France; and in memory of his victory, the Spanish monarch, in fulfilment of a vow he had made before the engagement, built the famous monastery at Escorial, which is called by the Spaniards the eighth wonder of the world, Aug. 10, 1557. See *Escorial*.

**QUIRINUS, TEMPLE OF,** at Rome. L. Papirius Cursor, general in the Roman army, first erected a sun-dial in the temple of Quirinus, from which time the days began to be divided into hours, 293 B.C.—*Aspin*. The sun-dial was sometimes called the Quirinus from the original place in which it was set up.—*Ashe*.

**QUITO.** A presidency of Colombia (*which see*), celebrated as having been the scene of the measurement of a degree of the meridian, by the French and Spanish mathematicians, in the reign of Louis XV. Forty thousand souls were hurled into eternity by a dreadful earthquake at Quito, which almost overwhelmed the city, Feb. 4, 1797. Since then violent shocks, but not so disastrous, have been experienced. See *Earthquakes*.

**QUOITS.** This amusement originated with the Greeks. It was first played at the Olympic games, by the Idaeï Dactyli, fifty years after the deluge of Deucalion, 1453 B.C. He who threw the discus farthest, and with the greatest dexterity, obtained the prize. Perseus, the grandson of Acrisius, by Danaë, having inadvertently slain his grandfather, in throwing a quoit, exchanged the kingdom of Argos, to which he was heir, for that of Thyrtus, and founded the kingdom of Mycenæ, 1313 B.C.—*Lempriere*.

## R.

**RACES.** One of the exercises among the ancient games of Greece (*see Chariots*). Horse-races were known in England in very early times. Fitz-Stephen, who wrote in the days of Henry II., mentions the delight taken by the citizens of London in the diversion. In James's reign, Croydon in the south, and Garterly in the north, were celebrated courses. Near York there were races, and the prize was a little golden bell, 1607.—*Camden*. In the end of Charles I.'s reign, races were performed at Hyde-park, and also Newmarket, although first used as a place for hunting. Charles II. patronised them, and instead of bells, gave a silver bowl, or cup, value 100 guineas. William III. added to the plates (as did queen Anne), and founded an academy for riding. Act for suppressing races by ponies and weak horses, 13 Geo. II., 1739.

**RACE-HORSES.** *Flying Childers*, bred in 1715 by the duke of Devonshire, was allowed by sportsmen to have been the fleetest horse that ever ran at Newmarket, or that was ever bred in the world; he ran four miles in six minutes and forty-eight seconds, or at the rate of 35½ miles an hour, carrying nine stone two pounds. He died in 1741, aged 26 years. *Eclipse* was the fleetest horse that ever ran in England



since the time of *Childers*: he was never beaten, and died in February, 1789, aged 25 years. His heart weighed 14 lbs., which accounted for his wonderful spirit and courage.—*Christie White's Hist. of the Turf.*

**RACKS.** This engine of death, as well as of torture, for extracting a confession from criminals, was early known in the southern countries of Europe. The early Christians suffered by the rack, which was in later times an instrument of the Inquisition. The duke of Exeter, in the reign of Henry VI., erected a rack of torture (then called the duke of Exeter's Daughter), now seen in the Tower, 1423. In the case of Felton, who murdered the duke of Buckingham, the judges of England nobly protested against the punishment proposed in the privy council of putting the assassin to the rack, as being contrary to the laws, 1628. See *Ravaillac*.

**RADCLIFFE LIBRARY.** Founded under the will of Dr. John Radcliffe, the most eminent physician of his time. He had been physician to queen Anne, while princess Anne of Denmark; he had offended her by telling her that her ailments were nothing more than the vapours, and she was not reconciled to him when she came to the throne; but in cases of emergency he was, nevertheless, consulted. He left 40,000*l.* to the University of Oxford for this purpose, dying Nov. 1, 1714. The first stone of the library was laid May 17, 1737; the edifice was completely finished in 1749, and was opened April 13, in the same year. The library consists chiefly of works of medical and philosophical science.

**RADSTADT, PEACE OF.** Between France and the emperor, March 6, 1714. It was signed by marshal Villars on the part of the French king, and by prince Eugene on the part of the emperor, and restored the German frontier to the terms of the peace of Ryswick. The CONGRESS OF RADSTADT, to treat of a general peace with the Germanic powers, was commenced Dec. 9, 1797; and negotiations were carried on throughout the year 1798. Atrocious massacre of the French plenipotentiaries at Radstadt by the Austrian regiment of Szeltzier, April 28, 1799.

**RAFTS.** The Greeks knew no other way of crossing their narrow seas but on rafts or beams tied to one another, until the use of shipping was brought among them by Danaus of Egypt, when he fled from his brother Rameses, 1485 B.C.—*Hygin.* The raft of the present day, used by the shipwrecked mariner, conveys no notion of this early construction of the Greeks, which was capable of management and resistance to the fiercest storms.—*Idem.*

**RAILROADS.** There were short roads called tram-ways in and about Newcastle so early as the middle of the 17th century; but they were made of wood, and were used for transporting coals a moderate distance from the pits to the place of shipping. They are thus mentioned in 1676:—"The manner of the carriage is by laying rails of timber from the colliery to the river, exactly straight and parallel; and bulky carts are made with four rollers fitting those rails, whereby the carriage is so easy that one horse will draw down four or five chaldron of coals, and is an immense benefit to the coal-merchants."—*Life of Lord-Keeper North.* They were made of iron, at Whitehaven, in 1738. The first considerable iron railroad was laid down at Colebrook Dale in 1786. The first iron railroad sanctioned by parliament (with the exception of a few undertaken by canal companies as small branches to mines) was the Surrey iron railway (by horses), from the Thames at Wandsworth to Croydon, for which the act was obtained in 1801. The first great and extensive enterprise of this kind is the Liverpool and Manchester railway (by engines), commenced in Oct. 1826, and opened Sept. 15, 1830. See *Liverpool*. This railway led to similar enterprises, not only throughout England, but in France, Belgium, and other countries. The examination of railway schemes, before their introduction into parliament, by the Board of Trade, was ordered 1844. An act for constituting commissioners of railways, passed 10 Vict., Aug. 28, 1846.

LIST OF THE RAILWAYS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

To render reference facile, the railways are named after their termini, and not after their companies, as several lines in many cases belong to one company. If the reader does not find any particular railway under one terminus, he will find it under the other.

Railways.	Date of Opening.	Railways.	Date of Opening.
Aberdare . . . . .	Aug. 6, 1846	Aylesbury branch of the London and	
Arbroath and Forfar . . . . .	Jan. 3, 1839	Birmingham . . . . .	June, 1839
Ashton branch of the Manchester and		Ballochney, Scotland . . . . .	1828
Leeds . . . . .	April 15, 1846	Bedford branch of the London and Bir-	
Ashton branch of the Manchester and		mingham . . . . .	Nov. 17, 1846
Sheffield . . . . .	Dec. 30, 1845	Belfast and Portadown . . . . .	1842

RAILROADS, *continued.*

<i>Railways.</i>	<i>Date of Opening.</i>	<i>Railways.</i>	<i>Date of Opening.</i>
Birmingham and Derby	Feb. 10, 1842	London and Bristol	June 30, 1841
Birmingham and Gloucester	Sept. 17, 1840	London and Cambridge	July, 1845
Bishop-Auckland and Weardale	Nov. 8, 1843	London and Colchester	March 20, 1843
Bishopstoke and Salisbury	March 1, 1847	London and Croyden	June 1, 1839
Blackburn and Preston	June 1, 1846	London and Dover	Feb. 6, 1844
Blackburn, Darwen, and Bolton	1847	London and Greenwich	Dec. 26, 1838
Blackpool br. of the Preston and Wyre	1846	London and Richmond	July 27, 1846
Bodmin and Wadebridge	1834	London and Southampton	May 11, 1840
Bolton and Preston	June 22, 1843	Londonderry to Strabane	April 19, 1847
Bolton, Kenyon, and Leigh	June, 1831	Lowestoft branch of the Norwich & Yarmouth	1847
Brandling Junction	Sept. 1839	Lynn and Dereham	1847
Bridlington branch of the York and Scarborough (part)	Oct. 1846	Lynn and Ely	1847
Brighton and Chichester	June 8, 1846	Lytham branch of the Preston and Wyre	1846
Brighton and Hastings	June 27, 1846	Macclesfield branch of the Manchester and Birmingham	Nov. 24, 1845
Bristol and Exeter	May 1, 1844	Maidstone branch of the London and Dover	Sept. 24, 1844
Bristol and Gloucester	July, 1844	Manchester and Birmingham	Aug. 10, 1842
Cambridge and Brandon	July 30, 1845	Manchester and Bolton	May 29, 1838
Canterbury and Whitstable	May, 1830	Manchester and Leeds	March 1, 1841
Cheltenham and Swindon	May 12, 1845	Manchester and Rawtenstall	Sept. 25, 1846
Chester and Birkenhead	Sept. 22, 1840	Manchester and Sheffield	Dec. 22, 1845
Chester and Crewe	Oct. 1, 1840	Margate branch of the London and Dover	1846
Chester and Holyhead (part)	1847	Maryport and Carlisle	Jan. 1845
Clarence; first act passed in	1828	Merthyr-Tydfil and Cardiff	April 12, 1841
Cockermouth and Workington	April 28, 1847	Middlesbrough and Redcar	June 4, 1846
Colchester and Ipswich	June 15, 1846	Monkland and Kirkintilloch	1826
Coventry and Leamington	Dec. 2, 1844	Newcastle and Berwick	July, 1847
Crediton br., of the Bristol and Exeter	1847	Newcastle and Carlisle	June 18, 1839
Croydon and Epsom	May 17, 1847	Newcastle and Darlington	April 15, 1844
Dereham br., of the Norwich and Brandon	1847	Newcastle and North Shields	June 18, 1839
Dublin and Carlow	Aug. 10, 1846	Newtyle and Cupar-Angus	Feb. 1837
Dublin and Drogheda	May 26, 1844	Northampton and Peterborough	June 2, 1845
Dublin and Kingstown	Dec. 17, 1834	Norwich and Brandon	1845
Dundee and Arbroath	April 8, 1840	Norwich and Yarmouth	May 1, 1844
Dundee and Newtyle	Dec. 1831	Nottingham and Lincoln	Aug. 3, 1846
Dundee and Perth	May 22, 1847	Nottingham branch of the Rugby and Derby	May 30, 1839
Durham and Sunderland	June 28, 1839	Oldham branch of the Manchester and Leeds	March 31, 1842
Edinburgh and Berwick	June 18, 1846	Oxford branch of the London and Bristol	June 12, 1844
Edinburgh and Dalkeith	1831	Paisley and Renfrew	May, 1837
Edinburgh and Glasgow	Feb. 8, 1842	Perth and Castlemary (part)	1847
Edinburgh, Leith, and Granton	1846	Pontop and South Shields	1835
Edinburgh and Musselburgh	July 14, 1847	Preston and Wyre	July 20, 1840
Ely and Huntingdon	1847	Richmond branch of the York and Darlington	Sept. 10, 1846
Ely and Peterborough	Jan. 1847	Rugby and Derby	July, 1840
Exeter and Plymouth (part)	May 29, 1846	Rugby and Stafford	1847
Furness	Aug. 1846	St. Helen's; first act passed	1830
Glasgow and Ayr	Aug. 12, 1840	Salisbury branch of the London and Southampton	1847
Glasgow and Greenock	March 31, 1841	Sheffield and Rotherham	Oct. 1838
Glasgow, Garukirk, and Coatbridge, Scotland	July, 1845	Shrewsbury and Chester (part)	Nov. 4, 1846
Gosport branch of the London and Southampton	Feb. 7, 1842	Slamannan, Scotland	1840
Gravesend and Rochester	Feb. 10, 1845	Southampton and Dorchester	June 1, 1847
Guildford branch of the London and Southampton	May, 1845	South Eastern; Tunbridge Wells branch,	Nov. 25, 1846
Haddington branch of the Edinburgh and Berwick	June 18, 1846	South Eastern; North Kent line	1849
Haltfax branch of the Manchester and Leeds	July 1, 1844	Stockton and Darlington	Sept. 1825
Hartlepool	1836	Stockton and Hartlepool	Feb. 10, 1841
Hertford branch of the London and Cambridge	Oct. 31, 1843	Syston and Peterborough (part)	1846
Hull and Bridlington	Oct. 7, 1846	Teignmouth to Newton	Dec. 31, 1846
Hull and Selby	July 1, 1840	Trent Valley	June 28, 1847
Kendal and Bury St. Edmunds	Dec. 24, 1846	Tunbridge-Wells branch of the London and Dover	Oct. 1846
Kendal and Windermere	Oct. 1, 1847	Warrington and Newton	1833
Keymer and Lewes	Oct. 1, 1847	West Durham	June, 1840
Kingstown and Dalkey	March 29, 1844	West London (part)	May 27, 1844
Lancaster and Carlisle	Dec. 16, 1846	Whitby and Pickering	May 1836
Lancaster and Preston	June 30, 1840	Whitehaven and Maryport	March 18, 1847
Leeds and Bradford	July 1, 1846	Wilsontown, Morningside, and Coltness,	June 21, 1845
Leeds and Derby	July, 1840	Wishaw and Coltness; first act passed	1829
Leeds and Selby	Sept. 1834	York and Darlington	Jan. 4, 1841
Leicester and Swannington	July, 1832	York and Newcastle; Boroughbridge branch,	June 17, 1847
Liverpool and Birmingham	July 4, 1837	York and Normanton	June 30, 1840
Liverpool and Manchester	Sept. 15, 1830	York and Scarborough	July 7, 1845
Liverpool and Preston	Oct. 31, 1828		
London and Birmingham	Sept. 17, 1825		
London and Blackwall	Aug. 2, 1841		
London and Brighton	Sept. 21, 1841		

RAILROADS, *continued.*

## EXTENT OF RAILWAYS OPENED THROUGHOUT THE WORLD, IN 1847.

	<i>Miles.</i>		<i>Miles.</i>
United Kingdom . . . . .	10,323	Italy . . . . .	115
America . . . . .	3,800	Denmark . . . . .	106
Germany . . . . .	1,570	Cuba . . . . .	800
Holland . . . . .	200	Russia . . . . .	52
Belgium . . . . .	1,095	British Colonies . . . . .	1,000
France . . . . .	2,200	East India . . . . .	500

Total length of railways opened throughout the world . . . . . 21,761 miles.

In 1824, the first locomotive constructed travelled at the rate of 6 miles per hour; in 1829, the Rocket travelled at the rate of 15 miles per hour; in 1834, the Fire Fly attained a speed of 20 miles per hour; in 1839, the North Star moved with a velocity of 37 miles per hour; and at the present moment locomotives have attained a speed of 70 miles per hour. During the same period the quantity of fuel required for generating steam has been diminished five-sixths, that is, six tons of coal were formerly consumed for one at the present moment, and other expenses are diminished in a corresponding ratio.—*Tuck's Railways*, 1847. The capital invested in railway undertakings has reached a most astonishing amount. Up to 1840 it was 69 millions; and in 1848, according to 1071 acts of parliament which sanctioned railways, the share capital and borrowing powers of all the British railway companies amounted, in round numbers, to 320 millions sterling. Railway mania and panic year, 1845.

**RAINBOW.** "And God said, I do set my bow in the cloud, and it shall be for a token of a covenant between me and the earth."—*Genesis* ix. 12, 13. The iris which appears in showery weather in a semicircle of various colours.—*Sidney*. There are solar, lunar, and marine rainbows: the last is occasioned by an agitated sea, when the wind, sweeping along the tops of the waves, carries part of them aloft, so that the sun's ray's falling upon them are refracted; only these have not their colours so strong and lively as the others.—*Phillips*. The theory of the rainbow was accurately developed by Kepler in 1611, and by René Descartes in 1629. Further discoveries respecting its colours were made in 1689.

**RAMILIES, BATTLE OF.** Between the English under the illustrious duke of Marlborough and the allies on the one side, and the French on the other, commanded by the elector of Bavaria and the marshal de Villeroi. The French, having no confidence in their commanders, or on their disposition of their army, were soon seized with a panic, and a general rout ensued; about 4000 of the allied army were slain in the engagement; fought on Whitsunday, May 23, 1706. The duke pursued and achieved one of his most glorious victories, which accelerated the fall of Louvain, Brussels, and other important places, and parliament rewarded the victor by settling the honours which had been conferred on himself, upon the male and female issue of his daughters.

**RAPE.** This offence was punished by the Saxon laws with death. It was punished by mutilation and the loss of eyes in Will. I.'s reign. This punishment was mitigated by the statute of Westminster 1, 3 Edw. I., 1274. Made felony by Stat. Westminster 2, 12 Edw. III., 1338; and without benefit of clergy, 18 Eliz., 1575. The earl of Castlehaven (lord Audley in England) was executed for inviting people to violate his own countess, May 13, 1631. Rape is now punished by transportation, instead of death, stat. 4 Vic., 1841. **RAPE OF GANYMEDE.** This event is generally fixed 1341 B.C. See *Ganymede*. **RAPE OF HELEN** by Theseus, 1213 B.C. **RAPE OF HELEN** by Paris, 1193 B.C.—*Lenglet*, 1204. *Iliad*, book xxiv. This last occasioned the Trojan war. See *Helen*. **RAPE OF LUCRETIA**, 509 B.C. See *Lucretia*.

**RAPHOE, BISHOPRIC OF.** It is no easy task to ascertain the exact time when this see was founded. St. Columb-cille, a man of great virtue and learning, and born of royal blood, founded a monastery in this place; and it was afterwards enlarged by other holy men; but it is the received opinion that St. Eunan erected the church into a cathedral, and was the first bishop of this see. Raphoe was united to the bishopric of Derry, by act 3 & 4 Will. IV., 1833. See *Bishops*.

**RASPBERRY.** This fruit is not named among the fruits that were early introduced into this country from the continent of Europe. A fragrant and most delicious berry, chiefly used for conserves.—*Mortimer*. The Virginian raspberry, or *Rubus occidentalis*, was brought from North America, before 1696. The flowering raspberry, or *Rubus odoratus*, came from North America in 1700. See *Fruits*.

**RATHMINES, BATTLE OF, IN IRELAND.** Colonel Jones, governor of Dublin Castle, made a sally out, routed the marquess of Ormond, killed 4000 men, and took 2517 prisoners, with their cannon, baggage, and ammunition, Aug. 2, 1649, the period of the Irish rebellion of O'Neil and others. This battle, followed up by other successes and much severity, discomfited the rebels in this quarter of the kingdom.

**RATISBON, PEACE OF.** Concluded between France and the emperor of Germany, and by which was terminated the war for the Mantuan succession, signed Oct. 13, 1630. In later times, it was at Ratisbon, in a diet held there, that the German princes seceded from the Germanic Empire, and placed themselves under the protection of the emperor Napoleon of France, Aug. 1, 1806.

**RATS.** The brown rat, very improperly called the Norway rat, the great pest of our dwellings, originally came to us from Persia and the southern regions of Asia. This fact is rendered evident from the testimony of Pallas and F. Cuvier. Pallas describes the migratory nature of rats, and states that in the autumn of 1729 they arrived at Astrachan in such incredible numbers, that nothing could be done to oppose them; they came from the western deserts, nor did the waves of the Volga arrest their progress. They only advanced to the vicinity of Paris in the middle of the sixteenth century, and in some parts of France are still unknown.

**RAVAILLAC'S MURDER OF HENRY IV. OF FRANCE.** The death of Ravailiac is one of the most dreadful upon record. He assassinated the king, May 14, 1610; and when put to the torture, he broke out into horrid execrations. He was carried to the Grève, and tied to the rack, a wooden engine in the shape of St. Andrew's cross. His right hand, within which was fastened the knife with which he did the murder, was first burned at a slow fire. Then the fleshy and most delicate parts of his body were torn with red-hot pincers, and into the gaping wounds melted lead, oil, pitch, and rosin were poured. His body was so robust, that he endured this exquisite pain; and his strength resisted that of the four horses by which his limbs were to be pulled to pieces. The executioner in consequence cut him into quarters, and the spectators, who refused to pray for him, dragged them through the streets.

**RAVENNA, BATTLE OF.** Between the French under the great Gaston de Foix (duke of Nemours and nephew of Louis XII.) and the Spanish and papal armies. De Foix gained the memorable battle, but perished in the moment of victory, and his death closed the fortunes of the French in Italy, April 11, 1512. The confederate army was cut to pieces. The duke of Nemours had performed prodigies of valour, but being too eager in his pursuit of the Spaniards, who were retiring in good order, he was slain.—*Hénault*.

**REBELLIONS, REMARKABLE IN BRITISH HISTORY.** Among the most memorable and extraordinary rebellions which have occurred in these realms from the period of the Norman Conquest, were the following. The list is compiled from the most esteemed authorities:—

Against William the Conqueror, in favour of Edgar Atheling, by the Scots and Danes, A.D. 1069.

Against William II., in favour of his brother, Robert, A.D. 1068. Extinguished, 1069.

Of the Welsh, who defeated the Normans and English, commenced in A.D. 1095.

In England, in favour of the empress Maude, A.D. 1139. Ended, 1153.

The Rebellion of prince Richard against his father, Henry II., A.D. 1189.

Of the Barons, April 1215. Compromised by the grant of *Magna Charta*, June 15 following. See *Magna Charta*.

Of the Barons, A.D. 1262. This rebellion terminated in 1267.

Of the lords spiritual and temporal against Edward II., on account of his favourites, the Gavestons, 1312. Again, on account of the Spencers, 1321.

Of Walter the Tyler, of Deptford, vulgarly called *Wat Tyler*, occasioned by the brutal rudeness of a tax-collector to his daughter. Having killed the collector in his rage, he raised a party to oppose the tax itself, which was a grievous poll-tax, 1381. See article *Tyler*.

Of the duke of Gloucester, and other lords, in England, 1388.

Of Henry, duke of Lancaster, who caused Richard II. to be deposed, 1399.

In Ireland, when Roger, earl of March, the viceroy and heir presumptive to the crown, was slain, 1369.

Rebellion of the English and Welsh bornst forth, 1400.

Against king Henry IV., by a number of confederated lords, 1403.

Of Jack Cade, in favour of the duke of York, against Henry VI. See *Cade's Insurrection*, 1451.

In favour of the house of York, 1452, which ended in the imprisonment of Henry VI., and seating Edward IV. of York on the throne, 1461.

Under Warwick and Clarence, 1470, which ended with the expulsion of Edward IV. and the restoration of Henry VI. the same year.

Under Edward IV., 1471, which ended with the death of Henry VI.

Of the earl of Richmond, against Richard III., 1485, which ended with the death of Richard.

Under Lambert Simnel, who pretended to be Richard III.'s nephew, 1486, which ended the

REBELLIONS, REMARKABLE IN BRITISH HISTORY, *continued.*

- same year, in discovering that Simnel was a baker's son; he was pardoned.
- Under Perkin Warbeck, 1492, which ended in the execution of Warbeck.
- Under Flannock, owing to taxes, ended with the battle of Blackheath, 1497.
- Of the English in the West, owing to inclosures, and to the oppressions of the gentry, June, 1549; suppressed same year.
- In Norfolk, headed by *Ket*, the tanner, but soon suppressed, Aug. 1549.
- In favour of lady Jane Gray, against queen Mary. Lady Jane was proclaimed queen of England on the death of Edward VI., July 9, 1553; but she resigned the crown to Mary, ten days afterwards; she was beheaded for high treason, in the Tower, Feb. 12, 1554, aged 17.
- Of sir Thomas Wyatt and others, on account of queen Mary's marriage with Phillip of Spain, &c., 1554.
- Of the Roman Catholics against queen Elizabeth; this insurrection was suppressed the same year.
- Of the Irish, under the earl of Tyrone, 1599, suppressed in 1601.
- Under the earl of Essex, against queen Elizabeth, 1600; it ended in his death, 1601.
- Against Charles I., 1639; it ended in his death, 1649.
- Of the Irish under Roger More, sir Phelim O'Neill, &c., against the English in Ireland; it ended in 1651.
- Rebellion of the Scots, 1666; soon afterwards put down.
- Under the duke of Monmouth, 1685; it ended in his death.
- Of the Scots, in favour of the Old Pretender, 1715; quelled in 1716.
- Of the Scots, under the Young Pretender, 1745; suppressed in 1746, when lords Lovat, Balmorino, and Kilmarnock were beheaded.
- Of the Americans, on account of taxation, 1774. This rebellion led to a disastrous war; and to the loss of our chief North American colonies, and to the independence of the United States, 1782.
- In Ireland, called the *Great Rebellion*, when nearly the whole kingdom took up arms, commenced May 24, 1798; not finally suppressed till next year.
- Again in Ireland, under Robert Emmett, a gifted but enthusiastic youth, July 23, 1803. In this rebellion, lord Kilwarden was put to death, with several others, by the insurgents. See *Massacres*.

**RECEIPTS FOR MONEY.** Receipts were first taxed by a stamp-duty in 1782. The act was amended in 1784, 1791, *et seq.*, and receipts continue to be taxed by a duty varying according to the amount of the money received, in all transactions, to the present day. Stamps required on bills of exchange, notes, and receipts in Ireland, by statute 35 Geo. III., 1795. See *Bills of Exchange*.

**RECITATIVE.** A sort of speaking in a plain but yet singing manner, much like the chaunt used in cathedrals at reading the psalms. Used in the performance of operas. It was first introduced at Rome by signor Emelio del Cavaliere, who disputed the claim of Rinuccini to the introduction of the Italian opera, 1600. See article *Opera*. It was soon afterwards adopted in other parts of Italy, and by degrees in Europe.

**RECORDER.** The title given to the first judicial officer of great corporations. He is, in London, considered as the first corporation officer, and is paid a salary which was originally 10*l.* per annum, and is at present 2500*l.*, enjoyed for life. The first recorder of the city of London was Jeffrey de Norton, alderman, 26 Edw. I., 1295; since which period up to 1850, there have been eighty-four recorders, the Rt. hon. and hon. J. A. S. Wortley being the present recorder, elected that year.

**RECORDS, THE PUBLIC.** The public records began to be regularly preserved and kept from A.D. 1100, by order of Henry I. The repositories which possess materials the most ancient and interesting to the historian are, the Chapter-house of Westminster Abbey, the Tower of London, and the Queen's Remembrancer's Offices of the Exchequer. The CHAPTER-HOUSE contains the rolls of parliament from 18 to 21 Edw. I.; Rolls of the Curia Regis, temp. Rich. I., John and Hen. III.; Rolls of the King's Bench, from 1 Edw. I. to end of Henry V., 1422; Rolls of the Common Pleas, from Edw. I. to Henry VII. Assize Rolls, 6 Rich. I. to Edw. IV.; Quo Warranto Rolls, Edw. I., II., and III.; Placita Coronæ, 10 Henry III. to Edw. III.; Placita Forestæ, 10 John to Edw. III. Star Chamber proceedings from 3 Henry VII., when the Court was created, to 16 Car. I., when it ended. The TOWER contains the Parliament Rolls from 5 Edw. II. to Edw. IV., 1483; Statute Rolls, from 6 Edw. I. to 8 Edw. IV.; Writs of Summons and Returns to Parliament, 16 Edw. I. to 17 Edw. IV.; Patent Rolls, from 3 John to Edw. IV., 1483; the Charter Rolls, 1 John to Edw. IV.; the Gascon Rolls, 26 Henry III. to 39 Henry VI.; the Norman Rolls, 2 John to Henry V.; the French Rolls, 16 Henry III. to Edw. IV.; the Scotch Rolls, 19 Edw. I. to 22 Edw. IV.; the Welsh Rolls, 4 Edw. I. to 23 Edw. I.; Cartæ Antiquæ, Papal Bulls and Letters, Will. I. to Henry VI.; Roman Rolls, 34 Edw. I. to Edw. IV., 1483. With the Remembrancer of the Exchequer are deposited records of similar interest and importance; and there are various other depositaries of records. The early records of Scotland, going from London, were lost by shipwreck in 1298. In Ireland, the council-chamber and most of the records were burned, 1711. Public Records Act, 2 Vict., Aug. 1838.

**REFLECTORS.** The account of the burning-glasses of Archimedes had always appeared fabulous to some of the moderns, till the experiments of Buffon, in France, and others, demonstrated its truth beyond contradiction. These celebrated glasses were supposed to be reflectors made of metal, and capable of producing their effect at the distance of a bow-shot.—*Lempriere*.

**REFORM IN PARLIAMENT.** This subject was a chief source of agitation for many years, and during several of our late administrations. Mr. Pitt's motion for a reform in parliament was lost by a majority of 20, in 1782. The discussion on this motion was the most remarkable up to the period at which reform was conceded. The first ministerial measure of reform was in earl Grey's administration, when it was proposed in the house of commons by lord John Russell, March 1, 1831.

## BILL OF 1831.

First division; second reading: for it, 302; against it, 301—majority for second reading, ONE, March 22.  
On motion for a committee, general Gascoyne moved an amendment "that the number of representatives for England and Wales ought not to be diminished." Amendment carried, on a division, 299 to 291—majority, EIGHT, April 19.  
[The bill was abandoned in consequence, and parliament dissolved, April 22. A new parliament assembled, June 14.]  
Bill again introduced, June 24. Division on second reading: for it, 367; against it, 251—majority, 116, July 4.  
Division on third reading of the bill: for it, 349; against it, 236—majority, 113, Sept. 21.  
In the LORDS—first division on second reading: Lord Wharnccliffe moved "that the bill be read that day six months." For the amendment, 199; against it, 158—majority, FORTY-ONE, October 8.  
[Parliament prorogued, October 20, 1831.]

## BILL OF 1832.

Read in the COMMONS a first time, without a division, December 12, 1831.  
Second reading; division, viz.: for the bill, 324; against it, 162—majority, 162, Dec. 17, 1831.  
Third reading; division, viz.: for the bill, 355; against it, 239—majority for it, 116, March 23, 1832.  
In the LORDS—read a first time on motion of earl Grey, March 26.  
Second reading: for the bill, 184; against it, 175—majority, NINE, April 14.  
In the committee lord Lyndhurst moved "that the question of enfranchisement should precede that of disfranchisement." The division was 151 and 116—majority against ministers, THIRTY-FIVE, May 7.  
[This result led to the resignation of ministers, May 9; but great public excitement ensued, and they were induced to resume office on the king granting them full power to secure majorities, by the creation of new peers, May 18.]

1832, May 30. In the LORDS, the bill was carried through the committee.

June 4. And the bill read a third time: 106 against 22—majority, EIGHTY-FOUR.

June 7. The royal assent was this day given, by commission, to the bill.

July 17. The royal assent given, by commission, to the Scotch Reform Bill.

Aug. 7. The royal assent given, by commission, to the Irish Reform Bill.

Thus these three important and memorable bills, together with the Boundary Bills for England and Ireland, were severally passed, and received the royal assent, 2 & 3 Will. IV., 1832.—*Statutes*.

**REFORMATION, THE.** The early efforts for the reformation of the church may be traced to the reign of Charlemagne, when Paulinus, bishop of Aquileia, employed his voice and pen to accomplish this object. The principal reformers were Wickliffe, Huss, Luther, Zuinglius, Tyndal, Calvin, Petri, Melancthon, Erasmus, Jerome of Prague, Zisca, Browne, and Knox. The cras of the Reformation are as follow:—

In England ( <i>Wickliffe</i> ) . . . . .	A.D. 1360	In Sweden ( <i>Petri</i> ) . . . . .	A.D. 1530
In Bohemia ( <i>Huss</i> ) . . . . .	1405	In England ( <i>Henry VIII.</i> ) . . . . .	1534
In Germany ( <i>Luther</i> ) . . . . .	1517	In Ireland ( <i>Broune</i> ) . . . . .	1535
In Switzerland ( <i>Zuinglius</i> ) . . . . .	1519	In England, completed ( <i>Cranmer, Bucer, Fagius, &amp;c.</i> ) . . . . .	1547
In Denmark . . . . .	1521	In Scotland ( <i>Knox</i> ) . . . . .	1560
In France ( <i>Calvin</i> ) . . . . .	1529	In the Netherlands . . . . .	1562
Protestants first so called . . . . .	1529		

The reformed religion was established by queen Elizabeth on her accession to the throne, 1558. George Browne, archbishop of Dublin, was the first prelate who embraced the Protestant religion in Ireland, 1535. See *Luther, Protestants, &c.*

**REGENCY BILL.** The memorable Regency Bill was proposed to parliament in consequence of the mental illness of George III., debated Dec. 10, 1788. The bill was relinquished on his majesty's recovery, Feb. 26, 1789. The prince of Wales (afterwards George IV.) sworn in before the privy council as regent of the kingdom, he going in great state, Feb. 5, 1811. The Regency Bill providing for the administration of the government, should the crown descend to the princess Victoria while under eighteen years of age, passed 1 Will. IV., Dec. 23, 1830. Regency Bill appointing prince Albert regent, in the event of the demise of Victoria, should her next lineal successor be under age, Aug. 4, 1840.

- REGENTS CANAL.** It commences at Paddington, where it joins a cut to the Grand Junction, and passing by a tunnel under Maida-hill, continues its course by the Regent's Park to Islington, where another subterranean excavation, about three-quarters of a mile in length, has been formed for its passage. It then proceeds by Hoxton, Hackney, and Mile-end, to Limehouse, where it joins the Thames. The whole length of its course is nine miles, and within that space are comprised twelve locks and thirty-seven bridges. Opened Aug. 1, 1820.
- REGENTS PARK.** It originally formed part of the grounds belonging to a palace which stood near the north end of Tottenham-court-road, and was occasionally the residence of queen Elizabeth. This building was pulled down in 1791. From the time of Elizabeth the property was let to various persons, but the leases having expired, it reverted to the crown; and in 1814 were commenced the improvements, under the direction of Mr. Nash, which have rendered this park the most beautiful part of London. The park is nearly of a circular form, and consists of about 450 acres, laid out in shrubberies, adorned with a fine piece of water, and intersected by roads which are much frequented as promenades. In the enclosure are several villas, and around the park noble ranges of building in various styles of architecture.
- REGISTERS, PAROCHIAL.** Parochial registers were established by Cromwell, lord Essex, by which the dates of births, marriages, and burials became ascertainable, 27 Hen. VIII., 1536. A stamp-tax was laid on them in 1784. Laws for their better regulation were enacted in 1813, *et seq.* The great Registration Act, 6 & 7 Will. IV., passed Aug. 17, 1836. See *Bills of Mortality, &c.*
- REGISTERS OF DEEDS, &c.** The registering of deeds and conveyances disposing of real estates was appointed to be effected in Yorkshire and in Middlesex, 2 Anne, 1703 *et seq.* By this regulation, greater security was made for purchasers and mortgagees; and the value of estates increased in the register counties. Wills have been for a series of years kept and registered, in London, at Doctors' Commons. The registering of shipping in the Thames was commenced 1786; and throughout England, 1787; and several acts and amendments of acts have since followed for keeping and improving registers.
- RELIGION.** Properly, that awful reverence and pure worship that is due to God, the Supreme Author of all beings, though it is very often abused, and applied to superstitious adorations among Christians, and to idols and false gods among the Heathens.—*Pardon.* Religion had its origin in most tribes and nations in their ignorance of the causes of natural phenomena, benefits being ascribed to a good spirit, and evils to a bad one.—*Phillips.* Religious ceremonies in the worship of the Supreme Being are said to have been introduced by Enos, 2832 B.C.—*Lenglet.* See the different sects as described throughout the volume. The Established religion of England commenced with the Reformation (*which see*), 1534. The Six Articles of religion, for the non-observance of which many Protestants as well as Catholics suffered death, passed 1539. The Thirty-nine Articles were established first in 1552; they were reduced from forty-two to thirty-nine in Jan. 1563, and received the sanction of parliament in 1571. See *Articles of Religion.*
- REMONSTRANTS.** A sect in Holland, called also Arminians, very numerous and powerful, taking their name from a writing or remonstrance presented to the States in 1609, wherein they reduced their doctrine to five articles. The Calvinists, who opposed them, and had the governing power, used them very severely; and at a synod held at Dort, their opinions were condemned in 1618.
- RENTS IN ENGLAND.** Rents were first made payable in money, instead of in kind, A.D. 1135. Numerous statutes have been enacted in various reigns to define the relations and regulate the dealings between landlord and tenant. By the act 8 Anne, no goods are removeable from tenements under an execution until the rent shall have been paid to the landlord by the sheriff, 1709. In England, the duke of Sutherland received his rents in the value of corn, and in Scotland in the value of wool and sheep. The rental of England, including land, houses, and mines, was six millions about the year 1600, and twelve years' purchase the value of land. About 1690, the rental amounted to fourteen millions, and the land was worth eighteen years' purchase.—*Davenant on the Revenue.* The present rental of the United Kingdom has been recently estimated in parliament at 127 millions. See *Land, &c.*
- REPEAL OF THE UNION, IRELAND.** An Irish association was formed with this object under the auspices of Mr. O'Connell, in 1829. A proclamation of the lord lieutenant

prohibited the meetings of a society "leagued for the purpose of procuring a repeal of the union, under the name of the Irish Society for Legal and Legislative Relief, or the Anti-Union Society," Oct. 18, 1830. A new and more resolved association more recently sprung up, and in 1841, 1842, and 1843 became more violent, each successive year, in its deliberations. Assemblies of the lower classes of the people were held, in the last-named year, in various parts of Ireland, some of them amounting to 150,000 persons, and called "monster meetings." The great meeting at Trim took place on March 19; the assemblages at Mullingar, Cork, and Longford, on May 14, 21, and 28, respectively; those at Drogheda, Kilkenny, Mallow, and Dundalk, on June 5, 8, 11, and 29; those at Donnybrook and Baltinglass, July 3, and 20; at Tara, Aug. 15; at Loughbrea, Clifton, and Lismore, Sept. 10, 17, and 24; and at Mullaghmast, Oct. 1. A meeting to be held at Clontarf, on Oct. 8, was suppressed by government; and Mr. O'Connell and his chief associates were immediately afterwards prosecuted, and were brought to trial, Jan. 15, 1844. See *Trials*. The association for the repeal of the union is still (1850) kept up under the direction of Mr. John O'Connell, but is now little regarded. The total "repeal rent" had amounted to 134,379*l.*, at the close of 1846.

REQUESTS, COURTS OF. See articles *Courts of Requests*, and *Conscience*.

RESTORATION, THE. Emphatically so called, being the restoration of king Charles II. to the crown of England, after an interregnum of eleven years and four months, between Jan. 30, 1649, when Charles I. was beheaded, and May 29, 1660, on which latter day the exiled monarch was restored, and entered London amidst the enthusiastic welcome and acclamations of the people.

RETREAT OF THE GREEKS. Memorable retreat of 10,000 Greeks who had joined the army of the younger Cyrus in his revolt against his brother Artaxerxes. Xenophon was selected by his brother officers to superintend the retreat of his countrymen. He rose superior to danger, and though under continual alarms from the sudden attacks of the Persians, he was enabled to cross rapid rivers, penetrate through vast deserts, gain the tops of mountains, till he could rest secure for awhile, and refresh his tired companions. This celebrated retreat was at last happily effected; the Greeks returned home after a march of 1155 parasangs, or leagues, which was performed in 215 days, after an absence of fifteen months. The whole perhaps might now be forgotten, or at least but obscurely known, if the great philosopher who planned it had not employed his pen in describing the dangers which he escaped, and the difficulties which he surmounted. 401 B.C.—*Vossius*.

REVENUE, PUBLIC, OF ENGLAND. The revenue collected for the civil list, and for all the other charges of government, as well ordinary as extraordinary, 1,200,000*l.* per annum, in 1660, the first after the restoration of Charles II. Raised to 6,000,000*l.*, and every branch of the revenue anticipated, which was the origin of the funds and the national debt, William and Mary, 1690.—*Salmon's Chron. Hist.*

GENERAL VIEW OF THE PUBLIC REVENUE SINCE THE CONQUEST, BY SIR JOHN SINCLAIR.

William the Conqueror . . . . .	£400,000	Edward VI. . . . .	400,000
William Rufus . . . . .	350,000	Mary . . . . .	450,000
Henry I. . . . .	300,000	Elizabeth . . . . .	500,000
Stephen . . . . .	250,000	James I. . . . .	600,000
Henry II. . . . .	200,000	Charles I. . . . .	885,819
Richard I. . . . .	150,000	Commonwealth . . . . .	1,517,247
John . . . . .	100,000	Charles II. . . . .	1,800,000
Henry III. . . . .	80,000	James II. . . . .	2,001,865
Edward I. . . . .	150,900	William III. . . . .	3,805,205
Edward II. . . . .	100,000	Anne (at the Union) . . . . .	5,681,808
Edward III. . . . .	154,000	George I. . . . .	6,762,643
Richard II. . . . .	130,000	George II. . . . .	8,522,540
Henry IV. . . . .	100,000	George III., 1788 . . . . .	15,572,971
Henry V. . . . .	76,643	Ditto, 1820, United Kingdom . . . . .	65,569,570
Henry VI. . . . .	64,976	George IV., 1825, ditto . . . . .	62,871,300
Edward IV. . . . .	•••••	William IV., 1830, ditto . . . . .	55,431,317
Edward V. . . . .	100,000	Ditto, 1835, ditto . . . . .	50,494,732
Richard III. . . . .	130,000	Victoria, 1845, ditto . . . . .	51,067,856
Henry VII. . . . .	400,000	Ditto, 1850, ditto; year ending Jan. 5, . . . . .	52,951,748
Henry VIII. . . . .	800,000		

REVIEWS. The *Journal des Savans* may be properly said to have been the first review. It was published in Paris, May 30, 1665, and it met with so favourable a reception, that it was not only soon imitated throughout Europe, but the author had the satisfaction of having, at the same time, his own journal translated into various languages.—*Butler*. It was certainly the origin of the present numerous literary journals, from



whose valuable pages may be acquired a rich fund of critical observation, delicacy of taste, refinement of judgment, and general information.—*Idem.* George III. spoke of this publication to Dr. Johnson, in the private interview with which he was honoured by his Majesty, in the library at the Queen's house, in the month of February, 1767.—*Boswell's Life of Johnson.* The *Edinburgh Review* was first published in 1802; the *London Quarterly* in 1804; and the *Westminster* in 1824.

**REVOLUTION, ERA OF THE.** This memorable revolution took place in England in 1688, and is styled by Voltaire as the era of English liberty. James II. had rendered himself hateful to his subjects by his tyranny and oppression; and soon after the landing of the prince of Orange at Torbay, Nov. 5, 1688, the throne was abdicated by James, who fled. The revolution was consummated by William III. and his queen (Mary, daughter of James) being proclaimed, Feb. 13, and crowned April 11, 1689.

**REVOLUTIONS, REMARKABLE IN ANCIENT HISTORY.** The Assyrian empire destroyed, and that of the Medes and Persians founded by Cyrus the Great, 536 B.C. The Macedonian empire founded on the destruction of the Persian, on the defeat of Darius Codomanus, by Alexander the Great, 331 B.C. The Roman empire established on the ruins of the Macedonian, or Greek monarchy, by Julius Cæsar, 47 B.C. The Eastern empire, founded by Constantine the Great, on the final overthrow of the Roman, A.D. 306. The empire of the Western Franks began under Charlemagne, A.D. 802. This empire underwent a new revolution, and became the German empire under Rodolph of Hapsburgh, the head of the house of Austria, A.D. 1273, from whom it is also called the Monarchy of the Austrians. The Eastern empire passed into the hands of the Turks about A.D. 1293. See also the Revolutions of particular countries under their proper heads, as *Rome, France, Portugal, &c.*

**REVOLUTIONS, THE MOST CELEBRATED IN MODERN HISTORY.** In Portugal, A.D. 1640. In England, 1688. In Poland, 1704, 1795, and 1830. In Russia, 1730 and 1762. In Sweden, 1772 and 1809. In America, 1775. In France, 1789, 1830, and 1848. In Holland, 1795; counter revolution, 1813. In Venice, 1797. In Rome, 1798, and 1848. In the Netherlands, 1830. In Brunswick, 1830. In Brazil, 1831. See these countries respectively.

**RHEIMS.** The principal church here was built before A.D. 406; it was rebuilt in the twelfth century, and is now very beautiful. The corpse of St. Remy, the archbishop, is preserved behind the high altar, in a magnificent shrine. The kings of France have been successively crowned at Rheims; probably, because Clovis, the founder of the French monarchy, when converted from paganism, was baptised in the cathedral here, in the year 496. This city was taken and retaken several times in the last months of the late war, 1814.

**RHETORIC.** Rhetorical points and accents were invented by Aristophanes of Byzantium, 200 B.C.—*Abbé Lenglet.* Rhetoric was first taught in Latin at Rome by Photius Gallus, 87 B.C.—*Idem.* "We are first to consider what is to be said; secondly, how; thirdly, in what words; and lastly, how it is to be ornamented."—*Cicero.* A regius professor of rhetoric was appointed in Edinburgh, April 20, 1762, when Dr. Blair became first professor. We have regius professors or professors of rhetoric in all our universities.

**RHINE, CONFEDERATION OF THE.** See article *Confederation of the Rhine.*

**RHODE-ISLAND, AMERICA.** Celebrated for its fine women, and called by travellers, when in its most flourishing state, the "Eden of America." Settled 1636 and 1644. It was taken in the war of independence by the British, Dec. 6, 1776; but was evacuated by them, Oct. 25, 1779. Rhode-Island suffered great injury during the revolutionary war, but it has latterly improved in every respect, and again flourishes.

**RHODES.** This city was peopled from Crete, as early as 916 B.C. The Rhodians were famous navigators, masters of the sea, and institutors of a maritime code, which was afterwards adopted by the Romans. The republic not completed till 480 B.C. The city built 432 B.C. Its famous Colossus (see *Colossus*) thrown down by an earthquake, 224 B.C., and finally destroyed by the Saracen admiral, Moavia, A.D. 672.—*Priestley.*

**RICHMOND, SURREY.** Anciently called Sheen, which, in the Saxon tongue, signifies *resplendent.* Here stood a palace in which Edw. I. and II. resided, and Edw. III. died, 1377. Here also died Anne, queen of Richard II., who first taught the English ladies the use of the side-saddle. The palace was repaired by Henry V., who founded three religious houses near it. In 1497 it was destroyed by fire; but Henry VII.

rebuilt it, and commanded that the village should be called Richmond, he having borne the title of earl of Richmond before he obtained the crown; and here he died in 1509. Queen Elizabeth was a prisoner in this palace for a short time during the reign of her sister. When she became queen, it was one of her favourite places of residence; and here she closed her illustrious career, March 24, 1603. It was afterwards the residence of Henry prince of Wales. The beautiful park and gardens were enclosed by Charles I. The observatory was built by sir W. Chambers in 1769. In Richmond, Thomson "sang the Seasons and their change;" and here he died, Aug. 27, 1748. On a monument of this exquisitely sweet and moral poet has been inscribed the high and glowing eulogy so merited by the tendency of all he wrote:—

"Not one immoral, one corrupted thought,  
One line which, dying, he could wish to blot."

**RIALTO, AT VENICE.** This renowned bridge is mentioned by Shakspeare in his "*Merchant of Venice*." It was built in 1570, and consists of a single arch, but a very noble one, of marble, built across the Grand Canal, near the middle, where it is the narrowest: this celebrated arch is ninety feet wide on the level of the canal, and twenty-four feet high. It is alike remarkable for its height, boldness, and solidity, and is ascended at each end by a flight of steps.

**RIGHTS, BILL OF.** One of the bulwarks of the constitution, obtained by parliament from king Charles I, although he had endeavoured by various artifices to avoid granting it, June 26, 1628. To the petition of Rights, his majesty answered, "I will that right be done, according to the laws and customs of the realm." Both houses addressed the king for a fuller answer to their petition of Rights, whereupon he gave them an answer less evasive, "*Soit fait comme il est désiré.*" Declaration made by the lords and commons of England to the prince and princess of Orange, Feb. 13, 1689. See *Bill of Rights*.

**RIOTS, IN BRITISH HISTORY.** The riotous assembling of twelve or more persons, and their not dispersing upon proclamation, was first made high treason by a statute enacted 3 & 4 Edw. VI., 1548-9. The present operative statute, which is usually understood as the *Riot Act*, was passed 2 Geo. I., 1715. See *below*.

Some riotous citizens of London demolished the convent belonging to Westminster Abbey; the ringleader was hanged, and the rest had their hands and feet cut off, 6 Hen. III., 1221.

Goldsmiths' and Tailors' companies fought in the streets of London; several were killed on each side; the sheriffs quelled it, and thirteen were hanged, 1262.

A riot at Norwich: the rioters burned the cathedral and monastery; the king went thither, and saw the ringleaders executed, 1271.

The memorable riot in London known as the riot of Evil May-day, 1517. See article *Evil May-day*.

A riot in London, and Dr. Lamb killed by the mob, June, 1628.

A riot, on pretence of pulling down houses of ill-fame; several of the ringleaders hanged, 1628.

Another, at Guildhall, at the election of sheriffs; several considerable persons, who seized the lord mayor, were concerned, 1682.

At Edinburgh and Dumfries, on account of the Union, 1707.

In London, on account of Dr. Sacheverel's trial; several dissenting meeting-houses were broken open, 1709.

Riot of the Whig and Tory mobs, called Ormond and Newcastle mobs. The Riot Act passed the same year, great mischief having been done by both parties in London, 1715.

The *Mug-house* riot, in Salisbury-court, between the Whigs and Tories. The riot quelled by the guards, 1716.

Of the Spitalfields weavers, on account of employing workmen come over from Ireland. Quelled by the military, but many lives lost, 1736.

Between the Irish, Welsh, and English hay-makers, same year.

The memorable riot at Edinburgh, where the mob rose, set fire to the prison, and took out Captain Porteous, whom they hanged, 1736. See *Porteous*.

A great body of rioters in Worcestershire (mailers) march to Birmingham, and make their own terms with the iron-merchants there, 1737.

Of sailors, who were robbed and ill-used at a house of ill-fame in the Strand; being assisted by a large body, they pulled down the house and destroyed the furniture of several others, turning the women naked into the streets, 1749.

Of the Spitalfields weavers; the duke of Bedford narrowly escaped being killed; many lives lost, 1765.

A mob in St. George's Fields, to see Mr. Wilkes in the King's Bench prison; the military aid indiscreetly called for by the justices of the peace, and several innocent persons, particularly young Allen, fired upon, and killed, 1768.

The memorable riot in London by the populace, called Lord George Gordon's mob, June 2 to 7, 1780. See *Gordon's "No Popery" Mob*.

At Birmingham, on account of commemorating the French Revolution, July 14, 1791, when several houses were destroyed.

In various parts of Scotland, on account of the Militia Act, August, 1797, when several were killed.

At Maidstone, at the trial of Arthur O'Connor and others, May 22, 1798; the earl of Thanet, Mr. Ferguson, and others, were active in endeavouring to rescue O'Connor, for which they were tried and convicted, April 25, 1799.

RIOTS, IN BRITISH HISTORY, *continued.*

At Liverpool, occasioned by a quarrel between a party of dragoons and a press-gang, June 27, 1809.

O.P. Riot at the Theatre Royal, Covent-garden, Sept. 1809. See *O. P. Riot*.

In Piccadilly, in consequence of the house of commons committing sir Francis Burdett to the Tower, April 6, 1810.

At Sheffield, during which 800 muskets belonging to the local militia were destroyed, April 14, 1812.

In various parts of the north of England, by the Luddites, during 1811 and 1812.

At the Theatre Royal, Dublin, on account of the celebrated *Dog of Montargia*. This riot continued several nights, and the mischief done was very considerable, Dec. 1814.

Alarming riots at Westminster, on account of the Corn Bill; they lasted several days, March, 1815.

At the dépôt at Dartmoor, in quelling which seven Americans were killed, and thirty-five wounded, April, 1815.

Popular meeting at Spa-fields, when the shops of the gunsmiths were attacked for arms. Mr. Platt shot in that of Mr. Beckwith on Snow-hill, Dec. 2, 1816. Watson tried for high treason, but acquitted, June, 1817.

In the Park, on the prince regent going to the house, in which an air-gun was fired at his royal highness, Jan. 28, 1817.

At Manchester, in consequence of a popular meeting, March 3, 1817.

Memorable affray at Manchester, called the "Field of Peterloo," Aug. 16, 1819. See *Manchester Re-form Meeting*.

Again at the Theatre Royal, Dublin, of several nights' duration. This riot originated with the friends of Miss Byrne, to whose wishes the patentee, Mr. Jones, yielded in the end, on the representation of certain facts, from motives of humanity towards the young lady, 1819.

Riot at Paisley and Glasgow; many houses plundered, Sept. 16, 1819.

At Edinburgh, on the acquittal of the queen, Nov. 19, 1820.

At the funeral of the queen, in consequence of

the military opposing the body being carried through the City, Aug. 14, 1821.

At Knightsbridge, between the military and the populace on the funeral of Honey and Francis, Aug. 26, 1821.

In various parts of the south of Ireland for several months, in 1821 and 1822; and in the north in 1823.

At the Theatre in Dublin; the memorable riot called the "*Bottle Conspiracy*," against the marquess Wellesley, lord-lieutenant, Dec. 14, 1822.

Riot of Ballybay. For this affair Mr. Lawless was arrested, Oct. 9, 1828.

Riot at Limerick; the provision-warehouses attacked and plundered, and great mischief done, June 15, 1830.

[For the lamentable and fatal affrays at *Castlepollard* and *Newtownbarry*, see these articles.]

Alarming riots at Merthyr-Tydvil, among the iron-workers, several of whom, fired on by the military, were killed and wounded, June 3, 1831.

Riot at the Forest of Dean, when great mischief ensued, June 8, 1831. See *Dean, Forest of*.

Fatal riots at Bristol, which commenced Oct. 29, 1831. See *Bristol*.

Affray at Castleshock, county of Kilkenny, when a number of police, attacked by the populace, were, with their commander, Mr. Gibbins, killed, Dec. 14, 1831.

Riot at Boughton, near Canterbury, produced by a body of persons called *Thomites*, headed by a fanatic named Thom, or Courtenay, who, with others, was killed, May 31, 1838. See *Thomites*.

Great riots throughout the country, occasioned by the Chartists. Suppressed by proclamation, Dec. 12, 1838.

Riots in Birmingham, when much mischief ensued, July 15, 1839. See *Birmingham*.

Great riot at Newport, caused by the Chartists, headed by an ex-magistrate, John Frost; many persons killed, Nov. 4, 1839. See *Newport*.

Meditated Chartist outbreak at Sheffield, with most destructive objects, providentially discovered, and many persons concerned in the plot arrested, Jan. 11, 1840.

**ROADS OF ENGLAND.** The first general repair of the highways of this country was directed in 1288. Acts passed for the purpose in 1524 and 1555, and were followed by others in Elizabeth's and the succeeding reigns. Roads through the Highlands of Scotland were begun by general Wade in 1746. Loudon M'Adam's roads were introduced about 1818; he prescribes the breaking of stones to six ounces weight, and calculates the expense of breaking stones at a shilling a ton; clean flints and granite clippings answer best. Wooden pavements were successfully tried in the streets of London; at Whitehall in 1839, and in other streets in 1840. See *Roman Roads* and *Wooden Pavements*.

**ROASTING ALIVE.** One of the earliest instances of this cruel death is that of Boecchoris, king of Egypt, who was slowly roasted alive by order of Sabacon of Ethiopia, 737 B.C.—*Abbé Lenglet*. The unfortunate sir John Oldcastle, lord Cobham, the first noble martyr to the Reformation, was hung by the middle in chains, his legs having previously been broken, and thus roasted and consumed, 5 Henry V., 1418. M. Servetus was roasted alive by a slow fire, on a charge of heresy, at Geneva, in 1553. Many martyrs and others suffered death in this manner; and in some countries, criminals are roasted alive to the present day.

**ROBBERS.** First punished with death by Edmund I.'s laws, which directed that the eldest robber should be hanged. The punishment was pecuniary till that time. The most remarkable robbers were Robin Hood, in England, A.D. 1189 (see *Robin Hood*), and Claud Du Val, "executed at Tyburn," says an historian, quaintly, "to the great grief of the women," January, 1670. In Ireland, the famous Mac Cabe was hanged at Naas, Aug. 19, 1691. Galloping Hogan, the rapparee, flourished at this period.

Freney, the celebrated highwayman, surrendered himself, May 10, 1749. In later times, the accomplished Barrington transported, Sept. 22, 1790.

**ROBESPIERRE'S REIGN OF TERROR.** Maximilian Robespierre headed the populace in the Champ de Mars, in Paris, demanding the dethronement of the king, July 17, 1791. He was triumphant in 1793, and great numbers of eminent men and citizens were sacrificed during his sanguinary administration. Billaud Varennes denounced the tyranny of Robespierre in the tribune, July 28, 1794. Cries of "Down with the tyrant!" resounded through the hall; and so great was the abhorrence of the Convention of this wicked minister, that he was immediately ordered to the place of execution and suffered death, no man deeming himself safe while Robespierre lived.

**ROBIN HOOD.** The celebrated captain of a notorious band of robbers, who infested the forest of Sherwood in Nottinghamshire, and from thence made excursions to many parts of England, in search of booty. Some historians assert that this was only a name assumed by the then earl of Huntingdon, who was disgraced and banished the court by Richard I. at his accession. Robin Hood, Little John his friend and second in command, with their numerous followers, continued their depredations from about 1189 to 1247, when he died.—*Stowe's Chron.*

**ROCHESTER, BISHOPRIC OF.** This bishopric is the smallest, and, next to Canterbury, the most ancient in England, it having been founded by St. Augustin about ten years after he came first to England. The cathedral church was first erected by Ethelbert, king of Kent, when it was made a bishop's see. St. Justin was bishop in 604. Rochester is valued in the king's books at 35*l.* 3*s.* 2*d.* per annum.

**ROCKETS, CONGREVE'S.** These are war implements of very destructive power; they were invented by sir William Congreve about 1803. The carcase rockets were first used at Boulogne, their powers having been previously demonstrated in the presence of Mr. Pitt and several of the cabinet ministers, 1806. They are still in use. See article *Boulogne Flotilla.*

**ROCKINGHAM'S, MARQUESS OF, FIRST ADMINISTRATION.** Charles, marquess of Rockingham, first lord of the treasury; Rt. hon. William Dowdeswell, chancellor of the exchequer; earl of Winchelsea and Nottingham, lord president; duke of Newcastle, privy seal; earl of Northington, lord chancellor; duke of Portland, lord chamberlain; duke of Rutland, master of the horse; lord Talbot, lord steward; hon. Henry Seymour Conway and the duke of Grafton, secretaries of state; lord Egmont, admiralty; marquess of Granby, ordnance; viscount Barrington, secretary-at-war; viscount Howe, treasurer of the navy; hon. Charles Townshend, paymaster of the forces; earl of Dartmouth, first lord of trade; lords Besborough and Grantham, lord John Cavendish, Thomas Townshend, &c., July, 1765. Terminated August, the next year.

**ROCKINGHAM'S, MARQUESS OF, SECOND ADMINISTRATION.** The marquess of Rockingham again first minister of the crown; lord John Cavendish, chancellor of the exchequer; lord Camden, president of the council; duke of Grafton, privy seal; lord Thurlow, lord chancellor; William, earl of Shelburne and Rt. hon. Charles James Fox, secretaries of state; Rt. hon. Augustus Keppel, first lord of the admiralty; duke of Richmond, master-general of the ordnance; Rt. hon. Thomas Townshend, secretary-at-war; Rt. hon. Isaac Barre, Rt. hon. Edmund Burke, &c., March, 1782. The death of the marquess of Rockingham, July 2, 1782, led to the Shelburne administration, which succeeded.

**RODNEY'S, ADMIRAL, VICTORIES.** This renowned admiral fought, near Cape St. Vincent, the Spanish admiral, don Langara, whom he defeated, and made prisoner, destroying eight of his ships, and taking four, Jan. 16, 1780. On April 12, 1782, he encountered the French fleet in the West Indies, commanded by the count de Grasse, took ten ships of the line, and sent the French admiral prisoner to England: the enemy lost, besides, one ship, sunk, and three, blown up. The admiral was raised to the peerage, June, 1782.

**ROLLS' CHAPEL, LONDON.** Founded by Henry III. in 1233, for ordaining Jewish rabbies converted to Christianity. On the banishment of the Jews, the buildings now called the Rolls, and the chapel, were annexed by patent to the keeper or master of the rolls of Chancery, from which circumstance they took their name.

All the public records from the time of Richard III. are kept in presses in this chapel; and those before that era are kept in the Tower.—*Noorthouck's History of London.*

**ROMAN CATHOLICS.** The progress of Christianity during the life-time of its divine founder was confined within narrow bounds: the Holy Land was alone the scene of his labours, and of his life and death. The period of the rise of the Roman Catholic religion may be dated from the establishment of Christianity by Constantine, A.D. 323. See *Rome*. The foundation of the papal power dates from A.D. 606, when Boniface III. assumed the title of Universal Bishop. See *Pope*. Pepin, king of France, invested pope Stephen II. with the temporal dominions of Rome and its territories, A.D. 756. The tremendous power of the Roman pontiffs was weakened by the Reformation, and has since been gradually yielding to the influence of the reformed doctrines, and the general diffusion of knowledge among the nations of the earth. Of 225 millions of Christians, about 160 millions are, or pass under the denomination of, Roman Catholics.—*M. Balbi.*

**ROMAN CATHOLIC ASSOCIATION.** An organised assembly in Ireland, whose object was the removal of the political and civil disabilities which then affected their sect. Previously to 1824, various associations had existed under other appellations, but with similar purpose. An act of parliament passed for the suppression of this body, March 5, 1829; but it voted its own dissolution (its object having been achieved) Feb. 12, preceding. See *Roman Catholics*.

**ROMAN CATHOLIC CLERGY.** In contrast with the present vast number of Roman Catholic clergy in these countries, particularly in Ireland, may be viewed their former comparative fewness. The following is a statement of their number, according to the first official returns made to the council of state, shortly after the memorable revolution of 1688, and registered at the Council-office, Dublin Castle, in 1704.

Antrim . . . . .	18	Duldin . . . . .	36	Limerick . . . . .	47	Sligo . . . . .	39
Armagh . . . . .	19	The city . . . . .	34	The city . . . . .	12	Tipperary . . . . .	45
Catherlough . . . . .	14	Fermanagh . . . . .	13	Londonderry . . . . .	14	Tyrone . . . . .	27
Cavan . . . . .	30	Galway . . . . .	87	Longford . . . . .	16	Waterford . . . . .	27
Clare . . . . .	45	The town . . . . .	8	Louth . . . . .	14	Westmeath . . . . .	36
Cork . . . . .	38	Kerry . . . . .	36	Mayo . . . . .	51	Wexford . . . . .	34
City of Cork . . . . .	4	Kildare . . . . .	30	Meath . . . . .	55	Wicklow . . . . .	13
Donegal . . . . .	21	Kilkenny . . . . .	30	Monaghan . . . . .	17	Youghal . . . . .	1
Down . . . . .	30	King's County . . . . .	20	Queen's County . . . . .	25		
Drogheda . . . . .	2	Leitrim . . . . .	23	Roscommon . . . . .	49	Total . . . . .	1000

The number of Roman Catholic clergy in Ireland at present is very considerable, but no official returns have been published whereby to state it accurately.

**ROMAN CATHOLICS OF THESE REALMS.** Laws were enacted against them in 1539. They were forbidden the British court in 1673; but restored to favour there in 1685. Disabled from holding offices of trust, 1689; and excluded from the British throne same year. Obligated to register their names and estates, 1717. Indulgences were granted to Roman Catholics by parliament in 1778. They were permitted to purchase land, and take it by descent, 1780. In London, an immense multitude assembled in St. George's fields to accompany lord George Gordon with a petition to repeal the law of a preceding session favourable to the Roman Catholics: here they divided into bodies, and proceeded to the avenues of the House of Commons, insulting the members of both houses, and compelling them to put cockades to their hats, inscribed "*No Popery.*" Lord George having harangued them, and announced that their petition had been rejected, dreadful excesses followed (see *Gordon's Mob*). Further disabilities removed, 1793, and at subsequent periods. Roman Catholic Emancipation Bill passed, April 13, 1829. See *Penal Laws*.

**DIVISIONS ON THE CATHOLIC QUESTION IN THE BRITISH HOUSE OF COMMONS:—**

[Bill first proposed as a measure of government.]	1829. March 6. For committee . . . . .	188
1829. Feb. 21. Read a first time . . . . .	March 18. For second reading . . . . .	180
	March 30. For third reading . . . . .	178

**THE DIVISIONS ON THE SAME BILL IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS WERE AS FOLLOW:—**

1829. March 31. Read a first time, <i>nomine dissentiente.</i>	
April 4. Second reading: For the bill, 217—against it, 112.	Majority, 105.
April 10. Third reading: For the bill, 213—against it, 109.	Majority, 104.

The royal assent was given to this measure, and it became a law, 10th of Geo. IV., April 13, 1829. Mr. O'Connell, who had been elected for Clare county, July 5, 1828, now took his seat, he being the first Roman Catholic representative in parliament

since the Revolution. The first English member returned was the earl of Surrey, for Horsham, May 4, 1829; and the duke of Norfolk and lords Dormer and Clifford were the first Roman Catholic peers who took their seats, April 28, 1829. Mr. Alexander Raphael was the first Roman Catholic sheriff of London, Sept. 28, 1834. Sir Michael O'Loghlen was the first Roman Catholic judge (as Master of the Rolls in Ireland), appointed Oct. 30, 1836; and Mr. O'Connell was elected first Roman Catholic lord mayor of Dublin, in 1841.

**ROMAN ROADS IN ENGLAND.** Our historians maintain, but are mistaken, that there were but four of these roads.—*Camden*. They were: 1st, WATLING-STREET, so named from Vitellianus, who is supposed to have directed it, the Britons calling him in their language *Guetalin*. 2nd, IKENELD, or IKENILD-STREET, from its beginning among the *Iceni*. 3rd, FOSSE, or FOSSE-WAY, probably from its having been defended by a fosse on both sides. 4th, ERMIN-STREET, from *Irmunsul*, a German word, meaning Mercury, whom our German ancestors worshipped under that name. "The Romans," says Isidore, "made roads almost all over the world, to have their marches in a straight line, and to employ the people;" and criminals were frequently condemned to work at such roads, as we learn from Suetonius, in his life of Caligula. They were commenced and completed at various periods, between the 2nd and 4th centuries, and the Roman soldiery were employed in making them, that inactivity might not give them an opportunity to raise disturbance.—*Bede*.

**ROMANCES.** "Stories of love and arms, wherein abundance of enthusiastic flights of the imagination are introduced, giving false images of life."—*Pardon*. As Heliodorus, a bishop of Tricea, in Thessaly, was the author of *Ethiops*, in Greek, the first work in this species of writing, he is hence styled the "Father of Romances." His work has a moral tendency, and particularly inculcates the virtue of chastity. He flourished A.D. 398.—*Huet de Origine Fabul. Roman.*

**ROME, ANCIENT.** Once the mistress of the world, and subsequently the seat of the most extensive ecclesiastical jurisdiction ever acknowledged by mankind. Romulus is universally supposed to have laid the foundations of this celebrated city on the 20th of April, according to Varro, in the year 3961 of the Julian period, 3251 years after the creation of the world, 753 before the birth of Christ, 431 years after the Trojan war, and in the fourth year of the sixth Olympiad. In its original state, Rome was but a small castle on the summit of Mount Palatine; and the founder, to give his followers the appearance of a nation or a barbarian horde, was obliged to erect a standard as a common asylum for every criminal, debtor, or murderer, who fled from their native country to avoid the punishment which attended them. From such an assemblage a numerous body was soon collected, and before the death of the founder the Romans had covered with their habitations the Palatine, Capitoline, Aventine, Esquiline hills, with Mount Coelius, and Quirinalis. Their numerous and successful wars led, in the course of ages, to their mastery over all mankind, and to their conquest of nearly the whole of the then known world. The Romans and the Albans, contesting for superiority, agreed to choose three champions on each part to decide it. The three *Horatii*, Roman knights, and the three *Curiatii*, Albans, having been elected by their respective countries, engaged in the celebrated combat, which, by the victory of the *Horatii*, united Alba to Rome, 667 B.C.—*Livy*.

Foundation of the city commenced by Romulus . . . . .	n.c. 753	The augurs and vestals are also established. See <i>Vestals</i> . . . . .	n.c. 710
he Romans seize on the Sabine women at a public spectacle, and detain them for wives . . . . .	750	Roman calendar of 10 months reformed, and made 12 . . . . .	710
The Ceninians defeated, and first triumphal procession . . . . .	748	Numa dies of old age . . . . .	672
Rome taken by the Sabines; the Sabines incorporated with the Romans as one nation . . . . .	747	War with the Fidenates; the city of Alba destroyed . . . . .	665
Romulus sole king of the Romans and Cures . . . . .	742	Ostia, at the mouth of the river Tiber, built . . . . .	627
Conquest of the Camerines . . . . .	738	The Apolani are conquered . . . . .	616
The Veii conquered . . . . .	732	Conquest of the Etrurians . . . . .	567
Romulus murdered by the senators; reigned 37 years . . . . .	716	The first census of the Roman state is taken. ( <i>Langlet</i> ) . . . . .	566
Numa Pompilius elected king of the Romans . . . . .	715	Reign of Tarquinius Superbus . . . . .	534
He institutes the several orders of the priesthood . . . . .	710	The rape of Lucretia by Sextus, son of Tarquin; royalty is abolished, and Rome becomes a commonwealth . . . . .	509
		Junius Brutus and Tarquinius Collatinus first consuls . . . . .	509
		First alliance of the Romans with Carthage . . . . .	509

ROME, ANCIENT, *continued.*

The capitol finished, and dedicated to <i>Jupiter Capitolinus</i> . . . . .	b.c. 507	wives being refused security from violation, murder themselves and their children . . . . .	b.c. 192
War with Etruria . . . . .	507	The Mithridatic war ( <i>which see</i> ) . . . . .	89
The lesser triumph, called an <i>ovation</i> , is begun	503	Rome besieged by four armies ( <i>viz.</i> , those of Marius, Cinna, Carbo, and Sertorius) and taken . . . . .	87
The Latins declare war against the republic . . . . .	501	Sylla's defeat of Marius . . . . .	82
Titus Lartius, first dictator . . . . .	495	The Catiline conspiracy . . . . .	63
C. Marcius Coriolanus banished . . . . .	491	War between Cæsar and Pompey . . . . .	50
He besieges Rome, but withdraws at the suit of his wife and mother . . . . .	488	Battle of Pharsalia ( <i>which see</i> ) . . . . .	47
The lesser agrarian law is published at Rome . . . . .	486	Cæsar killed in the Senate-house . . . . .	44
The Fabii slain. ( <i>See Fabii</i> ) . . . . .	477	Cicero killed, proscribed by Antony . . . . .	43
The Secular Games first celebrated . . . . .	456	Battle of Philippi ( <i>which see</i> ) . . . . .	41
The Decemviri created . . . . .	451	Battle of Actium ( <i>which see</i> ) . . . . .	31
Virginius kills his daughter, Virginia, to save her from the lust of Appius Claudius . . . . .	449	[The commencement of the Roman empire dates from this year.]	
Military tribunes first created . . . . .	444	Octavius takes Alexandria . . . . .	30
Office of censor instituted . . . . .	443	He assumes the title of <i>Augustus</i> . . . . .	27
Rome afflicted with an awful famine, and many persons, on account of it, drown themselves in the Tiber . . . . .	440	The empire now at peace with all the world; the Temple of Janus shut; JESUS born. <i>See Jesus</i> . . . . .	5
The Veii defeated, and their king Totumnus, slain . . . . .	437		
War with the Tuscans . . . . .	434	Ovid banished to Tomi . . . . .	A.D. 9
A census is dedicated to Apollo on account of a pestilence . . . . .	433	Tiberius retires to Caprea . . . . .	26
Equi and Volsci defeated . . . . .	431	A census being taken by Claudius, the emperor and censor, the inhabitants of Rome are found to amount to 6,900,000.— <i>Univ. Hist.</i> . . . . .	48
Two new questors are added to the former number . . . . .	421	Caractacus brought in chains to Rome . . . . .	51
Another and more dreadful famine occurs at Rome . . . . .	411	St. Paul arrives in bonds at Rome . . . . .	62
Three questors are chosen from the body of the people for the first time . . . . .	410	Nero burns Rome to the ground, and charges the crime upon the Christians. <i>See Persecutions</i> . . . . .	64
The knights begin to serve in the cavalry about this time . . . . .	403	Seneca, Lucan, &c., put to death . . . . .	65
Institution of the Læcisternian festival on account of a pestilence . . . . .	399	Peter and Paul put to death . . . . .	67
Veii taken after a siege of more than ten years . . . . .	396	Jerusalem taken, and levelled to the ground, by Titus . . . . .	70
The Gauls, under Brennus, besiege Clusium	388	Revolt of the Parthians . . . . .	77
Rome burnt to the ground by the Gauls, who besiege the capitol . . . . .	387	The Dacian war, continues 15 years . . . . .	88
M. Manlius Capitolinus thrown from the Tarpeian rock, on a charge of aiming at sovereign power . . . . .	384	Cornelia, a vestal, buried alive . . . . .	92
The Volsci defeat the Romans . . . . .	379	Pitny Junior, proconsul in Bithynia, sends Trajan his celebrated account of the Christians . . . . .	102
The first appointment of curule magistrates . . . . .	371	Trajan's expedition into the East, against the Parthians, &c. . . . .	106
Lucius Sextus, the first plebeian consul.— <i>Livy</i> . . . . .	366	Trajan's Column erected at Rome . . . . .	114
Marcus Curtius leaps into the gulf which had opened in the forum . . . . .	362	Adrian, during his residence in Britain, erects the famous wall . . . . .	121
Titus Manlius made dictator . . . . .	353	Heresies among the Christians . . . . .	141
The Gauls defeated in Italy . . . . .	350	The worship of Serapis introduced . . . . .	146
War with the Samnites, which lasts sixty years . . . . .	343	The capitol destroyed by lightning . . . . .	188
The vestal Minutia buried alive on a charge of incontinence . . . . .	337	Byzantium taken; its walls razed . . . . .	196
Priests first elected from the body of the people . . . . .	300	The Goths are paid tribute . . . . .	222
The Gauls invade the Roman territory; siege of Arezzo . . . . .	284	[The Goths, Vandals, Alani, Sævi, and other Northern nations attack the empire on all hands.]	
The vestal Sextilia buried alive for a violation of her vow . . . . .	274	Pompey's amphitheatre burnt . . . . .	245
First Punic war commenced . . . . .	264	Pestilence throughout the empire . . . . .	253
Attillus Regulus put to a cruel death by the Carthaginians . . . . .	255	Great victory over the Goths obtained by Claudius; 300,000 slain . . . . .	269
Second Punic war breaks out . . . . .	218	Longinus put to death . . . . .	273
The Romans are defeated by Hannibal at Cannæ . . . . .	216	The Barbarians obtain Dacia . . . . .	274
Syracuse taken by Marcellus . . . . .	212	The era of Martyrs . . . . .	284
Scipio defeats Hannibal in Africa . . . . .	202	The Franks settle in Gaul.— <i>Frères</i> . . . . .	287
The first Macedonian war begins with Phillip	200	Constantine dies at York . . . . .	386
Death of Scipio Africanus the Elder . . . . .	185	Four emperors reign at one time . . . . .	308
Second Macedonian war begins . . . . .	171	Constantine the Great, in consequence of a vision, places the cross on his banners, and arrives at Rome . . . . .	312
First library erected at Rome . . . . .	167	He begins to favour the Christians . . . . .	319
Philosophers and rhetoricians are banished Rome . . . . .	161	He tolerates the Christian faith . . . . .	323
Third Punic war begins . . . . .	149	Constantine convokes the first general council of Christians, at Nice . . . . .	325
Corinth and Carthage destroyed by the Romans. ( <i>See Carthage</i> ) . . . . .	146	The seat of empire removed from Rome to Byzantium . . . . .	328
The Ambrones defeated by Marius; their		Constantine orders the heathen temples to be destroyed . . . . .	330
		Revolt of 300,000 Sarmatian slaves from their masters . . . . .	334
		Death of Constantine: he is succeeded by his	

ROME, ANCIENT, *continued.*

three sons, Constans, Constantius II., and Constantine II. . . . .	A.D. 337
The army under Julian, surnamed the Apostate, proclaims him emperor . . . . .	360
Julian, who had been educated for the priesthood, and had frequently officiated, abjures Christianity, and re-opens the heathen temples, becoming the pagan pontiff . . . . .	361
Julian killed in battle . . . . .	363
Christianity restored by Jovian . . . . .	363
Jovian found dead in his bed, supposed to have been poisoned . . . . .	364
The empire divided into Eastern and Western by Valentinian and Valens, brothers: the former has the Western portion, or Rome . . . . .	364
The Goths allowed by Valens to settle in Thrace . . . . .	376
They enter the Imperial territories . . . . .	382
Valentinian deposed by Maximus, who restores paganism . . . . .	387
Arcadius and Honorius reign . . . . .	395
The defeat of 200,000 Goths . . . . .	405
The Vandals, Alains, and Suevi settle in France and Spain, by a concession of Honorius . . . . .	406
Rome taken, pillaged, and burned to the ground by the Visigoths, under Alaric, who soon dies . . . . .	410
The Visigoths begin the kingdom of Toulouse . . . . .	411
The Vandals begin their kingdom in Spain . . . . .	412
Pharamond begins the kingdom of the Franks . . . . .	420
The Vandals pass into Africa . . . . .	427
Geneseric takes Carthage . . . . .	439
Attila, chief of the Huns, ravages all Europe, and obtains the surname of the "Scourge of God" . . . . .	447
The Vandals ravage Sicily . . . . .	454

Valentinian dishonours the wife of Maximus . . . . .	454
He is killed by two guards, influenced by Maximus, who marries Eudoxia, Valentinian's widow . . . . .	455
Eudoxia, to avenge the murder of her first husband, and punish the guilt of her second, invites Geneseric, chief of the Vandals, into Italy . . . . .	455
Rome taken and pillaged on the 12th of July; Maximus stoned to death, numerous buildings demolished, and Eudoxia, with her daughter Placidia, and many thousands of persons, sent captives to Africa . . . . .	455
Majorianus, emperor, takes up his residence at Ravenna . . . . .	464
The Vandals driven out of Sicily . . . . .	466
The Goths defeated in Gaul . . . . .	472
Great eruption of Vesuvius, by which Campania is burned up . . . . .	472
Odoacer, chief of the Heruli, enters Italy, takes Rome, and assumes the title of king of Italy, which ends the Western empire . . . . .	476
Rome is recovered for Justinian, by Belisarius . . . . .	537
Retaken by the Goths . . . . .	547
Narses, Justinian's general, again reconquers Rome . . . . .	553
Papal power established . . . . .	606
Rome revolts from the Greek emperors, and becomes free . . . . .	726
Pope Stephen II. invested with the temporal dominion of Rome . . . . .	756
Charlemagne acknowledged as emperor of the West . . . . .	800
The popes continued in possession of the city and territories. See article <i>Popes, and Italy.</i>	

## KINGS OF ROME.

## BEFORE CHRIST.

753. Romulus; murdered by the senators. [Tatius, king of the Cures, had removed to Rome in 747, and ruled jointly with Romulus six years.]
716. [Interregnum.]
715. Numa Pompilius, son-in-law of Tatius the Sabine, elected; died at the age of 82.
672. Tullus Hostilius: murdered by his successor, by whom his palace was set on fire; his family perished in the flames.

640. Ancus Martius, grandson of Numa.
616. Tarquinius Priscus; son of Demaratus, a Corinthian emigrant, chosen king.
573. Servius Tullius; a manumitted slave; married the king's daughter; and succeeded by the united suffrages of the army and the people.
534. Tarquinius Superbus, grandson of Tarquinius Priscus; assassinated his father-in-law and usurps the throne.
510. [The rape of Lucretia, by Sextus, son of Tarquin, leads to the abolition of royalty.]

## REPUBLIC.

*First period.* From the expulsion of Tarquin to the dictatorship of Sylla, 510 to 82 B.C.

*Second period.* From Sylla to Augustus, 82 to 31 B.C.

## EMPERORS OF ROME.

## BEFORE CHRIST.

48. Caius Julius Cæsar; perpetual dictator; assassinated, March 15, 44 B.C.
31. Octavianus Cæsar: In the year 27 B.C. Augustus imperator.— <i>Livy.</i>
AFTER CHRIST.
14. Tiberius (Claudius Nero).
37. Caius Caligula: murdered by a tribune.
41. Claudius (Tiber. Drusus): poisoned by his wife Agrippina, to make way for
54. Claudius Nero: deposed; put himself to death to escape a yet more terrible end.
68. Servius Sulpicius Galba: slain by the prætorian band.
69. M. Salvius Otho: stabbed himself, after a reign of three months.
69. Anus Vitellius: deposed by Vespasian, and put to death.

69. Titus Flavius Vespasian.
79. Titus (Vespasian) his son.
81. Titus-Flavius-Domitian, brother of Titus; last of the Twelve Cæsars: assassinated.
96. Cocceius Nerva.
98. Trajan (M. Ulpius Crinitus).
117. Adrian or Hadrian (Publius Ælius).
138. Antoninus Titus, surnamed Pius.
161. Marcus Aurelius, and Lucius Verus, his son-in-law: the latter died in 169.
180. Commodus (L. Aurelius Antoninus), son of Marcus Aurelius: poisoned by his favourite mistress, Martia.
193. Publius-Helivius-Pertinax: put to death by the prætorian band.
[Four emperors now start up: Didius Julianus, at Rome; Pescennius Niger, in Syria; Lucius Septimius Severus, in Pannonia; and Clodius Albinus, in Britain.]

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ROME, ANCIENT, *continued.*

193. Lucius Septimius Severus: died at York, in Britain, in 211; succeeded by his sons,
211. M. Aurelius Caracalla, and Septimius Geta. Geta murdered the same year by his brother, who reigned alone until 217, when he was slain by his successor.
217. M. Opilius Macrinus, præfect of the guards: beheaded in a mutiny.
218. Heliogabalus (M. Aurelius Antoninus), a youth: put to death for his follies and enormities by his incensed subjects.
222. Alexander Severus: assassinated by some soldiers corrupted by Maximinus.
235. Calus Julius Verus Maximinus: assassinated in his tent before the walls of Aquileia.
237. M. Antonius Gordianus, and his son: the latter having been killed in a battle with the partisans of Maximinus, the father strangled himself in a fit of despair, at Carthage, in his 80th year.
237. Balbinus and Pupienus: put to death.
238. Gordian, junior, grandson of the elder Gordian, in his 16th year: assassinated by the guards, at the instigation of his successor.
244. Phillip the Arabian: assassinated by his own soldiers; his son Phillip was murdered, at the same time, in his mother's arms.
249. Metius Decius: he perished, with his two sons, and their army, in an engagement with the Goths.
251. Gallus Hostilius, and his son Volusianus: both slain by the soldiery.
253. Æmilianus: put to death after a reign of only four months.
253. Valerianus, and his son, Gallienus: the first was taken prisoner by Sapor, king of Persia, and flayed alive.
260. Gallienus reigned alone.  
[About this time thirty pretenders to imperial power start up in different parts of the empire; of these, Cyriades is the first, but he is slain.]
268. Clandius II. (Gallienus having been assassinated by the officers of the guard) succeeds: died of the plague.
270. Quintillus, his brother, elected at Rome by the senate and troops; Aurelian by the army in Illyricum. Quintillus, despairing of success against his rival, who was marching against him, opened his veins, and bled himself to death.
270. Aurelian: assassinated by his soldiers in his march against Persia, in Jan. 275.
275. [Interregnum of about nine months.]
275. Tacitus, elected Oct. 25: died at Tarsus in Cilicia, April 13, 276.
276. Florian, his brother: his title not recognised by the senate.
276. M. Aurelius Probus: assassinated by his troops at Sirmium.
282. M. Aurelius Carus: killed at Ctesiphon by lightning; succeeded by his sons,
283. Carinus and Numerianus: both assassinated, after transient reigns.
284. Diocletian: who associated as his colleague in the government,
286. Maximianus Hercules: the two emperors resign in favour of
305. Constantine Chlorus and Galerius Maximianus: the first died at York, in Britain, in 306, and the troops saluted as emperor, his son,
306. Constantine, afterwards styled the Great: whilst at Rome the prætorian band proclaimed,
306. Maxentius, son of Maximianus Hercules. Besides these were,
306. Maximianus Hercules, who endeavoured to recover his abdicated power,
306. Flavius Valerius Severus, murdered by the last-named pretender, and,
307. Flavius Valerianus Licinius, the brother-in-law of Constantine.  
[Of these, Maximianus Hercules was strangled in Gaul in 310; Galerius Maximianus died wretchedly in 311; Maxentius was drowned in the Tiber in 312; and Licinius was put to death by order of Constantine in 324.]
324. Constantine the Great now reigned alone: died on Whitsunday, May 22, 337.
337. { Sons of Constantine; divided the empire between them: the first was slain in 340, and the second murdered in 350, when the third became sole emperor.  
{ Constantine II.  
{ Constans.  
{ Constantius II.
351. Julian, the Apostate, so called for abjuring Christianity, having been educated for the priesthood: mortally wounded in a battle with the Persians.
363. Jovian; reigned 8 months: found dead in his bed, supposed to have died from the fumes of charcoal.  
[The Roman empire may be said to have terminated here, as a single dominion.] See *Eastern Empire* and *Western Empire*.

ROME, MODERN. Rome, as an ecclesiastical state, has continued from the earliest ages of Christianity to be governed by her popes or bishops, up to the present time. As a temporal power, Rome is very insignificant, and has been always so; but she has exerted, notwithstanding, an influence, amounting at times to complete dominion, over a great portion of the Christian world. In the character and assumptions of her popes are presented the most striking features and incidents of her history, and we have endeavoured to delineate these in our ample and consecutive list of the popes, compiled from the most certain and accepted authorities, attaching to each name the prominent qualities that distinguished them as rulers of the church. See *Popes*. This, properly, forms the history of Modern Rome. Some few remarkable events, however, of very recent occurrence, are necessary to be recorded here in a distinct article, as they threatened, for a short time at least, the overthrow of papal temporal power.

Count Rossi, prime minister of the pontifical government, assassinated on the staircase of the Chamber of Deputies at Rome . . . . . Nov. 15, 1843

Insurrection at Rome, the populace demand a democratic ministry and other concessions; the pope (Pius IX.) not giving an immediate answer, the

ROME, MODERN, *continued.*

Romans surround the palace, when a conflict ensues between the papal and civic guard. The troops invest the Quirinal, and place cannon against the entrance; and the pope is forced to accept a popular ministry . . . Nov. 16, 1848  
 [Cardinal Palma, the pope's secretary, is shot in this conflict.]  
 The pope escapes in disguise from Rome to Gaëta . . . Nov. 24, 1848  
 M. de Corcelles leaves Paris for Rome, a French armed expedition to Civita Vecchia having preceded him, to afford protection to the pope . . . Nov. 27, 1848  
 Protest of the pope against the violence and outrage which induced him to leave Rome, and against the acts of the provisional government . . . Nov. 28, 1848  
 A constituent assembly meets at Rome, . . . Feb. 5, 1849  
 The Roman National Assembly declares the pope divested of all temporal power, and adopts the republican form of government . . . Feb. 8, 1849  
 [The republican flag is hoisted on the tower of the Capitol on the same day.]  
 The pope protests against the decree for his dethronement . . . Feb. 14, 1849  
 His Holiness appeals to the great Roman Catholic powers for an armed intervention in his behalf . . . Feb. 18, 1849  
 Civita Vecchia occupied by the French force under marshal Oudinot, April 26, 1849  
 A small French force repulsed from Rome . . . April 30, 1849  
 [In this action the French are driven back from the city with the loss of about 700 men.]

Engagement between the Romans and Neapolitans; the former capture 60 prisoners and 400 muskets . . . May 5, 1849  
 The French under marshal Oudinot commence an attack on Rome . . . June 3, 1849  
 They make a breach in the walls of Rome . . . June 14, 1849  
 The French send storming parties through the breaches made in the walls, June 21, 1849  
 The Romans send a deputation to marshal Oudinot, to treat for a surrender, and they eventually capitulate to the French army . . . June 30, 1849  
 The Roman Assembly dissolved, July 4, 1849  
 An officer from Oudinot's camp arrives at Gaëta, to present the pope with the keys of the two gates of Rome by which the French army had entered the city, . . . July 4, 1849  
 The re-establishment of the pope's authority proclaimed at Rome . . . July 15, 1849  
 Oudinot issues a general order stating that the pope (or his representative) now re-possesses the administration of affairs, but that public security in the pontifical dominions still remains under the special guarantee of the French army . . . Aug. 3, 1849  
 His Holiness arrives at Portici on a visit to the king of Naples . . . Sept. 4, 1849  
 He issues from Portici a *motu proprio* to his subjects . . . Sept. 12, 1849  
 The pope leaves Portici for Rome, where he arrives . . . April 12, 1850  
 He issues the bull establishing a Roman Catholic hierarchy in England. See *Papal Aggression* . . . Sept. 24, 1850

**ROSAMOND'S BOWER.** Rosamond was daughter of lord Clifford, and mistress of Henry II. A conspiracy was formed by the queen, prince Henry, and his other sons against the king, on account of his attachment to her. "The beauty of Fair Rosamond was so exquisite," say the writers of those days, "that no other than a jealous and exasperated woman could have harmed her. Her eyes were full of sweetness, and the benignant in the world; and her features of such surpassing tenderness, that the most fierce barbarian would have shrunk from the thought of violence." Henry kept her in a labyrinth at Woodstock, where his queen, Eleanor, it is said, discovered her apartments by the clue of a silk thread, and poisoned her. She was buried at Godstow church, from whence Hugh, bishop of Lincoln, had her ashes removed, with every species of indignity, in 1191.

**ROSARY.** An office in the Roman Catholic church, made up of five, sometimes fifteen tens of beads, each ten beginning with a Pater-Noster, to direct the person to say so many Ave-Marias in honour of the Virgin Mary.—*Pardon.* "We owe to Dominic de Guzman, a canon of the order of St. Augustin, two most important blessings," says a Spanish writer, "the Rosary and the Holy Office," A.D. 1202. Other authors mention the Rosary as being said in 1093.

**ROSBACH, BATTLES OF.** In the battle fought at Rosbach, 40,000 rebel Flemings under the command of the duke of Burgundy, the king, Charles VI. of France, being present, fell, Nov. 17, 1382. Battle between the Prussians, commanded by their king, and the combined army of French and Austrians, in which the latter sustained a severe loss and complete defeat. Many thousands were slain in this battle on both sides, Nov. 5, 1757.

**ROSE, THE FLOWER.** The Romans were fond of roses. Cleopatra received Antony, at one of her banquets, in an apartment covered with rose-leaves to a considerable depth; and Antony himself, when dying, begged to have roses scattered on his tomb. The Roman generals who had achieved any remarkable victory were permitted to have roses sculptured on their shields. Rose-water was the favourite perfume of the Roman ladies, and the most luxurious even used it in their baths. In the East the rose has always been a favourite with the poets. The Turks believe that roses sprang from the perspiration of Mahomet: for which reason they never tread upon a rose-

leaf, or suffer one to lie on the ground; they also sculpture a rose on the tombstones of females who die unmarried.—*Arboretum Britannicum*.

**ROSES, IN ENGLAND.** Roses were first planted in England, A.D. 1522.—*Salmon*. The Damask Rose, or *Rosa Damascena*, was brought from the south of France before 1573. The Provence Rose, *Rosa Provençialis*, brought from Italy before 1596. The Moss Rose, *Rosa Muscova*, before 1724. The Rose without Thorns, *Rosa Pendulina*, brought from North America, before 1726. The China Rose, *Rosa Indica*, brought from China about 1789. The sweet-scented Guelder Rose, *Viburnum Odoratissimum*, brought from China, 1821.

**ROSES, THE WHITE AND RED.** The intestine wars which so long devastated England, were carried on under the symbols of the *White* and the *Red Rose*, and were called the wars of the Roses. The partisans of the house of Lancaster chose the *red* roses as their mark of distinction, and those of York were denominated from the *white*. These wars originated with the descendants of Edward III. That monarch was succeeded by his grandson, Richard II., who, being deposed, the duke of Lancaster was proclaimed king, by the title of Henry IV., in prejudice to the duke of York, the right heir to the crown; he being descended from Lionel, the *second* son of Edward III., whereas the duke of Lancaster was the son of John of Gaunt, the *third* son of king Edward. The accession of Henry occasioned several conspiracies during his reign; and the animosities which subsisted between his descendants and those of the duke of York afterwards filled the kingdom with civil commotions, and deluged its plains with blood, particularly in the reigns of Henry VI. and Edward IV. First battle fought, May 22, 1455. See *Albans, St.* Union of the Roses in the marriage of Henry VII. with the princess Elizabeth, daughter of Edward IV., 1486.

**ROSE, UNDER THE.** The rose, a symbol of silence, gave rise to the phrase "under the rose." This phrase, *sub rosa*, is almost universal, and is said by Italian writers to have arisen from the circumstance of the pope's presenting consecrated roses, which were placed over the confessionals at Rome, to denote secrecy, A.D. 1526.

**ROSETTA, IN EGYPT.** Taken by the French in 1798; and by the British and Turks, April 19, 1801. The Turks repulsed the British here in 1807. Near Rosetta, at the mouth of the river Nile, was fought the memorable battle of Aug. 1, 1798, between the fleets of France and England, the latter commanded by lord Nelson. See *Nile*. Ali Pacha rendered great service to his country by a canal between Rosetta and Alexandria, not long since finished.

**ROSICRUSIANS.** A sect of hermetical philosophers, first appeared in Germany in 1302, and again early in the 17th century. They swore fidelity, promised secrecy, and wrote hieroglyphically; and affirmed that the ancient philosophers of Egypt, the Chaldeans, Magi of Persia, and Gymnosophists of the Indies, taught the same doctrine with themselves.

**ROSS, BATTLE OF, IN IRELAND.** Fought between the royal troops, commanded by general Johnston, and the insurgent forces commanded by general Beauchamp Bagenal Harvey; when, after a most obstinate contest, the latter were defeated, losing more than 2600 killed on the field of battle, June 4, 1798. This was one of the best contested battles fought by the insurgents in the memorable rebellion of that year.—*Sir Rich. Musgrave*.

**ROSS, BISHOPRIC OF, IN IRELAND.** Founded, it is supposed, by St. Fachnan, in the beginning of the sixth century; but, until the arrival of the English, nothing certain of this see is known. It is not valued in the king's books; but by a manuscript in Trinity College, Dublin, it is taxed at 19*l.* in 31 Eliz.; and by a manuscript in Marsh's library, at 10*l.* in 33 Eliz., 1590. It was united to Cork in 1340; and Cloyne to both, by the provisions of 3 & 4 Will. IV., called the Irish Church Temporalities' act, passed Aug., 1833. See *Bishops*.

**ROTA CLUB.** A society who met at Miles' Coffee-house in New Palace-yard, Westminster, during the administration of Oliver Cromwell; their plan was to have all the great officers of state chosen by ballot; and that a certain number of members of parliament should be changed annually by rotation, from whence they took their title. Sir William Petty was one of the members in 1659.—*Biog. Brit.*

**ROTHESAY CASTLE STEAM-PACKET.** This vessel, plying between Liverpool and Beaumaris, was lost at night with nearly 200 passengers and crew on board, not more than twenty of whom were saved. This shipwreck, which was wholly ascribed to

the indiscretion of the commander, was most lamentable to numerous families, whose relatives (many of them beautiful and accomplished females) were among the sufferers, Aug. 17, 1831.

**ROUND-HEADS.** During the unhappy war which brought Charles I. of England to the scaffold, the adherents of that monarch were first called Cavaliers, and the friends of the parliament were called Round-heads. This latter term arose from those persons who thus distinguished themselves putting a round bowl or wooden dish upon their heads, and cutting their hair by the edges or brims of the bowl. See *Cavaliers*.

**ROUND ROBIN.** It was customary among the ancients to write the names, whether of the gods or of their friends, in a circle, so that none might take offence at seeing another's name preferred to, or above his own. The Cordeliers paid the same attention to delicacy in this respect, and whenever the pope demanded the names of some priests of their order, that one of them might be raised to the purple, they sent those names written circularly, in order to avoid the appearance of recommending one priest more than another. Sailors are the only people who now observe this ancient custom in its purity; for when any remonstrance is on foot, they sign it in a circle, and call it a *Round Robin*. The ring-leader, if any, or the principal in any movement, cannot, by this means at least, be discovered.

**ROYAL ACADEMY.** Previously to the accession of George III. the fine arts in England had sustained great neglect; but at the commencement of his reign attention to them began to manifest itself among the professors, as well as among the higher ranks of society. This bias in favour of the liberal arts was not unnoticed by his majesty; and when the artists formed their plan of uniting to perpetuate their public exhibitions, and assumed a permanent character, the royal assent was graciously conceded, and their charter granted Jan. 26, 1765. From this "Incorporated Society of Artists of Great Britain," arose the Royal Academy, in consequence of a dispute between the directors and the fellows, which occasioned a separation of interests. On Dec. 10th, 1768, the institution of the present Royal Academy was completed under the patronage of his majesty; and sir Joshua Reynolds, knighted on the occasion, was appointed its first president.—*Leigh*.

**ROYAL ADELAIDE STEAMER.** This fine ship, bound from Dublin and Cork to Plymouth and London, was totally wrecked on the Tongue Sand off Margate, on the night of Saturday, March 30, 1850, her voyage being nearly completed. By this catastrophe the whole of those on board, captain, crew, and passengers, amounting to more than 200 persons, were lost. There survived no soul to tell the awful tale, and the first intimation that the steamer lost was the *Royal Adelaide of Dublin*, was, the finding a lantern bearing her name, floating on the waters. The wind blew high, and the sea was running fiercely at the time. It appeared that the ill-fated vessel fired two or three signals of distress on striking, but those who heard them conjectured that she merely grounded on the sand, and got off again, as they were not afterwards repeated. It was made manifest, however, that she must have struck heavily, and immediately gone to pieces.

**ROYAL ASSENT.** If the king assent to a public bill, the clerk of the parliament declares in Norman French, "*Le roi le veut*," the king wills it so to be. If the king refuse his assent, it is in the gentle language of "*Le roy s'avisera*," the king will advise upon it. This is the language usually adopted to the present day.—*Hale*. By the statute 33 Hen. VIII. 1541, the king may give his assent by letters-patent.—*Blackstone's Com.*

**ROYAL EXCHANGE, LONDON.** The foundation of the original edifice was laid by sir Thomas Gresham, June 7, 1566, on the site of the ancient Tun prison. Queen Elizabeth visited this Exchange in January 1571, and by the sound of trumpets her herald named it the *Royal Exchange*.—*Hume*. This grand fabric was totally destroyed by the great fire in 1666, precisely a century after its erection. Charles II. laid the foundation of the next edifice, Oct. 23, 1667, which was completed by Mr. Hawkesmoor, a pupil of sir Christopher Wren's, in about three years; and it was repaired and beautified in 1769. This latter also became a prey to a destructive fire, Jan. 10, 1838; and was burned to the ground with a number of public offices and adjoining houses. The new Royal Exchange, commenced in 1840, under the direction of Mr. Tite, was opened by the queen, in state, accompanied by her ministers and a grand civic procession, Oct. 28, 1844.

- ROYAL EXCHANGE, DUBLIN.** Commenced in 1769, and opened ten years after—a magnificent building, whose expense was defrayed by lottery schemes, conducted by the merchants with an integrity that did them honour.—*Hardie*. Owing to the pressure of a crowd, drawn together to witness the public whipping of a malefactor, the balustrade fell, killing nine persons, April 24, 1815.
- ROYAL GEORGE.** A first-rate man-of-war of 100 guns, overset off Spithead, while at anchor, by the guns rolling to one side, and suddenly going down. By this dreadful catastrophe, admiral Kempfenfelt, and a crew of many hundreds of seamen and marines, with nearly a hundred women, and two hundred Jews and others, then on board, perished, June 28, 1782. A few persons only were saved; nearly a thousand perished.
- ROYAL HUMANE SOCIETY, LONDON.** This institution, for the recovery of persons apparently drowned, was founded in 1774, by Dr. Goldsmith, Heberden, Towers, Lettsom, Hawes, and Cogan, but principally by the exertions of the last three gentlemen. The society has eighteen receiving-houses in the metropolis, all of which are supplied with perfect and excellent apparatus, and designated by conspicuous boards, announcing their object. The principal receiving-house, however, was erected in 1794, and is situated on a spot of ground given by his majesty George III., on the north side of the Serpentine river, in Hyde-park. Forty-three similar institutions have been established in Great Britain, five in the British foreign settlements, and ten in foreign countries. The motto of the society is appropriate—“*Lateat scintilla forsam*”—a small spark may lurk unseen.
- ROYAL INSTITUTION, LONDON.** This institution was formed in 1800, under the patronage of George III., and incorporated by royal charter as “The Royal Institution of Great Britain,” for diffusing the knowledge, and facilitating the general introduction, of useful mechanical inventions and improvements, and for teaching, by courses of philosophical lectures and experiments, the application of science to the common purposes of life. The investigations and the important discoveries of sir H. Davy, who lectured on chemistry here, conferred no small degree of celebrity on this establishment. A new professorship was created in 1833.
- ROYAL MARRIAGE ACT.** See article *Marriage Act, Royal*.
- ROYAL MILITARY ASYLUM, CHELSEA.** The first stone of this important institution was laid by the late duke of York, June 19, 1801. The principal front has a portico of four noble Doric pillars, supporting a pediment with the imperial arms; and on the frieze is this inscription, “The Royal Military Asylum for the Children of the Soldiers of the Regular Army.”
- ROYAL NAVAL ASYLUM, GREENWICH.** This institution was commenced at Paddington in 1801; but it was transferred to its present situation, near the entrance to Greenwich-park, in 1807. The interior of the central portion of the building is remarkable, having been commenced in 1613 by Anne of Denmark, and completed in 1635 by queen Henrietta Maria, whose arms still adorn the ceiling of the room in which her son Charles II. was born, in 1630. This house, which was afterwards transformed into the ranger's lodge, became the occasional retirement of prime-minister Pelham, from whom it derived the name of Pelham-house.
- ROYAL SOCIETY.** The origin of this learned body is ascribed to the hon. Robert Boyle and sir Wm. Petty, who, together with several doctors of divinity and physic, Matthew Wren and Mr. Rook, frequently met in the apartments of Dr. Wilkins, in Wadham College, Oxford; where the society continued till 1658. The members were called to various parts of the kingdom, on account of their respective functions; and the majority coming to London, constantly attended the lectures at Gresham College. There, being joined by several persons of great learning and distinction, they continued to meet once or twice a week, till the death of Oliver Cromwell, when the college was converted into a barrack for the reception of soldiers. Charles II., April 22, 1663, constituted them a body politic and corporate, by the appellation of the “President, Council, and Fellows of the Royal Society of London, for improving Natural Knowledge.” When Somersethouse was converted into a public building, his majesty George III. was pleased to assign to them the spacious apartments which they now occupy.
- ROYAL STYLE AND TITLES.** See article *Titles, Royal; Majesty, &c.*
- RULING-MACHINES.** Used for ruling paper with faint lines, for merchants' account-books, &c. They were invented by an ingenious Dutchman resident in London, in 1782, and were subsequently greatly improved by Woodmason, Payne, Browne, and

others. They were improved in Scotland in 1803. An invention has lately rendered account-books perfect, by the numbering of the pages with types, instead of the numbers being written by a pen, so that a page cannot be torn out from them without being discovered.

**RUMP PARLIAMENT.** The parliament so designated at the period of the civil war in England. Colonel Pride at the head of two regiments blockaded the house of commons, and seized in the passage 41 members of the Presbyterian party, whom he confined; above 160 more were excluded; and none but the most determined of the Independents, about 60, were permitted to enter the house. This invasion of parliamentary rights was called *Pride's Purge*, and the admitted members were called the *Rump*, 1649.—*Goldsmith*.

**RUSSELL, WILLIAM, LORD; HIS TRIAL.** This great and virtuous patriot was one of many innocent victims to the jealousy and fears of the profligate Charles II. His trial for the (pretended) *Rye-House Plot* was marked by a most touching scene. When he supplicated to have some one near him to take notes to help his memory, he was answered, that any of his attendants might assist him, upon which he said, "My WIFE is here, and will do it for me."

"Grant me but her!" the noble prisoner cried;  
'No friend, no advocate, I ask beside,'  
Secure in conscious fortitude she rose,  
A present aid, and check'd her gushing woes.  
Throughout the court a thrill of anguish ran,  
Now, for the sainted wife, and now, the god-like MAN."—MISS AIKIN.

Lord Russell was beheaded in *Lincoln's-Inn-Fields*, July 21, 1683, having slept soundly the night before his execution. Lady Russell survived him forty years, dying Sept. 29, 1723, in her 87th year. The attainder of this illustrious nobleman was reversed, 1 Will. III., 1689, his death having been deemed a *MURDER*.

**RUSSELL, LORD JOHN; HIS ADMINISTRATION.** On the resignation of sir Robert Peel, the premiership devolved upon lord John Russell, as first lord of the treasury. The members of his government were: marquess of Lansdowne, lord president of the council; earl of Minto, privy seal; Mr. (now sir Charles) Wood, chancellor of the exchequer; viscount Palmerston, foreign, sir George Grey, home, and earl Grey, colonial, secretaries; sir John Hobhouse (now Lord Broughton, of Broughton de Gyfford, county Wilts), and earl of Clarendon (succeeded by Mr. Labouchere) boards of controul and trade; earl of Auckland (succeeded by sir Francis Thornhill Baring,) admiralty; lord Campbell (succeeded by the earl of Carlisle, late viscount Morpeth) duchy of Lancaster; Mr. Fox Maule, secretary-at-war; marquess of Clanricarde, postmaster; Mr. Macaulay, &c.; lord Cottenham (succeeded by lord Truro), lord chancellor. July, 1846. Lord John Russell and his colleagues resigned their offices, Feb. 21, 1851; but were induced (after the failure of lord Stanley's party to form an administration) to return to power, March 3, following.

**RUSSIA.** Anciently *Sarmatia*. It is conjectured that the aborigines of this vast tract of country were the immediate progeny of Magog, second son of Japhet; and that they settled here very shortly after the dispersion from Babel, where they were gradually divided into tribes, each distinguished by a particular name, but still retaining their ancient general appellation, until it was changed by the Romans into that of *Scythians*. Rurick was grand-duke of Novogorod, A.D. 882, which is the earliest authentic account of this country. In 981, Woladimer was the first Christian king. Audrey I. began his reign in 1156, and laid the foundation of Moscow. About 1200, the Mongol Tartars conquered Russia, and held it in subjection till 1540, when Ivan Basilovitz restored it to independence. In the middle of the sixteenth century the Russians discovered and conquered Siberia.

The foundation of the present monarchy laid . . . . . A.D. 1474  
Basil IV. carries his victorious arms into the East, 1509 to . . . . . 1534  
Ivan-Basilovitz takes the title of czar, signifying great king, and drives the Tartars clear out of his dominions, 1534 to . . . . . 1550  
The navigation from England first discovered by Robert Chancellor . . . . . 1554  
The Tartars surprise Moscow, and slay 30,000 of the people . . . . . 1571  
The Novogorodians having intrigued with the Poles, Ivan orders the chief

inhabitants to be hewn into small pieces before his eyes . . . . . A.D. 1581  
The race of Rurick, who had governed Russia for 700 years, becomes extinct . . . . . 1598  
The imposition practised by Demetrius. See *Impostors* . . . . . 1606  
The Poles place Ladislaus, son of their own king, Sigismund II., upon the throne of Russia . . . . . 1610  
Michael-Fedorovitz, of the house of Romanof, ascends the throne . . . . . 1613  
Revolt from Polish tyranny . . . . . 1613  
Finland ceded to Sweden . . . . . 1617  
Reign of Peter I., or the Great . . . . . 1682

RUSSIA, *continued.*

He visited England, and worked in the dock-  
yard, at Deptford . . . . . A.D. 1697  
Orders of St. Andrew, and of St. Alexander  
Nevskoi, instituted about . . . . . 1698  
The Russians begin their new year from  
Jan. 1. . . . . 1700  
Peter builds St. Petersburg . . . . . 1703  
Peter II. deposed, and the crown given to  
Anne of Courland . . . . . 1730  
Elizabeth, daughter of Peter I., reigns, in  
prejudice of Ivan VI., an infant, who is  
imprisoned for life . . . . . 1741  
Peter III. dethroned and murdered; suc-  
ceeded by Catherine his wife . . . . . 1762  
The young prince, the rightful heir, till  
now immured, put to death . . . . . 1763  
The dismemberment of Poland commenced  
by Catharine (see Poland) . . . . . 1772  
This perfidious robbery completed . . . . . 1795  
Catharine gives her subjects a new code  
of laws; abolishes torture in punishing  
criminals; and dies . . . . . 1796  
Murder of the emperor Paul, who is found  
dead in his chamber . . . . . March 23, 1801  
Great defeat of Alexander, at Austerlitz, by  
Napoleon . . . . . Dec. 2, 1805  
Alexander visits England . . . . . June 6, 1814  
The grand-duke Constantine renounces the  
right of succession . . . . . Jan. 26, 1822  
The emperor Nicholas is crowned at Mos-  
cow . . . . . Sept. 3, 1826  
Russian war against Persia . . . . . Sept. 28, 1826  
Nicholas invested with the order of the  
Garter . . . . . July 9, 1827  
Peace concluded between Russia and the  
Persians . . . . . Feb. 22, 1828  
War between Russia and the Ottoman  
Porte declared . . . . . April 26, 1828

[For the disastrous consequences to Turkey  
of this war, see *Turkey, and Battles.*]  
The war for the independence of Poland  
against Russia . . . . . Nov. 29, 1830  
This war closed with the capture of Warsaw,  
and the total overthrow of the Poles. See  
*Warsaw* . . . . . Sept. 8, 1831  
[For the events of this last war, see article  
*Poland.*]  
Cracow, which had been erected into a re-  
public, and its independence guaranteed  
by the Congress of Vienna, in 1815, is  
occupied by a Russian and Austrian army,  
Feb. 13, 1836  
Failure of the Russian expedition against  
Khiva . . . . . Jan. 3, 1840  
Treaty of London (see *Syria*) . . . . . July 15, 1840  
The emperor Nicholas visits England; he  
arrives in London . . . . . June 1, 1844  
The grand-duke Constantine arrives at  
Portsmouth in the *Ingermanland*, of 74  
guns . . . . . June 9, 1846  
[For the participation of Russia in the Hun-  
garian war of 1848-9, and the consequent  
events, see *Hungary.*]  
Russia demands the expulsion of the Hun-  
garian refugees from Turkey. See *Turkey*,  
Nov. 5, 1849  
This demand, which had interrupted the  
diplomatic relations between Russia and  
the Porte, induces the latter to send the  
Hungarian and Polish refugees to Koniah  
in Asia Minor . . . . . Jan. 1850  
Conspiracy against the life and policy of the  
emperor detected . . . . . Jan. 6, 1850

DUKES, CZARS, AND EMPERORS.

DUKES OF KIOV.

862. Rurick.  
878. Igor.  
945. { Olega, regent.  
    { Swiatoslaw or Spodoblos.  
972. Jaropalk I.  
980. Vladimir, Wladimir, or Waldimir I., styled  
    the Great.  
1015. Jaraslaw, or Jaroslaw I.  
1054. Isjialaw I.  
1078. Wsewolod I.  
1093. Swiatopalk.  
1114. Vladimir II.  
1125. Mtlislaw or Michael I.  
1132. Jaropalk II.  
1138. { Wiatschelaw.  
    { Wsewolod II.  
1146. { Isjialaw II.  
    { Rostislaw.  
1155. Jurie or George I.: the city of Moscow was  
    built by this duke.

GRAND-DUKES OF WLADIMIR.

1157. { Andrew I. until 1175; first grand-duke.  
    { Michael II.  
1177. Wsewolod III.  
1213. { Jurie or George II.  
    { Constantine, until 1218.  
1228. Jaraslaw II.; succeeded by his son.  
1245. Alexander-Nevski or Newski, the Saint.  
1263. Jaraslaw III.  
1270. Vassal or Basil I.  
1277. \* Dmitri or Demetrius I.  
1284. \* Andrew II.  
1294. \* Daniel-Alexandrovitz.  
1302. \* Jurie or George III.: deposed.  
1305. \* Michael III.  
1320. \* Vassal or Basil II.  
1325. \* Jurie or George III.: restored.

GRAND-DUKES OF MOSCOW.

1328. Ivan or John I.  
1340. Simon, surnamed the Proud.  
1353. Ivan or John II.  
1359. Demetrius II., prince of Susdal.  
1362. Demetrius III., Doukoi.  
1389. \* Vassal or Basil III. Temnoi.  
1425. Vassal or Basil IV.  
1462. Ivan (Basilovitz) or John III.: laid the  
    foundation of the present monarchy.  
1505. Vassal or Basil V.: obtained the title of  
    emperor from Maximilian I.  
[Those marked thus \* are doubtful, owing to  
the difficulty that occurs at every step in  
early Russian annals.]

CZARS OF MOSCOW.

1533. Ivan (Basilovitz) IV., first czar or czar  
    (great king) in 1547.  
1584. Feodor or Theodore I.: supposed to have  
    been poisoned, and his son, Demetrius,  
    murdered by his successor.  
1598. Boris-Godonof, who usurped the throne.  
1606. Demetrius, the Impostor, a young Polonese  
    monk; pretended to be the murdered  
    prince Demetrius; put to death.  
1686. Vassal-Chouiski, or Zouiski.  
1610. [Interregnum.]  
1613. Michael-Fedorovitz, of the house of Ro-  
    manof, descended from the czar Ivan-  
    Basilovitz.  
1645. Alexis, son of the preceding, styled the  
    Father of his country.  
1676. Feodor or Theodore II.  
1682. { Ivan IV., and  
    { Peter I., brothers of the preceding.

## EMPERORS.

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| <p>1689. Peter I. the Great, alone; took the title of emperor in 1721, founded St. Petersburg, and elevated the empire.</p> <p>1725. Catharine I., his consort: at first the wife of a Swedish dragoon, who is said to have been killed on the day of marriage.</p> <p>1727. Peter II., son of Alexis-Petrovitz, and grandson of Peter the Great: deposed.</p> <p>1730. Anne, duchess of Courland, daughter of the czar Ivan.</p> <p>1740. Ivan VI., an infant, grand-nephew to Peter the Great: immured in a dungeon for 18 years; murdered in 1762.</p> <p>1741. Elizabeth, daughter of Peter the Great, reigned during Ivan's captivity.</p> | <p>1762. Peter III., son of Anne and of Charles-Frederick, duke of Holstein-Gottorp: deposed, and died soon after, supposed to have been murdered.</p> <p>1762. Catharine II., his consort: a great sovereign; extended the Russian territories on all sides: died in 1796.</p> <p>1796. Paul, her son: found dead in his chamber; supposed to have been murdered.</p> <p>1801. Alexander, his son; who after many adverse battles, and a forced alliance with France, at length aided in the overthrow of Napoleon Buonaparte.</p> <p>1825. Nicholas, brother to Alexander: succeeded to the throne, Dec. 1, 1825. The present (1851) Emperor of Russia.</p> |
|---|---|

**RYE-HOUSE PLOT.** A real, or more probably a pretended, conspiracy to assassinate Charles II. and his brother the duke of York (afterwards James II.), at a place called Rye-house, on the way to London from Newmarket. This design was said to have been frustrated by the king's house at Newmarket accidentally taking fire, which hastened the royal party away eight days before the plot was to take place, March 22, 1683. The plot was discovered June 12 following. The patriot, Algernon Sidney, suffered death on a false charge of being concerned in this conspiracy, Dec. 7, 1683.

**RYSWICK, PEACE OF,** concluded between England, France, Spain, and Holland, signed Sept. 20, and by the emperor of Germany, Oct. 30, 1697. By this famous treaty the peace of Europe was established. The treaty consisted of four parts: the first between France and Holland; the second between France and Spain; the third with England; and the fourth with the emperor.—*Henault*.

## S.

**SABBATARIANS.** Though commonly applied to the denomination of Seventh-day Baptists, or (as they call themselves) "Sabbath-keepers," yet, in the seventeenth century this name was given to the English Puritans, who insisted that Sunday was "the Sabbath." Traces exist of Sabbatarii or Sabbathaires, among the sects of the sixteenth century on the continent. Upon the publication of the "Book of Sports" in 1618, a long and violent controversy arose among English divines on these two points: first, whether the Sabbath of the fourth commandment was in force among Christians; and secondly, whether, and on what ground, the first day of the week was entitled to be distinguished and observed as "the Sabbath." In 1628, Theophilus Brabourne, a clergyman, published the first work in favour of the Seventh-day or Saturday, as the only true Christian Sabbath; he and several others suffered great persecution for this opinion; but it so prevailed, notwithstanding, that after the restoration there were three or four congregations observing the last day of the week for public worship in London, and seven or eight in the country parts of England. At present (1851) there are only three Sabbatarian or Seventh-day Baptist congregations in England; but in America (especially in the New England states) they are exceedingly numerous and flourishing.

**SABBATH, THE.** Ordained by the Almighty. The Jews observed the seventh day in commemoration of the creation and their redemption from the bondage of the Egyptians; the Christians observe the first day of the week in commemoration of the resurrection of Christ from the dead, and the universal redemption of mankind. The Sabbath-day was ordained to be kept holy in England, from Saturday at three in the afternoon to Monday at break-of-day, 4 Canon, Edgar, A.D. 960. Act of parliament, levying one shilling on every person absent from church on Sundays, 3 James I., 1606. Act restraining amusements, 1 Chas. I., 1625. Act restraining the performance or servile works, and the sale of goods, except milk at certain hours, meat in public-houses, and works of necessity and charity, on forfeiture of five shillings, 29 Chas. II., 1677. See *Sunday*.

**SABBATH SCHOOLS.** The first "Sabbath school" was founded by Ludwig Hacker, between the years 1740 and 1747, at Ephrata, Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, among the German Seventh-day Baptists there. The schoolroom was used as an hospital



after the battle of Brandywine, fought in 1777. This event occasioned the breaking up of the school about five years before the first Sunday-school was instituted in England, at Gloucester, by Robert Raikes, about 1782. See *Sunday Schools*.

**SABBATIANS.** Christians, who, professing to follow the example and precepts of Christ, keep the ancient divine Sabbath of Saturday, instead of the modern Romish festival of Sunday, for which this sect allege there is not a tittle of scriptural authority. They maintain that the Jewish Sabbath was never abrogated, nor any other appointed or instituted, and consequently that it ought to be as religiously observed by the Christians as by the Jews, 1549.

**SABBATICAL YEAR.** A Jewish institution, 1444 B.C. Every seventh year, during which time the very ground had rest, and was not tilled, and every forty-ninth year all debts were forgiven, slaves set at liberty, and estates, &c., that were before sold or mortgaged, returned to their original families, &c.—*Josephus*.

**SABINES.** The people from whom the Romans, under Romulus, took away their daughters by force for wives, having made, and invited them to, some public sports or shows on purpose; when the Sabines were determined to revenge this affront, the women became mediators to their fathers in behalf of their husbands the Romans, and settled a regular and lasting peace between them; so that the Sabines became a part of the Roman government and people, 750 B.C. To this day one of the ecclesiastical provinces is called Terra Sabina, whose chief town is Magliano.

**SACRAMENTAL WINE.** It was used early in the primitive church. The wine was laid aside, and communion by the laity under one form alone, that of bread, took its rise in the West, under pope Urban II., 1096.—*M. de Marca*. Henry VIII. of Germany was poisoned by a priest in the consecrated wafer, 1314. The sacramental wine was poisoned by the grave-digger of the church at Zurich, by which sacrilegious deed a number of persons lost their lives, Sept. 4, 1776.—*Phillips*.

**SACRED.** This term was first added to the title of Majesty, in the style of the kings of England, at the time of the accession of James I., 1603. See *Title*.

**SACRED WAR.** *Sacrum Bellum*. The first, concerning the temple at Delphi, took place 448 B.C. In this war the Athenians and Lacedæmonians were auxiliaries on opposite sides. The second Sacred War occurred on Delphi being attacked by the Phœcians, 356 B.C. This latter war was terminated by Philip of Macedon taking all the cities of the Phœcians, and dispersing the inhabitants, 348 B.C.—*Plutarch*.

**SACRIFICE.** The first religious sacrifice was offered to God by Abel; it consisted of milk and the firstlings of his flock, 3875 B.C.—*Josephus*; *Usher*. Sacrifices to the gods were first introduced into Greece by Phoroncus, king of Argos, 1773 B.C. The offering of human sacrifices seems to have originated with the Chaldeans, from whom the custom passed into Greece, Persia, and other Eastern nations. All sacrifices to the true God ceased with the sacrifice of the Redeemer, A.D. 33.

**SADDLES.** In the earlier ages the Romans used neither saddles nor stirrups, which led to several maladies of the hips and legs. Saddles were in use in the third century, and are mentioned as made of leather in A.D. 304. They were known in England about the year 600. Side-saddles for ladies were in use in 1388. Anne, the queen of Richard II., introduced them to the English ladies.—*Stowe*.

**SADDUCEES.** A sect among the Jews, said to have been founded by one Sadoc, a scholar of Antigonus, who, misinterpreting his master's doctrine, taught there was neither heaven nor hell, angel nor spirit; that the soul was mortal, and that there was no resurrection of the body from the dead. As for their other opinions, the Sadducees agreed in general with the Samaritans, excepting that they were partakers of all the Jewish sacrifices. This sect began about 200 B.C.—*Pardon*.

**SADLER'S WELLS.** So called after Mr. Sadler, who built an orchestra to entertain the invalids who used the waters medicinally, 1688. Many superstitious notions were attached to the waters before the Reformation. In the course of time the orchestra was enclosed, and the building became a place for dramatic performances. The present theatre was opened in 1765. Eighteen persons were trampled to death at this theatre, on a false alarm of fire, Oct. 15, 1807. See *Theatres*.

**SAFETY-LAMP.** That of the illustrious sir Humphry Davy, to prevent accidents which happen in coal and other mines, introduced in 1815; and improved in 1817. The safety-lamp is founded on the principle that flame, in passing through iron-wire

- meshes, loses so much of its heat as not to be capable of igniting inflammable substances around, while flame alone ignites gas. It should be mentioned, that the father of all safety-lamps is Dr. Reid Clanny, of Sunderland, whose invention and improvements are authenticated in the *Transactions of the Society of Arts*, for 1817, and in *Thomson's Annals of Philosophy*, same year.
- SAFFRON.** *Saffran*, French; *Saffrano*, Italian. The flower of *Crocus*.—*Pardon*. Of strong aromatic odour, formerly used against infection, still used as a medicine, and much esteemed in cookery. It was first brought to England in the reign of Edward III. by a pilgrim, about 1339, probably from Arabia, as the word is from the Arabic *saphar*.—*Miller*. It was cultivated in England in 1582; and the best grows in Essex, between Cambridge and Saffron-Walden.
- SAGE.** *Sauge*, French; *Salvia*, Latin. A wholesome herb, comfortable to the brain and nerves.—*Mortimer*. A species of this garden plant grew early in England, and some varieties were imported. The Mexican sage, *Salvia Mexicana*, was brought from Mexico, A.D. 1724. The blue African sage, *Salvia Africana*, and the golden African sage, *Salvia Aurea*, were brought to England from the Cape of Good Hope in 1731.
- SAGUNTUM, SIEGE OF.** The famous and dreadful siege of Saguntum (now *Morvedro*, in Valencia) was sustained, 219 B.C. The heroic citizens, after exerting incredible acts of valour for eight months, chose to be buried in the ruins of their city rather than surrender to Hannibal. They burnt themselves, with their houses and all their effects, and the conqueror became master of a pile of ashes and of dead.
- ST. ANDREW'S, BISHOPRIC OF.** Originated with the establishment of Christianity in Scotland. The legendary tale of transporting some of the relics of the apostle St. Andrew from the city of Patræ in Achaia, is thus recorded by all the ancient Scots historians:—"Regulus, a Greek monk, living at Patræ, a city of Achaia, (by whom the relics of St. Andrew the Apostle were preserved), about A.D. 370 was warned in a vision by night (three nights before the emperor Constantius came to the city on purpose to translate these relics to Constantinople) to visit the shrine where the relics were kept, and take out thereof the arm-bone, three fingers of the right hand, a tooth, and one of the caps of the apostle's knees, which he should carefully preserve, and carry with him to a region towards the west, situate in the utmost parts of the world. Regulus was at first troubled with the strangeness of the vision, but resolved to obey; and, putting the relics in a little box, he went to sea, taking copartners with him Damianus, a presbyter, Gelasius and Cubaculus, two deacons, eight hermits, and three devout virgins. After long storms, the vessel was driven into the bay near the place where St. Andrew's now stands, and totally wrecked upon a rock; but Regulus and his companions were all brought safe ashore, having nothing left them but the relics saved. Hergustus, king of the Picts, came to visit them in the place where they had settled, now St. Andrew's, then a forest for wild boars. The king gave Regulus all the land of the forest, and erected the first church." Sir R. Sibbald's list of the bishops of St. Andrew's commences with Killach, A.D. 872. The see became archiepiscopal in 1470, and it ceased soon after the Revolution, 1689. St. Andrew's is now a post-revolution bishopric.
- ST. ASAPH, BISHOPRIC OF.** Of great antiquity, founded about A.D. 560, by Kentigern, bishop of Glasgow. Kentigern returning into Scotland, left a holy man, St. Asaph, his successor, from whom the prelacy takes its name. It is valued in the king's books at 187l. 11s. 6d. By an order in council, Oct. 1838, the sees of St. Asaph and Bangor were to be united on the next vacancy in either; and the bishopric of Manchester was to be then created. This order was annulled by act 10 Vict., 1846, and the two sees are still to subsist separate. See *Manchester*.
- ST. CHRISTOPHER'S,** discovered A.D. 1493. Columbus, pleased with the appearance of this island, called it after himself. Settled by the English and French, 1626. Entirely ceded to England by the peace of Utrecht, 1713. Taken by the French in 1782, but restored the next year. This island suffered greatly from a storm, and the town of Basseterre from a fire, Sept. 3, 1776.
- ST. DAVID'S, BISHOPRIC OF.** Once the metropolitan see of Wales, and archiepiscopal. When Christianity was planted in Britain, there were three archbishops' seats appointed, viz., London, York, and Caerleon upon Usk, in Monmouthshire. That at Caerleon being too near the dominions of the Saxons, was removed to Menew, and called St. David's, in honour of the archbishop who removed it. St. Sampson was the

last archbishop of the Welsh; for he, withdrawing himself on account of a pestilence, to Dôle, in Brittany, carried the pall with him; but his successors preserved the archiepiscopal power, although they lost the name. In the reign of Henry I these prelates were forced to submit to the see of Canterbury. St. David was the first archbishop of St. David's, A.D. 519.—*Beaton*.

- ST. DAVID'S DAY.** This day is annually commemorated by the Welsh, in honour of St. David, mentioned in the preceding article. Tradition states that on St. David's birth-day a great victory was obtained by the Welsh over their Saxon invaders. That the Welsh soldiers might be distinguished, St. David ordered each of them to fix a leek in his cap previous to the commencement of the battle. In memory of this circumstance, the Welsh still wear a leek in their hats on the first of March.
- ST. DIZIER, BATTLE OF, IN FRANCE.** Between the allied armies and the French, the latter commanded by Napoleon. The French sustained in this, as in several preceding battles, a severe defeat, and considerable loss in killed and wounded. This was one of a train of victories which opened the way of the allied army to the French capital; fought Jan. 27, 1814.
- ST. GEORGE, BRITISH SHIP OF 98 GUNS.** Stranded in a storm, on the western coast of North Jutland, and admiral Reynolds and the whole crew, except eleven, were lost. Dec. 24, 1811. The Hero and Defence ships of the line were lost in the same dreadful storm, and their crews perished; two thousand souls, England's bravest sons, were swept into eternity by the wreck of these three ships. The St. George steam-packet was wrecked at Douglas, Isle of Man, Nov. 19, 1830.
- ST. JAMES'S PALACE.** Was built by Henry VIII. on the site of an hospital of the same name, A.D. 1530. It has been the acknowledged town residence of the English kings since Whitehall was consumed in 1695; but though pleasantly situated on the north side of St. James's Park, and possessing many elegant and convenient apartments calculated for state purposes, yet it is an irregular brick building, without a single external beauty to recommend it as a palace.
- ST. JAMES'S PARK, LONDON.** Was a complete marsh till the time of Henry VIII. who having built St. James's Palace, inclosed it, laid it out in walks, and collecting the waters, gave the new inclosed ground and building the name of St. James's. In 1668 it was much improved by Charles II., who employed Le Nôtre to add several fields, to plant rows of lime-trees, and to lay out the Mall, which is a vista half a mile in length, at that time formed into a hollow, smooth walk, skirted by a wooden border, with an iron hoop at the further end, for the purpose of playing a game with a ball called a mall. He formed a canal, 100 feet broad and 2800 long, with a decoy and other ponds for water-fowl. Succeeding kings allowed the people the privilege of walking here, and William III., in 1699, granted the neighbouring inhabitants a passage into it from Spring-gardens. The irons and safeguards for the balls were removed from the Mall in 1752. The drains were filled up in 1775. The park was improved by George IV. in 1827 *et seq.* The inclosure was first opened to the public in Jan., 1829. The opening by Carlton-steps in 1831. See *Parks*.
- ST. JOHN'S GATE, LONDON,** opening into St. John's-square, is the finest vestige of monastic building in the metropolis; it was originally the gate to the priory of St. John of Jerusalem, but is also remarkable as the place where the early numbers of the "Gentleman's Magazine" were published. It was often visited by Dr. Johnson, Garrick, and other eminent characters. It is now occupied partly as a tavern. See article *Magazine*.
- ST. MALOES, FRANCE.** This port sustained a tremendous bombardment by the English in 1693. In 1758 the British landed in considerable force in Cancale Bay, and went up to the harbour, where they burnt upwards of a hundred ships, and did great damage to the town, making a number of prisoners of war. It is now defended by a very strong castle, and the harbour is most difficult of access.
- ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL, LONDON.** The noblest Protestant church in the world. The best authority that exists illustrative of the origin of this church, is its great restorer, sir Christopher Wren. His opinion, that there had been a church on this spot, built by the Christians in the time of the Romans, was confirmed when he searched for the foundations for his own design. He explodes the notion of there having been a temple of Diana. The first church is supposed to have been destroyed during the Dioclesian persecution, and to have been rebuilt in the reign of Constantine.

This was demolished by the pagan Saxons, and restored by Sebert in 603. It was destroyed by the great conflagration in 1086, after which Mauritius, then bishop of London, commenced the magnificent edifice which immediately preceded the present cathedral. St. Paul's was totally destroyed by the memorable fire of 1666; and the first stone of the present edifice was laid June 21, 1675, and the choir was opened for divine worship, Dec. 2, 1696. The whole edifice was completed in 1710 (with the exception of some of the decorations, not finished until 1723) under the illustrious architect, sir Christopher Wren. The ball and cross were restored by Mr. Cockerell, in 1822. The total cost (including 200 tons weight of iron railing) was 1,511,202*l*.

The length of St. Paul's from the grand portico to the east end, is . . . . .	510 feet	The campaniles, or bell towers, at each corner, height . . . . .	208 feet.
The breadth, from the north to the south portico . . . . .	282 "	The breadth of the western entrance . . . . .	180 "
The exterior diameter of the dome . . . . .	145 "	The circumference of the dome . . . . .	420 "
The height from the ground to the top of the cross . . . . .	404 "	The entire circumference of the building . . . . .	2292 "

The southern tower contains the clock, with its ponderous bell, and two smaller ones to chime the quarters. See *Bells*. The portico at the northern entrance is circular, and consists of a dome supported by six Corinthian columns, with an ascent of twelve steps of black marble. The southern portico is of similar composition, but has an ascent of twenty-five steps, the ground on that side being lower. The great dome is ornamented with thirty-two columns below, and a range of pilasters above. At the east end of the choir is a circular projection, forming a recess within, for the communion-table. The whole is wrought in rustic, and strengthened and ornamented by two rows of coupled pilasters; the lower being Corinthian, and the upper composite.

**ST. PAUL'S CROSS, LONDON.** The famous Paul's Cross, which stood before the cathedral, was a pulpit formed of wood, mounted upon steps of stone, and covered with lead, from which the most eminent divines were appointed to preach every Sunday in the forenoon. To this place, the court, the mayor, the aldermen, and principal citizens used to resort. It was in use as early as 1259, and was appropriated not only to instruct mankind by preaching, but to every purpose political or ecclesiastical:—for giving force to oaths, for promulgating laws, &c. Jane Shore, mistress of Edward IV., was brought before this cross in 1483, divested of all her splendour. It was demolished in 1643 by order of the parliament.

**ST. PETER'S CHURCH, AT ROME.** Originally erected by Constantine. About the middle of the fifteenth century, pope Nicholas VI. commenced the present magnificent pile, which was not completed, under numerous succeeding popes, until A.D. 1629. The front is 400 feet broad, rising to a height of 180 feet, and the majestic dome ascends from the centre of the church to a height of 324 feet: the length of the interior is 600 feet, forming the most spacious hall ever constructed by human hands. The length of the exterior is 669 feet; its greatest breadth within is 442 feet; and the entire height from the ground 432 feet. St. Peter's is the most sumptuous Roman Catholic church in the world.

**ST. SALVADOR.** One of the Bahamas, and the first point of land discovered in the West Indies or America by the illustrious Christopher Columbus. It was previously called Guanahani, or Cat's Isle, and Columbus (in acknowledgment to God for his deliverance from the dangers to which he was exposed in his voyage of discovery) named it St. Salvador, Oct. 11, 1491. The island is, however, still called by sailors, Cat Island.

**ST. SEBASTIAN'S, BATTLES OF.** The fortified works, through the centre of which ran the high-road to Hernani, were carried by the English Auxiliary Legion under general Evans, after very hard fighting. The British naval squadron, off St. Sebastian's, under lord John Hay, lent very opportune aid in this contest to the victors, May 5, 1836. A vigorous assault was made on the lines of general De Lacy Evans at St. Sebastian by the Carlists, who attempted to carry them. Both parties fought with bravery. The Carlists were repulsed, after suffering severely. The loss of the Anglo-Spanish force was 376 men, and 37 officers, killed and wounded. General De Lacy Evans was slightly wounded, Oct. 1, 1836.

**ST. SEBASTIAN'S, SIEGE OF.** By the British and allied army under lord Wellington, afterwards field-marshal the duke of Wellington. St. Sebastian, after a short siege, during which it sustained a most heavy bombardment, and by which the whole town

was laid nearly in ruins, was stormed by general Graham (afterwards lord Lynedoch), and taken, Aug. 31, 1813. The loss sustained by the besieging army, though not considerable, was chiefly in the ranks of the British.

- ST. SOPHIA, CHURCH OF.** In Constantinople, a short distance from the Sublime Porte, stands the ancient Christian church of St. Sophia, built by Justinian; and since the Mahometan conquest, in 1453, used as an imperial mosque. It abounds in curiosities. Its length is 269 feet, and its breadth 243 feet. Six of its pillars are of green jasper, from the Temple of Diana, at Ephesus; and eight of porphyry, from the Temple of the Sun, at Rome. Four minarets were added by Selim II., who reigned in 1566. The interior of the dome is beautifully ornamented with mosaic work. Altogether, this mosque is magnificent.
- ST. STEPHEN'S CHAPEL, LONDON.** The commons of England held their assemblies in St. Stephen's chapel, which was built by king Stephen, and dedicated to his namesake, the proto-martyr, about 1135. The chapel was rebuilt by Edward III., in 1347, and by him made a collegiate church, to which a dean and twelve secular priests were appointed. Soon after its surrender to Edward VI., about 1550, it was applied to the use of parliament. See *Parliament*.
- ST. THOMAS'S HOSPITAL, SOUTHWARK.** Founded by Richard, prior of Bermondsey, in 1213, and surrendered to Henry VIII., in 1538. In 1551 the mayor and citizens of London, having purchased of Edward VI. the manor of Southwark, including this hospital, repaired and enlarged it, and admitted into it 260 poor, sick, and helpless objects; upon which the king, in 1553, incorporated it, together with Bethlehem, St. Bartholomew, &c. It was rebuilt in 1693.
- ST. VINCENT, BATTLE OF.** Between the Spanish and British fleets off the Cape, south-west point of Portugal. The latter was commanded by admiral sir John Jervis (afterwards earl St. Vincent), who took, after a well-fought battle, and with an inferior force, four line-of-battle ships, and considerably damaged the rest of the Spanish fleet, Feb. 14, 1797. Two of the captured ships were of 100 guns each, and the other two, each of 74. From this Cape the earl had his title.
- ST. VINCENT, CAPE.** The same Cape. Admiral Rooke, with twenty men-of-war, and the Turkey fleet under his convoy, was attacked by admiral Tourville, with a force vastly superior to his own, off Cape St. Vincent, when twelve English and Dutch men-of-war, and eighty merchantmen, were taken or destroyed by the French, June 16, 1693. Here admiral Rodney destroyed several Spanish ships, Jan. 16, 1780. See *Rodney's Victories*.
- SALAD.** First introduced into England, with other garden roots, from Artois, about 1520. It was not till the latter end of the reign of Henry VIII., viz. about 1547, that any salads, carrots, cabbage, or other edible roots, were produced in England.—*Butler*. Queen Catherine (Henry's first consort), when she wanted a salad, was obliged to despatch a messenger thither on purpose.—*Hume*.
- SALAMANCA, BATTLE OF.** Between the British and allies commanded by lord Wellington, and the French army under marshal Marmont, fought July 22, 1812. In this great and memorable battle the illustrious Wellington was victorious, though the loss of the allies was most severe, amounting in killed, wounded, and missing, to nearly 6000 men; but that of the enemy was much greater. Marmont left in the victor's hands 7141 prisoners, 11 pieces of cannon, 6 stand of colours, and two eagles: 8000 men are believed to have been killed and wounded. Marmont was the seventh French marshal whom lord Wellington had defeated in the course of four years. An immediate consequence of this victory was the capture of Madrid with 2500 more prisoners, and an immense quantity of stores.
- SALAMIS, BATTLE OF.** The Persians defeated by the Greeks in this great sea-fight, Oct. 20, 480 B.C. Themistocles, the Greek commander, with only 380 sail, defeated the fleet of Xerxes, which consisted of 2000 sail. After this battle, Xerxes retired from Greece, leaving behind him Mardonius, with 300,000 men, to carry on the war, and suffer more disasters. In his retreat, he found the bridge of boats he had crossed over at the Hellespont, now the Dardanelles, destroyed by a tempest.
- SALDANHA BAY.** A bay of the Atlantic ocean, northward of the Cape of Good Hope. Here a Dutch squadron, under admiral Ducaes, was captured by vice-admiral sir George Keith Elphinstone, without resistance; five men-of-war and nine frigates surrendered;

and sir George was, in consequence of this great and bloodless achievement, executed with wonderful judgment, created lord Keith, Aug. 17, 1796.

**SALISBURY.** Founded in the beginning of the 13th century, on the removal of the cathedral hither from Old Sarum. National councils or parliaments were repeatedly held at Salisbury, particularly in 1296, by Edward I.; in 1328, by Edward III.; and in 1384. Henry Stafford, duke of Buckingham, was executed here by order of Richard III. in 1483. On SALISBURY PLAIN, 300 English nobles were massacred by Hengist, May 1, A.D. 474. This plain is estimated at 500,000 acres. On it were so many cross roads, and so few houses to take directions from, that Thomas, earl of Pembroke, planted a tree at each milestone from Salisbury to Shaftesbury, for the traveller's guide.

**SALISBURY, BISHOPRIC OF.** Its first seat was at Sherborn, St. Adhelm being prelate, A.D. 705. Wells and Exeter were dismembered from the see in 905. Herman removed the seat to Old Sarum in 1056; and the see was removed to this city, under the authority of a papal bull, in 1217. This bishopric is valued in the king's books at 1367l. 11s. 8d. It has yielded to the Church of Rome one saint and two cardinals. The building of the cathedral commenced April 28, 1220, and was completed in 1258.

**SALIQUE, OR SALIC. LAW.** By this law females are excluded from inheriting the crown of France. It was instituted by Pharamond, A.D. 424. Ratified in a council of state by Clovis I., the real founder of the French monarchy, in 511.—*Henault's France.* In order to give more authority to the maxim that "the crown should never descend to a female," it was usual to derive it from a clause of the Salian code of the ancient Franks; but this clause, if strictly examined, carries only the appearance of favouring the principle, and does not in reality bear the sense imposed upon it. Yet, though positive law seems wanting among the French for the exclusion of females, the practice has taken place, and the rule was established beyond all controversy on some ancient, as well as some modern, precedents. The monarchy has always been governed by males, and no female; and no one who founded his title on a female has ever mounted the throne.—*Hume.* The Salique law prevailed for many generations in Spain, but was formally abolished, March 25, 1830; and on the death of Ferdinand VII., his daughter, the now queen, succeeded to the sceptre, as Isabella II., when in her third year, Sept. 29, 1833. See *Spain.*

**SALT.** In Scripture, much is said of this substance, and it is therein mentioned as savouring and seasoning all things, and is commanded to be used in sacrifices. The Jews were wont to rub their new-born infants with salt, upon the supposition that it dried up the humidity wherewith they abound, and closed up the pores, which were too open and susceptible of taking cold. It has been made the symbol of wisdom, and of perpetuity and incorruption; also of hospitality and fidelity; and sometimes of barrenness and sterility. It is used in one of the sacraments of the Roman Catholic church to this day, that of baptism; and is also used as an ingredient in blessing holy water.

**SALT, AND SALT-MINES.** Salt is either procured from rocks in the earth, from salt-springs, or from sea-water. The famous salt-mines of Wielotzka, near Cracow, in Poland, have been worked 600 years, and yet present, it has been lately said, no appearance of being exhausted. Rock-salt was discovered about A.D. 950. Saltpetre was first made in England about 1625. The fine salt-mines of Staffordshire were discovered about 1670. Salt-duties were first exacted in 1702; they were renewed in 1732; and were considerably reduced in 1823. At a period of the late war, the duty had reached to 30l. per ton; it is now, however, totally abolished.

**SALT-TAX, OR GABELLE, IN FRANCE.** It is referred to the year 1344, when Edward III. facetiously called Philip of Valois "*the author of the Salic law.*" But Philip the Long was the first that laid a duty upon salt; Philip of Valois, however, raised the duty. After the battle of Poitiers the king engrossed the whole trade to himself, and erected public magazines for all the salt in the kingdom. The Gabelle was afterwards farmed out by Henry II. for ten years, 1348. The produce of the salt-duty throughout the realm was equal to the revenue of the Spanish West Indies.—*Henault.*

**SALUTE AT SEA.** It is a received maxim at sea, that he who returns the salute always fires fewer guns than he receives, which is done even between the ships of princes of equal dignity; but the Swedes and Danes return the compliment without regarding how many guns are fired to them. Merchantmen lower their main-yard; but

men-of-war strike only their topsail. The English claim the right of being saluted first in all places, as sovereigns of the seas; the Venetians claim this honour within their gulf, &c. See *Flag* and *Naval Salute*.

**SALUTING.** The customary and natural expressions of civility or friendship. The custom of saluting ladies by their relatives and friends was introduced, it is said, by the early Romans, not out of respect originally, but to find by their breath whether they had been drinking wine, this being criminal for women to do, as it sometimes led to adultery. The *kiss* was the offspring of nature, the *salute* the formality of civilised life, and as distinct as love and ceremony.—*Ashc.*

**SAMARITANS.** The Samaritans are often mentioned in the Scriptures. They were the inhabitants of a province of which Samaria was the capital, and were composed of heathens and rebellious Jews; and on having a temple built there after the form of that of Jerusalem, a lasting enmity arose between the people of Judæa and of Samaria, so that no intercourse took place between the two countries, and the name of Samaritan became a word of reproach, and as if it were a curse.—*Lempriere.*

**SANCTUARIES.** They had their origin in the early ages. Rome was one entire sanctuary from 751 B.C. In England, privileged places for the safety of offenders were granted by king Lucius to our churches and their precincts. St. John's of Beverley was thus privileged in the time of the Saxons. St. Burein's, in Cornwall, was privileged by Athelstan, A.D. 935; Westminster, by Edward the Confessor; St. Martin's-le-Grand, 1529. Sanctuaries were abolished at the Reformation. Several places in London were privileged against the arrest of persons for debt. These last were suppressed in 1696. See *Privileged Places.*

**SANDALS.** The shoe or slipper worn especially by the eastern nations. At first it was only a piece of leather like the sole of a shoe, to keep the foot from the ground, but was in the course of time improved to a covering of cloth, ornamented with all the delicacies of art, and made of the richest materials, and worn by the high priests at great solemnities, and by kings, princes, and great men as a mark of distinction. Sandals were also worn by women, as appears from the story of Judith and Holofernes, where, among other decorations, she is said to have put on sandals, at the sight of which he was ravished. It was usual for ladies to have slaves to carry their sandals in cases, ready to adorn their feet on occasions of state. See *Shoes.*

**SANDHURST, ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE.** Founded, first at High Wycombe, in 1799. Removed to Great Marlow in 1802, and to Sandhurst in 1812. The college, for which the land was purchased by Government at Blackwater, near Bagshot, consists of two departments, called the Senior and Junior: the former is intended to instruct and qualify officers for the general staff of the army; the latter is composed of two companies of cadets, who get their commissions from the college either by purchase, or without purchase; in the latter case the cadet must have passed such an examination as may recommend him for this mark of royal favour. The two branches of the institution have been united since 1820. The building is a handsome edifice, with a Doric portico of eight columns, and is calculated to receive 400 cadets, and thirty students of the senior department.

**SANDWICH ISLANDS.** A group of eleven islands in the Pacific Ocean. They were discovered by captain Cook, in 1778. Many voyagers report that the natural capacity of the natives seems in no respect below the common standard of mankind. It was in one of these islands that this illustrious circumnavigator fell a victim to the sudden resentment of the natives, Feb. 14, 1779. See *Owhyhee.*

**SANHEDRIM.** An ancient Jewish council of the highest jurisdiction, of seventy, or as some say, seventy-three members. They date this senate from *Numbers* xi. 16. It was yet in being at the time of Jesus Christ, *John* xviii. 31. A Jewish Sanhedrim was summoned by the emperor Napoleon at Paris, July 23, 1806; and it assembled Jan. 20, 1807.

**SANTA CRUZ, TENERIFFE.** Here the renowned admiral Blake entirely destroyed 16 Spanish ships secured with great nautical skill, and protected by the castle and forts on the shore. This was thought at the time to be one of the greatest naval exploits ever accomplished.—*Butler.* It was so miraculous, that all who knew the place wondered any sober man, with what courage soever endowed, would have undertaken it; and the victors could hardly persuade themselves to believe what they had done; whilst the surviving Spaniards thought that they were devils, and

not men, who had destroyed their ships in such a manner, April 20, 1657.—*Earl of Clarendon*. In an unsuccessful attack made upon Santa Cruz by Nelson, several officers and 141 men were killed, and the brave admiral lost his right arm, July 24, 1797.

**SAPPHIC VERSE.** The verse invented by Sappho, the lyric poetess of Mitylene. Sappho was equally celebrated for her poetry, her beauty, and her amorous disposition. She conceived a hopeless passion for Phaon, a youth of her native country, on which account she threw herself into the sea from Mount Leucas, and was drowned. The Lesbians, after her death, paid her divine honours, and called her the tenth muse, 594 B.C.

**SAPPHIRE.** This precious stone is of an azure or beautiful sky-colour, and transparent; in hardness it exceeds the ruby, and is next to the diamond; it is so hard as scarcely to bear engraving. It was most highly prized by the ancient inhabitants of the east, and many nations attributed all their happiness and success to wearing it about their person; it was valued more as a charm than an ornament. Thomas Kouli Khan is said to have been possessed of a sapphire valued at three hundred thousand pounds, 1733. With us, this stone is the fourth in the order of value.

**SARACENS.** A celebrated people from the deserts of Arabia, *Sarra* in their language signifying a desert. They were the first disciples of Mahomet; and within 40 years after his death, in A.D. 631, they conquered a great part of Asia, Africa, and Europe. They conquered Spain in 713 *et seq.*; the empire of the Saracens closed by Bagdad being taken by the Tartars, 1258.—*Blair*. There are now no people known by this name; the descendants of those who subdued Spain are called Moors.

**SARAGOSSA.** Anciently Cæsarea Augusta; whence, by corruption, its name. Its church has been a place of great devotion. They tell us that the Virgin, while yet living, appeared to St. James, who was preaching the gospel, and left him her image, which was afterwards placed in the church, with a little Jesus in its arms, ornamented with a profusion of gold and jewels, and illuminated by a multitude of lamps. In Dec., 1778, four hundred of the inhabitants perished in a fire at the theatre. Saragossa taken by the French, after a most heroic defence by general Palafox, during as renowned a siege as is on record, Feb. 13, 1809.

**SARATOGA, BURGOYNE'S SURRENDER AT.** General Burgoyne, commander of a body of the British army, after a severe engagement with the American provincials in the memorable war of independence (Oct. 7), being surrounded, the whole of this large force surrendered to the American general Gates. No less than 5791 men laid down their arms, Oct. 17, 1777. The American accounts stated the number to be much greater. This was the greatest check the British suffered in prosecuting the war.

**SARDANAPALUS.** The last king of Assyria. See *Assyria*. One of the most infamous and sensual monarchs that ever lived. Having grown odious to his subjects, and being surrounded by hostile armies, dreading to fall into their hands, he shut himself up in his capital at Nineveh. Here he caused a vast pile of wood to be raised in a court of his palace, and heaping upon it all his gold, silver, jewels, precious and rare articles, the royal apparel, and other treasures, and enclosing his concubines and eunuchs in an apartment within the pile, he set all on fire, perishing himself in the flames. This is the mightiest conflagration of wealth on record. The riches thus destroyed were worth a *thousand myriads of talents of gold, and TEN TIMES as many talents of silver!!!* about 1,400,000,000. sterling.—*Athenæus*.

**SARDINIA.** The first inhabitants of Piedmont, Savoy, &c., are supposed to have been the Umbrians, Etrurians, Ligurians, and afterwards the Gauls (when they established themselves in Italy under Brennus, &c.) from whom this country was called Cisalpine Gaul (or Gaul on this side of the Alps, with respect to Rome): it afterwards became a part of Lombardy, from whom it was taken by the Burgundians. The island of Sardinia has been successively possessed by the Phœnicians and Greeks, the Carthaginians, Romans, Saracens, and Spaniards; from settlers belonging to which various nations the present inhabitants derive their origin.

Subjugated by the Romans . . . . .	B.C.	231	Alphonus IV. of Arragon, becomes master of Sardinia . . . . .	A.D.	1324
• • • • •	•	•	Taken from the Spaniards by the English		
• • • • •	•	•	naval forces . . . . .		1708
Taken by the Moors, about . . . . .	A.D.	728	Recovered by the Spaniards . . . . .		1717
Reduced by the Genoese . . . . .		1115	They again lose possession . . . . .		1719
The pope grants Sardinia to the Pisanese, who are, however, too weak to expel the Saracens . . . . .		1132	Ceded to the duke of Savoy, as an equivalent for Sicily . . . . .		1720

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SARDINIA, *continued.*

Victor Amadeus, having the title of king, abdicates in favour of his son . . . A.D. 1730  
 Attempting to recover Sardinia, he is taken, and dies in prison . . . 1732  
 [The court kept at Turin till 1798, when these dominions were overrun by the French arms, and shortly afterwards annexed to the French empire.]  
 The king resigns his crown to his brother, duke of Aoust . . . June 4, 1802  
 Sardinia annexed to Italy, and Buonaparte crowned king of the whole, . . . Dec. 26, 1805  
 Restored to its rightful sovereign, with Genoa added to it . . . Dec. 1814  
 The king, Charles-Albert, openly espouses the cause of the Italian regeneration against Austria . . . March 23, 1848  
 Defeat of the Austrians by the Sardinian army at Goito . . . May 29, 1848  
 The fortress of Peschiera surrenders to the Sardinian troops . . . May 30, 1848  
 The Sardinian army, which had fought with the greatest bravery for many weeks, is at length forced to retreat towards Milan . . . July 27, 1848

The Sardinians, who had retreated to Milan, capitulate to the Austrian field-marshal Radetsky . . . Aug. 4, 1848  
 Armistice between Sardinia and Austria, . . . Sept. 21, 1848  
 The Sardinians resume hostilities against Austria . . . March 12, 1849  
 Radetsky defeats a division of the Sardinian army, and occupies Mortara, . . . March 21, 1849  
 Complete route of the Sardinian army by the Austrians at Novara . . . March 23, 1849  
 Charles-Albert abdicates in favour of his son, the duke of Savoy, and leaves his dominions . . . March 23, 1849  
 The Austrians occupy Novara and other places . . . March 23, 1849  
 Another armistice between Austria and Sardinia . . . March 25, 1849  
 The duke of Savoy proclaimed king of Sardinia, under the title of Victor-Emmanuel II. . . March 28, 1849  
 Death of Charles-Albert, the ex-king, at Oporto . . . July 28, 1849  
 Treaty of Milan between Austria and Sardinia, signed . . . Aug. 6, 1849

## KINGS OF SARDINIA.

1718. Victor-Amadeus I., king (II. as duke); resigned, in 1730, in favour of his son; died in 1732.  
 1730. Charles-Emmanuel I., his son.  
 1773. Victor-Amadeus II., his son.  
 1796. Charles-Emmanuel II., son of the preceding; resigned his crown in favour of his brother.  
 1802. Victor-Emmanuel I.  
 1805. [Sardinia merged in the kingdom of Italy, of which the emperor Napoleon was crowned king, May 26, 1805.]

1814. Victor-Emmanuel, restored; resigned in March, 1821; and died in 1824.  
 1821. Charles-Felix; succeeded by his nephew.  
 1831. Charles-Albert. This prince provoked a war with Austria; was defeated in battle, and abdicated in favour of his son, March 23, 1849. Died at Oporto, July 28, 1849.  
 1849. Victor-Emmanuel II.; the present (1851) king of Sardinia.

**SATIRE.** About a century after the introduction of comedy, satire made its appearance at Rome in the writings of Lucilius, who was so celebrated in this species of composition that he has been called the inventor of it, 116 B.C.—*Livy*. Lucilius obtained praise lavished with too liberal a hand: we may compare him to a river which rolls upon its waters precious sand, accompanied with mire and dirt.—*Horace*. Satire and a lampoon are too frequently confounded.—*Bishop Hall*.

**SATURDAY.** With us this is the last, or seventh day of the week; but with the Jews it is the Sabbath. See *Sabbath*. It was so called from an idol worshipped on this day by the old Saxons, and according to Vertigern was named by them Saterne's-day.—*Pardon*. It is named Saturday from the ancient Saxon idol Seater.—*Butler*. It is more properly from Saturn, *dies Saturni*.—*Addison*.

**SATURN, THE PLANET.** Ascertained to be about 900 millions of miles distant from the sun, and its diameter to be 89,170 miles. His satellites were discovered by Galileo and Simon Meyer, 1608-9-10; his belt, &c., by Huygens, in 1634; his fifth satellite by the same, in 1655; and his sixth and seventh by Herschel, in 1789. Cassini was also a discoverer of the satellites of the planets. In Heathen Mythology, Saturn is esteemed the father of the gods.

**SATURNALIA.** Festivals in honour of Saturn. They were instituted long before the foundation of Rome, in commemoration of the freedom and equality which prevailed on the earth in the golden reign of Saturn. Some, however, suppose that the Saturnalia were first observed at Rome in the reign of Tullus Hostilius, after a victory obtained over the Sabines; while others suppose that Janus first instituted them in gratitude to Saturn, from whom he had learned agriculture. Others suppose that they were first celebrated, after a victory obtained over the Latins by the dictator Posthumus. During these festivals no business was allowed, amusements were encouraged, distinctions ceased, and even slaves could say what they pleased to their masters with impunity.—*Lenglet*.

**SAVINGS' BANKS.** The benefit clubs, among artisans, having accumulated stocks of money for their progressive purposes, a plan was adopted to identify these funds with the public debt of the country, and an extra rate of interest was held out as an inducement; hence, savings' banks to receive small sums, returnable with interest, on demand, were formed. See article *Bank of Savings*. Brought under parliamentary regulation in 1816. Act to consolidate and amend previous laws relating thereto, 9 Geo. IV., 1828. This act extended to Scotland, 6 Will. IV., Sept. 9, 1835.

**SAVINGS' BANKS, AND DEPOSITORS IN ENGLAND, SCOTLAND, WALES, AND IRELAND, IN 1840.**

Country.	No. of Banks.	No. of Depositors.	Amount.
England . . . . .	401 . . . . .	627,443 . . . . .	£19,818,673
Scotland . . . . .	39 . . . . .	44,628 . . . . .	471,338
Wales . . . . .	31 . . . . .	15,927 . . . . .	542,476
Ireland . . . . .	79 . . . . .	78,356 . . . . .	2,228,367

**CLASSIFICATION OF THE FIRST TWENTY THOUSAND DEPOSITORS WHO OPENED ACCOUNTS:—**

Domestic servants . . . . .	7245	Friendly and charitable societies . . . . .	58
Persons in trade, mechanics, &c. . . . .	7473	Persons not classed, viz., widows, teachers, sailors, &c. . . . .	3098
Labourers and porters . . . . .	672		
Miners . . . . .	1454		

**NUMBER OF DEPOSITORS AND AMOUNT OF DEPOSITS IN SAVINGS' BANKS, AT THE CLOSE OF 1848.**

Country.	Number of Banks.	Accounts opened.	Total Amount.
England and Wales . . . . .	481 . . . . .	909,336 . . . . .	£25,371,176
Scotland . . . . .	40 . . . . .	85,472 . . . . .	1,080,191
Ireland . . . . .	61 . . . . .	50,119 . . . . .	1,358,062
Jersey and Guernsey . . . . .	2 . . . . .	8,736 . . . . .	236,710
Grand Total . . . . .	584 . . . . .	1,054,663 . . . . .	£28,046,139

At the commencement of 1850, the gross amount of all stock and annuities was, for Great Britain, 26,623,635*l.* For Ireland, 1,031,588. On account of Friendly Societies in the United Kingdom, 1,952,300; total, 29,607,523*l.* The number of individual depositors was 1,065,031. The Charitable Institutions and Friendly Societies were 22,323. The amount of the funds of Military Savings' Banks, was 99,666*l.*; belonging to 6747 depositors.—*Official Returns.*

**SAVOY.** It became a Roman province, 118 B.C. The Alemans seized it in A.D. 395, and the Franks in 496. It shared the revolutions of Switzerland till 1040, when Conrad, emperor of Germany, gave it to Hubert, with the title of earl. Amadeus, earl of Savoy, solicited Sigismund to erect his dominions into a duchy, which he did at Cambray, Feb. 19, 1417. Victor Amadeus, duke of Savoy, obtained the kingdom of Sicily, by treaty from Spain, which he afterwards exchanged with the emperor for the island of Sardinia, with the title of king, 1713-20. The French subdued this country in 1792, and made it a department of France, under the name of Mont Blanc, in 1800.

**SAW.** Invented by Dædalus.—*Pliny.* Invented by Talus.—*Apollodorus.* Talus, it is said, having found the jaw-bone of a snake, he employed it to cut through a piece of wood, and then formed an instrument of iron like it. Becher says saw-mills were invented in the seventeenth century; but he errs. Saw-mills were erected in Madeira in 1420; at Breslau, in 1427. Norway had the first saw-mill in 1530. The bishop of Ely, ambassador from Mary of England to the court of Rome, describes a saw-mill there, 1555. In England, saw-mills had at first the same fate with printing in Turkey, the crane in Strasburg, &c. The attempts to introduce them were violently opposed; and one erected by a Dutchman in 1663 was forced to be abandoned.

**SAXONY.** The royal family of Saxony is of very ancient origin, and is allied to all the Royal houses in Europe. The sovereignty still continues in the same family, notwithstanding it encountered an interruption of more than two hundred years, from 1180 to 1423. Saxony, which had been for many centuries an electorate, was formed into a kingdom in 1806, when Frederick Augustus became the first king. That sovereign was succeeded by his brother, Anthony, May 5, 1827. The present (1851) sovereign is Frederick Augustus II., who ascended the throne, 6 June, 1836. Saxony became the scene of the great struggle against Napoleon in 1813.

**SCALES AND MEASURES.** See *Beam and Scales*, and *Measures, Weights, &c.*

**SCANDALUM MAGNATUM.** The name given to a special statute relating to any wrong, by words or in writing, done to high personages of the land, such as peers, judges, ministers of the crown, officers in the state, and other great public functionaries,

by the circulation of scandalous statements, false news, or horrible messages, by which any debate or discord between them and the commons, or any scandal to their persons, might arise.—*Chambers*. This law was first enacted 2 Richard II., 1378.

**SCARLET.** The scarlet, or kermes dye, was known in the East in the earliest ages; cochineal dye, A.D. 1518. A Fleming, named Kepler, established the first dye-house for scarlet in England, at Bow, 1643. The art of dyeing red was improved by Brewer, 1667.—*Beckmann*.

**SCEPTIC.** The ancient sect of philosophers founded by Pyrrho, 334 B.C. Pyrrho was in continual suspense of judgment; he doubted of everything, never made any conclusions, and when he had carefully examined a subject, and investigated all its parts, he concluded by still doubting of its evidence. As he showed so much indifference in everything, and declared that life and death were the same thing, some of his disciples asked him, why he did not hurry himself out of the world? "Because," says he, "there is no difference between life and death." Timon was one of the chief followers of this sect, which was almost extinct in the time of Cicero.—*Strabo*.

**SCEPTRE.** This is a more ancient emblem of royalty than the crown. In the earlier ages of the world the sceptres of kings were long walking-staves; they afterwards were carved, and made shorter. Tarquin the Elder was the first who assumed the sceptre among the Romans, about 468 B.C. The French sceptre of the first race of kings was a golden rod, A.D. 481.—*Le Gendre*.

**SCHOOLS.** Charity schools were instituted in London to prevent the seduction of the infant poor into Roman Catholic seminaries, 3 James II., 1687.—*Rapin*. Charter schools were instituted in Ireland 1733.—*Scully*. In England there were, in 1847, 13,642 schools (exclusively of Sunday schools) for the education of the poor; and the number of children was 998,431. The parochial and endowed schools of Scotland were in number (exclusively of Sunday schools) 4836; and the number of children, 181,467. The number of schools in Wales was 841, and the number of children 38,164: in Ireland, 13,327 schools, and 774,000 children.

**SCILLY ISLES.** They held commerce with the Phœnicians. They are mentioned by Strabo as being ten in number. The memorable shipwreck of the British squadron under sir Cloudesley Shovel occurred here. This brave admiral, returning from an expedition against Toulon, mistook these rocks for land, and struck upon them. His ship the *Association*, in which were his lady, two sons, many persons of rank, and 800 brave men, went instantly to the bottom. The *Eagle*, Captain Hancock, and the *Romney* and *Firebrand*, were also lost. The rest of the fleet escaped, Oct. 22, 1707. Sir Cloudesley's body, being found, was conveyed to London, and buried in Westminster Abbey, where a monument was erected to his memory.

**SCOTLAND.** See *Caledonia*. This important member of the British Empire was governed by a king before the Romans visited England, and continued an independent kingdom till the death of the English queen Elizabeth, when James VI. of Scotland, the most immediate heir, was called to the throne of England, and constantly resided in the latter kingdom; he and his successors calling themselves kings of England and Scotland. Each country had a separate parliament, till the year 1707, in the reign of queen Anne, when both kingdoms were united under the general name of Great Britain.

Camelon, capital of the Picts, taken by Kenneth II., and every living creature put to the sword or destroyed . . . . .	A.D. 843	Splendid reign of David I., who compiles a code of laws . . . . .	A.D. 1124
The feudal system established by Malcolm II. . . . .	1004	Scotland invaded by Haeco, king of Norway, with 160 ships and 20,000 men; the invaders are cut to pieces by Alexander III., who now recovers the Western Isles . . . . .	1263
Divided into baronies . . . . .	1032	John Balliol and Edward Bruce contend for the throne . . . . .	1290
The Danes are driven out of all parts of Scotland . . . . .	1040	Edward I. of England, as umpire, decides in favour of John . . . . .	1290
Duncan I. is murdered by his kinsman Macbeth, by whom the crown is seized . . . . .	1040	John Balliol, king of Scotland, appears to a summons, and defends his own cause in Westminster-hall against the earl of Fife.— <i>Stowe's Chron.</i> . . . . .	1293
Malcolm III., aided by Edward the Confessor, meets the usurper at Dunsinane; Macbeth is killed by Macduff . . . . .	1057	Edward, wishing to annex Scotland to England, dethrones John, ravages the country, destroys the monuments of	
The Saxon-English language introduced into Scotland, by fugitives from England, escaping from the Normans . . . . .	1080		
Siege of Alnwick; Malcolm III. killed by the governor . . . . .	1093		

SCOTLAND, *continued.*

- Scottish history, and seizes the prophetic stone (see *Coronation Chair*) . . . . . A.D. 1296
- William Wallace taken by the English, and executed on Tower-hill as a traitor, . . . . . Aug. 23, 1305
- Robert I. recovers the crown, and defeats the English at Bannockburn. See *Bannockburn* . . . . . 1314
- David II. taken prisoner at the battle of Durham, by queen Philippa of England, and detained in captivity 11 years . . . . . 1346
- Battle of Chevy Chase, between Hotspur Percy and earl Douglas. See *Otterburn, Battle of* . . . . . 1368
- St. Andrew's University founded . . . . . 1411
- James I. captured by the English near Flam- borough Head on his passage to France . . . . . 1406
- Detained eighteen years a prisoner in Eng- land; marries a daughter of the earl of Somerset; and obtains his liberty . . . . . 1424
- He is assassinated in his bed by the friends of those whom he had punished for mal- administration during his imprisonment . . . . . 1437
- James II. commences his reign at seven years of age . . . . . 1437
- The university of Glasgow founded by bishop William Turnbull . . . . . 1451
- James II. killed at the siege of Roxburgh by a cannon bursting . . . . . 1400
- James III., a weak prince, addicted to judi- cial astrology, by which he is seduced to cause the murder of his brother John, and commit other crimes, is killed in an insurrection of his people at Bannock- burn-field . . . . . 1488
- University of Aberdeen founded by bishop Elphinstone . . . . . 1494
- Battle of Flodden Field, where James IV. is slain, and his army, comprising the flower of the Scotch nobility, is cut to pieces. (See *Flodden Field, Battle of*) . . . . . 1513
- James V. establishes the court of Session. (See *Session*) . . . . . 1632
- Order of St. Andrew, or the Thistle, is revived. (See *Thistle*) . . . . . 1540
- Mary, afterwards the queen of Scots, born, Dec. 8, 1542
- Succeeds her father, James V., when but a few days old . . . . . Dec. 13, 1542
- She marries the dauphin of France, after- wards Francis II. . . . . April 20, 1558
- Francis II. dies, leaving the beautiful and young Mary a widow . . . . . 1559
- The Reformation takes place in Scotland, during the minority of Mary, between 1550 and . . . . . 1560
- The Reformation is consummated by John Knox . . . . . 1560
- Mary, after an absence of thirteen years, arrives at Leith, from France . . . . . Aug. 21, 1561
- Upon an inquisition, which was officially taken by order of queen Elizabeth, only 68 Scotsmen were found in London—*Stoec.* . . . . 1562
- Mary marries her cousin, Henry Stuart, lord Darnley . . . . . July 27, 1565
- David Rizzio, who had obtained the confi- dence and favour of Mary, and her secre- tary, murdered by Darnley, in her pre- sence . . . . . March 9, 1566
- Lord Darnley blown up by gunpowder, in his house . . . . . Feb. 10, 1567
- [Mary is accused of conniving at his death, either in resentment for the death of Rizzio, or to gratify an illicit passion for Bothwell.]
- James Hepburn, earl of Bothwell, seizes on the person of the queen, who marries him, . . . . . May 15, 1567
- The unfortunate Mary imprisoned by her nobles . . . . . 1567
- Her infant son crowned, as James VI., and the earl of Murray appointed regent, . . . . . July 22, 1567
- Mary escapes from prison, and collects a large army, which is defeated by the regent Murray, at the battle of Langside. (See *Langside*) . . . . . May 15, 1568
- The earl of Lennox is appointed regent of the kingdom . . . . . July 12, 1570
- The earl of Mar is chosen regent of Scotland, . . . . . Sept. 6, 1571
- Death of the great Reformer John Knox, aged 67 . . . . . Nov. 24, 1572
- [His funeral in Edinburgh is attended by the nobility and the regent Morton (chosen the day of his decease), who exclaims, when he was laid in his grave, "There lies he who never feared the face of man."]
- The University of Edinburgh founded. See *Edinburgh* . . . . . 1580
- Mary having taken refuge in England, where she was thrown into confinement by queen Elizabeth, is, after 18 years' captivity, beheaded at Fotheringay Castle . . . . . Feb. 8, 1587
- Gowrie's conspiracy . . . . . 1600
- Union of the crown of Scotland with that of England, by the accession of James VI. to the throne of the latter kingdom, March 24, 1603
- Charles I. of England is betrayed by the Scottish army into the hands of the English rebels . . . . . 1647
- Marquess of Montrose put to death at Edin- burgh . . . . . 1650
- Scotland united to the English common- wealth, by Oliver Cromwell . . . . . 1651
- The commonwealth destroyed, and royalty restored with Charles II. . . . . 1660
- Assassination of archbishop Sharpe, who is dragged from his carriage, near St. Andrew's, by some fanatics, beheaded by John Balfour, of Burley, and despatched with swords in the presence of his daughter, . . . . . May 3, 1679
- Revolution in favour of William III., and establishment of presbytery . . . . . 1688
- Massacre of the Macdonalds at Glencoe. (See *Glencoe*.) . . . . . 1691
- James II. of England, of the Stuart line, dies in exile . . . . . Sept. 16, 1701
- Union of Scotland with England, forming together the kingdom of Great Britain, . . . . . May 1, 1707
- Rebellion in Scotland in favour of the son of the late king, James II., called the Pre- tender. (See *Pretender*.) . . . . . 1715
- The partisans of the Pretender are defeated at the battle of Sheriffmuir (*which see*) . . . . . 1715
- They are again defeated at the battle of Preston . . . . . Nov. 12, 1715
- Affair of captain Porteous, who is killed by mob in Edinburgh. (See *Porteous*.) Sept. 7, 1736
- The last effort is made by the Stuart family to recover possession of their ancient kingdom; the Young Pretender gains the battle of Prestonpans (*which see*) . . . . . Sept. 21, 1745
- And of Falkirk . . . . . Jan. 18, 1746
- But is completely defeated at Culloden (*which see*) . . . . . April 16, 1746
- Lords Kilmarnock and Balmerino are exe- cuted for high treason on Tower-hill, . . . . . Aug. 18, 1746
- The Highland dress prohibited by act of parliament; but the act was afterwards repealed . . . . . 1746
- Simon Fraser, lord Lovat, executed at the age of 80 . . . . . April 9, 1747
- Thomson, the poet, dies . . . . . Aug. 27, 1748
- The Old Pretender, the "Chevalier de St. George," dies at Rome in his 88th year, . . . . . Dec. 30, 1763

SCOTLAND, *continued.*

Prince Charles Edward Lewis Casimir, the Young Pretender, dies in the same city, . . . . .	March 3, 1788
Death of Robert Burns . . . . .	July, 1796
Cardinal York (the last of the Stuarts) dies . . . . .	August 19, 1807
The Court of Session is formed into two divisions . . . . .	1807
The establishment of a jury court under a lord chief commissioner . . . . .	1815
Visit of his majesty George IV. to Scotland, . . . . .	October, 1822
Sir Walter Scott dies . . . . .	Sept. 21, 1832
Seven ministers of the Presbytery of Strathgogie deposed by the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland for obeying the civil in preference to the ecclesiastical law, . . . . .	May 28, 1841

[The deposition was protested against by the minority of ministers, headed by Dr. Cook.]  
 The General Assembly condemn patronage as a grievance to the cause of true religion that ought to be abolished. . . . . May 25 '88  
 Visit of queen Victoria, prince Albert, and the court; her majesty lands at Granton pier . . . . . Sept. 1 '88  
 The queen leaves, and embarks for Woolwich . . . . . Sept. 12 '88  
 Secession of the non-intrusion members of the Church of Scotland (about 400, or one-third of the whole,) at the General Assembly . . . . . May 18 '88  
 [For the queen's subsequent visits to Scotland, see *Edinburgh*.]

## KINGS OF SCOTLAND.

## BEFORE CHRIST.

[The early accounts of the kings are, by many historians, deemed, in a great measure, fabulous. The antiquity of the kings is carried as far back as Alexander the Great.]

330. Fergus I.: ruled 25 years: lost in the Irish Sea.\*
305. Fritharis, brother of Fergus: supposed to have been poisoned.
290. Mainus; succeeded his uncle; a just and esteemed prince.
261. Dornadilla, son of Mainus; a peaceful reign of 28 years.
233. Northais, brother of the preceding; cruel and avaricious: slain.
213. Reutherus, son of Dornadilla.
187. Reutha, brother of Reutherus; resigned in favour of his nephew.
170. Thereus, son of Reutherus, a tyrant: deposed and exiled.
158. Josina, brother of Thereus.
134. Finanus; succeeded his father Josina: a prosperous reign.
104. Durstus, son of the preceding; a sensual prince murdered many of his nobles at a feast, whereupon a civil war arose, and he was slain.
95. Evenus, a just, resolute, and valiant ruler; succeeded by
76. Gillus, his illegitimate son, who, usurping the royal power, caused the murder of the rightful heirs: deposed by his nobles, and beheaded.
75. Evenus II., nephew of Finanus, chosen in his room.
59. Ederus, grandson of Durstus.
12. Evenus III., succeeded his father Ederus; deposed for his enormous crimes, and strangled in prison.
4. Metellanus, nephew of Ederus; eminent for his justice and virtues.

## AFTER CHRIST.

35. Caratacus, or Caractacus, nephew of the preceding.
65. Corbred, his brother.
72. Dardanus, son of Corbred; a dissolute tyrant; his subjects slew him.
76. Corbred II., surnamed Gaidus. Some suppose this king to be the Gaidus whom

Tacitus mentions as having fought valiantly against Julius Agricola.

110. Luctacus, or Lugthacus, his son, a cruel and sensual tyrant; murdered by his nobles.
118. Mogaidus, grandson of Corbred II.: murdered.
149. Conarus, his son; he conspired in his father's murder: deposed, and died in prison.
163. Ethodius I.: slain by an Irish harper in revenge for the murder of a kinsman; the regicide was torn asunder by wild horses.
195. Satrael or Satrahel, brother of the preceding: grown odious for his vices and oppression, he was strangled by his courtiers.
199. Donald I., brother of the two last.
216. Ethodius II., son of Ethodius I.: slain by his guards in a domestic tumult.
231. Athireo, succeeded his father: an odious tyrant; dishonoured the daughters of Nathalocus, a noble, who took arms against him: slew himself to avoid a severer death.
242. Nathalocus, who usurped the throne on the king's death; murdered many of his nobles: killed by his domestics.
253. Findochus, son of Athireo: murdered in a conspiracy, in which his brother, Carastus, was a principal.
264. Donald II., a third son of Athireo: slain in a battle with Donald of the Isles, who succeeded.
265. Donald III., lord of the Isles; usurped the throne; a terror to his people: slain by his successor.
277. Carthilinthus or Crathilinthus, son of Findochus; reigned 24 years.
301. Fincoormachus, son of Donald II.; reigned 47 years, and died lamented.
348. Romachus, nephew of the preceding: slain by his nobles, and succeeded by his cousin,
351. Angusianus or Aeneanus: fell in battle with the Pictish king, who was also slain.
354. Fethelmachus, also cousin of Romachus: defeated the Picts and mortally wounded their new king in battle: murdered by a Pictish minstrel who feigned himself a Scot, hired by Hergustus, the succeeding king of that nation.

\* Fergus, a brave prince, came from Ireland with an army of Scots, and was chosen king. Having defeated the Britons and slain their king Collus, the kingdom of the Scots was entailed upon his posterity for ever. He went to Ireland, and having settled his affairs there, was drowned on his return, launching from the shore, near the harbour called *Carrick-Fergus* to this day 3659 A.M.—*Anderson*.

SCOTLAND, *continued.*

357. Eugenius I., son of Fincormachus; slain in battle by Maximus, the Roman general, and the confederate Picts.

\*• With this battle ended the kingdom of the Scots, after having existed from the coronation of Fergus I., a period of 706 years; the royal family fled to Denmark.—*Boece; Buchanan.*

[Interregnum of 27 years.]

404. Fergus II.\* (I.) great-grandson of Eugenius and 40th king; slain in battle with the Romans.

420. Eugenius II. or Euenus, son of Fergus; reigned 31 years.

451. Dongardus or Donguard, brother of Eugenius; defeated and drowned.

457. Constantine I., brother of Dongardus; assassinated by Dugall, a noble whose daughter he had dishonoured.

479. Congallus I., nephew of the preceding; a just and prudent king.

501. Goranus, brother of Congallus; murdered.—*Boece.* Died while Donald of Athol was conspiring to take his life.—*Scott.*

535. Eugenius III., succeeded his uncle, Goranus; "none excelled him in justice."

558. Congallus II., brother of Eugenius III.

559. Kinnatellus, brother of the preceding; reigned in favour of Aidanus.

570. Aidanus or Aidan, son of Goranus.

605. Kenneth or Kennett I., son of Congallus II.; reigned one year.

606. Eugenius IV., son of Aidanus.

621. Ferchard or Ferquhard, son of the last; confined for misdeeds to his palace, where he laid violent hands upon himself.—*Scott.*

632. Donald IV., brother of Ferchard; drowned in Loch Tay.

646. Ferchard II., son of Ferchard I.; "the most execrable of kings;" died from the bite of a mad wolf.

664. Malduinus, son of Donald IV.; strangled by his wife for his supposed infidelity, for which crime she was immediately afterwards burnt.

684. Eugenius V., brother of Malduinus.

688. Eugenius VI., son of Ferchard II.

688. Amberketetus, his nephew; fell by an arrow from an unknown hand.

699. Eugenius VII., his brother; some ruffians despoiling the king's murder, entered his chamber, and he being absent, stabbed his queen, Spontana, to death.—*Scott.*

715. Mordachus, son of Amberketetus.

730. Etfinus, son of Eugenius VII.

761. Eugenius VIII., son of Mordachus; sensual and tyrannous; put to death by his nobles, and his parasites strangled.

764. Fergus III., son of Etfinus; killed by his queen in a fit of jealousy; she immediately afterwards stabbed herself to escape a death of torture.

767. Solvathius, son of Eugenius VIII.

787. Achaius; a just and wise prince.

819. Congallus III.; a peaceful reign.

824. Dougal or Dougal, son of Solvathius; drowned in the Spey.

831. Alpine, son of Achaius; taken prisoner and beheaded, with many of his nobles, by the Picts.

834. Kenneth II., son of Alpinus, and surnamed Mac Alpine; defeated the Picts, and slew their king and his nobility. United the Picts and Scots under one sceptre, and became the first sole monarch of all Scotland, 843.

854. Donald V., brother of Kenneth; dethroned, and terminated an inglorious reign in prison, dying by his own hand.

858. Constantine II., son of Kenneth; taken in battle by the Danes, and beheaded.

874. Eth or Ethus, surnamed Lightfoot; died of grief in prison, having been thrown into confinement for his sensuality and crimes.

876. Gregory, called the Great; distinguished (as a king) for his bravery, moderation, and justice.

893. Donald VI., second son of Constantine; an excellent prince.

904. Constantine III., son of Ethus; resigned in favour of Malcolm, after a long reign, and retired to a monastery.

944. Malcolm I., son of Donald VI.; treacherously murdered in Moray.

953. Indulfus or Gondulph; killed by the Danes in an ambuscade.

961. Duff or Duffus, son of Malcolm; basely murdered by Donald, the governor of Forres Castle.

965. Cuilen or Cuenuus, son of Indulfus; avenged the murder of his predecessor; assassinated at Methven by a thane, whose daughter he had dishonoured.

970. Kenneth III., brother of Duffus; murdered by Fenella, the lady of Fettercairn.

994. Constantine IV., son of Cuilenus, usurped the throne; slain.

995. Grimus, or the Grim, son of Duffus; routed and slain in battle by Malcolm, the rightful heir to the crown, who succeeded.

1003. Malcolm II., son of Kenneth III.; assassinated on his way to Glamis; the assassins in their flight, crossing a frozen lake, were drowned by the ice giving way. Malcolm was succeeded by his grandson,

1033. Duncan I.; assassinated by his cousin Macbeth, who ascended the throne.

1039. Macbeth, usurper and tyrant; slain by Macduff, the thane of Fife, and the rightful heir succeeds.

\*• Historians so differ, up to this reign, in the number of the kings, the dates of succession, and the circumstances narrated, that no account can be taken as precisely accurate.

1057. Malcolm III. (Cean-Mohr or Canmore), son of Duncan; killed while besieging Alnwick Castle.

1063. Donald VII., or Donald Bane, brother of Malcolm, usurped the throne; fled to the Hebrides.

1064. Duncan II., natural son of Malcolm; also an usurper; murdered.

1064. Donald Bane, again; deposed.

1068. Edgar, son of Malcolm, and rightful heir. Henry I. of England married his sister Maud, who had taken the vows, but not the veil.

1107. Alexander, surnamed the Fierce, brother of Edgar.

\* Some call this Fergus the *first* king, and suppose that either the foregoing kings are fabulous, or that they were only chiefs or generals of armies, having no royal authority. The controversy thus arising, I leave to be decided by the antiquaries, and must follow the received histories of Scotland.

SCOTLAND, *continued.*

1124. David, brother of the two preceding kings: married Matilda, daughter of Walthoef, earl of Northumberland.
1153. Malcolm IV., grandson to David: succeeded by his brother,
1165. William, surnamed the Lion.
1214. Alexander II., son of William: married Joan, daughter of John, king of England.
1249. Alexander III.: married Margaret, daughter of Henry III. of England; dislocated his neck, when hunting, near Kinghorn.
1285. Margaret, called the "Maiden of Norway," grand-daughter of the last king: "recognised by the states of Scotland, though a female, an infant, and a foreigner:" died on her passage to Scotland.
- [On the death of Margaret, a competition arose for the vacant throne, which Edward I. of England decided in favour of]
1292. John Balliol, who afterwards surrendered his crown, and died in exile. [Interregnum.]
1306. Robert (Bruce) I.: the Bruce of Bannockburn: a brave prince, beloved by his people.
1329. David (Bruce) II., son of Robert. Edward Balliol disputed the throne with him.
1332. Edward Balliol, son of John: resigned.
1342. David II. again; eleven years a prisoner in England; succeeded by his nephew,
1371. Robert (Stuart) II.: succeeded by his son.
1390. Robert III., whose proper name was John, changed on his accession.
1406. James I., second son of the preceding; imprisoned 18 years in England; set at liberty in 1423; conspired against and murdered, 1437. Assassinated in his bed-chamber, Feb. 21, 1437-8.—*Banks.*
1437. James II., son of James I., whom he succeeded at seven years of age: killed at the siege of Roxburgh Castle by a cannon bursting.
1460. James III.; succeeded his father: killed in a revolt of his subjects at Bannockburn-field.
1488. James IV.; married Margaret Tudor, daughter of Henry VII. of England: killed at the battle of Flodden.
1513. James V.; son of the last king: succeeded when little more than a year old; a sovereign possessing many virtues.
1542. Mary, daughter of James V.; succeeded in her infancy: put to death in England.
1567. James VI., son of Mary. In 1603, on the death of queen Elizabeth, he succeeded to the throne of England, and the Kingdoms became united. See *England.*

**SCREW.** This instrument was known early to the Greeks. The pumping-screw of Archimedes, or screw-cylinder for raising water, invented 236 B.C., is still in use, and still bears that philosopher's name. The power of the screw is astonishing; it being calculated that if the distance between the two spirals or threads of the screw be half an inch, and the length of each handle twelve inches, the circle that they describe in going round will be seventy-five inches, and consequently 150 times greater than half an inch, the distance between the two spirals. Therefore one man can, with the assistance of this screw, press down or raise up as much as 150 men could do without it. This power increases in proportion to the closeness of the spirals and the length of the handles.—*Orcig.*

**SCULLABOGUE, MASSACRE AT, IN IRELAND.** One of the most horrible of the many crimes committed during the memorable rebellion of 1798. One hundred and eighty-four persons, men, women, and children, having sought refuge at the barn of Scullabogue, the barn was set on fire, and they were burned, or shot, or pierced to death by pikes in their endeavours to escape from the flames. They were chiefly Protestants, and the massacre was perpetrated by the insurgent Irish, June 4, 1798.—*Sir Richard Musgrave.*

**SCULPTURE.** The origin of this art cannot be traced with any certainty. The invention is given by some ancient writers to the Egyptians, and by others to the Greeks. It is referred by some historians to 1020 B.C., and sculpture in marble to 872 B.C. Pausanias refers the nearest approach to perfection in the art to 560 B.C. According to sacred history, Bezaleel and Aholiab, who built the tabernacle in the wilderness, and made all the vessels and ornaments, were the first architects and sculptors of repute, and their excellence is recorded as the gift of God, *Exodus xxxi.* Dipænus and Scyllis, statuaries at Crete, established a school at Sicyon. Pliny speaks of them as being the first who sculptured marble and polished it; all statues before their time being of wood, 568 B.C. This, however, can only be fact so far as it relates to the western world; for in the eastern countries the art was known long before. Alexander gave Lysippus the sole right of making his statues, 326 B.C. He left no less than 600 pieces, some of which were so highly valued in the age of Augustus, that they sold for their weight in gold. Sculpture never found any very distinguished followers among the Romans, and in the middle ages it fell into disuse. With the revival of the sister art, painting, it revived also; and Donato di Bardi, born at Florence, A.D. 1383, was the earliest professor among the moderns. Sculpture was revived, under the auspices of the Medici family, about 1460.—*Abbé Lenglet.*

**SCUTAGE OR ESCUAGE.** The service of the shield is either uncertain or certain. Escuage uncertain is where the tenant by his tenure is bound to follow his lord. Another kind of escuage uncertain is called Castleward, where the tenant is bound to defend a castle. Escuage certain is where the tenant is set at a certain sum of money, to be paid in lieu of such uncertain services. The first tax levied in England to pay an army, 5 Henry II., 1159.—*Cowell*.

**SCYTHIA.** The country situate on the most northern parts of Europe and Asia, from which circumstance it is generally denominated European and Asiatic. The most northern parts of Scythia were uninhabited, on account of the extreme coldness of the climate. The boundaries of Scythia were unknown to the ancients, as no traveller had penetrated beyond the vast tracts of lands which lay at the north, east, and west. The Scythians made several irruptions upon the more southern provinces of Asia, especially B.C. 624, when they remained in possession of Asia Minor for twenty-eight years; and we find them at different periods extending their conquests in Europe, and penetrating as far as Egypt. In the first centuries after Christ they invaded the Roman empire.

**SEA BATTLES, ANCIENT, AND IN BRITISH HISTORY.** See *Naval Battles*.

**SEAL.** See *Great Seal of England*, and *Privy Seal*. Seals were not much in use with the Saxons; but they signed parchments with the cross, impressions of lead being affixed. Sealing of deeds and writs was practised in England, A.D. 1048. There was a seal of king Edward's at Westminster, 1188. Until William I.'s time, the name was written, adding the sign of the cross. Arms were then introduced in seals. The most ancient English seal with arms on it is that of Richard I. Arnulphus, earl of Flanders, used one about 940. Wax was first used, hung at the bottom of the deed, wrapped in cloth, parchment, or tin, about 1213. Sealing-wax for letters was not brought into general use in England until 1556.

**SEAS, SOVEREIGNTY OF THE.** The claim of England is of very ancient date. Arthur was the first who assumed the sovereignty of the seas for Britain, and Alfred afterwards supported this right. The sovereignty of England over the British seas was maintained by Selden, and measures were taken by government in consequence, 8 Charles I., 1633. The Dutch, after the death of Charles I., made some attempts to obtain it, but were roughly treated by Blake and other admirals. Russia and other powers of the North, armed, to avoid search, 1780; again, 1800. See *Armed Neutrality*, and *Flag*.

**SECRETARY OF STATE.** The earliest authentic record of a secretary of state is in the reign of Henry III., when John Maunsell is described as "*Secretarius Noster*," 1253.—*Rymer*. Towards the close of Henry VIII.'s reign, two secretaries were appointed; and upon the union with Scotland, Anne added a third, as secretary for Scotch affairs: this appointment was afterwards laid aside; but in the reign of George III. the number was again increased to three, one for the American department. In 1782 this last was abolished by act of parliament; and the appointments as at present subsequently took place, the secretaries being now home, foreign, and colonies. When there were but two secretaries, one held the *portefeuille* of the Northern department, comprising the Low Countries, Germany, Denmark, Sweden, Poland, Russia, &c.; the other, of the Southern department, including France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, and Turkey; the affairs of Ireland belonging to the elder secretary; both secretaries then equally directed the home affairs.—*Beatson*.

**SECTS, RELIGIOUS.** See them severally through the volume. The greatest vicissitude of things is the vicissitude of sects. True religion is built upon a rock; all others are tossed upon the waves of time.—*Bacon*. Assuming the population of the globe to be one thousand and fifty millions, the following division, with reference to their religious worship, will appear.—*M. Balbi*, 1836.

Jews . . . . .	4,500,000	Idolaters, &c., not professing the Jewish, Christian, or Mahometan worship . . . . .	665,500,000
Christians . . . . .	225,000,000		
Mahometans . . . . .	155,000,000		

The population of the whole earth may now be taken at eleven hundred millions, and the religious divisions may be supposed to bear a similar proportion to each other.—*Weimar Ephem. Geog.*

**SEDAN CHAIRS.** So called from Sedan, on the Meuse, in France. The first seen in England was in 1581. One was used in the reign of James I. by the duke of Buckingham, to the great indignation of the people, who exclaimed that he was employing



his fellow-creatures to do the service of beasts. Sedan chairs came into fashion in London in 1634, when sir Francis Duncomb obtained the sole privilege to use, let, and hire a number of such covered chairs for fourteen years. They became in very general use in 1649.

**SEDMOOR, BATTLE OF.** In which the duke of Monmouth, who had risen in rebellion on the accession of James II., was completely defeated by the royal army, July 5, 1685. The duke, who was the natural son of Charles II. by Lucy Walters, one of his mistresses, was made prisoner, having been found in the disguise of a peasant, lying at the bottom of a ditch, overcome with hunger, fatigue, and anxiety. He was soon afterwards beheaded.

**SEDITION ACTS.** Several acts under this name were passed in the reign of George III. The memorable proclamation against seditious writings was published May, 1792. The celebrated Sedition Bill passed December, 1795. Seditious societies were suppressed by act, June, 1797. The seditious meetings and assemblies' bill passed March 31, 1817. In Ireland, during the Roman Catholic and Repeal agitation, acts or proclamations against sedition and seditious meetings were published from time to time until 1848, inclusive.

**SEDUCTION.** For this offence, the laws of this kingdom have provided no other punishment than a pecuniary satisfaction to the injured family. And even this satisfaction is only obtained by one of the quaintest fictions in the world; the father bringing his action against the seducer for the loss of his daughter's services during her pregnancy and nurturing.—*Paley's Moral Philosophy.*

**SEIDLITZ, BATTLE OF, IN POLAND.** Between the Poles struggling for independence and their Russian oppressors. The Poles obtained the victory after a bloody conflict, taking 4000 prisoners and several pieces of cannon. The killed and wounded on both sides amounted to many thousands, April 10, 1831. This success of the Poles was, however, soon afterwards followed by reverses most disastrous and fatal to their struggle for liberty.

**SELEUCIDES, ERA OF THE.** It dates from the reign of Seleucus Nicator, 311 years and four months B.C. It was used in Syria for many years, and frequently by the Jews until the fifteenth century, and by some Arabians to this day. The opinions of authors are very much at variance as to the precise commencement of this era. To reduce it to our era (supposing it to begin Sept. 1, 312 B.C.) subtract 311 years and four months.

**SEMINCAS, BATTLE OF.** One of the most bloody of the times in which it was fought, between the Moors and Ramirez II., king of Leon and the Asturias. More than 80,000 of the infidels were slain, the dead lying in heaps for miles round. The Spanish historians swell the number of the killed to even a greater amount; fought A.D. 938.

**SEMPACH, BATTLE OF.** Between the Swiss and Leopold, duke of Austria. The heroic Swiss, after prodigies of valour, gained a great and memorable victory over the duke, who was slain, July 9, 1386. By this battle they established the liberty of their country; and it is still annually commemorated with great solemnity at Sempach.

**SEMPER EADEM.** First adopted by queen Anne as the motto for the royal arms of England, Dec. 13, 1702. It was suspected by many of the politicians of the day that this motto was meant to denote her Jacobitism; but this was an injustice, wholly discountenanced by her subsequent conduct as a queen. It ceased to be used with her reign.

**SENECHAL.** A high officer of the royal household, and one of the most ancient titles attached to those who commanded the armies of the kings of France, particularly of the second and third race. In the reign of Philip I., 1059, the office of seneschal was esteemed the highest place of trust under the French crown, and seems to have been much the same with our lord high steward.

**SEPTEMBER.** The ninth month of the year, reckoned from January, and the seventh from March, whence its name, from *septimus*, seventh. It became the ninth month when January and February were added to the year by Numa, 713 B.C. The Roman senate would have given this month the name of Tiberius, but that emperor opposed it; the emperor Domitian gave it his own name, Germanicus; the senate under Antoninus Pius gave it that of Antoninus; Commodus gave it his surname, Hercules; and the emperor Tacitus his own name, Tacitus. But these appellations are all gone into disuse.

- SEPTEMBRIZERS.** In the French revolution a dreadful massacre took place in Paris. The different prisons were broken open, and all the state prisoners butchered, among them an ex-bishop, and nearly 100 non-juring priests. Some accounts state the number of persons slain on this occasion at 1200, others at 4000. The agents in this dreadful slaughter of innocent victims were branded with the name of Septembrizers, Sept. 2, 1792.—*Hist. French Revol.*
- SEPTENNIAL PARLIAMENTS.** Edward I. held but one parliament every two years. In the 4th Edward III. it was enacted, "that a parliament should be holden every year once." This continued to be the statute-law till 16 Chas. II., when an act was passed for holding of parliaments once in three years at least; but parliaments for a longer period than a year were held after Henry VIII. ascended the throne. The Triennial Act was confirmed soon after the Revolution of 1688, by 6 Will. and Mary, cap. 2. Triennial parliaments thence continued till the second year of George I.'s reign, 1715, when, in consequence of the allegation that "a popish faction were designing to renew the rebellion within this kingdom, and the report of an invasion from abroad, it was enacted that the then parliament should continue for seven years." This Septennial Act has ever since been in force. See *Parliaments*.
- SEPTUAGINT VERSION OF THE BIBLE,** made 277 B.C. Seventy-two translators were shut up in thirty-six cells; each pair translated the whole; and on subsequent comparison the thirty-six copies did not vary by a word or letter.—*Justin Martyr*. St. Jerome affirms they translated only the Pentateuch; but St. Justin and others say they translated the whole. Ptolemy gave the Jews about a million sterling for a copy of the Testament, and seventy translators half a million more for the translation.—*Josephus*. Finished in seventy-two days.—*Hewlett*.
- SERINGAPATAM, BATTLES OF.** The battle of Seringapatam, called also the battle of Arikera, in which the British defeated Tippoo Saib, fought May 15, 1791. Battle, in which the redoubts were stormed, and Tippoo was reduced by lord Cornwallis, Feb. 6, 1792. After this capture, preliminaries of peace were signed, and Tippoo agreed to cede one-half of Mysore, and to pay 33,000,000 of rupees (about 3,300,000*l.* sterling) to England, and to give up to lord Cornwallis his two eldest sons as hostages. In a new war the Madras army arrived before Seringapatam, April 5, 1799; it was joined by the Bombay army, April 14; and the place was stormed and carried by major-general Baird, May 4, same year. In this engagement Tippoo was killed. See *India*.
- SERJEANTS-AT-LAW.** These are pleaders from among whom the judges are ordinarily chosen, and by way of eminence are called serjeants of the coif. The judges, when speaking to them, call them brothers. The serjeant's coif was originally a scull-cap, worn by knights under their helmets. The coif was introduced before 1259, and was used to hide the tonsure of such renegade clergymen as chose to remain advocates in the secular courts, notwithstanding their prohibition by canon.—*Blackstone*. The coif was at first a thin linen cover gathered together in the form of a skull or helmet, the material being afterwards changed into white silk, and the form eventually into a black patch at the top of the forensic wig, which is now the distinguishing mark of the degree.—*Foss's Lives of the Judges*.
- SERPENTS.** The largest, the record of which is in some degree satisfactorily attested, was that which disputed the passage of the army led by Regulus along the banks of the Bagrafa. It was 120 feet long, and had killed many of his soldiers. It was destroyed by a battering-ram; and its skin was afterwards seen by Pliny in the Capitol at Rome.—*Pliny*. The American papers abound with accounts of sea-serpents, deemed by us in England to be fabulous; but a sea-serpent was cast on shore on the Orkney Islands, which was fifty-five feet long, and the circumference equal to the girth of an Orkney pony, 1808.—*Phillips*.
- SERVANTS.** An act laying a duty on male servants was passed in 1775. This tax was augmented in 1781, *et seq.* A tax on female servants was imposed in 1785; but this latter act was repealed in 1792. The tax on servants yielded in 1830 about 250,000*l.* per annum; in 1840 the revenue from it had fallen to 201,482*l.*; in 1850 it produced about the same sum.
- SESSION COURTS.** The sessions in England were appointed to be held quarterly, 2 Hen. V., 1413. The times for holding these courts were regulated lately by statute 1 Will. IV., 1831. See *Quarter Sessions*. In Scotland, a court of session was established by James I., 1425. This court was put aside in 1502, but was re-constituted, with lords to preside, in 1532. The kirk-session in Scotland consists of the minister

- and elders of each parish. They superintend the affairs of their own community in religious concerns, determine on matters of lesser scandal, dispense the money collected for the poor, and manage what relates to public worship.
- SETTLEMENT, ACT OF.** For securing the succession to the British throne to the exclusion of Roman Catholics, was passed 1 Will. and Mary, 1689. This name is also given to the statutes 12 & 13 Will. III., by which the crown is limited to the present royal family, June 12, 1701. The Irish act of settlement was passed in 1662, but was repealed in 1689. See *Hanoverian Succession*.
- SEVENTH-DAY BAPTISTS.** See article *Sabbatarians, &c.*
- SEVERUS'S WALL.** This wall, built by the emperor Severus, extended nearly seventy-four Roman miles, from the mouth of the Tyne on the east to Bowness on the Solway Frith on the west. It was of great height and thickness, and is called by Spartian "the greatest glory of Severus's reign," built A.D. 209.
- SEVILLE.** The capital of Spain until Philip II. finally established his court at Madrid, A.D. 1563. This city is the *Hispalis* of the Phœnicians, and the *Julia* of the Romans. The peace of Seville between England, France, and Spain, and also a defensive alliance to which Holland acceded, signed Nov. 9, 1729. In the late peninsular war, Seville surrendered to the French, Feb. 1, 1810; and was taken by assault by the British and Spaniards, after the battle of Salamanca, Aug. 27, 1812.
- SEXTANT.** This instrument is used in the manner of a quadrant, and contains sixty degrees, or the sixth part of a circle. It is for taking the altitude of the planets, &c. Invented by the celebrated Tycho Brahe, at Augsburg, in 1550.—*Vince's Astron.* The Arabian astronomers under the Caliphs are said to have had a sextant of fifty-nine feet nine inches radius, about A.D. 995.—*Ash.*
- SHAKSPEARE'S GLOBE THEATRE, LONDON.** This renowned theatre was situated near the spot still called Bankside, at the commencement of the 17th century. Shakspeare was himself part proprietor; here some of his plays were first produced, and he himself performed in them. It was of a horse-shoe form, partly covered with thatch. After it was licensed, the thatch took fire, through the negligent discharge of a piece of ordnance, and the whole building was consumed. The house was crowded to excess to witness the play of *Henry VIII.*, but the audience escaped unhurt. This was the end of Shakspeare's connexion with this theatre: it was rebuilt the following year, much in the same style, about A.D. 1603.
- SHAKSPEARE'S JUBILEE.** On Sept. 6, 1769, and the two succeeding days, a jubilee, conducted by Garrick, was celebrated at Stratford-upon-Avon, in honour of the great poet of nature, and pride and glory of the British nation. This ceremony very much engaged the public attention. An entertainment of the same name was performed the succeeding winter at Drury-lane theatre ninety-two nights, with great applause, to crowded audiences.—*Butler.*
- SHAKSPEARE'S NATIVE PLACE, STRATFORD-UPON-AVON.** Shakspeare was born at Stratford, April 23, 1564, and died there on the anniversary of his natal day, 1616. A project was originated in 1820 for the erection of an edifice to his memory in the nature of a museum, cenotaph, or temple, but it failed; another attempt to honour Shakspeare was made with better success in 1835, and a Shakspeare festival was held at Stratford, April 23, 1836. In 1847, a number of persons of distinction interested themselves for the preservation of the house in which Shakspeare was born, then actually set up for sale; they held a meeting at the Thatched-House Tavern, London, Aug. 26, in that year, and took measures for promoting a subscription set on foot by the Shakspearean Club at Stratford; and a committee was appointed to carry out their object. In the end, Shakspeare's house was sold at the Auction Mart in the city of London, where it was "knocked down" to the United Committee of London and Stratford for the large sum of 3000*l.*, Sept. 16, 1847.
- SHAMROCK.** It is said that the shamrock used by the Irish was introduced by Patric M'Alpine, since called St. Patrick, as a simile of the Trinity, A.D. 432. When he could not make them understand him by words, he showed the Irish a stem of clover, or trefoil, thereby exhibiting an ocular demonstration of the possibility of three uniting into one, and one into three. The trefoil was denominated the *sham-rock*, in contradistinction of Peter the *true rock*, as represented by the Romish church.—*Greig.* An error; shamrock is the Irish name for three-leaved grass.—*Spencer.* St. Patrick's day is still kept with great festivity in Ireland on the 17th of March.

**SHEEP.** They were impolitically exported from England to Spain, and, the breed being thereby improved, produced the fine Spanish wool, which proved detrimental to our woollen manufacture, 8 Edw. IV., 1467.—*Anderson*. Their exportation prohibited on pain of fine and imprisonment, 1522. The number of sheep in the United Kingdom has been variously stated—by some at 43,000,000, by others at 49,000,000, and by more at 60,000,000, in 1840. The number must have progressively increased to the present time, 1850.

**SHELburne ADMINISTRATION.** The earl of Shelburne (afterwards marquess of Lansdowne) became first lord of the treasury, on the death of the marquess of Rockingham, July, 1782; right hon. William Pitt, chancellor of the exchequer; lord (afterwards earl) Camden, president of the council; duke of Grafton, privy seal; Thomas, lord Grantham, home, and right hon. Thomas Townshend, foreign, secretaries; viscount Keppel, admiralty; duke of Richmond, ordnance; right hon. Henry Dundas, Isaac Barré, sir George Yonge, &c. Lord Thurlow, lord chancellor. This ministry terminated, on the formation of the celebrated "Coalition" administration, (*which see*) April, 1783.

**SHERIFF, AND HIGH SHERIFF.** The office of sheriff is from *shire-reve*, governor of a shire or county. London had its sheriffs prior to William I.'s reign; but some say that sheriffs were first nominated for every county in England by William in 1079. According to other historians, Henry Cornhil and Richard Reynere were the first sheriffs of London, 1 Rich. I., 1189. The nomination of sheriffs according to the present mode took place in 1461.—*Stowe*. Anciently sheriffs were hereditary in Scotland, and in some English counties, as Westmoreland. The sheriffs of Dublin (first called bailiffs) were appointed in 1308; and obtained the name of sheriff by an incorporation of Edward VI., 1548. Thirty-five sheriffs were fined, and eleven excused, in one year, rather than serve the office for London, 1734. See *Bailiffs*.

**SHERIFFMUIR, BATTLE OF.** Between the royal army under the duke of Argyll, and the Scotch rebel forces who favoured the Pretender (the chevalier de St. George, son of James II.), commanded by the earl of Mar; the insurgents were defeated, and several persons of rank were taken prisoners. The battle was fought on the very day on which the rebel forces in the same cause were defeated at Preston, Nov. 12, 1715.

**SHILLING.** The value of the ancient Saxon coin of this name was five pence, but it was reduced to four pence about a century before the Conquest. After the Conquest, the French *solidus* of twelve pence, in use among the Normans, was called *shilling*. The true English shilling was first coined, but in small quantity, 18 Hen. VII., 1503.—*Dr. Kelly*. In 1505.—*Bishop Fleetwood*. A peculiar shilling, value nine pence, but to be current at twelve, was struck in Ireland, 1560; and a large but very base coinage in England for the service of Ireland, 1598. Milled shilling was coined 13 Chas. II., 1662. See *Coins*.

**SHIP-BUILDING.** The art is attributed to the Egyptians, as the first inventors; the first ship (probably a galley) being brought from Egypt to Greece by Danaus, 1485 B.C.—*Blair*. The first double-decked ship was built by the Tyrians, 786 B.C.—*Lenglet*. The first double-decked one built in England was of 1000 tons burthen, by order of Henry VII., 1509; it was called the *Great Harry*, and cost 14,000*l.*—*Stowe*. Before this time, 24-gun ships were the largest in our navy, and these had no port-holes, the guns being on the upper-decks only. Port-holes and other improvements were invented by Descharges, a French builder at Brest, in the reign of Louis XII., about 1500. Ship-building was first treated as a science by Hoste, 1696. A 74-gun ship was put upon the stocks at Van Diemen's Land, to be sheathed with India-rubber, 1829. See *Navy and Steam Vessels*.

**SHIPPING OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.** Shipping was first registered in the river Thames in 1786; and throughout the empire in 1787. In the middle of the 18th century, the shipping of England was but half a million of tons—less than London now. In 1830, the number of ships in the British empire was 22,785.

NUMBER OF VESSELS REGISTERED IN THE BRITISH EMPIRE ON JAN. 1, 1840.

Country.	Vessels.	Tons.	Seamen.
England . . . . .	15,890 . . . . .	1,983,522 . . . . .	114,503
Scotland . . . . .	3,318 . . . . .	378,194 . . . . .	25,909
Ireland . . . . .	1,889 . . . . .	169,289 . . . . .	11,288
Guernsey, Jersey, and Man . . . . .	633 . . . . .	39,630 . . . . .	4,473
British plantations . . . . .	6,075 . . . . .	497,798 . . . . .	35,020

The number of vessels registered in all the ports of Great Britain and Ireland, on

Jan. 1, 1848, was: in Great Britain, sailing vessels, 7716, of a tonnage under 50, amounting to 223,835 tons; above 50 tons, 13,450, with a tonnage of 2,648,597. Steam vessels, under 50 tons, 433, tonnage, 10,376; above 50 tons, 491, tonnage, 105,989. Ireland: sailing vessels under 50 tons, 1075, tonnage, 30,717; above 50 tons, 1140, tonnage, 211,072; steam vessels, under 50 tons, 12, tonnage, 417; above 50 tons, 92, tonnage, 23,350. Isles of Guernsey, Jersey, and Man: sailing vessels under 50 tons, 442, tonnage, 10,398; above 50 tons, 344; tonnage, 42,294; steam vessels under 50 tons, 1; above 50 tons, 4.—*Official Returns.*

**SHIP-MONEY.** It was first levied A.D. 1007, and caused great commotions. This impost being illegally levied by Charles I., in 1634, led to the Revolution. He assessed London in seven ships, of 4000 tons, and 1560 men; Yorkshire in two ships, of 600 tons, or 12,000*l.*; Bristol in one ship of 100 tons; Lancashire in one ship of 400 tons. The trial of the patriot Hampden for refusing to pay the tax, which he at first solely opposed, took place in 1638. Ship-money was included in a redress of grievances in 1641. Hampden received a wound in a skirmish with prince Rupert, and died June 24, 1643.

**SHIPWRECKS.** See article *Wrecks of Shipping.*

**SHIRT.** This now almost universal garment is said to have been first generally worn in the west of Europe early in the eighth century.—*Du Fresnoy.* Woollen shirts were commonly worn in England until about the 38th of Hen. III., 1253, when linen, but of a coarse kind (fine coming at this period from abroad), was first manufactured in England by Flemish artisans.—*Stowe.*

**SHOES.** Among the Jews they were made of leather, linen, rush, or wood. Moons were worn as ornaments in their shoes by the Jewish women.—*Isaiah* iii. 18. Among the Greeks shoes were of various kinds. Pythagoras would have his disciples wear shoes made of the bark of trees; probably, that they might not wear what were made of the skins of animals, as they refrained from the use of everything that had life. Sandals were worn by women of distinction. The Romans wore an ivory crescent on their shoes; and Caligula wore his enriched with precious stones. The Indians, like the Egyptians, wore shoes made of the bark of the papyrus. In England the people had an extravagant way of adorning their feet; they wore the beaks or points of their shoes so long, that they encumbered themselves in walking, and were forced to tie them up to their knees; the fine gentlemen fastened theirs with chains of silver, or silver gilt, and others with laces. This custom was in vogue from A.D. 1462, but was prohibited, on the forfeiture of 20*s.* and on pain of being cursed by the clergy, 7 Edw. IV., 1467. See *Dress.* Shoes, as at present worn, were introduced about 1633. The buckle was not used till 1668.—*Stowe; Mortimer.*

**SHOP-TAX.** The act by which a tax was levied upon retail shops was passed in 1785; but it caused so great a commotion, particularly in London, that it was deemed expedient to repeal it in 1789. The statute whereby shop-lifting was made a felony, without benefit of clergy, was passed 10 and 11 Will. III., 1699. This statute has been repealed. See *Acts.*

**SHORE, JANE.** The celebrated mistress of Edward IV., and afterwards of lord Hastings. She makes a prominent feature in English history, and is memorable for the beauty of her person and her misfortunes. Jane Shore atoned for the immorality of her conduct, in her connexion with the licentious Edward, and with Hastings, by a public penance in 1483. She was afterwards confined in Ludgate, but upon the petition of Thomas Hymore, who agreed to marry her, king Richard III., in 1484, restored her to liberty, and sir Thomas More mentions having seen her; which contradicts the story of her having perished by hunger.—*Harleian MSS.*

**"SHORT-LIVED" ADMINISTRATION.** The administration of the right hon. William Pulteney, earl of Bath, so called from its having expired two days after its partial formation: on this account it was called also, in derision, the "Long-lived Administration." The few members of it were: the earl of Bath, lord Carlisle, lord Winchelsea, and lord Grenville. It was commenced Feb. 10, and was dissolved Feb. 12, 1746. See *Bath, Earl of; His Administration.*

**SHREWSBURY, BATTLE OF.** Between the royal army of Henry IV. and the army of the nobles, led by Percy (surnamed Hotspur), son of the duke of Northumberland, who had conspired to dethrone Henry. Each army consisted of about 12,000 men,

and the engagement was most bloody. Henry was seen everywhere in the thickest of the fight; while his valiant son, who was afterwards the renowned conqueror of France, fought by his side, and though wounded in the face by an arrow, still kept the field, and performed astonishing acts of valour. On the other side, the daring Hotspur supported the renown he had acquired in many bloody engagements, and everywhere sought out the king as a noble object of his vengeance. 2300 gentlemen were slain, and about 6000 private men. The death of Hotspur by an unknown hand decided the fortune of the day, and gave the victory to the king, July 21, 1403.—*Hume*.

**SHROPSHIRE, BATTLE OF.** In which the Britons were completely subjugated, and Caractacus, the renowned king of the Silures, became, through the treachery of the queen of the Briganti, a prisoner to the Romans, A.D. 51. While Caractacus was being led through Rome, his eyes were dazzled by the splendours that surrounded him. "Alas!" he cried, "how is it possible that a people possessed of such magnificence at home could envy me an humble cottage in Britain!" The emperor was affected with the British hero's misfortunes, and won by his address. He ordered him to be unchained upon the spot, and set at liberty with the rest of the captives.—*Goldsmith*.

**SHROVE TUESDAY.** In the season of Lent, after the people had made confession, according to the discipline of the ancient Church, they were permitted to indulge in festive amusements, although not allowed to partake of any repast beyond the usual substitutes for flesh; and hence arose the custom yet preserved of eating pancakes and fritters at Shrovetide, the Greek Christians eating eggs, milk, &c. during the first week of Lent. On these days of authorised indulgence the most wanton recreations were tolerated, provided a due regard was paid to the abstinence commanded by the Church; and from this origin sprang the Carnival. On Shrove Tuesday the people in every parish throughout England formerly confessed their sins; and the parish bell for the purpose was rung at ten o'clock. In several ancient parishes the custom yet prevails of ringing the bell, and obtains in London the name of pancake-bell. Observed as a festival before 1430.

**SIBYLS.** The Sibyllæ were certain women inspired by heaven, who flourished in different parts of the world. Their number is unknown. Plato speaks of one, others of two, Pliny of three, Ælian of four, and Varro of ten; an opinion which is universally adopted by the learned. An Erythrean sibyl is said to have offered to Tarquin II. nine books containing the Roman destinies, demanding for them 300 pieces of gold. He denied her, whereupon the sibyl threw three of them into the fire, and asked the same price for the other six, which being still denied, she burned three more, and again demanded the same sum for those that remained; when Tarquin, conferring with the pontiffs, was advised to buy them. Two magistrates were created to consult them on all occasions, 531 B.C.

**SICILY.** See *Naples*. The ancient inhabitants of this island were the Sicani, a people of Spain, and Etruscans, who came hither from Italy, 1294 B.C. A second colony, under Siculus, arrived 80 years before the destruction of Troy, 1264 B.C.—*Lenglet*. The Phœnicians and Greeks settled some colonies here, and at last the Carthaginians became masters of the whole island, till they were dispossessed of it by the Romans in the Punic wars. Some authors suppose that Sicily was originally joined to the continent, and that it was separated from Italy by an earthquake, and that the straits of the Charybdis were formed.—*Justin; Livy*.

Arrival of Ulysses.— <i>Homer</i> . . . . .	B.C. 1186	The sway of Timoleon . . . . .	B.C. 346
He puts out the eye of Polyphemus . . . . .	1186	Usurpation of Agathocles . . . . .	317
Syracuse founded.— <i>Eusebius</i> . . . . .	732	Defeat of Hamilcar . . . . .	309
Gela founded.— <i>Thucydides</i> . . . . .	713	Pillage of the temples of Lepari . . . . .	304
Arrival of the Messenians . . . . .	668	The Romans arrive in Sicily . . . . .	264
Phalaris, tyrant of Agrigentum, put to death. See <i>Drazen Bull</i> . . . . .	552	Agrigentum taken by the Romans . . . . .	262
Hippocrates becomes tyrant of Gela . . . . .	496	Palermo besieged by the Romans . . . . .	254
Law of Petalium instituted . . . . .	466	Archimedes flourishes . . . . .	236
Reign of Dionysius . . . . .	405	The Romans take Syracuse, and make all Sicily a province . . . . .	212
Offended with the freedom of the philosopher Plato, the tyrant sells him for a slave.— <i>Stanley</i> . . . . .	386	The servile war began.— <i>Livy</i> . . . . .	135
Plato ransomed by his friends . . . . .	386	Conquered by the Saracens . . . . .	A.D. 821
Damon and Pythias flourish. See <i>Damon and Pythias</i> . . . . .	386	[They made Palermo the capital, and the standard of Mahomet triumphed for 200 years.]	

SICILY, *continued.*

They are driven out by a Norman prince, Roger I., son of Tancred, who takes the title of count of Sicily . . . . . A.D. 1060	Ceded to Victor, duke of Savoy, by the treaty of Utrecht . . . . . A.D. 1713
Roger II., son of the above-named, unites Sicily with Naples, and is crowned king of the Two Sicilies . . . . . 1130	Ceded by him to the emperor Charles V I., Sardinia being given to him as an equivalent . . . . . 1790
Charles of Anjou, brother to St. Louis, king of France, conquers Naples and Sicily, deposes the Norman princes, and makes himself king . . . . . 1206	The Spaniards having made themselves masters of both kingdoms, Charles, son of the king of Spain, ascends the throne, with the ancient title renewed, of king of the Two Sicilies . . . . . 1734
The French becoming hated by the Sicilians, a general massacre of the invaders takes place, one Frenchman only escaping. See <i>Sicilian Vespers</i> . . . . . 1288	Order of St. Januarius instituted by king Charles . . . . . 1728
In the same year, Sicily is seized by a fleet sent by the kings of Arragon, in Spain; but Naples remains to the house of Anjou, which expires . . . . . 1382	The throne of Spain, becoming vacant, Charles, who is heir, vacates the throne of the Two Sicilies in favour of his brother Ferdinand, agreeably to treaty . . . . . 1759
Jane, the late sovereign, having left her crown to Louis, duke of Anjou, his pretensions are resisted by Charles Durazzo, cousin of Jane, who ascends the throne . . . . . 1386	Dreadful earthquake at Messina, in Sicily, which destroys 40,000 persons . . . . . 1783
Alphonso, king of Arragon, takes possession of Naples . . . . . 1458	Naples preserved from the power of the French by the British forces under admiral Nelson . . . . . 1799
The kingdom of Naples and Sicily united to the Spanish monarchy . . . . . 1504	Violent earthquake in the neighbourhood of Naples . . . . . 1805
The tyranny of the Spaniards causes an insurrection, excited by Masaniello, a fisherman, who, in fifteen days, raises two hundred thousand men . . . . . 1647	The French invade Naples, depose king Ferdinand IV., and give the crown of the Two Sicilies to Joseph Buonaparte, brother to the emperor of the French . . . . . 1806
Henry duke of Guise, taking advantage of these commotions, procures himself to be proclaimed king; but is, in a few days, delivered up to the Spaniards by his adherents . . . . . 1647	Joachim Murat raised to the throne of Naples . . . . . 1808
	Ferdinand restored . . . . . 1815
	Ineffectual attempt of the Sicilians to limit the royal prerogative, causing much bloodshed at Palermo and other towns . . . . . 1820
	[For the details of the recent insurrection (that of 1848-9) see <i>Naples</i> .]

## KINGS OF THE TWO SICILIES.

1713. Victor Amadeus, duke of Savoy; he resigned it to the emperor Charles VI., in 1718, and got Sardinia in lieu of it.	1806. Joseph Napoleon Buonaparte.
1718. Charles VI., emperor.	1808. Joachim Murat: he was shot, October 13, 1815.
1734. Charles, second son to the king of Spain, resigned in 1759.	1815. Ferdinand I.: formerly Ferdinand IV. of Naples, and immediately Ferdinand III. of Sicily; now of the United Kingdom of the Two Sicilies.
1759. Ferdinand IV., third son of the former king.	1825. Francis I.
	1830. Ferdinand II., Nov. 8.

**SICILIAN VESPERS.** The memorable massacre of the French in Sicily, known by this name, commenced at Palermo, March 30, 1282. The French had become hateful to the Sicilians, and a conspiracy against Charles of Anjou was already ripe, when the following occurrence led to develop and accomplish it. On Easter Monday, the chief conspirators had assembled at Palermo; and while the French were engaged in festivities, a Sicilian bride happened to pass by with her train. She was observed by one Drochet, a Frenchman, who, advancing towards her, began to use her rudely, under pretence of searching for arms. A young Sicilian, exasperated at this affront, stabbed him with his own sword; and a tumult ensuing, 200 French were instantly murdered. The enraged populace now ran through the city, crying out "Let the French die!" and, without distinction of rank, age, or sex, they slaughtered all of that nation they could find, to the number of 8000. Even such as had fled to the churches found no sanctuary there—the massacre became general throughout the island.

**SIDON, IN SYRIA.** Capture of this town from the pacha of Egypt by the troops of the Sultan and of his allies, assisted by some ships of the British squadron, under admiral the hon. sir Robert Stopford and commodore Charles Napier, Sept. 27, 1840. Here were found large quantities of ammunition and stores. The capture of Acre and the operations connected with it on the coast of Syria, were effected by the British fleet under these commanders at the same time. See articles *Syria* and *Turkey*.

**SIEGES, MEMORABLE.** Azoth, which was besieged by Psammitichus the Powerful, held out for nineteen years.—*Usher*. It held out for twenty-nine years.—*Herodotus*.

This was the longest siege recorded in the annals of antiquity. The siege of Troy was the most celebrated, and occupied ten years, 1184 B.C. The following are the principal and most memorable sieges since the twelfth century:—

- Acre, 1192, 1799, *by Buonaparte; siege raised after 60 days, open trenches.*  
 Algasiras, 1341.  
 Algiers, 1681; *Bomb-vessels first used by a French engineer named Renaud, 1816.*  
 Alkmaer, 1573.  
 Almeida, Aug. 27, 1810.  
 Amiens, 1597.  
 Aneona, 1799.  
 Angoulême, 1345.  
 Antwerp, 1576. *Use of infernal machines, 1583, 1585, 1706, 1792, 1814.*  
 Arras, 1414.  
 Ath, 1745.  
 Avignon, 1226.  
 Azoof, 1736.  
 Badajoz, March 11, 1811. *Besieged by lord Wellington, in May; but siege raised. Again in June; raised June 9. Taken by escalade on the night of April 6, 1812.*  
 Bagdad, 1248.  
 Bangalore, March 6, 1791.  
 Barcelona, 1697, 1714.  
 Bayonne, 1451.  
 Beauvais, 1472.  
 Belgrade, 1439, 1455, 1521, 1688, 1717, 1739, 1789.  
 Bellegarde, 1793, 1794.  
 Belle-Isle, April 7, 1761.  
 Bergen-op-Zoom, 1588, 1622, 1747, 1814.  
 Berwick, 1293.  
 Besançon, 1608, 1674.  
 Bethune, 1710.  
 Bois-le-Duc, 1693, 1794.  
 Biogina, 1512, 1796.  
 Bommel; *the invention of the covert way, 1794.*  
 Bonifacio, 1553.  
 Bonn, 1587, 1689, 1703.  
 Bordeaux, 1451, 1653.  
 Bouchain, 1676, 1711.  
 Boulogne, 1545.  
 Brannau, 1744, 1805.  
 Breda, 1590, 1625, 1793.  
 Brescia, 1512, 1796, 1799.  
 Breslau, Jan. 8, 1807.  
 Brisac, 1638, 1703.  
 Brussels, 1695, 1746.  
 Buda, 1526, 1541, 1686.  
 Burgos, Sept. 19 to Oct. 22, 1812; *raised. The French in their retreat blew up the works, June 13, 1813.*  
 Cadix, 1812.  
 Calais, 1346, 1450.  
 Calais, 1347. *(British historians affirm that cannon were used at Calais, 1346, and here in 1347. First used here in 1388.—RYMER'S FÆD.)*  
 1558, 1596.  
 Calvi, 1794.  
 Campo-Mayor, Mar. 23, 1811.  
 Candia; *the largest cannon then known in Europe used here by the Turks, 1667.*  
 Capua, 1501.  
 Carthagena, 1706.  
 Castillon, 1452, 1586.  
 Ceuta, 1790.  
 Chalons, 1199.  
 Charleroi, 1672, 1677, 1693, 1736, 1794.  
 Chartres, 1568, 1591.  
 Chaves, March 25, 1809.  
 Cherbourg, 1450.  
 Chincilla, Oct. 30, 1812.  
 Ciudad Rodrigo, 1706; July 10, 1810; Jan. 19, 1812.  
 Colberg, 1760, 1807.  
 Colchester, 1645.  
 Compiègne (*Joan of Arc*), 1430.  
 Condé, 1676, 1792, 1794.  
 Coni, 1691, 1744.  
 Constantinople, 1453.  
 Copenhagen, 1700, 1801, 1807.  
 Corfu, 1715.  
 Courtray, 1302, *et seq.*, 1794.  
 Cracow, 1772.  
 Cremona, 1702.  
 Dantzic, 1734, 1793, 1807, 1813 to Jan. 12, 1814.  
 Dendermonde, 1697.  
 Dole, 1698, 1674.  
 Douay, 1710.  
 Dover, 1216.  
 Dresden, 1745, 1813.  
 Drogheda, 1649.  
 Dublin, 1500.  
 Dunkirk, 1646, 1793.  
 Edinburgh, 1693.  
 Figueras, Aug. 19, 1811.  
 Flushing, Aug. 15, 1809.  
 Fontenoy, 1242.  
 Fredericksahl; *Charles XII. killed, 1718.*  
 Frederickstein, Aug. 13, 1814.  
 Furnes, 1675, 1744, 1793.  
 Gaeta, 1433, 1707, 1734, 1799, July, 1806, 1815.  
 Genoa, 1747, 1800.  
 Gerona, Dec. 10, 1809.  
 Ghent, 1576, 1708.  
 Gibraltar, 1704, 1779 (See *Gibraltar*), 1782.  
 Glatz, 1742, 1807.  
 Göttingen, 1700.  
 Graves, 1692, 1674, 1794.  
 Gravelines, 1644.  
 Grenada, 1491, 1492.  
 Groningen, 1580, 1672, 1795.  
 Gnasstalla, 1702.  
 Gneidres, 1637, 1640, 1703.  
 Haerlem, 1572, 1573.  
 Han, 1411.  
 Harfleur, 1415, 1450.  
 Heidelberg, 1688.  
 Herat, June 28, 1838.  
 Huiningen, 1815.  
 Ismael; *the merciless Swarovne butchered 30,000 men, the brave garrison, and 6000 women, in cold blood, Dec. 22, 1790.*  
 Kehl, 1793, 1796.  
 Landau, 1702, *et seq.*, 1713, 1792, and 1793.  
 Landrecis, 1543, 1712.  
 Laon, 991, 1594.  
 Leipsic, 1637 *et seq.*, 1813.  
 Lemberg, 1704.  
 Lerida, 1647, 1707, 1807.  
 Leyden, 1574.  
 Liege, 1468, 1702.  
 Lille, 1667, 1708, 1792  
 Lillo, 1747.  
 Limerick, 1651, 1691.  
 Londonderry, 1689.  
 Louisbourg, 1758.  
 Lyons, 1793.  
 Maestricht, 1576, 1673. *Fau-ban first came into notice, 1676, 1743, 1794.*  
 Magdeburg, 1631, 1806.  
 Malaga, 1487.  
 Malta, 1565, 1798, 1800.  
 Mantua, 1734, 1797, 1799.  
 Marseilles, 1544.  
 Mentz, by *Charles V.*, 1552, 1689, 1792 *et seq.*, 1797.  
 Meun, 1420, 1559.  
 Menin, 1706, 1744.  
 Mesquinezha June 8, 1810.  
 Messina, 1282, 1719.  
 Metz, 1552.  
 Mezières, 1521.  
 Middleburg, 1572.  
 Mons, 1572, 1691, 1700, 1746, 1792, 1794.  
 Montargis, 1427.  
 Montauban, 1621.  
 Montevideo, Jan. 1806.  
 Mothe; *the French, taught by a Mr. Muller, an English engineer, first practised the art of throwing shells, 1634.*  
 Murviedro, Oct. 25, 1811.  
 Namur, 1692, 1746, 1792.  
 Naples, 1381, 1435, 1504, 1557, 1792, 1799, 1806.  
 Nice, 1705.  
 Nieupoort, 1745, 1794.  
 Olivenza, Jan. 22, 1811.  
 Olmutz, 1758.  
 Orleans, 1428, 1563.  
 Ostend, 1701, 1706, 1745.  
 Oudenarde, 1708, 1745.  
 Padua, 1509.  
 Pampeluna, Oct. 31, 1813.  
 Paris, 1429, 1485, 1594.  
 Parma, 1248.  
 Pavia, 1525, 1635, 1796.  
 Perpignan, 1542, 1642.  
 Philipville, 1578.  
 Phillipsburg, 1644, 1675, 1688, *first experiment of firing artillery a-ricochet, 1734, 1795.*  
 Plattsburg, Sept. 11, 1814.  
 Pondicherry, 1748, 1792.  
 Prague, 1741, 1743, 1744.  
 Quesnoy, 1794.  
 Rennes, 1357.  
 Rhelms, 1359.  
 Rhodoss, 1522.  
 Riga, 1700, 1710.  
 Rochelle, 1573, 1627.  
 Rome, 1527, 1798, 1849.  
 Romorentin; *artillery first used in sieges.—VOLTAIRE, 1356.*  
 Ross, 1645, 1795, 1806.  
 Rouen, 1445, 1562, 1501.  
 Roxburgh, 1460.  
 St. Sebastian; *Obstinately defended by the French till Gen. Graham ordered the guns to be fired upon the curtain over the men's heads as they advanced to the breach, Sept. 8, 1813.*  
 Salamanca, June 27, 1812.  
 Salisbury, 1349.  
 Saragossa, 1710, 1809.  
 Saverne, 1675.



SIEGES, MEMORABLE, *continued.*

Schweidnitz: *first experiment to reduce a fortress by springing globes of compression*, 1762, 1807.

Scio (see *Greece*), 1822.

Seringapatam, 1739.

Seville, 1696, 1248.

Smolensko, 1611.

Solissous, 1414.

Stralsund: *the method of throwing red-hot balls first practised with certainty*, 1675, 1713, 1807.

Tarifa, Dec. 20, 1811.

Tarragona, May 1813.

Temeswar, 1716.

Thionville, 1643, 1792.

Thorn, 1703.

Thonars, 1372, 1793.

Tortosa, Jan. 2, 1811.

Toulon, 1707, 1793.

Toulouse, 1217.

Tourmay, 1340, 1352, 1581, 1667, 1709, (this was the best defence ever drawn from countermines), 1745, 1794.

Treves, 1675.

Tunis, 1270, 1535.

Turin, 1640, 1706, 1790.

Urbino, 1799.

Valencia, Dec. 25, 1811.

Valenciennes, 1677, 1794.

Vannes, 1343.

Venloo, 1792, 1794.

Verdun, 1792.

Vienna, 1529, 1683.

Wakefield, 1469.

Warsaw, Sept. 8, 1831

Xativa, 1707.

Ypres, 1648, 1744, 1794.

Zurich, 1544.

Zutphen, 1572, 1586.

**SIERRA LEONE.** Discovered in A.D. 1460. In 1786, London swarmed with free negroes living in idleness and want; and 400 of them, with 60 whites, mostly women of bad character and in ill health, were sent out to Sierra Leone, at the charge of government, to form a settlement, Dec. 9, 1786. The settlement attacked by the French, September, 1794: by the natives, February, 1802. Sir Charles Macarthy, the governor of the colony, murdered by the Ashantee chief, Jan. 21, 1824.

**SIGNALS.** In the history of the Punic wars Polybius alludes to this mode of communication. In the naval occurrences of modern Europe, mention is early made of signals. Elizabeth had instructions drawn up for the admiral and general of the expedition to Cadiz, to be announced to the fleet in a certain latitude: it was on this occasion that we meet with the first set of signals and orders to the commanders of the English fleet. Signals, as a system, were used in the navy, invented by the duke of York, afterwards James II., 1665.—*Guthrie.*

**SILK.** Wrought silk was brought from Persia to Greece, 325 B.C. Known at Rome in Tiberius's time, when a law passed in the senate prohibiting the use of plate of massy gold, and also forbidding men to debase themselves by wearing silk, fit only for women. Heliogabalus first wore a garment of silk, A.D. 220. Silk was at first of the same value with gold, weight for weight, and was thought to grow in the same manner as cotton on trees. Silk-worms were brought from India to Europe in the sixth century. Charlemaigne sent Offa, king of Mercia, a present of two silken vests, A.D. 780. The manufacture was encouraged by Roger, king of Sicily, at Palermo, 1130, when the Sicilians not only bred the silk-worms, but spun and wove the silk. The manufacture spread into Italy and Spain, and also into the south of France, a little before the reign of Francis I., about 1510; and Henry IV. propagated mulberry trees and silk-worms throughout the kingdom, 1589. In England, silk mantles were worn by some noblemen's ladies at a ball at Kenilworth Castle, 1286. Silk was worn by the English clergy in 1534. Manufactured in England in 1604; and broad silk wove from raw silk in 1620. Brought to perfection by the French refugees in London, at Spitalfields, 1688. A silk-throwing mill was made in England, and fixed up at Derby, by sir Thomas Lombe, merchant of London, modelled from the original mill then in the king of Sardinia's dominions, about 1714.

**SILVER.** It exists in most parts of the world, and is found mixed with other ores in various mines in Great Britain. The silver mines of South America are far the richest. A mine was discovered in the district of La Paz in 1660, which was so rich that the silver of it was often cut with a chisel. In 1749, one mass of silver, weighing 370 lbs. was sent to Spain. From a mine in Norway, a piece of silver was dug, and sent to the Royal Museum at Copenhagen, weighing 560 lbs., and worth 1680*l.* In England silver-plate and vessels were first used by Wilfrid, a Northumberland bishop, a lofty and ambitious man, A.D. 709.—*Tyrell's Hist. of England.* Silver knives, spoons, and cups, were great luxuries in 1300.

**SILVER COIN.** Silver was first coined by the Lydians, some say; others, by Phidon of Argos, 869 B.C. At Rome it was first coined by Fabius Pictor, 269 B.C. Used in Britain 25 B.C. The Saxons coined silver pennies, which were 22½ grains weight. In 1302, the penny was yet the largest silver coin in England. See *Shillings, &c.*, and *Coin*. From 1816 to 1840 inclusive, were coined at our Mint in London, 11,108,265*l.* 15*s.* in silver, being a yearly average of 444,330*l.* The total amount of the seniorage received on this coin was 616,747*l.* 8*s.* 2*d.*—*Parl. Ret.* In the ten first years of Victoria, from 1837 to 1847, the amount of silver coined was 2,440,614*l.*—*Idem.*

- SIMONIANIS.** An ancient sect of Christians, so called from their founder Simon Magus, or the Magician. He was the first heretic, and went to Rome about A.D. 41. His heresies were extravagant and presumptuous, yet he had many followers, A.D. 57. A sect called St. Simonians sprung up in France, and lately attracted considerable attention in that country; and the doctrine of Simonianism has been advocated in England, and particularly by Dr. Prati, who lectured upon it at a meeting in London, held Jan. 24, 1834.
- SINGING.** See *Music*. The singing of psalms was a very ancient custom both among the Jews and Christians. St. Paul mentions this practice, which was continued in all succeeding ages, with some variations as to mode and circumstance. During the persecution of the orthodox Christians by the empress Justina, mother of the then young Valentinian II., A.D. 336, ecclesiastical music was introduced in favour of the Arians. "At this time it was first ordered that hymns should be sung after the manner of Eastern nations, that the devout might not languish and pine away with a tedious sorrow." The practice was imitated by almost all other congregations of the world.—*St. Augustin*. Pope Gregory the Great refined upon the church music, and made it more exact and harmonious; and that it might be general, he set up singing-schools in Rome, A.D. 602.
- SINKING FUND.** First projected by sir Robert Walpole, whose act was passed in 1716. The act establishing the celebrated sinking fund of Mr. Pitt was passed in March 1786. A then estimated surplus of 900,000*l.* in the revenue was augmented by new taxes to make up the sum of one million, which was to be invariably applied to the reduction of the national debt. Had the objects and operations of the sinking fund been always confined to the simple end proposed at its first adoption, there could arise no question with regard to the benefits it would impart, but its fallacy consists not in its original constitution, but in the continuance and enlargement of its operation during periods when no surplus revenue exists.
- SION COLLEGE.** This institution is situated on the site of a nunnery, which, having fallen to decay, was purchased by William Elsyng, citizen and mercer, and converted into a college and hospital, called from his name Elsyng Spital; but in 1340 he changed it into an Austin priory, which was afterwards granted to sir John Williams, master of the jewel-office by Henry VIII., who, with sir Rowland Hayward, inhabited it till its destruction by fire. In 1623, Dr. Thomas White having bequeathed 3000*l.* towards purchasing and building a college and almshouse on the ancient site, his executors erected the present college. It is held by two charters of incorporation, 6 Charles I., 1630; and 16 Charles II., 1664.
- SIRLOIN.** The name given to a favourite joint of beef, whose ample size has given rise to the well-known popular ballad styled "The Roast Beef of Old England." It was formally knighted by Charles II., "the merry monarch," in a fit of drollery and humour, when surrounded by his laughter-loving friends, at the royal table; and the title of Sir Loin is given to the joint to this day.—*Butler*.
- SIX-CLERKS.** Officers of the Court of Chancery, who were anciently *Clerici*. They should conform to the laws of celibacy, and forfeited their places if they married; but when the constitution of the court began to alter, a law was made to permit them to marry; statute 24 and 25 Henry VIII., 1533. The Six-Clerks continued for many ages officers of the chancery court; they held their offices in Chancery-lane, London, where proceedings by bill and answer were transacted and filed, and certain patents issued.—*Law Dict.* The Six-Clerks were discontinued by act 5 and 6 Vict., cap. 103, passed Aug. 10, 1842.
- SKINS.** The raw skins of cattle were usually suspended on stakes made use of instead of kettles, to boil meat, in the north of England and in Scotland, 1 Edward III., 1327.—*Leland*. About five millions of skins of oxen, lambs, kid, &c., dressed and undressed, with those of wild animals, are imported into Great Britain annually.—*Parl. Returns*.
- SLAVERY.** Slavery has existed from the earliest ages. With other abominable customs, the traffic in men spread from Chaldea into Egypt, Arabia, and all over the East, and at length into every known region under heaven. In Greece, in the time of Homer, all prisoners of war were treated as slaves. The Lacedæmonian youth, trained up in the practice of deceiving and butchering slaves, were from time to time let loose upon them to show their proficiency in stratagem and massacre; and once, for their amusement only, they murdered 3000 in one night. Alexander, when he razed Thebes, sold the whole people, men, women, and children, for slaves, 335 B.C. See *Helots*.

**SLAVERY IN ROME.** In Rome slaves were often chained to the gate of a great *mare's* house, to give admittance to the guests invited to the feast. By one of the laws of the XII. Tables, creditors could seize their insolvent debtors, and keep them in their houses till, by their services or labour, they had discharged the sum they owed. C. Pollio threw such services as gave him the slightest offence into his fish-ponds, to fatten his lampreys, 42 B.C. Cæcilius Isidorus left to his heir 4116 slaves, 12 A.C.

**SLAVERY IN ENGLAND.** Slavery was very early known; and laws respecting the sale of slaves were made by Alfred. The English peasantry were so commonly sold for slaves in Saxon and Norman times, that children were sold in Bristol market like cattle for exportation. Many were sent to Ireland, and others to Scotland. A statute was enacted by Edward VI. that a runaway, or any one who lived idly for three days, should be brought before two justices of the peace, and marked V with a hot iron on the breast, and adjudged the slave of him who brought him for two years. He was to take the slave, and give him bread, water, or small drink, and refuse meat, and cause him to work by beating, chaining, or otherwise; and if, within that space, he absented himself fourteen days, was to be marked on the forehead or cheek, by a hot iron, with an S, and be his master's slave for ever—second desertion was made felony. Lawful to put a ring of iron round his neck, arm, or leg. A beggar's child might be put apprentice, and, on running away, become a slave to his master, 1547.

**SLAVE TRADE.** The slave trade from Congo and Angola was begun by the Portuguese in 1481. Volumes have been written, confined to facts alone, describing the horrors of this traffic. The commerce in man has brutalised a tract fifteen degrees on each side the equator, and forty degrees wide, or of four millions of square miles; and men and women have been bred for sale to the Christian nations during the last 250 years, and wars carried on to make prisoners for the Christian market. The Abbé Raynal computes that, at the time of his writing, 9,000,000 of slaves had been consumed by the Europeans. "Add 1,000,000 at least more, for it is about ten years since," says Mr. Cooper, who published letters on this subject in 1787. In the year 1768, the slaves taken from their own continent amounted to 104,100. In 1786, the annual number was about 100,000; and in 1807 (the last year of the English slave trade), it was shown by authentic documents, produced by government, that from 1792 upwards of 3,500,000 Africans had been torn from their country, and had either miserably perished on the passage, or had been sold in the West Indies.\*—Butler.

**SLAVE TRADE OF ENGLAND.** Captain, afterwards sir John Hawkins, was the first Englishman, after the discovery of America, who made a traffic of the human species. His first expedition with the object of procuring negroes on the coast of Africa, and conveying them for sale to the West Indies, took place in October, 1563. See *Guinea*. In the year 1786, England employed 130 ships, and carried off 42,000 slaves; and such was the extent of British commerce in human flesh, that at the period of slave emancipation in the British plantations in 1833, the number of slaves, which had previously been considerably more, yet then amounted to 770,280. The slave-trade question was debated in parliament in 1787. The debate for its abolition lasted two days in April, 1791. The motion of Mr. Wilberforce was lost by a majority of 88 to 83, April 3, 1798. After several other efforts of humane and just men, the question was introduced under the auspices of lord Grenville and Mr. Fox, then ministers, March 31, 1806; and the trade was finally abolished by parliament, March 25, 1807. The illustrious Thomas Clarkson, whose whole life may be said to have been passed in labouring to effect the extinction of the slave-trade, died in Sept. 1846, at the age of eighty-five.

**SLAVES, EMANCIPATION OF.** Act for the abolition of slavery throughout the British colonies, and for the promotion of industry among the manumitted slaves, and for

\* European avarice has been gladdened with the murder of 180,000,000 of our fellow-creatures, recollecting that for every one slave procured, ten are slaughtered in their own land in war, and that a fifth die on the passage, and a third in the seasoning.—COOPER'S LETTERS ON THE SLAVE TRADE. "But," says BUTLER, "this monstrous colossal crime has not been perpetrated with impunity. Not only its prosecution, but its effects have in some measure called down upon us the frowns and the judgments of Heaven."

"By foreign wealth are British morals changed,  
And Afric's sons, and India's, smile avenged."

The trade was abolished by Austria in 1782. By the French convention in 1794. By England (*see above*) in 1807. The Allies, at Vienna, declared against it, Feb. 1815. Napoleon, in the hundred days, abolished the trade, March 29, 1815. Treaty with Spain, 1817; with the Netherlands, May, 1818; with Brazil, Nov. 1826. But this horrid traffic continues to be encouraged in several states.

compensation to the persons hitherto entitled to the services of such slaves, by the grant from parliament of 20,000,000*l.* sterling, passed 3 and 4 Will. IV., Aug. 28, 1833. By the operation of this act, slavery terminated in the British possessions on Aug. 1, 1834, and 770,280 slaves became free. See *Somerset the Black*.

**SLEEP.** We are told that while Epimenides was at Athens, and was one day attending his flocks, he entered a cave and there fell asleep. His sleep continued, according to some writers, forty or forty-seven years; Pliny says he slept fifty-seven years; and when he awoke, he found every object so altered he knew not where he was. It is supposed that he lived 289 years, 596 B.C. We have many, and even very late, instances of persons in these countries sleeping continuously for weeks and months. Sir William Jones, so well known for his great acquisitions in oriental literature, was no less remarkable for his piety. A friend reciting sir Edward Coke's couplet of

"Six hours to sleep, in law's grave study six,  
Four spend in prayer, the rest on nature fix."

He subjoined, "Rather say—

"Seven hours to law, to soothing slumber seven  
Ten to the world allot, and all to Heaven."

**SLUYS, NAVAL BATTLE OF.** In this battle Edward III. gained a signal victory over the French. The English had the wind of the enemy, and the sun at their backs, and began the action, which was fierce and bloody, the English archers galling the French on their approach. Two hundred and thirty French ships were taken: thirty thousand Frenchmen were killed, with two of their admirals; the loss of the English was inconsiderable: June 24, 1340.—*Naval Chron.*; *Hume*.

**SMALCALD, TREATY OF, IN FRANCONIA.** The league entered into between the elector of Brandenburg and the other princes of Germany in favour of Protestantism, 1529-30. For the subscribing to this memorable treaty, see *Protestants*. The emperor, apprehensive that the kings of France and England would enter into this league, was induced to sign the treaty at Nuremberg, allowing liberty of conscience to the Lutherans.—*Henault*.

**SMALL-POX.** Lady Mary Wortley Montagu introduced inoculation for the small-pox from Turkey, her own son having been inoculated with perfect success at Adrianople, A.D. 1718. She was allowed, by way of experiment, to inoculate seven capital convicts, who, on their recovery, were pardoned. Inoculation for the small-pox was encouraged under the auspices of Dr. Mead. A small-pox hospital was instituted in London, 1746, but the present building was not opened till 1767. See *Inoculation* and *Vaccination*.

**SMOLENSKO, BATTLE OF.** One of the most memorable of the celebrated Russian campaign of 1812, between the French and Russian armies. The French in this most sanguinary engagement were three times repulsed, but they ultimately succeeded, and, on entering Smolensko, found the city, which had been bombarded, burning and partly in ruins. Barclay de Tolly, the Russian commander-in-chief, incurred the displeasure of the emperor Alexander, because he retreated after the battle, and Kutusoff succeeded to the command, Aug. 17, 1812.

**SMUGGLERS.** The customs duties were instituted originally to enable the king to afford protection to trade against pirates; and they afterwards became a branch of public revenue. The act so well known as the Smugglers' Act was passed in 1736. The severity of this act was mitigated in 1781, and new provisions were made in 1784. A revision of these statutes took place, Jan. 5, 1826.

**SNEEZING.** The custom of saying "God bless you" to the sneezer, originated, according to Strada, among the ancients, who, through an opinion of the danger attending it, after sneezing made a short prayer to the gods, as "Jupiter help me." Polydore Virgil says it took its rise at the time of the plague of A.D. 558, in which the infected fell down dead sneezing, though seemingly in good health.

**SNUFF-TAKING.** This practice took its rise in England from the captures made of vast quantities of snuff by sir George Rooke's expedition to Vigo in 1702. The prize of the forces having been sent home and sold, the vice soon obtained, from which the revenue now draws, with tobacco, considerably more than 3,000,000*l.* per annum. In the year ending Jan. 5, 1840, there were imported 1,622,493*lbs.* of snuff, of which 196,305*lbs.* were entered for home consumption; the duty was 88,263*l.* See *Tobacco*.

- SOAP.** This article was imperfectly known to the ancients. The first express mention of it occurs in Pliny and Galen; and the former declares it to be an invention of the Gauls, though he prefers the German to the Gallic soap. In remote periods cloths were cleaned by being rubbed or stamped upon in water. Nausicaa and her attendants Homer tells us, washed theirs by treading upon them with their feet in pits of water.—*Odyssey*, book vi. The manufacture of soap began in London in 1524, before which time it was supplied by Bristol at one penny per pound.
- SOBRAON, BATTLE OF; INDIA.** The British army, 35,000 strong, under sir Hugh (now viscount) Gough, attacked the Sikh force on the Sutlej. The enemy was dislodged after a dreadful contest, and all their batteries taken; and in attempting the passage of the river by a floating-bridge in their rear, the weight of the masses that crowded upon it caused it to break down, and more than 10,000 Sikhs were killed, wounded, or drowned. The British loss was 2383 men; fought Feb. 10, 1846.
- SOCIALISTS.** The doctrines of socialism were advocated in London, Jan. 24, 1834, by the celebrated Robert Owen, who is the founder of the sect, if it be entitled to the name. This individual has been labouring indefatigably since that time to propagate his doctrines, and swell the number of his followers: and the freedom of religious thought and latitude in morals ascribed to the socialists have served to increase their numbers with the weak, depraved, and ignorant among the multitude.
- SOCINIANS.** So called from their founders, Faustus and Lælius Socinus. They taught that Jesus was a mere man, who had no existence before he was conceived by the Virgin; that the Holy Ghost was not a distinct person; and that the Father only is truly God. They maintained that Christ died only to give mankind a pattern of heroic virtue, and to seal his doctrine with his death. Original sin, grace, and predestination they treated as mere chimeras. Socinianism was propagated about A.D. 1580.—*Pardon*.
- SODOM AND GOMORRAH.** These cities, with all their inhabitants, destroyed by fire from heaven, 1897 B.C.—*Bible; Blair; Usher*. The offence of sodomy was first sown in England by the Lombards. By our ancient law, the criminal was burnt to death, though Fleta says he should be buried alive. The crime was subject to ecclesiastical censure only at the time of Henry VIII., who made it felony without benefit of clergy, 1533. Confirmed by statute 5 Eliz., 1562.
- SODOR AND MAN, BISHOPRIC OF.** See *Man, Bishopric of*. Sodor is a village of Icolmkill. Dr. Johnson calls it "the luminary of the Caledonian regions, whence," he adds, "savage clans and roving barbarians derived the benefits of knowledge, and the blessings of religion." The bishop's seat was at Rushin, or Castletown, in the isle of Man, and in Latin is entitled *Sodorensis*. But, when that island became dependent upon the kingdom of England, the western islands withdrew themselves from the obedience of their bishop, and had a bishop of their own, whom they entitled also Sodorensis, but commonly bishop of the isles. See *Isles*. Germanus was settled here by St. Patrick in 447. The bishop of Sodor and Man is not a lord of parliament.
- SOLAR SYSTEM.** The system nearly as now accepted, after the investigations and discoveries of many enlightened centuries and ages, was taught by Pythagoras of Samos, about 529 B.C. In his system of the universe he placed the sun in the centre, and all the planets moving in elliptical orbits round it—a doctrine deemed chimerical and improbable, till the deep inquiries and the philosophy of the sixteenth century proved it, by the most accurate calculations, to be true and incontestable. The system of Pythagoras was revived by Copernicus, and it is hence called the Copernican system. Its truth was fully demonstrated by sir Isaac Newton, in 1695. How truly the poet says—
- "He who through vast immensity can pierce,  
See worlds on worlds compose one universe,  
Observe how system into system runs,  
What other planets circle other suns,  
What varied beings people every star,  
May tell why Heaven has made us as we are."—*Pope*.
- SOLEBAY, NAVAL BATTLE OF.** Between the English and Dutch, the former commanded by the duke of York, afterwards James II. The enemy fled, and were pursued by the British to their own coasts. In this most obstinate and bloody engagement the earl of Sandwich was blown up, and several ships and some thousand men were destroyed, May 28, 1672.

**SOLOMON'S TEMPLE.** The foundation of this magnificent pile was laid at Jerusalem, 480 years after the deliverance from Egypt, 1012 B.C. The temple solemnly dedicated to the Lord Jehovah, on Friday, Oct. 30, 1004 B.C., being 1000 years before the birth of the Redeemer.—*Usher, Lenglet.* Solomon was the author of many books, of which we have still preserved in the Bible his *Proverbs*, the *Book of Ecclesiastes*, the *Canticles* or *Song of Songs*, and the 71st and 126th Psalms.

**SOLWAY MOSS,** bordering on Scotland. It swelled, owing to heavy rains; and upwards of 400 acres of it rose to such a height above the level of the ground, that at last it rolled forward like a torrent, and continued its course above a mile, sweeping along with it houses, trees, and all in its way. It covered 600 acres at Netherby, and destroyed about thirty small villages, Nov. 13, 1771.

**SOMBRERO, ISLAND OF.** On this desert isle, Robert Jeffery, a British man-of-war's man, was put ashore by his commander, the hon. captain W. Lake, for the offence of having tapped a barrel of beer when the ship was on short allowance. He was miraculously saved, after sustaining life for eight days on a few limpets and rain-water, by an American vessel touching at the rock, Dec. 13, 1807. Jeffery returned to England; but sir Francis Burdett advocated his cause in parliament, and the sufferer received as a compensation from captain Lake 600*l.*; but this officer was tried by a court-martial, and dismissed the service, Feb. 10, 1810.

**SOMERSET THE BLACK.** The memorable case of this slave determined by the judgment of the court of king's bench, at the instance of Mr. Granville Sharpe. A poor slave named Somerset, brought to England, was, because of his ill state, turned adrift by his master. By the charity of Mr. Sharpe, he was restored to health, when his unfeeling and avaricious master again claimed him. This was resisted, and a suit was the consequence, which established, by its result in favour of the black, the great point, that slavery could not exist in Great Britain, June 22, 1772.

**SOMERSET-HOUSE.** Formerly a palace, founded on the site of several churches and other buildings levelled for the purpose in 1549, by the protector Somerset, whose residence fell to the crown after his execution. In this palace queen Elizabeth resided at certain times; Anne of Denmark kept her court; and Catherine, queen of Charles II., dwelt during a portion of the life of her volatile spouse, and continued after his death, until she retired to her native country. Old Somerset-house, which was a mixture of Grecian and Gothic, was demolished in 1775, and the present magnificent edifice, from a design by sir William Chambers, erected for the accommodation of the public offices. The Royal Academy of Arts first assembled in the apartments given the members by the king, Jan. 17, 1771. Large suites of government buildings were erected in 1774. The Navy-office, Pipe-office, Victualling and other offices, were removed here in 1788. The east wing, forming the King's College (see *King's College*), was completed in 1833.

**SOPHI.** The title of the sovereign of Persia, importing *wise*. It is said by some to have taken its rise from a young shepherd named Sophi, who attained the crown A.D. 1370; but others maintain an earlier origin, affirming that it is not a superadded name, as Pharaoh to the kings of Egypt, or Cæsar to the Roman emperors, but the name of the family, or rather the religion of Ali, for the descendants of Ali and Fatima, the daughter of Mahomet, took the name of Sophi, A.D. 632, and founded a sect called the Imenie, to explain the Aleoran, which is followed by the Persians.

**SORCERERS AND MAGICIANS.** A law was enacted against their seductions, 33 Hen. VIII., 1541; and another statute equally severe was passed 5 Eliz., 1563. The pretension to sorcery and witchcraft and the conversing with evil spirits was made capital, 1 James I., 1603. For shocking instances of the punishment of sorcerers, see *Witchcraft*.

**SUDAN OR SOUJAH.** The title of the lieutenant-generals of the caliphs, which they went by in their provinces and armies. These officers afterwards made themselves sovereigns. Saladin, general of the forces of Noradine, king of Damascus, was the first that took upon him this title in Egypt, A.D. 1165, after having killed the caliph Caym.

**SOUND.** Fewer than thirty vibrations in a second give no sound; and when the vibrations exceed 7520 in a second, the tones cease to be discriminated. Roberval states the velocity of sound at the rate of 560 feet in a second; Gassendus, at 1473; Derham, at 1142 feet. At Paris, where cannon were fired under many varieties of weather in 1738, it was found to be 1107 feet. The fire of the British on landing in Egypt was distinctly heard 130 miles on the sea. See *Acoustics*.

**SOUND.** The famous strait between the Baltic and German seas. The toll was established by Denmark on all ships passing into the Baltic, A.D. 1348, and it continues to be exacted, all nations consenting to it, to the present day. The passage was effected in defiance of fortresses hitherto deemed impregnable, by sir Hyde Parker and Mr. Nelson, April 2, 1801. See *Baltic Expedition*.

**SOUNDINGS AT SEA.** Captain Ross, of H.M.S. *Ædipus*, took extraordinary soundings at sea. One of them was taken 900 miles west of St. Helena, where it extended to the depth of 5000 fathoms. Another sounding was made in the latitude of 33 degrees S. and longitude 9 degrees W., about 300 miles from the Cape of Good Hope, where 2266 fathoms were sounded; the weight employed amounted to 450 lbs., 1840.

**SOUTH-SEA BUBBLE.** This destructive speculation was commenced in 1710; and the company incorporated by statute, 1716. The bubble, which ruined thousands of families, exploded in 1720, and the directors' estates, to the value of 2,014,000*l.*, were seized in 1721. Mr. Knight, the cashier, absconded with 100,000*l.*; but he compounded the fraud for 10,000*l.*, and returned to England in 1743. Almost all the wealthy persons in the kingdom had become stock-jobbers and speculators in the fatal scheme. The artifices of the directors had raised the shares, originally of 100*l.*, to the enormous price of 1000*l.* See *Law's Bubble*.

**SOUTHCOTT, JOANNA.** A fanatic of this name, formerly of Exeter, came to London, where her followers at one period amounted to many thousands, and among whom were colonels and generals in the army, although the low and ignorant principally were her dupes. She announced herself as the woman spoken of in the book of Revelation; and a disorder of rather rare occurrence gave her the outward appearance of pregnancy after she had passed her grand climacteric, favouring the delusion that she would be the mother of a promised Shiloh. She died Dec. 27, 1814.

**SOUTHWARK.** This part of London was governed by its own bailiffs till 1327. The city, however, found great inconvenience from the number of malefactors who escaped thither, in order to be out of the reach and cognizance of the city magistrates; and a grant was made of Southwark to the city of London by the crown, for a small annuity. In Edward VI.'s reign it was formed into a city ward, and was named Bridge Ward Without, 1550. Southwark bridge was begun Sept. 23, 1814; and was completed March 26, 1819, at an expense of 800,000*l.* It consists of three great cast-iron arches, resting on massive stone piers and abutments; the distance between the abutments is 708 feet; the centre arch is 240 feet span, the two others 210 feet each; and the total weight of iron 5308 tons.

**SOVEREIGN.** The name of an ancient as well as a modern gold coin of these realms. In Henry I.'s reign, a coin of this denomination was issued, of the value of 22*s.*, and one twenty-fourth part of the weight of a pound of gold. In 34 Henry VIII. sovereigns were coined of the value of 20*s.*, which afterwards (4 & 6 Edw. VI.) passed for 24*s.* and 30*s.* By 56 Geo. III. sovereigns of the new coinage were directed to pass for 20*s.*, and they were issued from the Mint same year, 1816.

**SPA-FIELDS RIOTS.** Here upwards of 30,000 persons assembled to vote an address to the Prince Regent, from the distressed manufacturers, Nov. 15, 1816. A second meeting, Dec. 2, following, terminated in an alarming riot; the shops of several gun-smiths were attacked for arms by the rioters; and in the shop of Mr. Beckwith, on Snow-hill, Mr. Platt was wounded, and much injury was done before the tumult was suppressed.

**SPAIN.** The first settlers are supposed to have been the progeny of Tubal, fifth son of Japheth. The Phœnicians and Carthaginians successively planted colonies on the coasts; and the Romans possessed the whole country. In the decline of the Roman empire, Spain was seized by the Vandals, Alans, and Suevi; afterwards subdued by the Visigoths, who laid the foundation of the present monarchy.

The Vandals and Suevi wrest Spain from the Romans . . . . .	A.D. 412
The Visigoths enter Spain under their leader, Euric . . . . .	472
The Saracens from Arabia invade the country . . . . .	713 <i>et seq.</i>
Pelagius, a royal Visigoth, proclaimed king of Asturias . . . . .	718
Alphonso II. refusing to pay the Saracens the annual tribute of 100 virgins,	

war is declared: Alphonso is victorious, and obtains the appellation of "the Chaste" . . . . .	A.D. 791 <i>et seq.</i>
Isiigo, first king of Navarre, &c. . . . .	830
Ferdinand I., count of Castile, takes the title of king . . . . .	1080
Union of Navarre and Castile . . . . .	1061
The kingdom of Arragon commenced under Ramirez I. . . . .	1085
Leon and Asturias united to Castile . . . . .	1087

SPAIN, *continued.*

Portugal taken from the Saracens by Henry of Bourbon . . . . .	A.D. 1067	Joseph Buonaparte enters Madrid, as king of Spain . . . . .	July 15, 1808
The Saracens, beset on all sides by the Christians, call in the aid of the Moors from Africa, who seize the dominions they came to protect, and subdue the Saracens . . . . .	1091 <i>et seq.</i>	He retires from the capital . . . . .	July 29, 1808
The Moors defeated in several battles by Alphonus I. of Navarre . . . . .	1118	Supreme Junta instituted . . . . .	Sept. 1808
Twelve Moorish kings overcome in one great pitched battle . . . . .	1135	Madrid retaken by the French, and Joseph restored . . . . .	Dec. 2, 1808
University of Salamanca founded . . . . .	1200	The royal family of Spain imprisoned in the palace of Chambéry, in Savoy . . . . .	Dec. 5, 1808
Leon and Castile re-united . . . . .	1226	[Spain now becomes the scene of the late glorious struggle called the Peninsular War. For the events of which, see the articles severally.]	
Cordova, the residence of the first Moorish kings, taken by Ferdinand of Castile and Leon . . . . .	1236	The Spanish Cortes assemble . . . . .	Sept. 24, 1810
The kingdom of Granada begun by the Moors, their last refuge from the power of the Christians . . . . .	1238	Constitution of the Cortes . . . . .	May 8, 1812
Reign of Alphonus the Wise . . . . .	1252	Ferdinand VII. restored . . . . .	May 14, 1814
The crown of Navarre passes to the royal family of France . . . . .	1276	Spanish revolution began . . . . .	Jan. 1, 1820
200,000 Moors invade Spain . . . . .	1327	Ferdinand swears to the constitution of the Cortes . . . . .	March 8, 1820
They are defeated by Alphonus XI., with great slaughter . . . . .	1340	Removal of the king to Seville, and thence to Cadiz . . . . .	March 20, 1823
The infant Don Henriquez, son of John the First of Castile, first had the title of prince of Asturias . . . . .	1388	The French enter Spain . . . . .	April 7, 1823
Ferdinand II. of Arragon marries Isabella of Castile; and nearly the whole Christian dominions of Spain are united in one monarchy . . . . .	1474	They invest Cadiz . . . . .	June 25, 1823
Granada taken after a two years' siege; and the power of the Moors is finally extirpated by the valour of Ferdinand . . . . .	1492	Battle of the Trocadero . . . . .	Aug. 31, 1823
Columbus is sent from Spain to explore the western world . . . . .	1492	Despotism resumed; the Cortes dissolved; executions . . . . .	Oct. 1823
Ferdinand conquers the greater part of the kingdom of Navarre . . . . .	1512	Riego put to death . . . . .	Nov. 27, 1823
Accession of the house of Austria to the throne of Spain . . . . .	1516	The French evacuate Cadiz . . . . .	Sept. 21, 1828
Charles V. of Spain and Germany retires from the world . . . . .	1556	Cadiz made a free port . . . . .	Feb. 24, 1829
Philip II. commences his bloody persecution of the Protestants . . . . .	1561	Salique law abolished . . . . .	March 25, 1830
The Escorial began building . . . . .	1562	Queen of Spain appointed regent during the king's indisposition, and a complete change made in the ministry . . . . .	Oct. 25, 1832
Portugal united to Spain . . . . .	1580	Don Carlos declares himself legitimate successor to his brother's throne should the king die . . . . .	April 29, 1833
The Invincible Spanish Armada destroyed. See <i>Armada</i> , and <i>Naval Battles</i> . . . . .	1588	Death of Charles IV., and his queen assumes the title of governing queen, until Isabella II., her infant daughter, attains her majority . . . . .	Sept. 29, 1833
Philip III. banishes the Moors and their descendants, to the number of 900,000, from Spain . . . . .	1610	The royalist volunteers disarmed with some bloodshed at Madrid . . . . .	Oct. 27, 1833
Philip IV. loses Portugal . . . . .	1640	Don Carlos lands at Portsmouth with his family . . . . .	June 18, 1834
Gibraltar taken by the English . . . . .	1704	He suddenly appears among his adherents in Spain . . . . .	July 10, 1834
Phillip V. invades Naples . . . . .	1714	The peers vote the perpetual exclusion of Don Carlos from the throne . . . . .	Aug. 30, 1834
Charles III., king of the Two Sicilies, succeeds to the crown . . . . .	1759	[Here commences the desolating civil war, in which British auxiliaries take the side of the queen.]	
Battle of Cape St. Vincent . . . . .	Feb. 14, 1797	Espartero gains the battle of Bilbao, and is ennobled . . . . .	Dec. 25, 1836
Spanish treasure-ships, valued at 3,000,000 dollars, seized by the English . . . . .	Oct. 29, 1804	General Evans retires from the command of the auxiliary legion, and arrives in London, after having achieved various successes in Spain . . . . .	June 20, 1837
Battle of Trafalgar. See <i>Trafalgar</i> , <i>Battle of</i> . . . . .	Oct. 21, 1805	Madrid is declared in a state of siege, Aug. 11, [Espartero and other Christina generals engage with the Carlists, and numerous conflicts take place with various success.]	1837
Sway of the prince of Peace . . . . .	1806	Madrid is again declared in a state of siege, Oct. 30, 1838	
The French under Spain . . . . .	1807	The Spanish Cortes dissolved . . . . .	June 1, 1839
Conspiracy of the prince of Asturias against his father . . . . .	July 25, 1807	The Carlists under Marota desert don Carlos, Aug. 25, 1839	
Treaty of Fontainebleau . . . . .	Oct. 27, 1807	Marota and Espartero conclude a treaty of peace . . . . .	Aug. 29, 1839
The French take Madrid . . . . .	March, 1808	Don Carlos seeks refuge in France, Sept. 13, 1839	
The prince of Peace dismissed by the king of Spain . . . . .	March 18, 1808	Madrid again declared in a state of siege, Feb. 23, 1840	
Abdication of Charles IV. in favour of Ferdinand . . . . .	March 19, 1808	Surrender of Morelo . . . . .	May 28, 1840
And at Bayonne, in favour of his "friend and ally" Napoleon, when Ferdinand relinquished the crown . . . . .	May 1, 1808	Cabrera, the Carlist general, unable to maintain the war, enters France with a body of his troops . . . . .	July 7, 1840
The French are massacred at Madrid, . . . . .	May 2, 1808	The British auxiliaries evacuate St. Sebastian and Passages . . . . .	Aug. 25, 1840
Asturias rises <i>en masse</i> . . . . .	May 3, 1808	Revolutionary movement at Madrid; the authorities triumphant . . . . .	Sept. 1, 1840
Napoleon assembles the notables at Bayonne, . . . . .	May 25, 1808	Dismissal of the ministry, and dissolution of the Cortes . . . . .	Sept. 9, 1840



SPAIN, *continued.*

- Espartero makes his triumphal entry into Madrid . . . Oct. 5, 1840
- The queen regent appoints a new ministry, who are nominated by Espartero . . . Oct. 5, 1840
- The abdication of the queen regent of Spain, Oct. 12, 1840
- [She subsequently leaves the kingdom; visits France; next settles in Sicily; but returns to France.]
- Espartero, duke of Victory, expels the papal nuncio . . . Dec. 29, 1840
- The Spanish cortes declare Espartero regent during the minority of the young queen, April 12, 1841
- Queen Christina's protest to the Spanish nation . . . July 19, 1841
- Insurrection in favour of Christina is commenced at Pampeluna by general O'Donnell's army . . . Oct. 2, 1841
- It spreads to Vittoria and other parts of the kingdom . . . Oct. 1841
- Don Diego Leon attacks the palace at Madrid, and his followers are repulsed, and numbers of them slain by the queen's guards . . . Oct. 7, 1841
- Don Diego Leon, having been seized, is shot at Madrid . . . Oct. 15, 1841
- Zurbano captures Bilbao . . . Oct. 21, 1841
- Rodil, the constitutional general, enters Vittoria . . . Oct. 21, 1841
- Montes de Oca shot . . . Oct. 21, 1841
- General O'Donnell takes refuge in the French territory . . . Oct. 21, 1841
- Espartero decrees the suspension of queen Christina's pension . . . Oct. 26, 1841
- The fieros of the Basque provinces are abolished . . . Oct. 29, 1841
- Borio and Gobernado, implicated in the Christina plot, are put to death at Madrid, Nov. 9, 1841
- Espartero makes his triumphal entry into Madrid . . . Nov. 23, 1841
- General pardon of all persons not yet tried, concerned in the events of October, Dec. 13, 1841
- The effective strength of the army fixed at 130,000 men . . . June 28, 1842
- An insurrection breaks out at Barcelona; the national guard joins the populace, Nov. 13, 1842
- Battle in the streets between the national guard and the troops; the latter lose 500 in killed and wounded, and retreat to the citadel . . . Nov. 15, 1842
- The troops evacuate the citadel, and retire to Montjuich . . . Nov. 17, 1842
- The port of Barcelona blockaded; the British consul refuses refuge to any but British subjects on board British ships . . . Nov. 26, 1842
- The regent Espartero arrives before Barcelona, and demands its unconditional surrender . . . Nov. 29, 1842
- Bombardment of Barcelona . . . Dec. 3, 1842
- It capitulates . . . Dec. 4, 1842
- The disturbances at Malaga . . . May 25, 1843
- The revolutionary junta is re-established at Barcelona . . . June 11, 1843
- [Corunna, Seville, Burgos, Santiago, and numerous other towns, shortly afterwards "pronounce" against the regent Espartero.]
- Arrival of general Narvaez at Madrid, which surrenders . . . July 15, 1843
- Espartero bombards Seville . . . July 21, 1843
- The siege is raised . . . July 27, 1843
- [The revolution is completely successful, and Espartero flies to Cadiz, and embarks on board her Majesty's ship *Malabar*.]
- The new government deprive Espartero of his titles and rank . . . Aug. 16, 1843
- Espartero and his suite and friends arrive in London . . . Aug. 23, 1843
- Reaction against the new government breaks out at Madrid . . . Aug. 29, 1843
- The young queen Isabella II., 13 years old, is declared by the cortes to be of age, Nov. 8, 1843
- The queen-mother, Christina, returns to Spain . . . March 23, 1844
- Zurbano's insurrection, Nov. 12, 1844; he is shot . . . Jan. 21, 1845
- Don Carlos, from Bourges, formally renounces his right to the crown, in favour of his son . . . May 18, 1845
- Narvaez and his ministry resign, Feb. 12; they return to power, March 17; and again resign . . . March 28, 1846
- The queen is publicly affianced to her cousin, don Francisco d'Assiz, duke of Cadiz, Aug. 27, 1846
- Escape of Don Carlos and others from France . . . Sept. 14, 1846
- Marriage of the queen; and marriage also of the infanta Louisa to the duke de Montpensier . . . Oct. 10, 1846
- [The Montpensier marriage occasions the displeasure of England, and disturbs the friendly relations of the French and English governments.]
- Amnesty granted by the queen to political offenders . . . Oct. 18, 1846
- Two shots fired at the queen by an assassin named La Riva . . . May 4, 1847
- He is sentenced to "death by the cord," June 23, 1847
- Espartero restored . . . Sept. 3, 1847
- Sir Henry Lytton Bulwer, British envoy extraordinary, ordered to quit Spain in 48 hours . . . May 19, 1848
- Diplomatic relations between the two countries were not restored until . . . April 18, 1850
- The queen of Spain delivered of a male child, which lives but ten minutes . . . July 12, 1850

## KINGS OF SPAIN.

## REIGN OF THE GOTHS.

406. Alaric, king of the Goths.
411. Ataulfo: murdered by his soldiers.
415. Sigerico: reigned a few weeks only.
415. Vatia, or Wallia.
420. Theodoric I.: killed in a battle, which he gained, against Attila.
421. Thorismund, or Torismund: assassinated by his favourite.
452. Theodoric II.: assassinated.
466. Euric, or Evarico.
484. Alaric II.: killed in battle.
507. Gesalric: his bastard son.
511. Amalric, or Amalaric: legitimate son of Alaric.

531. Theudis, or Theodat: assassinated by a madman.
548. Theudisela, or Theodisela: murdered for female violation.
549. Agila: taken prisoner, and put to death.
554. Atanagildo.
567. Liuva, or Levua I.
568. Leuvigildo: associated on the throne with Liuva, in 568; and sole king in 572.
585. Recaredo I.
601. Liuva II.: assassinated.
603. Viteric: also murdered.
610. Gundemar.
612. Sisibut, or Sisebuth, or Sisebert.
621. Recaredo II.

SPAIN, *continued.*

621. Suintila; dethroned.  
 631. Sisenuando.  
 640. Tulga, or Tulea.  
 641. Chudasuinto; died in 652.  
 649. Reccesuinto; associated on the throne this year, and in 652 became sole king.  
 672. Vamba, or Wamba; dethroned, and died in a monastery.  
 690. Ervigius, or Ervigio.  
 687. Egica, or Egiza.  
 698. Vitiza, or Witzia; associated on the throne; in 701 sole king.  
 711. Rodrigo, or Roderic; slain in battle.

## SECOND MONARCHY.

718. Pelagius, or Pelayo; overthrew the Moors, and put a stop to their conquests.  
 737. Favila; killed in hunting.  
 739. Alfonso the Catholic.  
 757. Froila; murdered his brother Samaran, in revenge for which he was murdered by his brother and successor.  
 768. Aurelius, or Aurelio.  
 774. Silo, the Saracen.  
 783. Mauregato, the Usurper.  
 788. Veremundo (Bermuda) I.  
 791. Alfonso II., the Chaste. Refusing to pay the Saracens the annual tribute of 100 virgins, war is declared; Alfonso is victorious, and obtains the appellation of the Chaste, and the Victorious.—*Rabbe.*  
 842. Ramiro I.; he put 70,000 Saracens to the sword in one battle.—*Rabbe.*  
 850. Ordono, or Ordone.  
 866. Alfonso III., surnamed the Great; relinquished his crown to his son,  
 910. Garcias.  
 914. Ordono, or Ordone II.  
 923. Froila II.  
 925. Alfonso IV., the Monk; abdicated.  
 927. Ramiro II.; killed in battle.  
 950. Ordono, or Ordone III.  
 955. Ordono, or Ordone IV.  
 956. Sancho I., the Fat; poisoned with an apple.  
 967. Ramiro III.  
 982. Veremundo II. (Bermuda) the Gouty.  
 999. Alfonso V.; killed in a siege.  
 1027. Veremundo III. (Bermuda); killed.  
 \*4\* The above were kings of Asturias, of Oviedo, or of Leon.

## KINGS OF NAVARRE.

905. Sancho Garcias; a renowned warrior.  
 926. Garcias I.  
 970. Sancho II.  
 994. Garcias II., surnamed the Trembler.  
 1000. Sancho III., surnamed the Great.  
 1035. Garcias III.  
 1064. Sancho IV.  
 1076. Sancho Ramirez, king of Arragon.  
 1094. Peter of Arragon.  
 1104. Alfonso I. of Arragon.  
 1134. Garcias Ramirez.  
 1150. Sancho VI., surnamed the Wise.  
 1194. Sancho VII., surnamed the Infirm.  
 1234. Theobald I., count of Champagne.  
 1253. Theobald II.  
 1270. Henry Crassus.  
 1274. Juanna; married to Philip the Fair of France, 1295.  
 1305. Louis Hutin, of France.  
 1316. John; lived but a few days.  
 1316. Philip V. the Long, of France.  
 1322. Charles I. the IV. of France.  
 1328. Juanna II., and Philip count d'Evereux.  
 1343. Juanna alone.  
 1349. Charles II., or the Bad.  
 1387. Charles III., or the Noble.

1425. John II., afterwards king of Arragon.  
 1479. Eleanor.  
 1479. Francis Phobus.  
 1483. Catharine and John d'Albret.  
 1512. Navarre conquered by Ferdinand the Catholic.

## KINGS OF CASTILE.

1035. Ferdinand the Great, of Leon and Castile.  
 1065. Sancho II. the Strong, son of Ferdinand. Alfonso in Leon and Asturias, and Garcias in Galicia.  
 1072. Alfonso VI. the Valiant, king of Leon.  
 1109. Urraca and Alfonso VII.  
 1126. Alfonso VIII., Raymond.  
 1157. Sancho III., surnamed the Beloved.  
 1158. Alfonso IX., the Noble.  
 [Leon is separated from Castile, and Ferdinand king.]  
 1214. Henry I.  
 1217. Ferdinand III., the Saint, and the Holy. In him Leon and Castile were perpetually annexed.  
 1252. Alfonso X., the Wise. The Alphonsine Tables were drawn up under the direction of this prince.  
 1284. Sancho IV., the Great, and the Brave.  
 1294. Ferdinand IV.  
 1312. Alfonso XI.  
 1350. Peter the Cruel; deposed. Reinstated by Edward the Black Prince of England; afterwards slain by his subjects.  
 1368. Henry II., the Gracious; poisoned by a monk.  
 1379. John I.; he united Biscay to Castile.  
 1390. Henry III., the Sickly.  
 1406. John II., son of Henry.  
 1454. Henry IV., the Impotent.  
 1474. Ferdinand V., the Catholic, in whom, by his marriage with Isabella, now queen of Castile, the kingdoms of Castile and Arragon were united.  
 1504. Joan, or Jane, daughter of Ferdinand and Isabella, and Phillip I. of Austria. On her mother's death Joan succeeded, jointly with her husband Phillip; but Phillip dying in 1506, and Joan becoming an imbecile, her father Ferdinand continued the reign; and thus perpetuated the union of Castile with Arragon.

## KINGS OF ARRAGON.

1035. Ramiro I.  
 1063. Sancho Ramirez.  
 1094. Peter, of Navarre.  
 1104. Alfonso, the Warrior, king of Navarre.  
 1134. Ramiro II., the Monk.  
 1137. Petronilla, and Raymond, count of Barcelona.  
 1162. Alfonso II.  
 1196. Peter II.  
 1213. James I.; succeeded by his son.  
 1276. Peter III. This prince contrived the horrible massacre known as the *Sicilian Vespers*, in 1282.  
 1285. Alfonso III., the Beneficent.  
 1291. James II., surnamed the Just.  
 1327. Alfonso IV.  
 1336. Peter IV., the Ceremonious.  
 1387. John I.  
 1396. Martin I.  
 1410. [Interregnum.]  
 1412. Ferdinand the Just, king of Sicily.  
 1416. Alfonso V., the Wise.  
 1458. John II., king of Navarre, brother of Alphonsus; died 1479.  
 1479. Ferdinand V., the Catholic, the next heir; by his marriage with Isabella of Castile, the kingdoms were united.

SPAIN, *continued.*

## SPAIN.

1512. Ferdinand V., the Catholic. This prince having conquered Granada and Navarre, became king of all Spain; succeeded by his grandson.
1516. Charles I., son of Joan of Castile and Phillip of Austria; became emperor of Germany, as Charles V., in 1519; resigned both crowns, and retired to a monastery.
1556. Phillip II., his son, king of Naples and Sicily; a merciless bigot; married Mary, queen-regnant of England; died a most dreadful death, being covered with ulcers from which vermin swarmed.
- [This reign is made memorable by the Spanish armament, called the Armada, designed to reduce England.]
1598. Phillip III., son of the preceding; he drove all the descendants of the Moors from Granada and the adjacent provinces, to the number of 900,000.
1621. Phillip IV., his son; a reign of nearly continuous and unfortunate wars with the Dutch and France; he lost Portugal in 1640.
1685. Charles II., son of Phillip IV., the last

- prince of the Austrian line; nominated, by will, as his successor.
1700. Phillip V., duke of Anjou, grandson of Louis XIV. of France; hence arose the war of the succession, terminated by the treaty of Utrecht in 1713.
1724. Louis I.; who reigned only a few months.
1724. Phillip V.; again.
1745. Ferdinand VI., surnamed the Wise; he distinguished his reign by acts of liberality and beneficence.
1759. Charles III., king of the Two Sicilies, and brother of Ferdinand VI.; on ascending the Spanish throne he renounced the Sicilies to his third son Ferdinand.
1788. Charles IV., son of Charles III.; the influence of Godoy, prince of Peace, reached to almost royal authority in this reign; Charles abdicated in favour of his son and successor.
1808. Ferdinand VII., whom Napoleon, of France, also forced to resign.
1808. Joseph Buonaparte, brother of Napoleon; deposed.
1814. Ferdinand VII.; restored; succeeded by his daughter.
1833. Isabella II., who ascended the throne, Sept. 29. The present Queen of Spain.

SPANISH ARMADA, AGAINST ENGLAND. See article *Armada*.

SPANISH MARRIAGES. These were the marriages of Donna Isabella II., queen of Spain, to her cousin Don Francisco d'Asis, and of her majesty's sister, the infanta Louisa Maria, with the young duke of Montpensier, son of Louis-Philippe, king of France, celebrated at the palace of Madrid, on Oct. 10, 1846. The latter marriage gave umbrage to England and other powers, as it manifested a design on the part of the French king to assure the inheritance in his own family of the throne of Spain, which was then, as it still is, a most probable contingency. On Sept. 21 preceding, a formal protest was presented by the British ambassador at Madrid against this marriage, and the marquis of Normanby presented a similar protest to the French minister at Paris, on the 24th; but the marriage took place notwithstanding, as already mentioned.

SPARTA. The capital of Laconia, one of the most considerable republics of the Peloponnesus, and the formidable rival of Athens. Though without walls, it resisted the attacks of its enemies by the valour of its citizens, for eight centuries. The epoch of its foundation is much disputed. Lelex is supposed to have been the first king. From Lacedæmon the fourth king, and his wife Sparta, who are also spoken of as the founders of the city, it obtained the names by which it is most known. The history of Lacedæmon may be divided into five æras; viz., 1st. Under the ancient kings, from Lelex to the settlement of the Heraclidæ, comprising about four hundred and twelve years. 2nd. Under the Heraclidæ as absolute monarchs, till Lycurgus instituted a senate, by which the people obtained a share in the government, including about two hundred and twenty years. 3rd. From the establishment of the senate, to the introduction of ephori, or five inspectors, by Theopompus, about one hundred and twenty-four years. 4th. From the appointment of the ephori, to the total abolition of royalty, about five hundred and forty years. 5th. From the abolition of the monarchy, to the subjugation of the country by the Roman power, a period of about seventy-two years, 147 B.C.—*Abbé Lenglet*.

## FIRST STATE OF SPARTA.

Lelex begins the kingdom . . . . .	B.C. 1516
Lacedæmon marries Sparta . . . . .	1490
Sparta founded ( <i>Pausanias</i> ) . . . . .	1490
Tyndarus marries Leda; Helen born . . . . .	***
Helen stolen by Theseus, king of Athens, but recovered by her brothers . . . . .	1213
The princes of Greece demand Helen in marriage; she makes choice of Menelaus, of Mycenæ . . . . .	1201
Paris, son of Priam, king of Troy, carries off Helen . . . . .	1198

The Trojan war commences to avenge this wrong . . . . .	B.C. 1193
After a war of ten years, and a disastrous voyage of nearly eight, Menelaus and Helen return to Sparta . . . . .	1176
Helen is banished from the Peloponnesus for infidelity . . . . .	***

## SECOND STATE OF SPARTA.

Reign of Orestes, the son of Agamemnon. — <i>Pausanias</i> . . . . .	1175
The kingdom is seized by the Heraclidæ. — <i>Lenglet</i> . . . . .	1104

SPARTA, *continued.*

Birth of Lycurgus, the son of Eunomus. — <i>Eusebius</i> . . . . . B.C.	926	Reign of Pausanias . . . . . B.C.	408
Rule of Lycurgus, who establishes the Senate.— <i>Eusebius</i> . . . . .	884	Athen taken by Lysander, which ends the Peloponnesian war . . . . .	400
THIRD STATE OF SPARTA.			
Charilaus declares war against Polyme- stor, king of Arcadia . . . . .	848	Agessilaus enters Lydia . . . . .	396
Alcamenes, known for his apophthegms, makes war upon the Messenians . . . . .	813	The Athenians, Thebans, Argives, and Corinthians enter into a league against the Spartans, which begins the Corin- thian war . . . . .	395
Nicaner succeeds his father, Charilaus; war with the Argives . . . . .	800	The Lacedæmonian fleet, under Lysander, defeated by Conon, the Athenian com- mander, near Cnidus; Lysander killed in the engagement . . . . .	394
Theopompus introduces the ephori into the government . . . . .	760	The Thebans drive the Spartans from Cadmea.— <i>Lenglet</i> . . . . .	378
FOURTH STATE OF SPARTA, UNDER THE EPHORI, COMMENCES.			
War declared against the Messenians, and Amphibia taken . . . . .	743	The Spartans lose the dominion of the sea; their fleet totally destroyed by Timotheus . . . . .	376
War with the Argives, and celebrated battle . . . . .	735	Epaminondas, heading 50,000 Thebans, appears before Sparta . . . . .	369
The progeny of the Parthenias, or the sons of Virgins . . . . .	733	Battle of Mantinea: the Thebans obtain the victory. See <i>Mantinea</i> . . . . .	363
Battle of Ithomè . . . . .	730	Battle of Arbela, which leaves Alexander master of all Asia . . . . .	331
Ithomè taken; the Messenians become vassals to Sparta, and the war ends, which had lasted nineteen years . . . . .	724	Pyrrhus invades Sparta; is defeated be- fore the walls . . . . .	294
Conspiracy of the Parthenias with the Helots to take Sparta . . . . .	707	The laws of Lycurgus cease to be ob- served, about . . . . .	244
The Messenians revolt, and league with Ellis, Argos, and Arcadia against the Lacedæmonians . . . . .	685	Leonidas vacates the throne, and flies from Sparta . . . . .	243
[This war lasts fourteen years.]		He is recalled, and becomes sole sove- reign; Agis put to death . . . . .	241
Carian festivals instituted . . . . .	675	Reign of Cleomenes III., the son of Leo- nidas . . . . .	235
The Messenians settle in Sicily . . . . .	669	He re-establishes most of the laws of Lycurgus . . . . .	225
Tyranny of the Pisistratidæ ends . . . . .	506	Antigonus meets Cleomenes on the plains of Sellacia, routs his army, and enters Sparta as conqueror . . . . .	222
The States of Greece unite against the Persians . . . . .	482	Cleomenes retires to Egypt . . . . .	222
Leonidas, at the head of 300 Spartans, withstands the Persian arms at the defile of Thermopylæ. (See <i>Thermopylæ</i> , <i>Battle of</i> ) . . . . .	480	The Spartans murder the ephori . . . . .	221
Persians defeated by Pausanias . . . . .	479	FIFTH STATE OF SPARTA.	
His treason; the Grecian armies choose an Athenian general . . . . .	474	Mechanidas ascends the throne, and abolishes the ephori . . . . .	210
An earthquake at Sparta destroys thirty thousand persons . . . . .	406	He is defeated and slain by Philopemen, prætor of the Achean league . . . . .	208
Platæa taken by the Spartans . . . . .	428	Government of Nabis, who is execrable for his cruelties . . . . .	206
The Spartans, under Agis, enter Attica, and lay waste the country . . . . .	423	The Romans besiege Sparta, and the ty- rant sues for peace . . . . .	197
Agis gains a great victory over the Ar- gives and Mantineans . . . . .	418	The Ætolians obtain Sparta by trea- chery: Nabis is assassinated . . . . .	192
The Lacedæmonian fleet, under Mindarus, defeated at Cyzicum, and Mindarus slain in the battle . . . . .	410	The laws of Lycurgus abolished . . . . .	188
The Spartans, defeated by land and at sea, sue for peace, which is denied by the Athenians . . . . .	409	Sparta, under the protection or rather subjugation of Rome, retains its au- thority for a short time . . . . .	147
		Its name is soon afterwards swept from the historic page.	

The Lacedæmonians were a nation of soldiers. They cultivated neither the arts, sciences, commerce, nor agriculture. All their laws, all their institutions, all their education, in a word, the very constitution of their republic, were calculated to make them warriors. And never were men brought into the field more capable of enduring fatigue. They hardened their bodies by stripes, and by manly exercises, accustoming themselves to undergo hardships, and even to die, without fear or regret. The women were as courageous as the men, and celebrated with festivals the fall of their sons, when killed in battle, or coolly put them to death with their own hands, if, by a shameful flight, or the loss of their arms, they brought disgrace upon their country.—*Abbé Lenglet.*

**SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.** Peter de Montfort, afterwards killed at the battle of Evesham, was the first speaker, 45 Hen. III., 1260. But sir Petre de la

\* This celebrated battle was fought between 300 select heroes of each nation, and all perished except two Argives and one Spartan. The latter remained on the field, whilst the two former repaired to Argos to announce their victory. Each party claimed the advantage; the Argives, because they had lost the fewest men; the Lacedæmonians, because they remained masters of the field. A second battle was fought, in which the Argives were beaten.—*Pausanias.*

**Mare** is supposed to have been the first regular speaker, 50 Edw. III., 1376. The king refused his assent to the choice of sir Edward Seymour as speaker, March 6, 1678; when sergeant William Gregory was chosen in his room. Sir John Trevor was expelled the chair and the house for taking a gratuity after the act for the benefit of orphans had passed, March 20, 1694.

**SPEAKING-TRUMPET.** A speaking trumpet is said (but on doubtful authority) to have been used by Alexander, 335 B.C. One was constructed from Kircher's description by Saland, 1652. Philosophically explained and brought into notice by Moreland, 1671. This instrument is commonly used by ships at sea in hailing each other. It is made of a long tin tube, and increases the sound of the human voice amazingly.—*Pardon.*

**SPECTACLES AND READING-GLASSES.** See *Optics*. Spectacles were unknown to the ancients. They are generally supposed to have been invented in the 13th century, by Alexander de Spina, a monk of Florence, in Italy, about A.D. 1285.—*Gen. Hist.* They were invented by Roger Bacon, our own illustrious countryman, according to Dr. Plott. The hint was certainly given by Bacon about 1280. Some affirm that the real inventor was Salvino; and Mr. Manni gives proofs in favour of Salvino in his *Treatise on Spectacles*.

**SPHERES.** The celestial and terrestrial globes, and also sun-dials, were invented by Anaximander, 552 B.C. The armillary sphere is said to have been invented by Eratosthenes about 255 B.C. The planetarium was constructed by Archimedes before 212 B.C. It was maintained by Pythagoras that the motions of the twelve spheres must produce delightful sounds, inaudible to the ears of mortals, which he called the music of the spheres.

**SPINNING.** The art of spinning was ascribed by the ancients to Minerva, the goddess of wisdom, such was their veneration for it. Arcas, king of Arcadia, taught his subjects the art of spinning about 1500 B.C. Lucretia with her maids was found spinning, when her husband Collatinus paid a visit to her from the camp. The wife of Tarquin was an excellent spinner; and a garment made by her, worn by Servius Tullius, was preserved in the temple of Fortune. Augustus Caesar usually wore no garments but such as were made by his wife, sister, or daughter. The spinning-wheel was invented at Brunswick, about A.D. 1530. Till 1767, the spinning of cotton was performed by the hand-spinning-wheel, when Hargrave, an ingenious mechanic, near Blackburn, made a spinning-jenny, with eight spindles. Hargrave also erected the first carding-machine, with cylinders. Arkwright's machine for spinning by water was an extension of the principle of Hargrave's; but he also applied a large and small roller to expand the thread, and, for this ingenious contrivance, took out a patent in 1769. At first, he worked his machinery by horses; but in 1771 he built a mill on the stream of the Derwent, at Cromford. In 1779, Crompton invented the mule, which is a further and wonderful improvement of this art.—*Phillips.*

**SPIRES.** In ancient times the emperors held many diets at Spires, and it was the seat of the imperial chamber till 1689, when the city was burnt by the French, and not rebuilt till after the peace of Ryswick in 1697. The diet to condemn the reformers was held at Spires, called there by the emperor Charles V., 1529. This was the era of Protestantism. See *Protestants*.

**SPIRITS.** See *Distillation*. No human invention has ever tended more to corrupt the morals, and ruin the character, constitution, and circumstances of numbers of mankind, than distillation. In all nations spirituous liquors have been considered as a proper subject of heavy taxation for the support of the state. In 1840 England made about ten millions of gallons of spirits, Scotland made about seven millions of gallons, and Ireland about nine millions of gallons.

NUMBER OF PROOF GALLONS OF SPIRITS DISTILLED IN THE UNITED KINGDOM IN THE FOLLOWING YEARS:—

	ENGLAND.	SCOTLAND.	IRELAND.	TOTAL.
	Proof Gallons.	Proof Gallons.	Proof Gallons.	Proof Gallons.
1845 . . .	5,567,306	9,193,006	8,216,794	22,977,106
1846 . . .	5,634,406	9,559,611	8,333,240	23,527,317
1847 . . .	5,479,162	8,613,753	5,988,053	20,081,968
1848 . . .	5,717,247	9,618,299	7,965,188	23,300,734
1849 . . .	5,318,526	10,444,709	8,117,844	23,881,079

The amount of duty paid on home consumption was for the year ended Jan. 5, 1850, in England, 3,546,023*l.*; in Scotland, 1,271,417*l.*; in Ireland, 29,777*l.* The duty is 7*s.* 10*d.* per gallon in England, 3*s.* 8*d.* in Scotland, and 2*s.* 8*d.* in Ireland. The higher duty has to be paid on the transfer to any place where the duty is higher than the place of manufacture.

**SPITZBERGEN.** Discovered in 1533, by sir Hugh Willoughby, who called it Greenland, supposing it to be a part of the western continent. In 1595 it was visited by Barentz and Cornelius, two Dutchmen, who pretended to be the original discoverers, and called it Spitzbergen, or sharp mountains, from the many sharp-pointed and rocky mountains with which it abounds. See *Phipps*.

**SPORTS, BOOK OF.** The first "Book of Sports," under the title of "The King's Majestie's Declaration to his Subjects concerning Lawful Sports to be used" (viz., on Sundays), was published by king James I., May 24, 1618. The second "Book of Sports," with a ratification by his majesty Charles I., is dated Oct. 18, 1633. On the publication of the first "Book of Sports," there arose a long and violent controversy among English divines on certain points. See *Sabbatarians, Sunday, &c.*

**SPURS.** Anciently the difference between the knight and esquire was, that the knight wore gilt spurs (*equus auratus*) and the esquire silver ones. Two sorts of spurs seem to have been in use at the time of the Conquest, one called a pryck, having only a single point, the other a number of points of considerable size. Spurs near to the present kind came into use about A.D. 1400. See article *Plating*.

**SPURS, BATTLE OF THE.** Henry VIII. of England, the emperor Maximilian, and the Swiss, entered, in 1513, into an alliance offensive against France. Henry VIII. landed at Calais in the month of July, and soon formed an army of 30,000 men, counting the troops he had brought with him. He was joined by the emperor with a good corps of horse, and some foot. The emperor was so mean as to act as a mercenary to the king of England, who allowed him a hundred ducats a day for his table! They laid siege to Terouenne, investing the place with an army of 50,000 men; and the Duc de Longueville, marching to its relief, was signally defeated; the French were everywhere routed in the battle. This battle of Guinnegate was called the battle of *Spurs*, because the French used their *spurs* more than they did their *swords*. It happened on the 18th of August, and the place surrendered on the 24th; and the allies, not agreeing as to which of them should keep it, razed it to the ground. The English king then laid siege to Tournay, which submitted in a few days.—*Henault*.

**STAGE COACHES.** The stage-coach duty act passed in 1785. These coaches were made subject to salutary provisions for the safety of passengers, 50 Geo. III., 1809. They were made subject to mileage duties, 55 Geo. III., 1814. The duty upon stage coaches is about half a million sterling. See *Coaches; Hackney Coaches; Mail Coaches, &c.*

**STAMP-OFFICE.** The first institution of stamp-duties was by statute 5 and 6 William and Mary, June 23, 1694, when a duty was imposed upon paper, vellum, and parchment. The stamp-duty on newspapers was commenced in 1713, and every year added to the list of articles upon which stamp-duty was made payable. The American Stamp act, a memorable statute, one of those imposts levied by the parliament of Great Britain which produced the American war, and led to the independence of that country, was passed March 22, 1765. Stamp-duties in Ireland commenced 1774. Stamps on notes and bills of exchange in 1782. The stamp-duties produced in England, in 1800, a revenue of 3,126,535*l.*; in 1840, for the United Kingdom, 6,726,817*l.*; and in 1850, 6,867,548*l.* See *Newspapers, &c.*

**STANDARD.** First fixed by law for gold and silver in England, A.D. 1300. Standard gold is 22 parts out of 24 of pure gold, the other two parts or carats being silver or copper. The standard of silver is 11 oz. 2 dwts. of fine silver alloyed with 18 dwts. of copper, or 37 parts out of 40 of pure silver, and 3 parts copper. In A.D. 1300, these 12 oz. of silver were coined into 20 shillings. In 1412 they were coined into 30 shillings; and in 1527 into 45 shillings. In 1545, Henry VIII. coined 6 oz. of silver and 6 oz. of alloy into 48 shillings; and the next year he coined 4 oz. of silver and 8 oz. of alloy into the same sum. Elizabeth, in 1560, restored the old standard in 60 shillings; and in 1601 in 62 shillings. It is now 66 shillings. The average proportions of silver to gold at the Royal Mint are 15½ to 1. The standard of plate and silver manufactures was affirmed, 6 Geo. I., 1719 *et seq.*

**STANDARD MEASURES.** In the reign of Edgar a law was made to prevent frauds arising from the diversity of measures, and for the establishment of a legal standard measure to be used in every part of his dominions. The standard vessels made by order of the king were deposited in the city of Winchester, and hence originated the well-known term of "Winchester measure." The bushel so made is still preserved in the guildhall of that city. Henry I. also, to prevent frauds in the measurement of cloth, ordered a standard yard of the length of his own arm to be made and deposited at Winchester, with the standard measures of king Edgar. The guildhall contains the standard measures of succeeding sovereigns.—*Camden*.

**STANDARDS.** See *Banners, Flags, &c.* The practice in the army of using the cross on standards and shields arose in the miraculous appearance of a cross to Constantine, previously to his battle with Maxentius: this fact rests on the authority of Eusebius, who states that he had received it from the emperor himself, A.D. 312. For the celebrated French standard, see *Auriflamme*. **STANDARD OF MAHOMET:** on this ensign no infidel dare look. It was carried in procession about 1768, when several hundred Christians, who ignorantly looked upon it, were massacred by the Turkish populace. The **IMPERIAL STANDARD** was first hoisted on the Tower of London, and on Bedford Tower, Dublin, and displayed by the Foot Guards, on the union of the kingdoms, Jan. 1, 1801.

**STAR-CHAMBER, COURT OF.** So called haply from its roof being garnished with stars.—*Coke*. This court of justice, so tremendous in the Tudor and part of the Stuart reigns, was called Star-chamber, not from the *stars* on its roof (which were obliterated even before the reign of queen Elizabeth), but from the *Starra*, or Jewish covenants, deposited there by order of Richard I. No *Star* was allowed to be valid except found in those repositories, and here they remained till the banishment of the Jews by Edward I. The court was instituted 2 Hen. VII., 1487, for trials by a committee of the privy council. In Charles I.'s reign, it exercised its power, independent of any law, upon several bold innovators in liberty, who only gloried in their sufferings, and contributed to render government odious and contemptible.—*Goldsmith*. It was abolished 16 Charles I., 1641. There were from 26 to 42 judges, the lord chancellor having the casting voice.—*Gibbon*.

**STARS.** They were classed into constellations, it is supposed, about 1200 B.C. Hicetas, of Syracuse, taught that the sun and the stars were motionless, and that the earth moved round them (this is mentioned by Cicero, and probably gave the first hint of this system to Copernicus), about 344 B.C. Job, Hesiod, and Homer mention several of the constellations. The Royal Library at Paris contains a Chinese chart of the heavens, made about 600 B.C., in which 1460 stars are correctly inserted. The aberration of the stars discovered by Dr. Bradley, 1727. See *Astronomy* and *Solar System*.

**STARCHING OF LINEN.** Starch is a sediment produced at the bottom of vessels wherein wheat has been steeped in water; is soft and friable, easily broken into powder, and is used to stiffen and clear linen, with blue; its powder is employed to powder the hair. The art of starching linen was brought into England by Mrs. Dinghein, a Flemish woman, 1 Mary, 1553.—*Stowe*.

**STATES-GENERAL OF FRANCE.** An ancient assembly of France. Previously to the Revolution it had not met since A.D. 1614. The states consisted of three orders, the nobility, clergy, and commons. They were convened by Louis XVI., and assembled at Versailles, May 5, 1789. Here a contest arose, whether the three orders should make three distinct houses, or but one assembly. The commons insisted upon the latter, and, assuming the title of the National Assembly, declared that they were competent to proceed to business, without the concurrence of the two other orders, if they refused to join them. The nobility and clergy found it expedient to concede the point, and they all met in one hall. See *National Assembly*.

**STATIONERS.** Books and paper were formerly sold only at stalls, hence the dealers were called stationers. The company of stationers of London is of great antiquity, and existed long before printing was invented; yet it was not incorporated until 3 Philip and Mary, 1555. Their old dwelling was in Paternoster-row.—*Mortimer*.

**STATUES.** See *Moulds, Sculpture, &c.* Phidias, whose statue of Jupiter passed for one of the wonders of the world, was the greatest statuary among the ancients, 440 B.C. He had previously made a statue of Minerva at the request of Pericles, which was placed in the Parthenon. It was made with ivory and gold, and measured 39 feet in

height. Acilius raised a golden statue to his father, the first that appeared in Italy. Lysippus invented the art of taking likenesses in plaster moulds, from which he after wards cast models in wax, 326 B.C. Michael Angelo was the greatest artist among the moderns. The first equestrian statue erected in Great Britain was that of Charles I. in 1678.\* Among the public statues erected in the London squares and other public places, are the following:—

Achilles, Hyde-park, in honour of the duke of Wellington, by the ladies of Great Britain . . . . . June 18, 1822	George I., Leicester-square . . . . . A.D. 1726
Anne, queen, St. Paul's Churchyard . . . . . 1711	George III., Somerset-house . . . . . 1788
Bedford, duke of, Russell-square . . . . . 1809	George III., Cockspur-street . . . . . 1836
Canning, George, New Palace-yard . . . . . 1832	Howard, John; first erected in St. Paul's 1796
Cartwright, major, Burton Crescent . . . . . 1831	James II., Whitehall . . . . . 1687
Charles I., Charing-cross . . . . . 1678	Nelson, Trafalgar-square . . . . . 1843
Charles II., Soho-square . . . . . * * *	Pitt, William, Hanover-square . . . . . 1831
Cumberland, duke of, Cavendish-square . . . . . 1770	Wellington, duke of, city . . . . . 1844
Elizabeth, queen, St. Dunstan's, Fleet-street . . . . . 1586	Wellington, duke of, arch, Hyde-park corner; probationary site . . . . . 1846
Fox, Charles James, Bloomsbury-square 1816	William III., St. James's-square . . . . . 1717
George I., Grosvenor-square . . . . . 1726	William IV., city, completed . . . . . 1845
	York, duke of, Waterloo-place . . . . . 1834

**STATUTES.** The following are among the most celebrated early statutes:—Statutes of Clarendon, to restrain the power of the clergy, enacted 10 Hen. II., 1164. Statutes of Marlborough, 1267. The statute of Gloucester, the earliest statute of which any record exists, 6 Edw. I., 1277. Statute of Mortmain, 1279. Quo Warranto, Oct., 1280. Of Winchester, Oct., 1284. Statute forbidding the levying of taxes without the consent of parliament, 1297. Of Præmunire, 1306. The first printed bear date 1483, and are in English. The **STATUTES OF THE REALM**, from the original records and MSS., were compiled under commissioners, appointed in 1801: the first volume, from 20 Hen. III., appeared 1811; the second volume in 1816.

**STEAM ENGINE.** This is the most important prime mover that the ingenuity of man has yet devised. The first idea of it was suggested by the marquess of Worcester, in his *Century of Inventions*, as "a way to drive up water by fire," A.D. 1663. It does not, however, appear that the noble inventor could ever interest the public in favour of this great discovery.

Papin's digester invented . . . . . A.D. 1681	First experiment on the Thames . . . . . A.D. 1801
Captain Savery's engine constructed for raising water . . . . . 1698	The experiment of Mr. Symington repeated with success . . . . . 1802
Papin's engine, exhibited to the Royal Society, about . . . . . 1699	Trevethick's high-pressure engine . . . . . 1802
Atmospheric engine by Savery and Newcomen . . . . . 1713	Woolf's double cylinder expansion engine constructed . . . . . 1804
First idea of steam navigation set forth in a patent obtained by Hulis . . . . . 1736	Manufactories warmed by steam . . . . . 1806
Watt's invention of performing condensation in a separate vessel from the cylinder . . . . . 1765	Fulton started a steam-boat on the river Hudson, America . . . . . 1807
His first patent . . . . . 1769	Steam power to convey coals on a railway, employed by Blenkinsop . . . . . 1811
His engines upon a large scale erected in manufactories, and his patent renewed by act of parliament . . . . . 1775	Steam-vessels first commenced plying on the Clyde . . . . . 1812
Thomas Paine proposed the application of steam in America . . . . . 1778	Steam applied to printing in the <i>Times</i> office. See <i>Press</i> . . . . . 1814
Engine made to give a rotary motion . . . . . 1778	There were five steam-vessels in Scotland ( <i>Parl. Returns</i> ) in . . . . . 1814
Watt's expansion engine . . . . . 1778	First steam-vessel on the Thames brought by Mr. Dodd from Glasgow . . . . . 1815
Double acting engines proposed by Dr. Falck on Newcomen's principle . . . . . 1779	The first steamer built in England ( <i>Parl. Returns</i> ) . . . . . 1815
Watt's double engine, and his first patent for it granted . . . . . 1781	The <i>Savannah</i> steamer, of 350 tons, came from New York to Liverpool in 26 days, July 15, 1819
The marquess Jonffroy constructed an engine on the Saône . . . . . 1781	First steamer in Ireland . . . . . 1820
Two Americans published upon the steam-engine . . . . . 1785	Captain Johnston obtained 10,000 <i>l.</i> for making the first steam voyage to India, in the <i>Enterprise</i> , which sailed from Falmouth . . . . . Aug. 18, 1825
W. Symington made a passage on the Forth and Clyde canal . . . . . 1789	The locomotive steam-carriages on railways, at Liverpool . . . . . Oct. 1829
First steam-engine erected in Dublin by Henry Jackson . . . . . 1791	The Railway opened (see <i>Liverpool</i> ) . . . . . 1830

\* This statue is of brass, cast by Le Sueur, in 1633, at the expense of the Howard-Arundel family. During the civil war, the Parliament sold it to John River, a brazier, in Holborn, with strict orders to break it to pieces; but he concealed it under ground till the Restoration, when it was erected in 1678, on a pedestal executed by Grinlin Gibbons. The first equestrian statue of bronze, founded at one cast, was that of Louis XIV. of France, A.D. 1699: it was elevated about 1724.



STEAM ENGINE, *continued.*

The *Great Western* arrives from Bristol at New York, being her first voyage, in 18 days . . . June 17, 1838  
 War steamers built in England . . . 1838

War steamers built at Birkenhead, named the *Nemesis* and *Phlegethon*, carrying each two thirty-two pounders, sent by government to China . . . 1840

## STEAM VESSELS OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

STEAM VESSELS BELONGING TO THE BRITISH EMPIRE AT THE FOLLOWING PERIODS :—

Year.	England.	Scotland.	Ireland.	Dependencies.	Total.
1814	0	5	0	1	6
1815	3	5	0	2	10
1820	17	14	3	9	43
1825	112	36	3	17	168
1830	203	61	31	20	315
1835	344	85	68	48	545
1845	694	139	79	89	1001

The same order not being observed in the subsequent returns, we are unable to continue this list ; but the great increase in steam vessels may be inferred from the fact, that there were built in the year 1848 alone, 114 steam ships, of a tonnage of 15,334. The number of ocean steamers taking foreign mails, was 68 in 1850.

**STEEL-YARD AND STEEL-YARD COMPANY.** A most ancient instrument, the same that is translated *balance* in the Pentateuch. The *Statera Romana*, or Roman steel-yard, is mentioned in 315 B.C. The STEEL-YARD COMPANY was a company of London merchants who had the Steel-yard assigned to them by Henry III., A.D. 1232. They were all Flemings and Germans, and the only exporters, for many years after, of the staple commodities of England.—*Anderson.*

**STENOGRAPHY.** The art of writing in short-hand is said to have been practised by most of the ancient nations. It is said to have followed from the hieroglyphics of the Egyptians. It is also attributed to the poet Ennius, improved upon by Tyro, Cicero's freed-man, and still more by Seneca. The *Ars Scribendi Characteris*, printed about A.D. 1412, is the oldest system extant. Peter Bales, the famous penman, published on stenography in 1590. There are now numerous systems of it, many of them of easy acquirement and great simplicity.

**STEREOMETRY.** The instrument by which is compassed the art of taking the contents of vessels of liquids by gauging, invented about A.D. 1350.—*Anderson.*

**STEREOTYPE.** See *Printing.* It is said that stereotyping was known in 1711 ; but this is doubted. It is said to have been suggested by Wm. Ged of Edinburgh, 1735.—*Nichols.* This species of printing is ascribed by others to Mr. Tilloch, 1779. The invention of it is also attributed to Francis Ambrose Didot, of Paris, about that year.—*Ferguson.* But stereotype printing was in use, in Holland, in the last century ; and a quarto Bible and Dutch folio Bible were printed there.—*Phillips.* Stereotyping was introduced into London, by Wilson, in 1804.—*Idem.*

**STIRRUPS.** Stirrups were unknown to the ancients. Gracchus fitted the highways with stones to enable the horsemen to mount. Warriors had projections on their spears for the same purpose. Stirrups were used in the fifth century, but were not common even in the twelfth ; it was then thought a mark of dexterity to ride without them.

**STOCKHOLM.** See *Sweden.* PEACE OF STOCKHOLM, between the king of Great Britain and the queen of Sweden, by which the former acquired the duchies of Bremen and Verden as elector of Brunswick, Nov. 20, 1719. TREATY OF STOCKHOLM, between Sweden and Russia, in favour of the duke of Holstein-Gottorp, March 24, 1724. TREATY OF STOCKHOLM, entered into between England and Sweden, March 3, 1813.

**STOCKINGS.** Those of silk were first worn by Henry II. of France, 1547. In 1560, queen Elizabeth was presented with a pair of black knit silk stockings, by her silk-woman Mrs. Montague, and she never wore cloth ones any more.—*Howell.* He adds, "Henry VIII. wore ordinarily cloth hose, except there came from Spain, by great chance, a pair of silk stockings ; for Spain very early abounded with silk." Edward VI. was presented with a pair of Spanish silk stockings by his merchant, sir Thomas Gresham ; and the present was then much taken notice of.—*Idem.* Others relate that William Rider, a London apprentice, seeing at the house of an Italian merchant,

a pair of knit worsted stockings from Mantua, ingeniously made a pair like them, which he presented to the earl of Pembroke, the first of the kind made in England, 1564.—*Stowe*.

**STOCKING FRAME.** The art of weaving stockings in a frame was invented in England by the Rev. Mr. Lee, of Cambridge, in 1589, twenty-five years after we had first learned to knit them with wires or needles. Silk stockings were first worn at the courts of France and England about the same time. They afterwards became a very considerable article of commerce to both countries.—*Stowe*; *Anderson*.

**STOCKS.** The public funding system originated in Venice, and was introduced into Florence in 1340. The English funding system may be said to have had its rise in 1694. The act to prevent stock-jobbing passed March 1734. The foundation of the Stock Exchange, in Capel-court, was laid in May 1800. The memorable Stock Exchange hoax, for which Cochrane, Johnstone, and others, were convicted, and Lord Cochrane was afterwards expelled the house of commons, Feb. 22, 1814. Stock-exchange coffee-house destroyed by fire, Feb. 11, 1816. The number of stock-holders in 1840 amounted to 337,481. By a return of the average price of the public funds by the commissioners for the reduction of the national debt, it appears that *Consols* averaged in the year—

1780 . . .	£63 13 6	1800 . . .	£66 3 3	1820 . . .	£68 12 0	1845 . . .	£93 2 6
1785 . . .	68 6 6	1805 . . .	58 14 0	1825 . . .	90 0 8	1848 . . .	86 15 0
1790 . . .	71 2 6	1810 . . .	67 16 3	1830 . . .	89 15 7	1850 . . .	96 10 0
1795 . . .	74 8 6	1815 . . .	58 13 9	1840 . . .	58 13 9		

**STOICS.** Disciples of Zeno, the cynic philosopher; they obtained the name of stoics because they listened to his instructions and harangues in a porch or portico at Athens, called in Greek *Stoa*. Zeno taught that man's supreme happiness consisted in living according and agreeable to nature and reason, and that God was the soul of the world. The Pharisees affected the same stiffness, patience, apathy, austerity, and insensibility, which this sect is famous for.—*Stanley*.

**STONE, OPERATION FOR THE.** The operation of extracting stone from the bladder was first performed by Ammonius of Alexandria, about A.D. 240.—*Novv. Dict.* Cutting for the stone was first performed on a criminal, at Paris, in 1474, with success.—*Lenglet*. A remedy discovered by Mrs. Stevens, for which she was rewarded by government, 1739. See *Lithotomy*.

**STONE BUILDINGS.** Stone buildings were introduced into England, A.D. 670. A stone bridge was built at Bow in 1087, and is accounted the first; but a bridge exists at Crowland, which is said to have been built in 860. See *Bridges*. The first stone building in Ireland was a castle, 1161. See *Building*. Stone china-ware was made by Wedgwood in 1762. Artificial stone for statues was manufactured by a Neapolitan, and introduced into England, 1776. Stone paper was made in 1796.

**STONEHENGE.** Among the most celebrated monuments of British antiquity. Said to have been erected on the counsel of Merlin by Aurelius Ambrosius, in memory of 460 Britons who were murdered by Hengist, the Saxon, A.D. 475.—*Geoffrey of Monmouth*. Erected as a sepulchral monument of Ambrosius, A.D. 500.—*Polydore Vergil*. An ancient temple of the Britons, in which the Druids officiated.—*Dr. Stukeley*. The Britons had annual meetings at Abury and Stonehenge, where laws were made, and justice administered, and heinous crimes punished, by burning alive in wicker-baskets.

**STORM, THE GREAT.** See *next article*, year 1703, and *Note*.

**STORMS.** The following are among the best authenticated and most memorable. In London a storm raged which destroyed 1500 houses, A.D. 944. One in several parts of England, the sky being very dark, the wind coming from the S.W.; many churches were destroyed; and in London 500 houses fell, Oct. 5, 1091. One on the coast of Calais, when Hugh de Beauvais, and several thousand foreigners, on their voyage to assist king John against the barons, perished, 1215.—*Holinshed*.

It thundered 15 days successively, with tempests of rain and wind, A.D. 1233.

A storm, with violent lightnings; one flash passed through a chamber where Edward I. and his queen were conversing, did them no damage, but killed two of their attendants, 1285.—*Hoveden*.

A violent storm of hail near Chartres, in France, which fell on the army of Edward

III., then on its march. The hail was so large that the army and horses suffered very much, and Edward was obliged to conclude a peace, 1339.—*Matt. Paris*.

When Richard II.'s queen came from Bohemia, on her setting foot on shore an awful storm arose, and her ship and a number of others were dashed to pieces in the harbour, Jan. 1382.—*Holinshed*.

STORMS, *continued.*

Richard's second queen also brought a storm with her to the English coasts, in which the king's baggage was lost, and many ships cast away, 1389.—*Idem.*

A hurricane throughout Europe, which did very considerable damage; more remarked in England, happening Sept. 3, 1658, the day that Cromwell died.—*Mortimer.*

A storm on the eastern coasts of England; 200 colliers and coasters lost, with most of their crews, 1686.

The storm, called the "Great Storm," one of the most terrible that ever raged in England. The devastation on land was immense; and in the harbours, and on the coasts, the loss in shipping and in lives was still greater, Nov. 26-27, 1703.\*

A snow-storm in Sweden, when 7000 Swedes, it is said, perished upon the mountains, in their march to attack Drontheim, 1719.

One in India, when many hundreds of vessels were cast away, a fleet of Indiamen greatly damaged, and some ships lost, and 30,000 persons perished, Oct. 11, 1737.

A dreadful hurricane at the Havannah; many public edifices and 4048 houses were destroyed, and 1000 inhabitants perished, Oct. 25, 1768.—*Annual Register.*

An awful storm in the north of England, in which many vessels were destroyed, and 4 Dublin packets foundered, Oct. 29, 1775.

At Surat, in the East Indies; destroyed 7000 of the inhabitants, April 22, 1782.

One hundred and thirty-one villages and farms laid waste in France, 1785.

One general throughout Great Britain: several hundred sail of shipping destroyed or damaged, Oct. 6, 1794.

One which did vast damage in London, and throughout almost the whole of England, Nov. 8, 1800.

A tremendous storm throughout Great Britain and Ireland, by which immense damage was done, and many ships wrecked, Dec. 16-17, 1814.

An awful gale, by which a great number of vessels were lost, and much damage was done to the shipping in general on the English coasts, Aug. 31, 1816.

A dreadful hurricane, which ravaged the Leeward Islands, from 20th to 22d Sept. 1819. At the Island of St. Thomas alone, 104 vessels were lost.

A great storm along the coast from Durham to Cornwall, in which great numbers of vessels were lost, Nov. 1821.

In Ireland, particularly in the vicinity of Dublin, when many houses were thrown down, and vast numbers unroofed, Dec. 12, 1822.

Awful storm on the coast of England; many vessels lost, and 13 driven ashore and wrecked in Plymouth alone, Jan. 12-13, 1828.

At Gibraltar, where more than a hundred vessels were destroyed, Feb. 18, 1828.

Dreadful storm at the Cape of Good Hope, where immense property was lost, July 16, 1831.

A hurricane visited London and its neighbourhood, which did great damage to the buildings, but without the destruction of human life, though many serious accidents occurred, Oct. 28, 1838.

Awful hurricane on the western coast of England, and in Ireland. The storm raged through Cheshire, Staffordshire, and Warwickshire; 20 persons were killed in Liverpool, by the falling of buildings, and 100 were drowned in the neighbourhood; the coast and harbours were covered with wrecks; the value of two of the vessels lost being nearly half a million sterling. In Limerick, Galway, Athlone, and other places, more than 200 houses were blown down, and as many more were burnt, the wind spreading the fires. Dublin suffered dreadfully; London and its neighbourhood scarcely sustained any damage, Jan. 6-7, 1839.

**STOVES.** The ancients used stoves which concealed the fire, as the German stoves yet do. They lighted the fire also in a large tube in the middle of the room, the roof being open. Apartments were warmed too by portable braziers. Stoves on the old principle improved, continue in use in many houses and public establishments in England, and still generally on the continent. See *Chimneys.*

**STRAND, LONDON.** Houses first built upon it about A.D. 1353, at which period it was the court end of the town, or formed the communication between the two cities of London and Westminster, being then open to the Thames and the fields. Somerset and other palaces were erected in 1549.—*Stowe.* The Strand bridge was commenced Oct. 11, 1811. See *Waterloo Bridge.* The Strand improvements were commenced in 1829.

**STRASBURG.** The attempt at insurrection in the city of Strasburg, by Louis-Napoleon Buonaparte, a nephew of the deceased emperor, and now president of the French republic, aided by two officers and some privates, which was instantly suppressed by the arrest of the parties. The prince was afterwards shipped off to America by the French government, Oct. 29, 1836. This enthusiast made another attempt, by a descent at Boulogne, Aug. 6, 1840. See *France.*

\* The loss sustained in London alone was calculated at 2,000,000*l.* sterling. The number of persons drowned in the floods of the Severn and Thames, and lost on the coast of Holland, and in ships blown from their anchors and never heard of afterwards, is thought to have been 8000. Twelve men-of-war, with more than 1800 men on board, were lost within sight of their own shore. Trees were torn up by the roots, 17,000 of them in Kent alone. The Eddystone light-house was destroyed, and in it the ingenious contriver of it, Winstanley, and the persons who were with him. The bishop of Bath and Wells and his lady were killed in bed in their palace in Somersetshire. Multitudes of cattle were also lost; in one level 15,000 sheep were drowned.

**STRATHMORE, COUNTESS OF.** Miss Bowes of Durham, the then richest heiress in Europe, whose fortune was 1,040,000*l.*, with vast additions on her mother's death, and immense estates on the demise of her uncle, married the earl of Strathmore, Feb. 25, 1766. Having, after the earl's death, married Mr. Stoney, she was forcibly carried off by him and other armed men, Nov. 10, 1786. She was brought up to the King's Bench by *habeas corpus* and released, and he committed to prison, Nov. 23. She recovered her estates, which she had assigned to her husband under the influence of terror, in May, 1788.

**STRATTON-HILL, BATTLE OF, IN DEVONSHIRE.** Between the royal army and the forces of the parliament headed by the poet Waller; in this battle the victory was gained over the parliamentarians, who lost numbers in killed and wounded, and Waller was obliged to fly to Bristol; fought May 16, 1643. Waller, who was most inconstant in his principles, was the nephew of the great Hampden.

**STUCCO-WORK.** The art was known to the ancients, and was much prized by them, particularly by the Romans, who excelled in it.—*Abbé Lenglet*. It was revived by D'Udine, about A.D. 1550; and is now exquisitely performed in Italy and France, and is advancing rapidly to perfection in England, where numerous manufactories for stucco-work have been successfully established.

**STYLE.** The style was altered by Augustus Cæsar's ordering leap-year to be once in four years, and the month Sextilis to be called Augustus, 8 B.C. Again at Rome, by taking twelve days off the calendar, A.D. 1582. See *Calendar*. Introduced into most of the other states of Europe, 1710. Act passed to change the style in England from the Julian to the Gregorian, 1751. It took effect Sept. 3, 1752. See *New Style, and Year*.

**STYLE, ROYAL, OF THE KINGS OF ENGLAND.** See articles *Majesty, and Titles*.

**SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH.** The astonishing enterprise of connecting England and France by a Submarine (called also a Transmarine) Telegraph, took place on Aug. 28, 1850. The connecting wires were placed on the government pier in Dover harbour, and in the *Goliath* steamer were coiled about 30 miles in length of telegraphic wire, enclosed in a covering of gutta-percha, half an inch in diameter. The *Goliath* started from Dover, unrolling the telegraphic wire as it proceeded, and allowing it to drop to the bed of the sea. In the evening the steamer arrived on the French coast, and the wire was run up the cliff at Cape Grisnez to its terminal station, and messages were sent to and fro between England and the French coast. But the wire, in settling into its place in the sea-bottom, crossed a rocky ridge, which must have cut it, for it snapped in two, and thus the enterprise for the present failed. The new arrangements now being made are on a scale of greater magnitude, but the works for the resumption of the telegraph will not be finished until the spring of 1851.\*

**SUBSIDIES.** Subsidies to the kings of England formerly granted in kind, particularly in wool; 30,000 sacks were voted to Edward III. on account of the war with France, 1340.—*Anderson*. Subsidies raised upon the subjects of England for the last time by James I., 1624, but they were contained in a bill for the redress of grievances, 1639. England granted subsidies to foreign powers in several wars, particularly in the war against the revolutionists of France, and the war against Buonaparte. One of the most remarkable of these latter was June 20, 1800, when a treaty of subsidies was ratified at Vienna, between Austria and England, stipulating that the war should be vigorously prosecuted against France, and that neither of the contracting powers should enter into a separate peace. Subsidies to Austria, Prussia, Russia, the Porte, and other powers, were afterwards given by England, to the amount of many tens of millions sterling.—*Phillips*.

\* By this telegraph the salt sea is traversed by instantaneous communication. We stand on the threshold of an improvement that may hasten the progress of our race more rapidly than any other. It provokes the most audacious speculation. The electric telegraph had received striking improvements in simplification even before its known applicability had been realised; still greater improvements may facilitate the economy of labour, and so remove what must henceforward be the chief obstacle to extension. The salt sea passed, direct communication between the British capital and the most distant of our dependencies becomes a question only of years. Calcutta may be brought within a few minutes of London. The post may be superseded. A merchant may have in London a wire to his counting-house in Calcutta, and address his clerk at the antipodes, as he would in the counting-house below stairs. Documents, nay "securities," might pass, under proper notarial attestation at the two extremities; a man in London might sign a bill in Calcutta, transmit it for endorsement to St. Petersburg, and receive cash for it on authority from Cairo, in the space of an hour or so.—*Spectator*.

**SUCCESSION, ACT OF.** The memorable act to exclude Roman Catholics from ascending the throne of these realms was passed 1st William and Mary, 1689; and the crown of England was settled upon the present royal family by the act 13th William III., passed June 12, 1701. By this latter act the succession of the crown of England, after the demise of William III. and of queen Anne, without issue, was limited to the princess of Hanover, and to her heirs being Protestants, she being the grand-daughter of James I. See *Hanoverian Succession*.

**SUCCESSION, THE WAR OF.** This celebrated war, alike distinguished by the glorious achievements of the duke of Marlborough and its barren and unprofitable results, arose on the question whether an Austrian or a French prince, grandson of Louis XIV., should succeed to the throne of Spain. Our court opposed Louis, and Marlborough was victorious; but the allies withdrew one after another, and the French prince succeeded; 1702 to 1713. See *Utrecht, Peace of*.

**SUGAR, *Saccharum officinarum*.** Sugar is supposed to have been known to the ancient Jews. Found in the East Indies by Nearchus, admiral of Alexander, 325 B.C.—*Strabo*. An oriental nation in alliance with Pompey used the juice of the cane as a common beverage.—*Lucan*. The best sugar was produced in India.—*Pliny*. It was prescribed as a medicine by Galen.—*Encyclop.* Brought into Europe from Asia, A.D. 625. In large quantities, 1150. It was attempted to be cultivated in Italy; but not succeeding, the Portuguese and Spaniards carried it to America about 1510.—*Robertson's History of Charles V.*\*

**SUGAR-REFINING.** The art of refining sugar was made known to the Europeans by a Venetian, A.D. 1503. It was first practised in England in 1659, though some authorities say that we had the art among us a few years sooner. Sugar was first taxed by name, 1 James II., 1685.—*Anderson*; *Mortimer*. See *Beet Root*.

**SUICIDE.** The first instance of it (passing that of Samson) recorded in Jewish history, is that of Saul, 1055 B.C.—*Apollodorus*. The Greek and Roman philosophers deemed it a crime, and burned the offending hand apart from the rest of the body. In the early part of the Roman history, the only instance recorded occurs in the reign of Tarquin I., when the soldiers, thinking themselves disgraced by being ordered to make common sewers, destroyed themselves, 606 B.C. Instances afterwards occurred, however, of illustrious men committing suicide, as Cato, 45 B.C. In the Catholic church, in the sixth century, it was ordained that no commemoration should be made in the Eucharist for such as committed self-murder. This ecclesiastical law continued till the Reformation, when it was admitted into the statute law of England by the authority of parliament, with the confiscation of land and goods.

A FEW OF THE MOST MEMORABLE LATE CASES OF SUICIDE IN ENGLAND, ETC.

Suicide of gen. Pichegru . . . . .	April 7, 1804	Of Miss Charlotte Both . . . . .	Jan. 3, 1830
Of Miss Champante . . . . .	Aug. 15, 1804	Of lord Greaves . . . . .	Feb. 7, 1830
Of Sells, the valet of the duke of Cumberland . . . . .	May 31, 1810	Of colonel Brereton . . . . .	Jan. 13, 1832
Of Williams, the murderer of the Marr family . . . . .	Dec. 15, 1811	Of major Thompson . . . . .	June 13, 1832
Of lord French . . . . .	Dec. 9, 1814	Of Mr. Simpson, the traveller . . . . .	July 24, 1840
Of marshal Berthier . . . . .	June 1, 1815	Of lord James Beresford . . . . .	April 27, 1841
Of Samuel Whitbread, esq. . . . .	Sept. 6, 1815	Of gen. sir Rufane Shaw Donkin, . . . . .	May 1, 1841
Of sir Samuel Romilly . . . . .	Nov. 2, 1818	Of the earl of Munster . . . . .	March 20, 1842
Of sir Richard Croft . . . . .	Nov. 6, 1818	Of lord Congleton . . . . .	June 8, 1842
Of Christophe, king of Hayti . . . . .	Oct. 8, 1820	Of Laman Blanchard . . . . .	Feb. 15, 1845
Of adm. sir George Campbell . . . . .	Jan. 23, 1821	Of colonel Gurwood . . . . .	Dec. 29, 1845
Of marquis of Londonderry . . . . .	Aug. 12, 1822	Of rear-admiral Collard . . . . .	March 18, 1846
Of hon. colonel Stanhope . . . . .	Jan. 26, 1825	Of Haydon, the eminent painter, . . . . .	June 22, 1846
Of Mr. Montgomery in Newgate (see <i>Prussic Acid</i> ) . . . . .	July 4, 1828	Of count Bresson † . . . . .	Nov. 2, 1847
		Of colonel King, in India . . . . .	July 12, 1850
		Of Walter Watts, lessee of the Olympic theatre . . . . .	July 13, 1850

There have been only three instances of self-destruction by fire; that of the philoso-

\* About the year 1138 the sugar-cane was transported from Tripoli and Syria to Sicily, thence to Madeira, and finally to the West Indies and America. It is not known at what date sugar was introduced into England, but it seems to have been prior to the reign of Henry VIII. Mr. Whittaker, in the *History of Whalley*, p. 109, quotes an earlier instance in 1497. A manuscript letter from sir Edward Wotton to lord Cobham, dated Calais, 6th March, 1546, advertises him that sir Edward had taken up for his lordship, 25 sugar-loaves at six shillings a loaf, of which is eight pence a pound." In 1840, the imports of sugar into the United Kingdom were nearly 5,000,000 cwt., of which nearly four millions were for home consumption; and the duty amounted to about five millions and a half sterling. In 1850, the imports were 8,285,734 cwts., and the duty, which had been reduced, amounted to 4,138,951l.

† Count Bresson was the French ambassador at the court of Madrid during the negotiations of the Spanish Marriages (see *Spanish Marriages*) in 1846. He committed suicide by cutting his throat at Naples, where he had just presented his credentials as French ambassador to the Sicilian king.

pher Empedocles, who threw himself into the crater of Mount Etna; of a Frenchman, who, in imitation of him, threw himself, in 1820, into the crater of Vesuvius; and of an Englishman, who jumped into the furnace of a forge about the year 1811. Plutarch relates that an unaccountable passion for suicide seized the Milesian virgins, from which they could not be prevented by the tears and prayers of their friends; but a decree being issued that the body of every young maid who did self-murder should be drawn naked through the streets, a stop was soon put to the extraordinary frenzy. In England, the body was buried in cross-roads, a stake being previously driven through it, until the statute 4 Geo. IV., 1823.

**SULTAN.** A Turkish title, from the Arabic, signifying *king of kings*, and given to the grand signior or emperor of Turkey. It properly signifies king, lord, or ruler, and is particularly applied to the grand signior.—*Pardon*. It was first given to the Turkish princes Angrolipex and Musgrad, about A.D. 1055.—*Vattier*. It was first given, according to others, to the emperor Mahmoud, in the fourth century of the Hegira.

**SUMPTUARY LAWS.** Laws to restrain excess in dress, furniture, eating, &c. Those of Zaleucus ordained that no woman should go attended by more than one maid in the street, unless she were drunk; and that she should not wear gold or embroidered apparel, unless she designed to act unchastely, 450 B.C.—*Diog. Laert*. This law checked luxury. The *Lex Orchia* among the Romans limited the guests at feasts, and the number and quality of the dishes at an entertainment; and it also enforced that during supper, which was the chief meal among the Romans, the doors of every house should be left open. The English sumptuary laws were chiefly in the reigns of Edward III. and Henry VIII. See *Dress, Luxury, &c.*

**SUN.** Pythagoras taught that the sun was one of the twelve spheres, about 529 B.C. The relative distances of the sun and moon were first calculated geometrically by Aristarchus, who also maintained the stability of the sun, about 280 B.C. Numerous theories were ventured during fifteen centuries, and astronomy lay neglected until about A.D. 1200, when it was brought into Europe by the Moors of Barbary and Spain. The Copernican system was made known in 1530. See *Copernican System* and *Solar System*. Galileo and Newton maintained that the sun was an igneous globe. Maculae were first discovered by Chr. Scheiner, 1611. Transit of Mercury observed by Gassendi. By the observations of Dr. Halley on the spot which darkened the sun's disk in July and August, 1676, he established the certainty of its motion round its own axis. Parallax of the sun, Dr. Halley, 1702. A macula, three times the size of the earth, passed the sun's centre, April 21, 1766, and frequently since. Herschel measured two spots whose length taken together exceeded 50,000 miles, April 19, 1779.

**SUN-DIALS.** The sun-dial was invented by Anaximander, 550 B.C.—*Pliny*, l. 2. The first erected at Rome was that by Papius Cursor, at the temple of Quirinus, when time was divided into hours, 293 B.C.—*Aspin*. Sun-dials were first set up in churches, A.D. 613.—*Abbé Lenglet*.

**SUNDAY, or LORD'S DAY.** Sunday was the day on which, anciently, divine adoration was paid to the Sun. Among Christians it is commonly called *Dies Dominica* or Lord's day, on account of our Saviour's appearance on that day, after his resurrection. The first civil law that was issued for the observance of this day, combined with it that of the Seventh-day Sabbath and other festivals.—*Eusebius, Life of Constantine*; and it was followed by several imperial edicts in favour of this day, which are extant in the body of Roman law, the earliest being that of Constantine the Great, dated March 7, 321.—*Corpus Juris Civilis*. The council of Orleans prohibited country labour, which that decree had allowed, 338. The *Book of Innocent Sunday Sports*, authorising certain sports and pastimes after divine service on Sundays, published in England, 15 James I., in 1618, was violently opposed by the clergy and Puritans. Its sanction by the unfortunate Charles I. was a primary cause of the civil war which ended in his death. This book was burnt by the hangman, and the sports suppressed by order of parliament.—*Rapin*. The Sunday act was passed in 1781.\* See *Sabbath; Sabbath Schools; Sabbatarians; Sports, Book of, &c.*

\* It is very remarkable that the Heathen nations, who cannot be supposed to have had any knowledge of the law or history of Moses, accounted one day of the seven more sacred than the rest. Hesiod styles the seventh day "the illustrious light of the sun," and Homer says, "then came the seventh day, which is sacred or holy." Almost all nations, likewise, who have any notions of religion, have appropriated *one day in seven* to the purposes of public devotion, though they have differed with regard to the particular day. The Jews perform their religious worship on Saturday; the Christians on Sunday; and the Mahometans on Friday, because the Hegira occurred on that day.—*Butler*.

**SUNDAY SCHOOLS.** "The power and efficacy of these institutions reach to such an extent of situation and of numbers, as no other mode of improvement can possibly equal: their principle is the most unequivocal, and their influence the most extensive, that can be employed in the cause of general reformation."—*Dean of Lincoln.* Sunday schools were first established in England in or about the year 1782, by Robert Raikes, an eminent printer of Gloucester, conjointly with Dr. Stock. These excellent persons planned the first Sunday school in that town, and they have since spread with such rapidity throughout the empire that every parish now has its male and female Sunday school. See *Sabbath Schools.*

**SUPREMACY OVER THE CHURCH.** The supremacy of the king over the church, as well as sovereignty over the state, whereby the king was made the head of the church of England, was established in 1534, when Henry VIII. shook off the yoke of Rome, and settled the supremacy in himself. Our kings have from that time had the title of supreme head of the church conferred upon them by parliament. The bishop of Rochester (Fisher) and the ex-lord chancellor (sir Thomas More) were, among numerous others, beheaded for denying the king's supremacy, 1535.

**SURAT.** Before the English East India Company obtained possession of Bombay, the presidency of their affairs on the coast of Malabar was at Surat; and they had a factory here established under captain Best in 1612. The Great Mogul had then an officer here, who was styled his admiral. Memorable attack of the Mahratta chief Sivagee, on the British factory, defeated by sir George Oxenden, 1664. The English were again attacked in 1670 and 1702, and often subsequently. The East India Company, in 1759, fitted out an armament, which dispossessed the admiral of the castle: and, soon after, the possession of this castle was confirmed to them by the court of Delhi. Surat was vested in the British by treaty in 1800 and 1803.

**SURGERY.** It was not until the age of Hippocrates that diseases were made a separate study from philosophy, &c., about 410 B.C. Hippocrates mentions the *ambe*, the ancient instrument with which they reduced dislocated bones. Celsus flourished about A.D. 17; Galen, 170; Ætius, 500; Paulus Ægineta in 640. The Arabians revived surgery about 900; and in the 16th century sprung up a new era in the science; between these periods surgery was confined to ignorant priests or barbers. Anatomy was cultivated under the illustrious Vesalius, the father of modern surgery, in 1538. Surgeons and doctors were exempted from bearing arms or serving on juries, 1513, at which period there were only thirteen in London.

**SURGEONS, COLLEGE OF.** The first charter for surgeons was granted by Henry VIII., 1540. Formerly barbers and surgeons were united, until it was enacted that "no person using any shaving or barbering in London shall occupy any surgery, letting of blood, or other matter, excepting only the drawing of teeth." The surgeons obtained another charter in 1745; and a new charter in 1800. Since that period, various legislative and other important regulations have been adopted to promote their utility and respectability; and no person is legally entitled to practise as a surgeon in the cities of London and Westminster, or within seven miles of the former, who has not been examined at this college. The college in Lincoln's-inn Fields was re-modelled in 1836, and the interior completed in 1837.

**SURNAMES.** Surnames first came up in Greece and Egypt, and arose in great acts and distinctions; as *Soter*, from Saviour; *Nicator*, conqueror; *Evergetes*, benefactor; *Philopator*, lover of his father; *Philomctor*, lover of his mother, &c. Strato was surnamed *Physicus*, from his deep study of nature; Aristides was called the *Just*; Phocion, the *Good*; Plato, the *Athenian Bee*; Xenophon, the *Attic Muse*; Aristotle, the *Stagyrite*; Pythagoras, the *Samian Sage*; Menodæmus, the *Eretrian Bull*; Democritus, the *Laughing Philosopher*; Virgil, the *Mantuan Swain*, &c. Surnames were introduced into England by the Normans, and were adopted by the nobility, A.D. 1100. The old Normans used *Fitz*, which signifies son, as Fitz-herbert. The Irish used O, for grandson, as O'Neal, O'Donnel. The Scottish Highlanders employed Mac, as Macdonald, son of Donald. The Saxons added the word son to the father's name, as Williamson. Many of the most common surnames, such as Johnson, Wilson, Dyson, Nicholson, &c., were taken by Brabanters and other Flemings, who were naturalised in the reign of Henry VI., 1435.—*Rymer's Fœdera*, vol. x.

**SURPLICES.** First worn by the Pagan priests. First used in churches, A.D. 316, and generally introduced by Pope Adrian, 786. Every minister saying public prayers shall

wear a comely surplice with sleeves, *Can.* 58. The garb prescribed by Stat. 2 Ed. VI. 1547; again, 1 Eliz., 1558; and 13 and 14 Charles II., 1662.

**SUSPENSION BRIDGES.** The greatest and oldest in the world is in China, near King-tung; it is formed of chains. Rope suspension bridges, from rocks to rocks, are also of Chinese origin. In these realms chain suspension bridges are of recent construction. The bridge over the Menai Strait is the most surprising work, every way considered, of modern times. See *Menai Strait, Hungerford Bridge, Tubular Bridge, &c.*

**SUTLEJ, BATTLES OF THE INDIA.** A division of the British army on the Sutlej, consisting of 12,000 men, with 32 guns, under the command of sir Harry Smith, engaged a Sikh force, under the Sirdar Runjoor Singh, mustering 24,000 strong, and supported by a park of artillery of 68 guns. The battle was most obstinately contested, and ended in the complete rout of the Sikhs, who lost between 5000 and 6000 men, many of whom were drowned in attempting to recross the Sutlej. This victory was named after the village of Aliwal, near which it was fought, Jan. 28, 1846. Again, the British army under sir Hugh Gough attacked the Sikh force, numbering 35,000 men, in their entrenched camp at Sobraon, on the Sutlej. The batteries were taken after an obstinate resistance from the enemy, who were dislodged, and driven to attempt the passage of the river by a floating bridge in the rear of their position. The bridge, unable to bear the weight of the masses which crowded upon it, broke down and precipitated them into the river, which, in consequence of a sudden rise of seven inches, was hardly fordable. Meantime the musketry and artillery continued to make a fearful carnage among them. The loss of the Sikhs in killed, wounded, and drowned amounted to 10,000; that of the British to 2,383 in killed and wounded. Sixty-seven pieces of cannon and several standards were captured. Prince Waldemar of Prussia was present at the battle; he had also witnessed the battles of Moodkee and Ferozeshah, Feb. 10, 1846.

**SUTTEES, OR THE BURNING OF WIDOWS.** This custom began in India from one of the wives of "Bramah, the son of God," sacrificing herself at his death, that she might attend him in heaven. So many as seventeen widows have burned themselves on the funeral pile of a rajah; and in Bengal alone, 700 have thus perished, until lately, in each year. Mr. Holwell was present at many of these sacrifices. On Feb. 4, 1743, he saw a young and beautiful creature, only seventeen years of age, the mother of two children, thus sacrifice herself, with a fortitude and courage that astonished every witness of the scene.—*Holwell*. The English government in India have discouraged these self-immolations, while yet avoiding any undue interference with the religion and prejudices of the natives. Suttees were abolished, Dec. 7, 1829; but they have since occasionally, though rarely, taken place.

**SWAN RIVER SETTLEMENT.** Projected by colonel Peel in 1828. Regulations issued from the Colonial-office, and captain Stirling appointed to the colony as lieutenant-governor, Jan. 17, 1829. The three towns of Perth, Freemantle, and Guildford, were founded the same year. A journal, called the *Freemantle Gazette*, was published here in March 1831. See article *Colonies*.

**SWEARING ON THE GOSPEL.** First used A.D. 528. Introduced in judicial proceedings about 600.—*Rapin*. PROFANE SWEARING made punishable by fine; a labourer or servant forfeiting 1s., others 2s. for the first offence; for the second offence, 4s.; the third offence, 6s.; 6 Wm. III., 1695. See *Oaths*.

**SWEATING SICKNESS.** An English disease, which caused great mortality in 1485, soon after the accession of Henry VII. It raged with great violence in London, where two mayors and six aldermen died of it in one week; many thousands of persons were carried off by this complaint.—*Hall's Chronicle*. Again in 1517, when it carried off the afflicted in three hours, and destroyed one-half of the inhabitants in many parts of England; the terms were obliged to be adjourned for a year.—*Salmon*. It broke out again in 1528, 1529, and 1551, but with less violence. At Oxford, where in one month 510 persons (all men, no women) died, July 1575.—*Coghtan*.

**SWEDEN.** The ancient inhabitants were the Fins, now the modern inhabitants of Finland, a diminutive race, who retired to their present territory on the appearance of the Scandinavians or Goths, who have ever since been masters of the country.

Gylf reigns in Sweden . . . . . B.C. 57  
During this reign, Odin, surnamed the  
Divine, at the head of a swarm of bar-  
barians, falls upon the north of Europe,  
making vast conquests . . . . .

Ynge, founder of the family of the Yn-  
lingars, reigns . . . . . 32  
[The early history of the kingdom is al-  
together involved in fables and obscu-  
rity.]



SWEDEN, *continued.*

- Olif the Infant is baptised, and introduces Christianity among his people about A.D. 1000
- Gothland, so celebrated for its warlike people and invasions of other countries, is annexed to Sweden . . . . . 1132
- Waldemar I. of Denmark subdues Rugen, and destroys the pagan temples . . . . . 1168
- Stockholm founded . . . . . 1260
- Magnus Ladelus establishes a regular form of government . . . . . 1279
- The crown of Sweden, which had been hereditary, is made elective; and Steenchel Magnus, surnamed Smeek or the Foolish, king of Norway, is elected . . . . . 1318
- The crown made elective . . . . . 1320
- Waldemar lays Gothland waste . . . . . 1361
- Albert of Mecklenburg reigns . . . . . 1365
- Sweden united to the crown of Denmark and Norway, under Margaret . . . . . 1394
- University of Upsal founded . . . . . 1476
- Christian II., "the Nero of the North," massacres all the Swedish nobility, to fix his despotism . . . . . 1520
- The Swedes delivered from the Danish yoke by the valour of Gustavus Vasa . . . . . 1523
- He makes the crown hereditary, and introduces the reformed religion . . . . . 1544
- The titles of count and baron introduced by Eric XIV. . . . . 1561
- The conquests of Gustavus Adolphus, between 1612 and . . . . . 1617
- He is slain at Lutzen . . . . . 1633
- Rugen ceded to Sweden by Denmark . . . . . 1648
- Abdication of Christina . . . . . 1654
- Charles X. overruns Poland . . . . . 1657
- Arts and sciences begin to flourish . . . . . 1660
- Charles XII., "the madman of the North," begins his reign . . . . . 1699
- He makes himself absolute; abolishes the senate . . . . . \*\*\*
- Battle of Pultowa, where Charles is defeated by the czar of Russia. See *Pultowa* . . . . . 1709
- He escapes to Bender, where, after three years' protection, he is made a prisoner by the Turks . . . . . A.D. 1713
- He is restored; and after ruinous wars, and fighting numerous battles, he is at length killed at the siege of Fredericksshall Dec. 11, 1716
- Queen Ulrica Eleanor abolishes despotic government . . . . . 1719
- Royal Academy founded by Linnæus, afterwards called Linnæus . . . . . 1741
- Conspiracy of counts Brahe and Horne, who are beheaded . . . . . 1756
- Despotism re-established . . . . . 1772
- Order of the Sword instituted . . . . . 1772
- Assassination of Gustavus III. by count Ankerstrom, at a ball, March 16: he expired the 29th . . . . . 1792
- The regicide was dreadfully scourged with whips of iron thongs three successive days: his right hand was cut off, then his head, and his body impaled . . . . . May 18, 1792
- Gustavus IV. dethroned, and the government assumed by his uncle, the duke of Sudermania . . . . . March 13, 1809
- Sweden cedes Finland to the czar of Russia, Sept. 17, 1809
- Marshal Bernadotte, the prince of Ponte Corvo, is chosen the crown prince of Sweden . . . . . Aug. 21, 1810
- Gustavus IV. arrived in London . . . . . Nov. 12, 1810
- Swedish Pomerania seized by Napoleon Buonaparte . . . . . Jan. 9, 1812
- Alliance with England . . . . . July 12, 1812
- Sweden joins the grand alliance against Napoleon . . . . . March 13, 1813
- Norway is ceded to Sweden by the treaty of Kiel . . . . . Jan. 14, 1814
- Bernadotte ascends the throne of Sweden as Charles John XIV. . . . . Feb. 5, 1818
- Treaty of navigation between Great Britain and Sweden . . . . . May 19, 1826
- Death of Bernadotte, whose son, Oscar, ascends the throne . . . . . March 8, 1844

## KINGS OF SWEDEN.

1001. Olaf Skotkonung, or Olif Schætikonung; the Infant. Christianity introduced in this reign.
1026. Edmund Colbrenner.
1051. Edmund Selme.
1066. Stenkil or Stenchil.
1068. Halstan.
1090. Ingo, styled the Good.
1112. Philip.
1118. Ingo II.
1129. Swerker or Suercher I.
1150. Eric X.
1162. Charles VII.: made prisoner by his successor.
1168. Canute, son of Eric X.
1192. Swerker or Suercher II.: killed in battle.
1210. Eric XI.
1220. John I.
1223. Eric XII. *le Begue*.
1251. Waldemar.
1279. Magnus I.
1290. Birger II.
1320. Magnus II.: dethroned.
1363. Albert of Mecklenburg: his tyranny causes a revolt of his subjects, who invite Margaret of Denmark to the throne.
1397. [Union of Calmar, by which the three kingdoms are united under one sovereignty.]  
Margaret, queen of Sweden and Norway, now also Denmark, and Eric XIII.
1412. Eric XIII. governs alone: deprived.
1441. Christopher III.
1448. Charles VIII., surnamed Canuteson. 1470. [Interregnum.]  
1483. John II. (I. of Denmark.)  
1502. [Interregnum.]  
1520. Christiern or Christian II. of Denmark, styled the "Nero of the North;" deposed for his cruelties.
1523. Gustavus Vasa: by whose valour the Swedes are delivered from the Danish yoke.
1560. Eric XIV., son of Gustavus: dethroned, and died in prison.
1568. John III., brother of Eric.  
1592. Sigismund, king of Poland, son of John III.: disputes for the succession continued the whole of this reign.
1604. Charles IX., brother of John III.
1611. Gustavus (Adolphus) II., the Great: fell on the plains of Lutzen; supposed to have been treacherously slain.
1633. [Interregnum.]  
1633. Christina, daughter of Gustavus Adolphus. Resigned the crown to her cousin: died at Rome in 1689.
1654. Charles X. (Gustavus), son of John Casimir, count palatine of the Rhine.
1660. Charles XI., son of the preceding; the arts and sciences flourished in his reign.
1697. Charles XII., styled the "Alexander," the "Quixote," and the "Madman of the North;" killed at the siege of Fredericksshall.
1719. Ulrica Eleonora, his sister, and her consort

SWEDEN, *continued.*

- Frederick I. Ulrica relinquishes the crown, and in  
1741. Frederick reigned alone.  
1751. Adolphus-Frederick, of Holstein Gottorp, descended from the family of Vasa.  
1771. Gustavus (Adolphus) III.: assassinated by count Ankerström at a masked ball.  
1792. Gustavus (Adolphus) IV.: dethroned, and the government assumed by his uncle, the duke of Sudermania.

1809. Charles XIII., duke of Sudermania.  
1814. [Treaty of Kiel, by which Norway falls under the sovereignty of Sweden.]  
1818. Charles (John) XIV., Bernadotte, the French prince of Ponte Corvo; succeeded by his son,  
1844. Oscar, who ascended the throne, Mar. 8. The present (1851) king of Sweden and Norway.

**SWEDENBORGIANS.** A sect of mystics, so called from the learned but eccentric Emanuel Swedenborg, a Swedish nobleman. He considered the New Jerusalem, foretold in the Apocalypse, to be a church now about to be established, in which will be known the true nature of God and of man, of the Word, of heaven and of hell—concerning all which subjects error and ignorance now prevail, and in which church this knowledge will bear its proper fruits—love to the Lord and to one's neighbour, and purity of life. His first work on theology was published in 1743; his sect rose about 1760, but it did not spread in England until 1782.

**SWEET-BAY, *Laurus nobilis*,** was brought to these realms from Italy before 1548. The *Laurus Indica*, or Royal Bay, was brought from Madeira, in 1665. The Sweet-Fern Bush, *Comptonia asplenifolia*, came from America, 1714. The *Laurus Aggregata*, or the Glaucous Laurel, came from China in 1806. There are now several other species of these plants in England.

**SWITHIN, ST.** This saint lived in the ninth century, and having been preceptor to king Ethelwulf, was by that prince made bishop of Winchester in 838, he being the seventeenth prelate of that see. The very silly tradition, that if it rain upon St. Swithin's day, July 15, it will rain forty days following, is supposed to have a shadow of reason only from the circumstance of some particular constellations, which have the character of portending rain, rising cosmically about the time of St. Swithin's festival.

**SWITZERLAND.** The ancient Helvetians were a Gaulish people, conquered by Julius Cæsar, and afterwards subject to the Burgundians and Germans. Many Franks also settled here, in the early ages. The canton of Schweiz was peopled by the Cimbrians, who, leaving their original habitation in Scandinavia, invaded Italy, and were defeated by the Roman general Marius; after which they fled into Helvetia, about 100 B.C. This canton has given name to the whole confederacy.

- The Helvetians converted to Christianity by Irish missionaries . . . . . A.D. 612  
Helvetia ravaged by the Huns . . . . . 909  
Becomes subject to Germany . . . . . 1082  
Fribourg built by Berthold IV. . . . . 1179  
Tyranny of Geszler, which occasions the memorable revolt under the patriot William Tell. See Tell. . . . . 1306  
Swiss Independence . . . . . Nov. 7, 1307  
A malignant fever carries off, in the canton of Basle, 11,000 souls . . . . . 1314  
Form of government made perpetual . . . . . 1315  
Lucerne joins the confederacy . . . . . 1335  
The canton of Zurich joins, and becomes head of the league . . . . . 1350  
Berne, Glaris, and Zug join . . . . . 1351  
The Grisons league (see *Caldes*) . . . . . 1400  
Second league of the Grisons . . . . . 1424  
The third league of the Grisons . . . . . 1436  
Swiss soldiers first enter into the pay of France, under Louis XI. . . . . 1480  
Union of Fribourg and Soleure . . . . . 1481  
Maximilian I., emperor, acknowledges Swiss independence . . . . . 1499  
Schaffhausen joins the union . . . . . 1501  
The Swiss confederacy acknowledged by France and other powers . . . . . 1516  
The Reformation begins at Basle; the bishop compelled to retire . . . . . 1519  
The Grison leagues join the Swiss confederacy as allies . . . . . 1544  
Appenzel joins the other cantons . . . . . 1597  
Charles Emanuel of Savoy attempts Geneva by surprise, scales the walls, and

- penetrates the town; but in the end is defeated . . . . . A.D. 1602  
[This circumstance gives rise to an annual festival commemorative of their escape from tyranny.]  
Independence of Switzerland recognized by the treaty of Westphalia (see *Westphalia, Peace of*) . . . . . 1648  
[From this period until the French Revolution the cantons enjoyed tranquillity, disturbed only by the changes arising out of their various constitutions.]  
Alliance with France . . . . . May 25, 1777  
Domestic strife in Geneva, between the aristocratic and democratic parties; France interferes . . . . . 1781  
1000 fugitive Genevans seek an asylum in Ireland (see *Geneva*) . . . . . 1782  
Swiss guards ordered to quit France . . . . . 1792  
Helvetic confederation dissolved; its subjugation by France . . . . . 1798  
The number of cantons increased to 19; the federal government restored; and a landamman appointed by France, May 12, 1802  
Uri, Schwetz, and Unterwald separate from the republic . . . . . July 13, 1802  
Switzerland joins France with 6900 men, Aug. 24, 1811  
The Allies entered Switzerland in the spring of 1814. The number of cantons increased to 22, and the independence of Switzerland secured by the treaty of Vienna . . . . . 1815  
Revolution at Geneva . . . . . Oct. 7, 1846

This last revolution occurred in this way: Lucerne and the other Roman Catholic cantons had joined in a league to carry out their own views of policy, one of which was to place the education of their youth in the hands of the Jesuits. The Protestant cantons took steps to oppose the league as an illegal encroachment on the general confederation, and the question came in due course before the grand council of Geneva. The council condemned the league, but declared that public order ought to be maintained. For this decree the Protestants of the city rebelled, deposed the council, and established a provisional government. The city was the scene of some severe fighting, and many lives were lost. Eventually tranquillity was restored, the leagued cantons having sent in their submission to the diet.

**SWORDS.** They were formed of iron taken from a mountain by the Chinese, 1879 *a.c.* — *Univ. Hist.* The sword is one of the earliest implements of war. The Roman swords were from 20 to 30 inches long. The broad-sword and scimitar are of modern adoption. The sword of state carried at an English king's coronation by a king of Scotland, 1194. Damascus steel swords are the most prized; and next, the sword of Ferrara steel. The Scotch Highlanders were accustomed to procure the latter from a celebrated artificer, named Andrea di Ferrara, and used to call them their *Andrea Ferraras*. The broad-sword was forbidden to be worn in Edinburgh in 1724.

**SYCAMORE TREE.** This tree is called by some the Egyptian fig-tree. The date of its being planted in England is not known, but it was very early. In Mrs. Jamieson's "Memoirs of Female Sovereigns," we are told that Mary queen of Scots brought over from France a little sycamore tree, which she planted in the gardens of Holyrood, and that from this little tree have sprung all the beautiful groves of sycamore now to be seen in Scotland.

**SYDNEY, NEW SOUTH WALES.** Founded by governor Philip, on a cove of Port Jackson, in 1788, as a British settlement for the colony of convicts originally intended for Botany Bay; but now the principal seat of the government of the colony. It was denominated Sydney in compliment to lord Sydney. The town is now becoming considerable in extent and population; and it has a legislative council, which was first held July 13, 1829. See *New South Wales; Convicts, &c.*

**SYNAGOGUE.** This word sometimes means an assembly or congregation of the Jews, and sometimes the place where such assembly is collected for religious purposes.—*Pardon.* Authors are not agreed as to the time when the Jews first had synagogues. Some refer it to the time of the ceremonial law, and others to the times after the Babylonian captivity. In Jerusalem were 480 synagogues. There are in London six synagogues, of which one, in Duke's-place, is German.

**SYNOD.** The first general synods were called by emperors, and afterwards by Christian princes; but the pope ultimately usurped this power, one of his legates usually presiding (see *Councils*). National, were those of one nation only. The first of this kind held in England was at Hertford, *A.D.* 673: the last was held by cardinal Pole in 1555. Made unlawful to hold synods but by royal authority, 25 Hen. VIII., 1533.

**SYNOD OF DORT.** The famous, or general assembly of Dort in Holland, to which deputies were sent from England and all the reformed churches in Europe, to settle the difference between the doctrines of Luther, Calvin, and Arminius, principally upon the points of justification and grace, 1618.—*Aitzema.* The Arminians being excluded from the assembly, and, of course, not allowed to defend their opinions, were declared guilty of pestilential errors, and condemned. In 1625, however, they were restored to their former reputation.—*Butler.*

**SYNOD OF THURLES, IRELAND.** This was a synod of the Roman Catholic archbishops, bishops, inferior clergy, and religious orders, assembled in Thurles under the direction of archbishop Cullen, the Roman Catholic primate, Aug. 22, 1850. It closed its deliberations, having condemned the Queen's Colleges, and recommended the foundation of a Roman Catholic university, Sept. 10, following. The acts of this synod were forwarded to Rome for approval of the pope, Pius IX.

**SYRACUSE.** Founded by Archias, 732 *B.C.*—*Eusebius.* 749 *B.C.*—*Univ. Hist.* Taken by Marcellus, when Archimedes, the illustrious mathematician, was slain, 212 *B.C.* (see *Sicily*). Syracuse was destroyed by an earthquake, with many thousands of its inhabitants, January 1693. Again nearly destroyed, Aug. 6, 1757. In the late war in Italy, Syracuse surrendered to the Neapolitan troops, April 8, 1849.

SYRIA. Of the early history of ancient Syria, a few particulars are gleaned from Scripture; and it otherwise affords nothing peculiar, being involved in the histories of the Assyrian, Babylonian, and Persian empires (*which see*). The capital of Syria was originally Damascus; but after the battle of Ipsus, Seleucus (the chief of the Seleucidæ) founded the celebrated city of Antioch.

Seleucus, surnamed <i>Nicator</i> , i. e. Conqueror, enters Babylon . . . . .	312	Noureddin conquers Syria . . . . .	A. D. 1166
Era of the Seleucidæ ( <i>which see</i> ) . . . . .	312	Saladin puts an end to the power of the Fatimite dynasty . . . . .	1171
Great Battle of Ipsus, defeat and death of Antigonus . . . . .	301	The Tartars overrun all Syria . . . . .	1259
The city of Antioch founded . . . . .	299	Recovered by the sultans of Egypt, who expel the Crusaders . . . . .	1291
Antiochus, son of Seleucus, falling in love with his father's queen, Stratouice, he pines away nearly to death; but the secret being discovered, she is divorced by the father, and married by the son * . . . . .	297	Syria overrun by Tamerlane . . . . .	1400
Battle of Cyropadiou . . . . .	281	Conquered by the Turks under Selim . . . . .	1517
Seleucus is foully assassinated by Ceraunus— <i>Leopold</i> . . . . .	290	After the conquest by Selim, Syria continued in possession of the Turks till the invasion of Egypt by the French, July 1, 1798	
Antiochus defeats the Gauls, and takes the name of <i>Soter</i> , or Saviour . . . . .	275	Buonaparte defeats the Mamelukes with great loss . . . . .	Aug. 6, 1798
Reign of Antiochus II., surnamed by the Milesians <i>Theos</i> , or God† . . . . .	263	He overruns the country, and takes Gaza and Jaffa . . . . .	1798
Seleucus II. makes a treaty of alliance with Smyrna and Magnesia† . . . . .	241	Siege of Acre . . . . .	March 6 to May 27, 1799
Reign of Seleucus III., surnamed <i>Ceraunus</i> , or Thunder . . . . .	226	Buonaparte returns to France from Egypt, Aug. 23, 1799	
Battle of Raphia, in which Antiochus III. is signally defeated . . . . .	217	Egypt is evacuated by the French army, Sept. 10, 1801	
Antiochus' conquest of Judæa . . . . .	204	Mehemet Ali attacks and captures Acre, and overruns the whole of Syria . . . . .	1831-1832
War with the Romans begins . . . . .	192	Ibrahim Pacha, his son, defeats the army of the grand signor . . . . .	July 30, 1832
Reign of Antiochus IV., who assumes the title of <i>Theos-Epiphanes</i> , or the Illustrious God! . . . . .	175	[Numerous battles and conflicts follow with various success.]	
He seuds Apollonius into Judæa; Jerusalem is taken; the temple pillaged; 40,000 inhabitants destroyed; and 40,000 more sold as slaves . . . . .	170	Ibrahim Pacha defeats the Turkish army, making 10,000 prisoners . . . . .	June 25, 1839
Cleopatra, the queen, murders her son Seleucus with her own hand . . . . .	124	The Turkish fleet arrives at Alexandria, and places itself at the disposal of Mehemet Ali . . . . .	July 14, 1839
Reign of her son Antiochus Grypius, whom she attempts to poison; but he compels his mother to swallow the deadly draught herself . . . . .	123	The Five Powers propose to the Porte to negotiate with Mehemet Ali . . . . .	July 16, 1839
Reign of Cyzicenus at Damascus, and of Grypius at Antioch . . . . .	111	Death of the celebrated lady Hester Stanhope . . . . .	June 23, 1840
Defeat of Tigranes by Pompey, who enters Syria, and dethrones Antiochus Asiaticus, about . . . . .	65	Treaty of London (not signed by offended France) . . . . .	July 15, 1840
Conquest of Syria . . . . .	A. D. 970	Capture of Sidon ( <i>see Sidon</i> ) . . . . .	Sept. 27, 1840
[This conquest is made by the Fatimite caliphs who rule in Egypt.]		Fall of Beyrout ( <i>see Beyrout</i> ) . . . . .	Oct. 10, 1840
Revolt of the emirs of Damascus . . . . .	1067	Fall of Acre ( <i>see Acre</i> ) . . . . .	Nov. 3, 1840
The emirs of Aleppo revolt . . . . .	1068	[After much expostulation with the Sultan, the four powers, England, Austria, Russia, and Prussia, prevail upon him to make the pachalic of Egypt hereditary in the family of Mehemet Ali. This result conciliates offended France.]	
The Crusades from Europe commence ( <i>see article Crusades</i> ) . . . . .	1095	Ibrahim Pacha, son of Mehemet Ali, visits England . . . . .	June 8, 1846
[The Christians ultimately conquer that part of Syria called the Holy Land. <i>See Jerusalem.</i> ]		He embarks at Portsmouth for Alexandria . . . . .	July 15, 1846
		Death of Mehemet Ali in his 80th year, July 2, 1849	
		[Succeeded by his son, Ibrahim, the present (1851) sovereign.]	

\* This is related as one of the most strange events connected with the early history of physick. Erasistratus, the illustrious father of anatomy (jointly with Herophilus), had observed, that whenever the queen appeared, the young prince, her step-son, blushed, a tremor overspread his frame, his pulse quickened, and his voice grew weak. She was of his own age, and of exceeding beauty. On discovering the true cause of his patient's disorder, Erasistratus adopted an expedient which was the foundation of his great fame. He informed the king that his heir must die, as he languished under a hopeless passion. "Who," asked Seleucus, "is the object of his love?" "My wife," answered the physician. "Then resign her to him," said the king. "But if," said Erasistratus, "it were the queen he loved, would you, Seleucus, yield up the idol of your affections to another?" "Yes," replied Seleucus, "I would readily relinquish both my queen and kingdom to save my son's life." "Then be at ease," Erasistratus rejoined, "for the object of his love is Stratonice!"—*Biog. Dict.*

† This treaty was engraved on a marble column, now in the court of the Theatre of Oxford. It was presented to Oxford by the earl of Arundel, in the reign of Charles II.

## T.

**TAFFETY.** One of the earliest species of silken manufacture, more prized formerly than now, woven very smooth and glossy. It was worn by our elder queens, and was first made in England by John Tyce, of Shoreditch, London, 41 Eliz., 1598.—*Stowe's Chron.* Taffety has been superseded by numerous descriptions of manufacture more esteemed by the female world.—*Ash.*

**TAHITI.** The French, or abbreviated name for Otaheite. See *Otaheite*.

**TALAVERA, BATTLE OF.** Between the united British and Spanish armies under sir Arthur Wellesley (19,000 British and 30,000 Spaniards), and the French army, amounting to 47,000, commanded by marshals Victor and Sebastiani, July 27 and 28, 1809. After a battle on the 27th, both armies remained on the field during the night, and the French at break of day renewed the attack, but were again repulsed by the British with great slaughter. At noon Victor charged the whole British line, but was repulsed at all points, and sir Arthur Wellesley secured the victory, the enemy retreating with the loss of 10,000 men and 20 pieces of cannon. The British lost 800 killed, and 4000 wounded or missing. Soult, Ney, and Mortier, being in the rear, obliged the British to retire after the battle.

**TALLY-OFFICE.** The Tally Court in the exchequer took its name from the French word *tailer*, to cut, a tally being a piece of wood wrote upon both sides, containing an acquittance for money received; which being cloven asunder by the deputy chamberlains, one part, called the stock, was delivered to the person who paid, or lent, money to the government; and the other part, called the counter-stock or counter-foil, remained in the office, to be kept till called for, and joined with the stock. This method of striking tallies is very ancient.—*Beaumont*. It is now discontinued.

**TALMUD.** There are two books of the doctrine of the religion and morality of the Jews,—the Talmud of Jerusalem, and the Talmud of Babylon. The one composed by the Rabbi Juda Hakkadosh, about the close of the second century; the second, being commentaries, &c., by succeeding rabbis, were collected by Ben Eliezer, about the sixth century. Abridged by Maimonides in the twelfth century.

**TAMERLANE.** The conqueror of Persia, India, and Egypt, and plunderer of Bagdad, Delhi, and Cairo. He subdued the renowned warrior Bajazet, sultan of the Turks, whom he exposed in a large iron cage, the fate the latter had destined for his adversary if he had been the victor. Bajazet dashed his head against the bars of this prison, and killed himself, 1403.—*Chalcondila's Hist. Turc.*

**TANDY, JAMES NAPPER, HIS ARREST.** This celebrated man proposed his plan of reform in 1791. In the French expedition against Ireland he acted as a general of brigade, Aug. 1798. He failed, and fled to Hamburg, and there was delivered up to the English, for which piece of treachery Buonaparte declared war upon Hamburg, Oct. 15, 1799. Napper Tandy was liberated after the peace of Amiens.

**TANGIERS.** Besieged by prince Ferdinand, who was beaten, 1437. It was taken by the Portuguese in 1471, and given as a dower to princess Catherine, on her marriage with Charles II. of England; but he did not think it worth the expense of keeping, and, in 1683, caused the works to be blown up, and the place was abandoned. Tangiers afterwards became a remarkable piratical station; but the disuse in Morocco of this abominable practice has greatly diminished the importance of Tangiers.

**TANISTRY.** Introduced into England in the time of the Saxons. In Ireland, upon the death of any one, his land was divided among all the males of his family, legitimate or not; and if any of them afterwards died, his portion was not shared out among his sons, but the chieftain or tanist made a new partition at his discretion among the surviving brothers. Abolished 1604.—*Davies on Ireland*.

**TANKARD.** Perhaps the oldest vessel for drinking wine brought down to our times. It is mentioned in many of our classic authors. Marius, the Roman general, seven times consul, was the first who drank out of a silver tankard after the manner of Bacchus, about 100 B.C.—*Arbutnot*. The tankard is usually made with a cover of the same metal, and used for strong liquors, as ale.—*Ben Jonson*.

- TANNING.** The process of tanning leather with the bark of trees was early practised by various nations. The use of tan was introduced into these countries from Holland by William III. for raising orange-trees. It was discontinued until about 1719, when ananas were first brought into England. Since then, tan has been in general use in gardening. Great improvements were made in tanning in 1795, *et seq.*
- TAPESTRY.** An art of weaving borrowed from the Saracens, and hence its original workers in France were called *Saruzinois*. The invention of tapestry hangings belongs [the date is not mentioned] to the Netherlands.—*Guicciardini*. Manufactured in France under Henry IV., by artists invited from Flanders, 1606. The art was brought into England by William Sheldon; and the first manufactory of it was established at Mortlake by sir Francis Crane, 17 James I., 1619.—*Salmon*. Under Louis XIV. the art of tapestry was much improved in France. See *Gobelin Tapestry*. Very early instances of making tapestry are mentioned by the ancient poets, and also in Scripture; so that the Saracens' manufacture is a revival of the art. For the tapestry wrought by Matilda of England, see *Bayeux Tapestry*.
- TAR.** Liquid pitch; the turpentine of the pine or fir drained out by fire.—*Spenser*. The chemist Becher first proposed to make tar from pit-coal—the earl of Dundonald's patent, 1781. The mineral tar was discovered at Colebrook-dale, Shropshire, 1779; and in Scotland, Oct. 1792. Tar-water was first recommended for its medicinal virtues by the good Dr. Berkeley, bishop of Cloyne, about a.d. 1744.
- TARA, BATTLE OF, IN IRELAND.** This was a memorable battle, one of the earliest in the rebellion of '93, fought between the royalist troops, only 400 strong, and the insurgent Irish, then in rebellion against the crown of England. The rebels amounted to 4000 men, yet were completely defeated, losing 500 killed, May 26, 1798.
- TARBES, BATTLE OF, IN FRANCE.** The French army under marshal Soult, in great strength, was forced from its position at Tarbes, with considerable loss, by the British army commanded by the duke of Wellington, March 20, 1814. This engagement shortly preceded the great battle of Toulouse, the final battle of the peninsular army under the duke. See *Toulouse*.
- TARENTUM, WAR OF.** The war which the people of Tarentum supported against the Romans, assisted by Pyrrhus, king of Epirus, and which is greatly celebrated in history. This war, which had been undertaken b.c. 281, by the Romans, to avenge the insults the Tarentines had offered to their ships when near their harbours, was terminated after ten years; 300,000 prisoners were taken, and Tarentum became subject to Rome.
- TARRAGONA.** Occupied as a naval station by the British before their capture of Gibraltar, in 1704. It was stormed by the French, and the inhabitants, man, woman, and child, put to the sword, an atrocity so dishonourable to the humanity of marshal Suchet, June 28, 1811. Tarragona was besieged by general sir James Murray, in May, 1813; but the siege was soon raised.
- TARTAN, OR HIGHLAND PLAID.** This dress of the Scottish Highlanders is said to have been derived from the ancient Gauls, or Celtæ, the *Galli Non-braccati*.
- TARTARIC ACID.** Tartaric acid is said to have been the first discovery of the eminent chemist Scheele, who procured this acid in a separate state, by boiling tartar with lime, and in decomposing the tartrate of lime thus formed by means of sulphuric acid, a.d. 1770.
- TARTARY.** This name is given to several nations of the East. The Tartar race was known and celebrated in antiquity under the name of Scythians. It was during the decline of the Roman empire that these tribes began permanently to forsake their own plains, in search of more fertile regions; and the first of these ravagers whose terror and fame reached the frontier of Italy were the Huns, the ancestors of the modern race of Mongols. The first acknowledged sovereign of this vast country was the famous Jenghis Khan, a.d. 1206. His empire, by the conquest of China, Persia, and all Central Asia, became one of the most formidable ever established; but it was split into parts in a few reigns. Timur, or Tamerlane, again conquered Persia, broke the power of the Turks in Asia Minor, 1402, and founded a dynasty in India, which formed the most splendid court in Asia, till the close of the eighteenth century.
- TAVERNS.** In this country were places of entertainment, under various names, in ancient times. Taverns, as so called, may be traced to the 13th century. "In the

raigne of king Edward the Third *only three taverns* were allowed in London : one in Chepe, one in Walbroke, and the other in Lombard-street.—*Sir Henry Spelman*. The *Boar's Head*, in Eastcheap, existed in the reign of Henry IV., and was the rendezvous of prince Henry and his dissolute companions. Shakspeare mentions it as the residence of Mrs. Quickly, and the scene of sir John Falstaff's merriment.—*Shakspeare, Henry IV.* Of little less antiquity is the *White Hart*, Bishopgate, established in 1480: this house was rebuilt in 1829. Taverns were restrained by an act of Edward VI., 1552, to 40 in London, 8 in York, 4 in Norwich, 3 in Westminster, 6 in Bristol, 3 in Lincoln, 4 in Hull, 3 in Shrewsbury, 4 in Exeter, 3 in Salisbury, 4 in Gloucester, 4 in Chester, 3 in Hereford, 3 in Worcester, 3 in Southampton, 4 in Canterbury, 3 in Ipswich, 3 in Winchester, 3 in Oxford, 4 in Cambridge, 3 in Colchester, 4 in Newcastle-upon-Tyne. Taverns were licensed in 1752.

**TAXES.** The first levied on the people was by Solon, the first Athenian legislator, 540 B.C. The first class of citizens paid an Attic talent of silver, about 55*l.* of our money. The next was by Darius, the son of Hystaspes, which was a land-tax by assessment, and deemed so odious that his subjects styled him, by way of derision, Darius the Trader, 480 B.C.—*Deon's Histoire des Finances*. Taxes in specie were first introduced into England by William I., 1067, and he raised them arbitrarily; yet subsidies in kind, as in wool, corn, leather, and other products of the country, continued till the accession of Richard II., 1377.—*Camden*.

ASSESSED TAXES.		LAND TAX.		PROPERTY TAX.	
1800.	£3,468,131	1800.	£1,307,941	1801.	£25,716,572
1805.	4,508,752	1805.	1,536,481	1804.	4,650,000
1810.	6,233,161	1810.	1,418,337	1805.	5,937,500
1815.	6,524,766	1815.	1,084,251	1806.	†11,500,000
1820.	6,311,346	1820.	1,192,257	1808.	16,548,888
1825.	5,176,722	1825.	1,298,393	1815. †	14,978,557
1830.	5,013,405	1830.	1,189,214	* 5 per cent.	
1835.	3,783,997	1835.	1,203,579	† 10 per cent.	
1840.	3,866,407	1840.	1,298,022	‡ Last year of this tax.	
1845. Land and assessed taxes				£4,223,842, together.	
1850. Ditto ditto				4,303,849, together.	

The property-tax ceased with 1815, the last year of the war. The unproductiveness of the assessed taxes in Ireland, and the diminution in amount, year after year, of those not abolished in the period immediately following the peace, led to the total repeal of the direct taxes in that country in 1823. For the amount of the general taxation of the United Kingdom, see *Revenue*. And for the new tax on income, see *Income Tax*.

**TE DEUM.** A kind of hymn or song of thanksgiving used in the Church, beginning with the words *Te Deum laudamus*—We praise thee, O God. It is generally supposed to be the composition of Augustin and Ambrose, about A.D. 390; and is still sung in the Romish Church with extraordinary pomp and solemnity on some happy event, such, for instance, as a national thanksgiving for a great victory, or for a bounteous harvest.

**TEA.** First known in Europe, being brought from India by the Dutch, 1610. Brought into England in 1666, by lord Ossory and lord Arlington, from Holland; and being admired by persons of rank, it was imported from thence, and generally sold for 60 shillings per pound, till our East India Company took up the trade.—*Anderson*. Green tea began to be used in 1715. The duty imposed on tea in America, 1767. This tax occasions the destruction of 17 chests at New York, and 340 at Boston, Nov. 1773, and ultimately leads to the American war (see *Boston*). Tea-dealers obliged to have sign-boards fixed up, noticing their sale of tea, Aug. 1779. Commutation act for reducing the duty on tea from 50 to 12½ per cent., and taxing windows in lieu, June 1784. New duties were charged, 1796. The duty was 96 and 100 per cent. until July 1, 1836, when by the 6th Will. IV., it was made 2*s.* 1*d.* per pound.

**TEAS IMPORTED INTO ENGLAND, OR CHARGED WITH DUTY, IN THE FOLLOWING YEARS:—**

1726.	lbs.	700,000	1810.	lbs.	25,414,000	1835.	lbs.	44,360,550
1766.		7,000,000	1815.		26,368,000	1840.		38,068,555
1792.		13,185,000	1820.		25,662,474	1845.		51,066,979
1800.		23,723,000	1825.		27,803,668	1848.		55,626,765
1805.		24,133,000	1830.		30,544,404	1850.		53,400,751

The duty derived from the import of tea in 1850, amounted to 5,471,641*l.* Millions of pounds weight of sloe, liquorice, and ash-tree leaves, are every year mixed with Chinese teas in England.—*Report of the House of Commons*, 1818. The consumption of the whole civilised world, exclusively of England, is about 22,000,000 of pounds, while the

annual consumption in Great Britain is 30,000,000.—*Evidence in House of Commons*, 1830. The first tea-sale in London on the abolition of the exclusive privilege of the East India Company took place in Mincing-lane, Aug. 19, 1834.

**TEA-TREE.** *Thea Bohea*. Brought to these realms from China, about 1768. The finest tea-plant known in England was raised in Kew gardens; but the first that ever flourished in Europe was one belonging to the duke of Northumberland at Sion. The attempts to cultivate the tea-plant, however, in England, indeed, in Europe, have altogether failed.—*Ashe*.

**TEETOTALLER.** An artisan of Preston, in Lancashire, named Richard Turner, in addressing temperance meetings in that and other towns, acknowledged that he had been a hard drinker most part of his life; and being an illiterate man, and in want of a word to express how much he then abstained from malt and spirits, used to exclaim, "I am now a Teetotalter;" and hence the origin of the phrase; about 1831. See *Temperance*.

**TELEGRAPHS.** They were early in use. Polybius calls the different instruments used by the ancients for communicating information *pyrsix*, because the signals were always made by fire. The most ingenious of the moderns had not thought of such a machine as a telegraph until 1663, when the plan was suggested by the marquess of Worcester. The first idea of a telegraph on the modern construction was suggested by Dr. Hooke, 1684. M. Amontons is also said to have been the inventor of telegraphs about this period. It was not till 1793 that the instrument was applied to useful purposes: M. Chappe then invented the telegraph first used by the French. Two erected over the Admiralty-office, London, 1796. The Semaphore was erected there 1816. The naval signals, by telegraph, enable 400 previously-concerted sentences to be transmitted from ship to ship, by varying the combinations of two revolving crosses; and also to spell any particular words, letter by letter.

**TELESCOPES.** This invention is noticed by Leonard Digges, about 1571. Roger Bacon, about A.D. 1250, described telescopes and microscopes exactly, and yet neither were made till one Metius, at Alkmaer, and Jansen, of Middleburgh, made them about the same time; the latter from an accidental discovery made by his children, 1590—1609. Galileo imitated their invention by its description, and made three in succession, one of which magnified a thousand times. With these he discovered Jupiter's moons and the phases of Venus. Telescopes became very popular, and were improved by Zucchi, Huygens, Gregory, and Newton; and finally by Martin, Hall, Dollond, and Herschel. Achromatic telescopes were made by More Hall, about 1723. A telescope was made in London for the observatory of Madrid which cost 11,000*l.* in 1802; but the Herschel telescope, made 1789—1795, is superior: it has the great speculum 48 inches diameter, 3½ inches thick, weighs 2118 lbs., and magnifies 6400 times. See *Herschel Telescope*. The earl of Rosse, a scientific nobleman of Ireland, has lately erected on his estate at Parsonstown, in that kingdom, the largest telescope ever constructed, at a cost exceeding 20,000*l.* This wonderful instrument is 7 feet in diameter, and 52 feet in length; the machinery is supported on massive walls, and notwithstanding its great weight and size, is moved with the utmost ease, and can be lowered to any angle, while it sweeps the horizon by means of wheels running on a graduated circle.

**TEMPERANCE SOCIETIES.** They originated with Mr. Calhoun, who, while he was secretary of war in America, in order to counteract the habitual use of ardent spirits among the people, had them prohibited altogether to the United States army, 1818. The first public temperance society in America was projected in 1825, and formed Feb. 13, 1826. Temperance societies immediately afterwards spread in England and Scotland; and in 1831 there were 1000 such societies in the United States, and several hundreds in the latter countries. In Ireland, the Rev. Mr. Edgar, of Belfast, published upon temperance in 1829-31; and the Rev. Mr. Mathew, a Roman Catholic clergyman, had, he affirms, in 1839, 1840, and 1841, made more than a million of converts to the abstaining principle in drink. This gentleman arrived in America in July, 1849, to convert the drunkard there. See *Teetotalter*.

**TEMPLARS.** The first military order of Knights Templars was founded in A.D. 1118, by Baldwin II, king of Jerusalem. The Templars were numerous in several countries, and came to England in 1185. The order was suppressed by the council of Vienna, and its revenues were bestowed upon other orders, in 1312. Numbers of the order were burned alive and hanged, and it suffered great persecutions throughout Europe,



particularly in France in the reign of Philip of Valois, 1342. They were several times suppressed in England, and finally in 1340.

**TEMPLE, LONDON.** Thus called, because it was anciently the dwelling-house of the Knights Templars. At the suppression of that order, it was purchased by the professors of the common law, and converted into inns. They are called the Inner and Middle Temple, in relation to Essex-house, which was also a part of the house of the Templars, and called the Outer Temple, because it was situated without Temple Bar. St. Mary's, or the Temple Church, situated in the Inner Temple, is an ancient Gothic stone building, erected by the Templars in the reign of Henry II., and is remarkable for its circular vestibule, and for the tombs of the crusaders, who were buried here. The Temple-hall was built in 1572, and Temple-bar in 1672. The church was recased with stone by Mr. Smirke in 1828.

**TEMPLES.** They originated in the sepulchres built for the dead.—*Eusebius.* The Egyptians were the first who erected temples to the gods.—*Herodotus.* The first erected in Greece is ascribed to Deucalion.—*Apollonius.* For temple of Belus, see *Babel.* The temple of Jerusalem, built by Solomon, 1012 B.C. Fired by Nebuchadnezzar, 587 B.C. Rebuilt, 536 B.C. Pillaged by Antiochus, 170 B.C. Rebuilt by Herod, 18 B.C. Destroyed by Titus, A.D. 70.—The temple of Apollo, at DELPHOS, first a cottage with boughs, built of stone by Trophorius, about 1200 B.C. Burnt by the Pisistratidae, 548 B.C. A new temple raised by the family of the Alcmaeonidae, about 513 B.C.—Temple of Diana at Ephesus, built seven times; planned by Ctesiphon, 544 B.C. Fired by Erostratus, to perpetuate his name, 356 B.C. To rebuild it, employed 220 years. Destroyed by the Goths, A.D. 260.—The temple of Piety was built by Acilius, on the spot where once a woman had fed with her milk her aged father, whom the senate had imprisoned, and excluded from all aliments.—*Val. Max.* Temple of Theseus, built 480 years B.C., is at this day the most perfect ancient edifice in the world.—The heathen temples were destroyed throughout the Roman empire by Constantine the Great, A.D. 331. See *Heathen Temples.*

**TENERIFFE, CANARIES.** The celebrated Peak of Teneriffe is 15,396 feet above the level of the sea. An earthquake in this island destroyed several towns and many thousands of people in 1704. In an unsuccessful attack made at Santa Cruz, admiral, afterwards lord Nelson, lost his right arm, and 141 officers and men were killed, July 24, 1797. For the particulars of this heroic affair, see article *Santa Cruz.*

**TERMS OF LAW AND VACATIONS.** They were instituted in England from the Norman usage, the long vacation being suited to the time of the vintage in France, 14 Will. I., 1079.—*Glanville de Leg. Anglic.* They were gradually formed.—*Spelman.* The terms were fixed by statute 11 Geo. IV., and 1 Will. IV., July 22, 1830: Hilary Term to begin Jan. 11, and end Jan. 31; Easter, April 15, and to end May 8; Trinity, May 22, and to end June 12; Michaelmas, Nov. 2, and to end Nov. 25. This act was amended 1 Will. IV., Nov. 15, 1830.

**TEST ACT.** The celebrated statute of Charles II., directing all officers, civil and military, under government, to receive the sacrament according to the forms of the Church of England, and to take the oaths against transubstantiation, &c. This statute was enacted March, 1673. The Test and Corporation acts were repealed by statute 9 Geo. IV., May, 1828.

**TESTER.** *Testone.* A silver coin struck in France by Louis XII., 1513; and also in Scotland in the time of Francis II., and of Mary, queen of Scots, 1559. It was so called from the head of the king, which was stamped upon it. In England, the tester was of 12*d.* value in the reign of Henry VIII., and afterwards of 6*d.* The silver sixpence of the present day is still familiarly called a tester.

**TEUTONI, or TEUTONES.** A people of Germany, who with the Cimbric made incursions upon Gaul, and cut to pieces two Roman armies. They were at last defeated by the consul Marius, and an infinite number made prisoners, 101 B.C. See *Cimbric*, with whom authors commonly join the Teutones. The appellation more lately came to be applied to the German nation in general.

**TEUTONIC ORDER.** The order of military knights established in the Holy Land towards the close of the twelfth century. The institution arose in the humanity of the Teutones to the sick and wounded of the Christian army in the Holy Land under the celebrated Guy of Lusignan when before Acre. The order was confirmed by a bull of pope Celestine III., A.D. 1191. See *Prussia*, &c.

**TEWKESBURY, BATTLE OF.** In which Edward IV. gained a decisive victory over the

Lancastrians. Queen Margaret, the consort of Henry VI, and her son, were taken prisoners. The queen was conveyed to the Tower of London, where king Henry expired a few days after this fatal engagement; being, as is generally supposed, murdered by the duke of Gloucester, afterwards Richard III. The queen was ransomed in 1475, by the French king, Lewis XI, for 50,000 crowns. This was the last battle between the houses of York and Lancaster, May 4, 1471. See *Roses*.

**THAMES, LONDON.** The richest river in the world. It has been erroneously said that its name is Isis till it arrives at Dorchester, when, being joined by the Thame or Tame, it assumes the name of Thames. What was the origin of this vulgar error cannot now be traced: poetical fiction, however, has perpetuated the error, and invested it with a kind of classical sanctity. It was called Thames or Tems before it came near the Thame.—*Camden*. The river rose so high at Westminster that the lawyers were brought out of the hall in boats, A.D. 1235. Again it rose to great height, 1736, 1747, 1762, and 1791. The conservation of the Thames was given to the mayors of London, 1489. The Thames was made navigable to Oxford, 1624. It ebbed and flowed twice in three hours, 1658. Again, three times in four hours, March 22, 1682. Again, twice in three hours, Nov. 24, 1777. See *Froese*, &c.

**THAMES TUNNEL.** Projected by Mr. Brunel, to form a communication between the two sides of the river, at Rotherhithe and Wapping, the most extraordinary construction of ancient or modern times. The bill received the royal assent, June 24, 1824. The shaft was begun in 1825; the first brick was laid by Mr. Smith, March 2; the excavation commenced April 1; and the first horizontal excavation in Dec. 1825. At a distance of 544 feet from the shaft the first irruption took place, May 18, 1827. The second irruption, by which six workmen perished, Jan. 12, 1828. The length of the tunnel is 1300 feet; its width is 35 feet; height, 20 feet; clear width of each archway, including footpath, about 14 feet; thickness of earth beneath the crown of the tunnel and the bed of the river, about 15 feet. The tunnel was opened throughout for foot passengers, March 25, 1843.

**THANE.** A title much in use anciently, and which sometimes signified a nobleman, sometimes a freeman, and sometimes a magistrate; but most properly, an officer under the king. The Saxons had a nobility called thanes, and the Scots also, among whom the title was more general, particularly in the time of Malcolm. The title was abolished in England at the Conquest, upon the introduction of the feudal system. Abolished in Scotland by king Malcolm III., when the title of earl was adopted, 1057.

**THEATINES.** An order of religious, the first who assumed the title of regular clerks. This order was founded by Caraffa, bishop of Theate in Naples, who was afterwards pope Paul IV., 1524. They first established themselves in France, according to the historian, Henault, in Paris, 1644. The Theatines endeavoured, but vainly, to revive among the clergy the poverty of the apostles.—*Ashc*.

**THEATRES.** That of Bacchus, at Athens, built by Philo, 420 B.C., was the first erected. Marcellus' theatre at Rome was built about 80 B.C. Theatres were afterwards numerous, and were erected in most cities of Italy. There was a theatre at Pompeii, where most of the inhabitants of the town were assembled on the night of August 24, A.D. 79, when an eruption of Vesuvius covered Pompeii. Scenes were introduced into theatres, painted by Balthazar Sienna, A.D. 1533. See *Drama, Plays*, &c.

**THEATRES IN ENGLAND.** The first royal licence for a theatre in England was in 1574, to master Burbage and four others, servants of the earl of Leicester, to act plays at the Globe, Bankside. See *Globe*. But long before that time, miracle plays were represented in the fields. The prices of admission in the reign of queen Elizabeth were, gallery, 2d.; lords' rooms, 1s.—*Dickens*. The first play-bill was dated April 8, 1663, and issued from Drury-lane; it runs thus: "By his Majesty his company of Comedians at the New Theatre in Drury-lane, will be acted a comedy called the *Humourous Lieutenant*." After detailing the characters, it concludes thus: "The play will begin at three o'clock exactly." Lincoln's-inn theatre was opened in 1695. See *Covent Garden, Drury Lane, Opera House, Drama*, &c.

DRURY LANE.		Interior rebuilt by Adams . . . . .		1775
Killigrew's patent . . . . .	April 25, 1662	Sheridan's management . . . . .		1776
Theatre burnt down . . . . .	1671	Theatrical fund founded by Mr. Garrick		1777
Rebuilt by sir Christopher Wren . . . . .	1674	Mrs. Siddons's <i>début</i> as a star . . . . .	Oct. 10,	1782
Cibber, Wilkes, Booth . . . . .	1712	Mr. Kemble's <i>début</i> as <i>Hamlet</i> . . . . .	Sept. 30,	1783
Garrick's <i>début</i> here . . . . .	1742	The theatre rebuilt on a large scale, and		
Garrick and Lacy's tenure . . . . .	1747	re-opened . . . . .	March 12,	1794

THEATRES, *continued.*

Charles Kemble's first appearance (as <i>Malcolm</i> in <i>Macbeth</i> ) . . . . .	April 21, 1794
Dowton's first appearance (as <i>Sheva</i> , in <i>The Jew</i> ) . . . . .	Oct. 11, 1796
Hatfield fired at George III. (see <i>Hatfield</i> ) . . . . .	May 11, 1800
The theatre burnt . . . . .	Feb. 24, 1809
Rebuilt by Wyatt, and re-opened . . . . .	Oct. 16, 1812
Mr. Edmund Keau's appearance (as <i>Shylock</i> ) . . . . .	Jan. 26, 1814
Mr. Elliston, lessee . . . . .	Oct. 3, 1819
Madame Vestris; her first appearance (as <i>Lilla</i> ) . . . . .	Feb. 19, 1820
Real water introduced in the <i>Cataract of the Ganges</i> . . . . .	Oct. 27, 1823
Mr. Price, lessee . . . . .	July, 1826
Miss Ellen Tree's appearance (as <i>Violante</i> ) . . . . .	Sept. 23, 1826
Mr. Charles Kean's appearance (as <i>Norval</i> ) . . . . .	Oct. 1, 1827
Mrs. Nisbet's first appearance (as the <i>Widow Cheerly</i> ) . . . . .	Oct. 9, 1829
Mr. Alexander Lee's and captain Polhill's management . . . . .	1830
Mr. Alfred Bunn, lessee . . . . .	1831
Mr. Forrest's first appearance (as <i>Spartacus</i> ) . . . . .	Oct. 17, 1836
Mr. Hammond's management . . . . .	1839
German operas commenced at this theatre, . . . . .	March 15, 1841
Mr. Macready's management . . . . .	1841
Mr. Bunn again lessee . . . . .	1843
Miss Clara Webber burnt on the stage, Dec. 14; and died on the next day but one . . . . .	Dec. 16, 1844
Mr. Anderson's management . . . . .	1849
Mr. Macready's farewell . . . . .	Feb. 26, 1851

## COVENT GARDEN.

Sir William Davenant's patent . . . . .	April 25, 1662
The theatre opened by Rich . . . . .	1732
Theatrical fund instituted . . . . .	1765
Mr. Harris's tenure . . . . .	1767
Lewis's first appearance in the character of <i>Bilcour</i> . . . . .	Sept. 15, 1773
Miss Reay killed by Mr. Hackman, coming from the house . . . . .	April 7, 1779
Jack Johnstone's first appearance in Irish characters . . . . .	Oct. 3, 1783
Munden's appearance . . . . .	Dec. 2, 1790
Fawcett's first appearance here (as <i>Calob</i> ) . . . . .	Sept. 21, 1791
G. F. Cooke's appearance (as <i>Richard III.</i> ) . . . . .	Oct. 31, 1800
Braham's appearance . . . . .	Dec. 9, 1801
Mr. Kemble's management . . . . .	1802
Appearance of Master Betty, the <i>Infant Roscius</i> . . . . .	Dec. 1, 1803
Lewis's last appearance (as the <i>Copper Captain</i> ) . . . . .	May 28, 1808
Theatre burnt down . . . . .	Sept. 20, 1808
Rebuilt by Mr. Beazley, and re-opened with <i>Macbeth</i> . . . . .	Sept. 18, 1809
The O.P. riot (see <i>O.P. Riot</i> ) from Sept. 18 to Dec. 10 . . . . .	1809
Horses first introduced here, in <i>Bluebeard</i> , . . . . .	Feb. 18, 1811
The farewell benefit of Mrs. Siddons (immense house) . . . . .	June 29, 1812
[Mrs. Siddons, however, performed once afterwards in June, 1819, for Mr. and Mrs. C. Kemble's benefit.]	
Miss Stephens's first appearance (as <i>Mandane</i> ) . . . . .	Sept. 7, 1813
Miss Foote's appearance here (as <i>Amanthis</i> ) . . . . .	May 26, 1814
Miss O'Neill's appearance here (as <i>Juliet</i> ) . . . . .	Oct. 6, 1814
Miss Kelly fired at by George Barnet, in the house . . . . .	Feb. 7, 1816

Mr. Macready's first appearance (as <i>Orestes</i> ) . . . . .	Sept. 16, 1816
Mr. J. P. Kemble's farewell (as <i>Coriolanus</i> ) . . . . .	June 23, 1817
Henry Harris's management . . . . .	1818
Charles Kemble's management . . . . .	1823
Miss Fanny Kemble's appearance (as <i>Juliet</i> ) . . . . .	Oct. 5, 1829
Mr. Fawcett's farewell . . . . .	May 21, 1830
Charles Young's farewell . . . . .	May 30, 1832
Mr. Macready's management . . . . .	1837
Madame Vestris's management . . . . .	1839
Miss Adelaide Kombe's appearance (as <i>Norma</i> ) . . . . .	Nov. 2, 1841
Charles Kemble again . . . . .	Sept. 10, 1842
Mr. Laurent's management . . . . .	Dec. 26, 1844
Opened for Italian opera . . . . .	April 11, 1847

## ITALIAN OPERA HOUSE.

Opera-house opened.— <i>Pennant</i> . (See <i>Opera House</i> ) . . . . .	1704
The theatre was enlarged . . . . .	1720
Burnt down . . . . .	June 17, 1788
Re-built and re-opened . . . . .	Sept. 22, 1791
Exterior improved by Mr. Nash . . . . .	1819
The <i>relievo</i> , by Mr. Bubb . . . . .	1821
Madame Rachel's appearance . . . . .	May 10, 1841
Mr. Lumley's management . . . . .	1842
Jenny Lind's first appearance . . . . .	May 4, 1847

## HAYMARKET.

Built in 1702, and altered . . . . .	1720
A French company prohibited from acting by the audience . . . . .	1738
Mr. Foote's patent . . . . .	1747
The Bottle-conjuror's duperly (see <i>Bottle conjuror</i> ) . . . . .	Jan. 16, 1748
The theatre rebuilt . . . . .	1767
Mr. Colman's tenure . . . . .	Jan. 1, 1777
Miss Farren's appearance here (afterwards countess of Derby) . . . . .	1777
Fatal accident from an over-crowd, 30 persons killed and wounded . . . . .	Feb. 3, 1794
Mr. Elliston's <i>début</i> here . . . . .	June 24, 1796
First appearance of Mr. Mathews (as <i>Lingo</i> ) . . . . .	May 16, 1806
Mr. Morris's management . . . . .	1805
Appearance of Mr. Liston (as <i>Sheepface</i> ) . . . . .	June 8, 1805
The tailors' riot . . . . .	Aug. 15, 1805
Appearance here of Mr. Young (as <i>Hamlet</i> ) . . . . .	June 22, 1807
Of Miss H. Kelly (as <i>Floretta</i> ) . . . . .	June 12, 1810
Theatre rebuilt; and opened . . . . .	July 4, 1821
Miss Paton (Mrs. Wood); her appearance (as <i>Susannah</i> ) . . . . .	Aug. 3, 1822
Mr. Webster's management . . . . .	June 12, 1837
Mr. Charles Kean's appearance here . . . . .	1839

## ENGLISH OPERA-HOUSE.

Opened as the Lyceum in . . . . .	1809
Appearance of Mr. Wrench here (as <i>Bilcour</i> ) . . . . .	Oct. 7, 1809
Re-opened with an address spoken by Miss Kelly . . . . .	June 15, 1816
House destroyed by fire . . . . .	Feb. 16, 1830
Rebuilt; and re-opened . . . . .	July, 1834
Equestrian performances . . . . .	Jan. 16, 1844
Mrs. Keeley's management . . . . .	April 8, 1844
Madame Vestris's management . . . . .	Oct. 1847

## THE ADELPHI THEATRE.

Formerly called the <i>Sans Souci</i> , opened under the management of Mr. and Miss Scott, . . . . .	Nov. 27, 1806
New management began in . . . . .	1820
Messrs. Matthews' and Yates' management, jointly . . . . .	1828
Theatre rebuilt without . . . . .	1840
Mr. Webster lessee; Madame Celeste's management . . . . .	Sept. 30, 1844

THEATRES, *continued.*

## PRINCE'S, LATE ST. JAMES'S.

This theatre was built by, and opened under the management of Mr. Brahm,	Dec. 14, 1835
German Operas performed here under the management of Mr. Bunn . . . . .	1840
Mr. Mitchell's tenure; performance of French plays . . . . .	Jan. 22, 1844

PRINCESS'S THEATRE, OXFORD ST.	
First opened . . . . .	1840
Sold for 16,400l. . . . .	Sept. 9, 1841
Mr. Charles Kean's management . . . . .	1850

## OLYMPIC.

Erected by the late Mr. Astley . . . . .	1806
Here the celebrated Elliston, and afterwards Madame Vestris, had managements; the latter until . . . . .	1839
Mr. George Wild's tenure . . . . .	1840
Miss Davenport's tenure . . . . .	Nov. 11, 1844
Mr. Watts's management . . . . .	1848
The theatre destroyed by fire, March 29, 1849	
Rebuilt, and Mr. Watts resumes his management . . . . .	1850
Mr. William Farren's management . . . . .	1850

## STRAND THEATRE.

First opened . . . . .	1831
Mr. William Farren's management . . . . .	1849

## ASTLEY'S AMPHITHEATRE.

First established as a riding-house . . . . .	1767
Opened as an amphitheatre . . . . .	1780
Destroyed by fire, with numerous adjacent houses . . . . .	Sept. 17, 1794
Again, with 40 houses . . . . .	Sept. 2, 1803
Ducrow's management . . . . .	1825
Again destroyed by fire . . . . .	June 10, 1841
Rebuilt and re-opened by Mr. Batty . . . . .	1843

## CIRCUS, now SURREY THEATRE.

[Originally devoted to equestrian exercises, under Mr. Hughes.] . . . . .	•••
Opened for performances . . . . .	Nov. 4, 1783
Destroyed by fire . . . . .	Aug. 12, 1805
Mr. Elliston's management . . . . .	1809
Mr. Elliston again . . . . .	June 4, 1827
Mr. Davidge's tenure . . . . .	1833

## COBURG, now VICTORIA.

[The erection was commenced under the patronage of the late princess Charlotte and the prince Leopold of Saxe-Coburg.]	1816
The house was opened . . . . .	1818
Messrs. Egerton and Abbott had the management in . . . . .	1833
Mr. Osbaldiston's tenure . . . . .	1840

## SADLER'S WELLS.

Opened as an orchestra . . . . .	1683
Present house opened . . . . .	1765
Eighteen persons trampled to death on a false alarm of fire . . . . .	Oct. 15, 1807
Management of Mrs. Warner and Mr. Phelps . . . . .	May 20, 1844

## OTHER THEATRES.

Queen's Theatre, Tottenham-court road . . . . .	1828
Garrick Theatre, Goodman's-fields . . . . .	1830
Bowery Theatre, Lambeth . . . . .	•••
City Theatre, Norton-Folgate . . . . .	1837
Miss Kelly's Theatre . . . . .	1840

## DUBLIN THEATRES.

Werburgh-street commenced . . . . .	1635
Orange-street, now Smock-alley . . . . .	1662
Aungier-street ( <i>Victor</i> ) . . . . .	1728
Ditto, management of Mr. Hitechock . . . . .	1733
Crow-street Music-hall . . . . .	1731
Rainsford-street Theatre . . . . .	1732
Smock-alley Theatre, rebuilt . . . . .	1735
Fishamble-street, Music-hall . . . . .	1741
Capel-street Theatre . . . . .	1745
Crow-street, Theatre Royal . . . . .	1758
Ditto, Mr. Daly's patent . . . . .	1786
Ditto, Mr. Fred Edw. Jones's patent . . . . .	1788
Peter-street, Theatre Royal . . . . .	1789
Hawkins-street, Theatre Royal . . . . .	1821
Ditto, Mr. Abbott, lessee . . . . .	1824
Ditto, Mr. Bunn, lessee . . . . .	1827
Ditto, Mr. Calcraft, lessee . . . . .	1830
Queen's Theatre, Brunswick-street, opened . . . . .	Oct. 5, 1844

## EDINBURGH THEATRES.

Theatre of Music . . . . .	1672
Allan Ramsay's . . . . .	1736
Theatre, Shakspeare-square . . . . .	1769
The Caledonian Theatre . . . . .	1822

## FIRST OR LAST APPEARANCES.

Quin's first appearance . . . . .	1716
Macklin's, at Lincoln's-Inn-fields . . . . .	1725
Garrick's, at Goodman's-fields, as <i>Richard III.</i> . . . .	Oct. 19, 1741
Miss Farren (afterwards countess of Derby), first appears, at Liverpool . . . . .	1773
Garrick's last appearance . . . . .	June 10, 1776
Mrs. Robinson's <i>Perdita</i> ; her last appearance . . . . .	Dec. 24, 1779
Braham's first appearance at the Royalty, April 20, . . . . .	1787
Madame Stora; her first appearance, in London . . . . .	Nov. 24, 1789
Miss Melton, her first appearance as <i>Lydia Languish</i> . . . . .	Jan. 31, 1795
Romeo Coates; his appearance, as <i>Lothario</i> . . . . .	April 10, 1811
Mrs. Jordan's last appearance, as <i>Lady Teazle</i> . . . . .	June 1, 1814
Mr. Macready's first appearance at Bath, as <i>Romeo</i> . . . . .	Dec. 29, 1814
Booth's first appearance . . . . .	Feb. 12, 1817
Munden's last appearance . . . . .	May 31, 1824
Liston's last appearance . . . . .	May 31, 1838
Mrs. Glover's farewell . . . . .	July 12, 1850

## MEMORANDA.

Mr. Palmer died on the stage, at Liverpool . . . . .	Aug. 2, 1798
Bannister retired from the stage . . . . .	1815
Talma died in Paris . . . . .	1826
Weber came to London . . . . .	Feb. 1828
The Brunswick Theatre fell, owing to the weight of a newly-erected roof, and numbers of persons were wounded and some killed . . . . .	Feb. 28, 1828
Madame Mailbran died at Manchester, Sept. 23, . . . . .	1836
Paganini died . . . . .	May 29, 1840
Power lost in the <i>President</i> steamer, about . . . . .	March 13, 1841
Elton lost in the <i>Pegasus</i> . . . . .	July 19, 1843
Theatres' Registry act passed . . . . .	Aug. 22, 1843

**THEBES.** The ancient celebrated city of Thebais in Egypt, called also Hecatompylos on account of its hundred gates, and Diospolis, as being sacred to Jupiter. In the time of its splendour, it extended above twenty-three miles, and upon any emergency

could send into the field, by each of its hundred gates, 20,000 fighting men and 200 chariots. Thebes was ruined by Cambyses, king of Persia, and few traces of it were seen in the age of Juvenal.—*Plutarch*. Also Thebes, the capital of the country successively called Aonia, Messapia, Ogygia, Hyantis, and Bootia. See *Bzotia*. Thebes was called Cadmeis, from Cadmus, the founder of the city. It rose to a celebrated republic, styled the Theban, about 820 a.c. It was dismantled by the Romans, 145 B.C.—*Livy; Thucydides*.

**THEFT.** This offence was punished by heavy fines among the Jews. By death at Athens, by the laws of Draco. See *Draco*. The Anglo-Saxons nominally punished theft with death, if above 12*d.* value; but the criminal could redeem his life by a ransom. In the 9th of Henry I. this power of redemption was taken away, 1108. The laws against theft, until lately, were very severe in England; they were revised by Mr. (afterwards sir Robert) Peel's acts, 9 & 10 Geo. IV. See *Acts*.

**THEISTS.** *Théiste*, French. A kind of deists.—*Dean Martin*. The sect so called came in with the Restoration, and they taught a union with all men who believed in one God, but who rejected public worship and exterior forms of religion. They maintained that their religion was better because older and more simple than that which was given by God to the Hebrews, about 1660.

**THELUSSON'S WILL.** One of the most singular testamentary documents ever executed. Mr. Peter Isaac Thelusson, an affluent London merchant, left 100,000*l.* to his widow and children; and the remainder, amounting to more than 600,000*l.*, he left to trustees, to accumulate during the lives of his three sons, and the lives of their sons; then the estates directed to be purchased with the produce of the accumulating fund, to be conveyed to the eldest male descendant of his three sons, with benefit of survivorship. This singular will, being contested by the heirs-at-law, was finally established by a decision of the house of lords, June 25, 1805. Mr. Thelusson died July 21, 1797, and from that time the stock may accumulate to a period of about 120 years, and amount to 140,000,000*l.* sterling. Should no heir then exist, the whole is to be applied, by the agency of the sinking fund, to the discharge of the national debt.

**THELWALL, HARDY, HORNE TOOKE, AND JOYCE, MESSRS.** These gentlemen were taken into custody for alleged high-treason, May 20, 1794. They were tried, and honourably acquitted, in November and December following. See *Hardy*. Mr. Thelwall's political lectures commenced in January, 1795. They were attended by prodigious audiences, until they were interdicted by statutes passed avowedly for their suppression. See *Gagging Bill*.

**THERMOMETER.** The invention of this instrument is ascribed to several scientific persons, all about the same time. Invented by Drebbel of Alcmæer, A.D. 1609.—*Boerhaave*. Invented by Paulo Sarpi, 1609.—*Pulgentio*. Invented by Sanctorio in 1610.—*Borelli*. Fahrenheit's thermometer was invented about 1726; and the scale called Reaumur's soon after, 1730. The mode of construction by substituting quick-silver for spirits was invented some years subsequently.

**THERMOPYLÆ, BATTLE OF.** Leonidas at the head of 300 Spartans, at the defile of Thermopylæ, withstands the whole force of the Persians during three days, when Ephialtes, a Trachinian, perfidiously leading the enemy by a secret path up the mountains, brings them to the rear of the Greeks, who, thus placed between two assailants, devote themselves to the good of their country, and perish gloriously on heaps of their slaughtered foes. Of 300 heroes who engaged in this conflict with hundreds of thousands of the Persians, one man only returned home, and he was received with reproaches and insults for having fled from a battle in which his brave companions, with their royal leader, had fallen. Twenty thousand Persians perished by the hands of the Spartans, Aug. 7, 480 B.C.—*Vossius de Græc. Hist.*

**THESSALY.** This country is much celebrated in classical history, as being the seat of many of the adventures described by the poets. The first king of whom we have any certain knowledge was Hellen, son of Deucalion, from whom his subjects were called Hellenists, a name afterwards extended to all Greece. From Thessaly the most powerful tribes of Greece derived their origin, as the Achæans, the Ætolians, the Dorians, the Hellenists, &c. The two most remarkable events in the early history of this country, are the deluge of Deucalion, 1503 B.C., and the expedition of the Argonauts, 1263. See them severally.

**THIMBLE.** This simple, yet useful, and now indispensable, appendage to the ladies' work-table is of Dutch invention. The art of making them was brought to England by John Lofting, a mechanic, from Holland, who set up a workshop at Islington, near London, and practised the manufacture of them in various metals with profit and success, about 1695.—*Anderson.*

**THISTLE, ORDER OF THE, IN SCOTLAND.** Founded by James V., 1540. It consisted originally of himself as sovereign and twelve knights, in imitation of Christ and his twelve apostles. Some Scottish historians make the origin of this order very ancient. The abbot Justinian says it was instituted by Achaius I. of Scotland, A.D. 809, when that monarch made an alliance with Charlemagne, and then took for his device the thistle. It is told that king Hungus, the Pict, had a dream, in which St. Andrew made him a midnight visit, and promised him a sure victory over his foes, the Northumbrians; and that the next day St. Andrew's cross appeared in the air, and the Northumbrians were defeated. On this story, it is said, Achaius framed the order more than 700 years before James V. revived it. In 1542, James died, and the order was discontinued. This was about the time of the Reformation, when religious disputes ran to a great height, and it was deemed impious to imitate, in an order of knighthood, Christ and his apostles; nor was this honourable order thought of till king James VII. of Scotland and II. of England renewed it, by making eight knights, May 29, 1687.—*Beatson's Polit. Index.*

THE ORIGINAL KNIGHTS OF 1687.

George, duke of Gordon.

John, marquis of Athol.

James, earl of Arran, afterwards duke of

Hamilton; killed in a duel, 1712.

Alexander, earl of Moray.

James, earl of Perth; attainted.

Kenneth, earl of Seaforth; attainted.

George, earl of Dumbarton.

John, earl of Melford; attainted.

**THISTLEWOOD, BRUNT, INGS, DAVISON, AND TIDD.** The principals in the mysterious and memorable conspiracy known as the "Cato-street conspiracy." These criminals were arrested Feb. 23, 1820; their trial commenced Monday, April 17; and being convicted, their execution followed, May 1, 1820. In this, as in some other combinations of the time the accused persons attributed the origin of their desperate project, and even the means of its accomplishment, to a supposed ministerial spy. See *Cato-street Conspiracy.*

**THOMITES.** The name given to a body of enthusiasts who assembled at Boughton, near Canterbury, May 31, 1838. A lunatic named Thom, but who assumed the name of sir W. Courtenay, knight of Malta and king of Jerusalem, having been released from confinement, attached himself to the lowest rabble, and incited them against the Poor Law Act. On this day, a farmer of the neighbourhood, whose servant had joined the crowd which attended this sir W. Courtenay, or Thom, sent a constable to fetch him back; but on his arrival on the ground he was shot dead by the madman Thom. On this outrage the military were called out, and lieutenant Bennett proceeded to take the murderer into custody; but Thom advanced, and, firing a pistol, killed the lieutenant on the spot. His death was avenged by one of the soldiers, who fired at Thom, and laid him dead by the side of lieutenant Bennett. The people then attacked the military, who were compelled to fire; and it was not until several were killed that the mob dispersed. Many considered Thom a saint.

**THORACIC DUCT.** The Thoracic Duct was first discovered in a horse, by Eustachius, about A.D. 1563. It was discovered in the human body, by Ol. Rudbee, a Swedish anatomist—Thomas Bartholine, of Copenhagen, and Dr. Joliffe, of England, also discovered it, about 1654. See article *Lacteals.*

**THRACE.** This country derived its name from Thrax, the son of Mars.—*Aspin.* Thraces, the people, were descendants of Tiras, son of Japhet, and hence their name. They were a warlike people, and therefore Mars was said to have been born, and to have had his residence, among them.—*Euripides.* Thrace was conquered by Philip and Alexander, and annexed to the Macedonian empire about 335 B.C.; and it so remained till the conquest of Macedonia by the Romans, 168 B.C. Byzantium was the capital of Thrace, on the ruins of which Constantinople was built. The Turks took the country under Mahomet II., A.D. 1453.—*Priestley.*

**THRASHING-MACHINES.** The flail was the only instrument formerly in use for thrashing corn. The Romans used a machine called the *tribulum*, a sledge loaded with stones or iron, drawn over the corn-sheaves by horses. The first machine

attempted in modern times was invented by Michael Menzies, at Edinburgh, about 1732; Miekles invented a machine in 1776.

**THRASYMENEUS, BATTLE OF.** A most bloody engagement between the Carthaginians under Hannibal and the Romans under Flaminius, 217 B.C. No less than 15,000 Romans were left dead on the field of battle, and 10,000 taken prisoners; or according to Livy, 6000; or Polybius, 15,000. The loss of Hannibal was about 1500 men. About 10,000 Romans made their escape, all covered with wounds.—*Livy; Polybius.*

**THREATENING LETTERS.** Sending letters, whether anonymously written, or with a fictitious name, demanding money, or threatening to kill a person or fire his house, was made punishable as a felony without benefit of clergy, 1730. Persons extorting money by threatening to accuse others of such offences as are subjected to death, or other infamous punishments, were to be adjudged imprisonment, whipping, or transportation, 30 Geo. II., 1756.

**THUMB-SCREW.** An inhuman instrument which was commonly used in the first stages of torture by the Spanish inquisition. It was in use in England also. The Rev. Wm. Carstairs was the last who suffered by it before the privy council, to make him divulge secrets entrusted to him, which he firmly resisted. After the revolution in 1688, the thumb-screw was given him as a present by the council. King William expressed a desire to see it, and tried it on, bidding the doctor to turn the screw; but at the third turn he cried out, "Hold! hold! doctor; another turn would make me confess anything."

**THUROT'S INVASION.** An enterprising Irish commodore in the French service, named Thurot, had so signalled himself by his courage and daring, that his name became a terror to all the merchant-ships of this kingdom. He had the command of a small armament, and landed 1000 men at Carrickfergus in Ireland, which place he soon quitted, after having plundered the town. On leaving Ireland, he reached the Isle of Man, but was overtaken by captain Elliot, with three frigates, who engaged his little squadron, which was taken, and the commodore killed. Thurot's true name was O'Farrell; his grandfather had followed the fortunes of James II.; but his mother being of a family of some dignity in France, he had assumed her name. The engagement was fought Feb. 28, 1760.—*Burns.*

**THURSDAY.** The fifth day of the week, derived from Thor, a deified hero worshipped by the ancient inhabitants of the northern nations, particularly by the Scandinavians and Celts. The authority of this deity extended over the winds and seasons, and especially over thunder and lightning. He is said to have been the most valiant of the sons of Odin. This day, which was consecrated to Thor, still retains his name in the Danish, Swedish, and Low-Dutch languages, as well as in the English. Thursday, or Thor's-day, has been rendered into Latin by *dies Jovis*, or Jupiter's day.

**TIARA.** The triple crown of the pope, indicative of his civil rank, as the keys are of his ecclesiastical jurisdiction; and on the death of a pope, his arms are represented with the tiara alone, without the keys. The ancient tiara was a high round cap. Pope Damasius II. first caused himself to be crowned with a tiara A.D. 1053. John XIX. was the first who encompassed the tiara with a crown, 1276. Boniface VIII. added a second crown, 1295; and Benedict XII. formed the tiara or triple crown, about 1334.

**TIDES.** Homer is the earliest profane author who speaks of the tides. Posidonius of Apamea accounted for the tides from the motion of the moon, about 79 B.C.; and Cæsar speaks of them in his fourth book of the Gallic War. The theory of the tides was first satisfactorily explained by Kepler, A.D. 1598; but the honour of a complete explanation of them was reserved for sir Isaac Newton, who laid hold of this class of phenomena to prove universal gravitation, about 1683.

**TILES.** Tiles were originally flat and square, and afterwards parallelogrammic, &c. First made in England about A.D. 1246. They were taxed in 1784. The number taxed in England was 81,924,626 tiles in 1820; and the number in 1830 was 97,318,264. The tax was discontinued as discouraging house-building and interfering with the comfort of the people, in 1833.

**TILSIT, PEACE OF.** The memorable treaty concluded between France and Russia, when Napoleon restored to the Prussian monarch one-half of his territories, and Russia recognised the Confederation of the Rhine, and the elevation of Napoleon's three brothers, Joseph, Louis, and Jerome, to the thrones of Naples, Holland, and Westphalia. Signed July 7, 1807, and ratified July 19 following.

**TILTS AND TOURNAMENTS.** Were greatly in vogue in England in the eleventh and twelfth centuries. Notwithstanding many edicts against them, and anathemas from Rome, they were not abolished till the reign of Henry IV., about A.D. 1400.—*Rapin*. They first took their rise in Italy upon the suppression of the gladiators in the fifth century. They were suppressed in France in 1560.—*Voltaire's General Hist.* For the grand fête of this kind recently, in Scotland, see *Tournament*.

**TIMBER.** The annual demand of timber for the royal navy, in war, is 60,000 loads, or 40,000 full-grown trees, a ton each, of which thirty-five will stand on an acre; in peace, 32,000 tons, or 48,000 loads. A seventy-four gun ship consumes 3000 loads, or 2000 tons or trees, the produce of fifty-seven acres in a century. Hence the whole navy consumes 102,600 acres, and 1026 per annum.—*Allnut*. We import about 800,000 loads of timber annually, exclusively of masts, yards, staves, lathwood, &c., together with about 8,000,000 of deals and deal-ends.—*Parl. Ret.*

**TIME-MEASURE.** That of Scipio Nasica was invented 159 B.C. Early authors inform us that Alfred's time-keeper was six large wax-tapers, each twelve inches long; but as they burnt unequally, owing to the wind, he invented a lantern made of wood, and thin plates of ox-horns, glass being a great rarity, A.D. 887. The ancients had three time-measures: hour-glasses, sun-dials, and a vessel full of water with a hole in its bottom. See *Clocks, Watches, &c.*

**TIN.** The Phœnicians traded with England for this article for more than 1100 years before the Christian era. It is said that this trade first gave them commercial importance in the ancient world. Under the Saxons, our tin-mines appear to have been neglected; but after the coming in of the Normans, they produced considerable revenues to the earls of Cornwall, particularly to Richard, brother of Henry III.: a charter and various immunities were granted by Edmund, earl Richard's brother, who also framed the stannary laws, laying a duty on the tin, payable to the earls of Cornwall. Edward III. confirmed the tinners in their privileges, and erected Cornwall into a dukedom, with which he invested his son, Edward the Black Prince, 1335. Since that time, the heirs-apparent to the crown of England, if eldest sons, have enjoyed it successively. Tin-mines were discovered in Germany, which lessened the value of those in England, till then the only tin-mines in Europe, A.D. 1240.—*Anderson*. Discovered in Barbary, 1640; in India, 1740; in New Spain, 1782. We export at present, on an average, 1500 tons of unwrought tin, besides manufactured tin and tin-plates, of the value of about 400,000*l.*

**TITHES AND TENTHS.** Were first given by Moses to the tribe of Levi, 1490 B.C.—*Josephus*. For the first 800 years of the Christian church they were given purely as alms, and were voluntary.—*Wickliffe*. "I will not put the title of the clergy to tithes upon any divine right, though such a right certainly commenced, and I believe as certainly ceased, with the Jewish theocracy."—*Blackstone*. The first mention of them in any English written law, is a constitutional decree made in a synod strongly enjoining tithes, A.D. 786. Offa king of Mercia gave unto the church the tithes of all his kingdom, to expiate for the death of Ethelbert king of the East Angles, whom he had caused to be basely murdered, A.D. 794.—*Burn's Eccles. Law*. Tithes were first granted to the English clergy in a general assembly held by Ethelwold, A.D. 844.—*Henry's Hist. of Eng.* They were established in France by Charlemagne, about 800.—*Hennult*. Tenths were confirmed in the Lateran councils, 1215.—*Raimaldi*.

**TITHES IN ENGLAND.** See preceding article. The amount is variously stated even in parliamentary documents, owing to defective returns. Various acts have been recently passed in relation to tithes. A tithe act was passed 3 Will. IV., Aug. 1832. Another act, 5 Will. IV., Aug. 1834; and again, 6 Will. IV., Sept. 1835. The important tithe commutation act was passed 6 and 7 Will. IV., Aug. 13, 1836. An amendment followed, 1 Vict., July 15, 1837; and again, 3 Vict., June 4, 1840.—**TITHES IN IRELAND.** Several acts relating to tithes have been passed during the last ten years, for altering and improving the tithe system. Act for the relief of the clergy, 2 Will. IV., June, 1832. Tithe composition act, Aug. 16, 1832. Act to abolish composition, and to substitute rent-charges in lieu thereof, 2 Vict., Aug. 1838. Composition arrears act, 2 Vict., March 27, 1839. Amendment act, 3 Vict., May 19, 1840.

**TITHING.** The number or company of ten men with their families knit together in a society, all of them being bound to the king for the peaceable and good behaviour of each of their society: of these companies there was one chief person, who, from his



office, was called (toothingman) tithingman; but now he is nothing but a constable, formerly called the headborough.—*Cowel*.

**TITLES, ROYAL.** The following is the succession in which the royal titles swelled in England. Henry IV. had the title of "Grace" and "My liege" conferred upon him, 1399. The title of "Excellent Grace" was conferred upon Henry VI., 1422. Edward IV. had that of "Most High and Mighty Prince," 1461. Henry VII. had the title "Highness," 1485; and Henry VIII. had the same title, and sometimes "Grace," 1509 *et seq.* But these two last were absorbed in the title of "Majesty," being that with which Francis I. of France addressed Henry at their memorable interview in 1520. See *Field of the Cloth of Gold*. Henry VIII. was the first and last king who was styled "Dread Sovereign." James I. coupled to "Majesty" the present "Sacred," or "Most Excellent Majesty." "Majesty" was the style of the emperors of Germany; the first king to whom it was given was Louis XI. of France, about 1463.

**TOBACCO, *Nicotiana Tabacum*.** This plant received its name from Tabacco, a province of Yucatan, New Spain. Some say from the island of Tobago, one of the Caribbees; others, from Tobasco, in the gulf of Florida. It was first observed at St. Domingo, A.D. 1496; and was used freely by the Spaniards in Yucatan in 1520. Tobacco was first brought to England, 7 Eliz., 1565, by sir John Hawkins; but sir Walter Raleigh and sir Francis Drake are also mentioned as having first introduced it here. It was manufactured only for exportation for some years.—*Stowe's Chron.* The Pied Bull inn, at Islington, was the first house in England where tobacco was smoked. In 1584 a proclamation was issued against it. The star-chamber ordered the duties to be 6s. 10d. per pound, 1614. Its cultivation was prohibited in England by Charles II. Act laying a duty on the importation was passed, 1684. The cultivation was allowed in Ireland, 1779. The tax was increased, and put under the excise, 1789.—*Anderdon; Ashe*. Various statutes have passed relative to tobacco. Act to revive the act prohibiting the culture of tobacco in Ireland passed 2 Will. IV., Aug. 1831. Act directing that tobacco grown in Ireland be purchased in order to its being destroyed, March 24, 1832. The quantity consumed in England in 1791 was nine millions and a half of pounds, and in 1829 about fifteen millions of pounds.—*Chan. of the Ex.* In 1840 the quantity had reached to forty millions of pounds. In 1850 the quantity imported was 43,551,954 lbs., of which 1,905,306 lbs. were manufactured.—*Parl. Rd.*

**TOBAGO.** Settled by the Dutch, A.D. 1642. Taken by the English, 1672; retaken, 1674. In 1748 it was declared a neutral island; but in 1763 it was ceded to the English. Tobago was taken by the French under De Grasse in 1781, and confirmed to them in 1783. Again taken by the English, April 14, 1793, but restored at the peace of Amiens, Oct. 6, 1802. The island was once more taken by the British under general Grinfield, July 1, 1803, and was confirmed to them by the peace of Paris in 1814.

**TOKENS, BANK.** These were silver pieces issued by the Bank of England, of the value of 5s., Jan. 1, 1798. The Spanish dollar was at first impressed with a small profile of George III.; it was stamped on the neck of the Spanish king. They were raised to the value of 5s. 6d., Nov. 14, 1811. Bank tokens were also current in Ireland, where those issued by the bank passed for 6s. and lesser sums until 1817. They were called in on the late revision of the coinage.

**TOLERATION ACT.** To William III. is due the honour and wisdom of the first toleration act known in the history of this country, passed in 1689. The dissenters have ever since enjoyed the benefits of this act without interruption, though their liberties were greatly endangered in the latter end of queen Anne's reign. Queen Anne died on the very day that the memorable Schism bill was to become a law, Aug. 1, 1714.

**TOLLS.** They were first paid by vessels passing the Stade on the Elbe, A.D. 1109. They were first demanded by the Danes of vessels passing the Sound, 1341. Toll-bars in England originated in 1267, on the grant of a penny for every wagon that passed through a certain manor; and the first regular toll was collected a few years after for mending the road in London between St. Giles' and Temple-bar. Gathered for repairing the highways of Holborn-inn-lane and Martin's-lane, 1346. Toll-gates or turnpikes were used in 1663. Numerous acts relating to tolls and turnpike-roads have been passed in every reign.

**TONNAGE AND POUNDAGE.** These were ancient duties levied on wine and other goods, imported or exported; they commenced in England about 21 Edw. III., 1346.

The first was granted to the kings of England for life, 5 Edw. IV., 1465. The second was a premium or reward for the collection.—*Cunningham's Hist. Taxes.*

- TONTINES.** Loans given for life annuities with benefit of survivorship, so called from the inventor Laurence Tonti, a Neapolitan. They were first set on foot at Paris to reconcile the people to cardinal Mazarin's government, by amusing them with the hope of becoming suddenly rich, A.D. 1653.—*Voltaire.* The late celebrated Mr. Jennings was an original subscriber for a 100*l.* share in a tontine company; and being the last survivor of the shareholders, his share produced him 3000*l.* *per annum.* He died worth 2,115,244*l.*, aged 103 years, June 19, 1798.
- TOPLITZ, BATTLE OF.** A battle was fought at Toplitz between the Austrians and Prussians, in which the latter were defeated, 1762. Battle of Toplitz, Aug. 30, 1813. Here the allied sovereigns had their head-quarters a considerable time in this latter year. Treaty of Toplitz, being a triple alliance, between Russia, Austria, and Prussia, Sept. 9, 1813. Treaty of Toplitz, between Austria and Great Britain, Oct. 3, same year.
- TORGAU, BATTLE OF.** Between Frederick II. of Prussia and the Austrians, in which the former obtained a signal victory; the Austrian general, count Daun, being wounded, Nov. 11, 1760. Count Daun, a renowned warrior, had, in 1757, obtained a great victory over the Prussian king, and had been distinguished by his zeal and glory in the Austrian service. Torgau was taken by the allies in 1814.
- TORTURE.** It has disgraced humanity in the earliest ages in every country. It was only permitted by the Romans in the examination of slaves. It was used early in the Roman Catholic Church against heretics. Occasionally used in England so late as the 1st Eliz., 1558; and in Scotland until 1690. The trial by torture was abolished in Portugal, 1776; in France, by order of Louis XVI., in 1780, although it had not been practised there some time before. Ordered to be discontinued in Sweden by Gustavus III., 1786. It yet continues in other countries.
- TORY.** Various authors have differently described this term. It is said to be derived from an Irish word, originally signifying a savage, or rather a collector of tithes and taxes.—*Encyclop.* The names of Cavaliers and Round-heads, which existed in the time of Charles I., were changed, some tell us, into those of Tories and Whigs. The Tories were those who vindicated the divine right of kings, and held high notions of their prerogatives; while "the Whigs" denoted a friend to civil and religious liberty.—*Ashe.* The name of Tory was given by the country party to the court party, comparing them to Popish robbers; and arose out of the Meal-tub plot (*which see*), in 1679. The terms are defined by extreme politicians, as of two parties in the aristocracy: the Whigs, who would curb the power of the crown; and the Tories, who would curb the power of the people.—*Phillips.* But these names are, perhaps, of uncertain derivation. See *Whigs.*
- TOULON, FRANCE.** In 1706 this town was bombarded by the allies, both by land and sea, by which almost the whole town was reduced to a heap of ruins, and several ships burned; but they were at last obliged to raise the siege. It surrendered, Aug. 23, 1793, to the British admiral lord Hood, who took possession both of the town and shipping, in the name of Louis XVII., under a stipulation to assist in restoring the French constitution of 1789. A conflict took place between the English and French forces, when the latter were repulsed, Nov. 15, 1793. Toulon was evacuated by the British, Dec. 19, same year, when great cruelties were exercised towards such of the inhabitants as were supposed to be favourable to the British.
- TOULOUSE, FRANCE.** Founded about 615 B.C. A dreadful tribunal was established here to extirpate heretics, A.D. 1229. The troubadours, or rhetoricians of Toulouse, had their origin about A.D. 850, and consisted of a fraternity of poets, whose art was extended throughout Europe, and gave rise to the Italian and French poetry. See *Troubadours.* The allied British and Spanish army entered this city on April 12, 1814, immediately after the memorable battle. See *next article.*
- TOULOUSE, BATTLE OF.** The final battle between the British Peninsular army under lord Wellington and the French—one of the most bloody that had been fought from the time lord Wellington had received the command of the troops in Portugal. The French were commanded by marshal Soult, whom the victorious British hero forced to retreat, after twelve hours' fighting, from seven o'clock in the morning until seven at night, the British forcing the French intrenched position before Toulouse. The

loss of the allies in killed and wounded was between 4000 and 5000 men; that of the French exceeded 10,000. At the period of this battle Buonaparte had abdicated the throne of France; but neither of the commanders was aware of that fact, or the close of the war at Paris. Fought April 10, 1814.

**TOURNAMENTS or JOUSTS.** Some authors refer them to Trojan origin, such as Ascanius instituted among the Romans. The tournament is a martial sport or exercise which the ancient cavaliers used to perform, to show their bravery and address. It is derived from the French word *tourner*, "to turn round," because, to be expert in these exercises, much agility, both of horse and man, was necessary. They were much practised A.D. 890; and were regulated and countenanced by Henry I., emperor, about 919. The Lateran council published an article against their continuance in 1136. One was held in Smithfield so late as the twelfth century, when the taste for them declined in England. Henry II. of France, in a tilt with the count de Montgomery, had his eye struck out, an accident which caused the king's death in a few days, June 29, 1559. Tournaments were from this event abolished in France, and with them "the age of chivalry is fled." A magnificent and costly feast, and splendid tournament, took place at Eglintown castle, Aug. 29, 1839, and the following week: many of the visitors assumed the characters of ancient knights, lady Seymour being the "Queen of Beauty," as fairest of the female throng. But this festivity is not likely to lead to a revival of the old tournament.

**TOURNAY.** Taken by the allies in 1709, and ceded to the house of Austria by the treaty of Utrecht; but the Dutch were allowed to place a garrison in it, as one of the barrier towns. It was taken by the French under general Labourdonnaye, Nov. 11, 1792. Battle near Tournay, by the Austrians and British on one side, and the French on the other, the former victorious, May 8, 1793. Another battle was fought between the British and French, when the latter were repulsed, at Rouslaer, losing 200 men and three field-pieces, May 6, 1794.

**TOURNIQUET.** An instrument for trepanning, invented by Morelli at the siege of Besançon, A.D. 1674. Petit, of France, invented the screw tourniquet in 1718.

**TOURS, BATTLE OF.** One of the glorious victories of Charles Martel, and that which most established his fame, gained over the Saracens near Tours, and from which he acquired the name of *Martel*, signifying *hammer*. We are told by some of the French historians, and indeed by others, it must be acknowledged with some probability, that but for this timely victory of Charles Martel, all Europe, as well as Asia and Africa, must have become Mahomedan; fought Oct. 10, A.D. 732.

**TOWERS.** That of Babel, the first of which we read, built in the plains of Shinar (*Genesis xi.*), 2247 B.C. See *Babel*. The Tower of the Winds at Athens, built 550 B.C. The Tower of Pharos (see *Pharos*), 280 B.C. Towers were built early in England; and the round towers in Ireland may be reckoned among most ancient curiosities. They were the only structures of stone found in Ireland before the first arrival of the English, except some buildings in the maritime towns founded by the Danes. These towers were tall hollow pillars, nearly cylindrical, but narrowing towards the top, pierced with lateral holes to admit the light, high above the ground, and covered with conical roofs of the same materials. Of these productions of old Irish masonry, fifty-six still remain, from 50 to 130 feet high.

**TOWER OF LONDON.** Anciently a royal palace, and consisted of no more than what is now called the White Tower, which appears to have been first marked out by William the Conqueror, A.D. 1076, commenced in 1078, and completed by his son, William Rufus, who, in 1098, surrounded it with walls, and a broad, deep ditch. Several succeeding princes made additions to it, and king Edward III. built the church. In 1638 the White Tower was rebuilt; and since the restoration of king Charles II. it has been thoroughly repaired, and a great number of additional buildings made to it. Here are the Armoury, Jewel-office, and various other divisions and buildings of peculiar interest; and here were many executions of illustrious persons, and many murders. See *England*. The armoury and 280,000 stand of arms, &c., were destroyed by fire, Oct. 30, 1841. The "New Buildings" in the Tower were completed in 1850.

**TOWTON, BATTLE OF.** This great battle is supposed to be the most fierce and bloody that ever happened in any domestic war. It was fought between the houses of York (Edward IV.), and Lancaster (Henry VI.), to the latter of whom it was fatal, and on whose side more than 37,000 of his subjects fell. Edward issued orders to give no

quarter, and the most merciless slaughter ensued. Henry was made prisoner, and confined in the Tower; his queen, Margaret, fled to Flanders. Fought March 29, 1461.

**TRAFALGAR, BATTLE OF.** The most glorious naval victory ever obtained by England, fought by the British, under command of the immortal Nelson, against the combined fleets of France and Spain, commanded by admiral Villeneuve and two Spanish admirals. The enemy's force was eighteen French and fifteen Spanish vessels, all of the line; that of the British, twenty-seven ships. After a bloody and protracted fight, admiral Villeneuve and the other admirals were taken, and nineteen of their ships captured, sunk, or destroyed. But the hero of England lost his life in this memorable battle; and admiral Collingwood succeeded to the command. Nelson's ship was the *Victory*; and his last signal on going into the engagement was, "England expects every man to do his duty." Oct. 21, 1805. See *Nelson's Funeral*.

**TRAGEDY.** A dramatic representation of some mournful event.—*Shakspeare*. The tragedy of Alcestis was the first represented by Thespis, the first tragic poet at Athens, 536 B.C.—*Arund. Marbles*. Prizes instituted, and the first gained by Æschylus, 486 B.C. *Ibid.* Another prize carried by Sophocles, 470 B.C.—*Ibid.* Another by Euripides, 442 B.C.—*Ibid.* Another by Astydamos, 377 B.C.—*Ibid.* See *Drama; Plays; Theatres*.

**TRAJAN'S PILLAR IN ROME.** Erected A.D. 114, by the directions of the emperor Trajan, and executed by Apollodorus. This column, which still exists at Rome, was built in the large square called the *Forum Romanum*; it is 140 feet high, of the Tuscan order, and commemorates the victories of the emperor. This is one of the most valuable monuments that have descended from ancient to modern times.

**TRANSFIGURATION, THE.** Among divines by this term is meant the miraculous change of Our Saviour's appearance on Mount Tabor, in the presence of Peter, James, and John, when he appeared in his glory, in company with Moses and Elias. The word is also applied to a feast held in the Romish Church on the 6th of August, in commemoration of that miracle. The term is strictly applied to this sacred event.—*Addison*.

**TRANSFUSION OF THE BLOOD.** It began to be practised in the fifteenth century, and was successful in France, where Louis XI., when dying, went farther still, and drank the warm blood of infants, in the vain hope of prolonging life, A.D. 1483.—*Henault*. After trials of the efficacy of transfusion upon animals, M. Denis revived the practice in Paris, where, out of five persons upon whom he operated, two died, and the magistracy prohibited the experiment upon human bodies afterwards, 1668. Lower, an English physician, who died in 1691, practised in this way.—*Freind's Hist. of Phys.* Transfusion again attempted in France, in 1797; and recently in these countries, but seldom with success. See article *Blood*.

**TRANSLATION TO HEAVEN.** The translation of Enoch to heaven for his piety at the age of 365 years, took place 3017 B.C. The prophet Elijah, a zealous advocate for the law, in an idolatrous generation, translated to heaven in a chariot of fire, 896 B.C. The possibility of translation to the abode of eternal life has been maintained by some extravagant enthusiasts. The Irish house of commons expelled Mr. Asgill from his seat for his book asserting the possibility of translation to the other world without death, 1703.

**TRANSMARINE TELEGRAPH.** See *Submarine Telegraph*.

**TRANSPORTATION OF FELONS.** The first criminals were ordered for transportation instead of execution, A.D. 1590; but banishment for lighter offences than those adjudged death was much earlier. England is reproached abroad for transporting persons whose offences are comparatively venial. John Eyre, esq., a man of fortune, was sentenced to transportation for stealing a few quires of paper, Nov. 1, 1771.—*Phillips*. More recently, the reverend Dr. Halloran, tutor to the earl of Chesterfield, was transported for forging a frank (10d. postage), Sept. 9, 1818. The first transportation of felons to Botany Bay was in May, 1787; they arrived at the settlement in Jan. 1788. Returning from transportation was punishable with death until 5 Will. IV., Aug. 1834, when an act passed making the offence punishable by transportation for life.

**TRANSUBSTANTIATION.** This doctrine was first introduced by a friar, about A.D. 840. It became a confirmed article of Christian faith about 1000. It was opposed in England about 1019; but the English Church admitted the doctrine before 1066. Belief

in it as necessary to salvation was finally established by the council of Placentia, 1095. The word "transubstantiation" was first used by Peter of Blois about 1165. John Huss, in subsequent times, was the first opposer of this doctrine; he was burnt by order of the council of Constance, A.D. 1415.—*Cave's Hist. Lit.*

**TRAPPISTS, OR MONKS OF LA TRAPPE.** A French order in the department of Orne, famed in the days of superstition for their austerity of discipline, and for keeping a perpetual silence. This order was charged with rebellion and conspiracy in France, and 64 English and Irish Trappists were shipped by the French government at Palm-bœuf, Nov. 19, and were landed from the *Hébé* French frigate at Cork, Nov. 30, 1831. They have established themselves at Mount Melleray, county of Waterford; but do not maintain there the extreme rigour of their order.

**TRAVELLING ABROAD.** See article *Absentees*. In order to discourage English subjects from travelling to foreign countries and spending money there, a tax was levied (but of very inadequate amount) by way of licence for going abroad, and paid to the crown, 10 Chas. I., 1635.—*Rapin*. Various efforts have been made from time to time to enact an Absentee tax to restrain Irish proprietors from residing in England and other countries, but they have failed since 1753. See *Absentee Tax*.

**TREAD-MILL.** An invention of the Chinese, and used in China to raise water for the irrigation of the fields. The tread-mill lately introduced into the prisons of Great Britain is of a more complicated construction. It is the invention of Mr. Cubitt of Ipswich. The first was erected at Brixton gaol, 1817. The tread-mill was immediately afterwards introduced into most of the large prisons.

**TREASON.** See *High Treason*. It was punished in England only by banishment till after Henry I.—*Baker's Chronicle*. Ascertained by law, Edw. III., 1349. Trials regulated, and two witnesses required to convict, 1695. The laws relating to treason are numerous, and formerly the punishment was dreadful—hanging, quartering, beheading, &c., and even burning alive. Mr. Martin brought in a bill for the abolition of burning alive for treason, which passed both houses in 1788. **PETTY TREASON** may happen three ways: a wife's murder of her husband; a servant's murder of his master; and an ecclesiastical person's murder of his prelate or other superior—so declared by Statute 25 Edw. III., 1350.

**TREASURER, LORD HIGH, OF ENGLAND.** The third great officer of the crown, a lord by virtue of his office, having the custody of the king's treasure, governing the upper court of exchequer, and formerly sitting judicially among the barons. The first lord high treasurer in England was Odo, earl of Kent, in the reign of William I. This great trust is now confided to a commission; it is vested in five persons, called Lords Commissioners for executing the office of Lord High Treasurer, and of these the chancellor of the exchequer is usually one. The first officer of this rank in Ireland was John de St. John, Henry III., 1217. William Cheevers, second justice of the king's bench, first held the office of vice-treasurer for Ireland, 22nd Hen. VI., 1443.

**TREATIES.** The first formal and written treaty made by England with any foreign nation was entered into A.D. 1217. The first commercial treaty was with the Flemings, 1 Edw., 1272; the second, with Portugal and Spain, 1308.—*Anderson*. The chief treaties of the principal civilised nations of Europe will be found described in their respective places: the following forms an index to them. See *Conventions; Coalitions; Leagues, &c.*

Abo, peace of . . . . .	1743	Berlin, peace of . . . . .	1743
Aix-la-Chapelle . . . . .	1698	Berlin decree . . . . .	1806
Aix-la-Chapelle, peace of . . . . .	1748	Berlin convention . . . . .	1808
Akermann, peace of . . . . .	1826	Breda, peace of . . . . .	1667
Alt Rudstadt . . . . .	1706	Bretigny, peace of . . . . .	1360
America, peace with . . . . .	1783	Bucharest, treaty of . . . . .	1812
Amiens, peace of . . . . .	1802	Cambay, league of . . . . .	1508
Armed Neutrality . . . . .	1800	Cambay, peace of . . . . .	1529
Arras, treaty of . . . . .	1435	Campo-Formio, treaty of . . . . .	1797
Arras, ditto . . . . .	1482	Carlowitz, peace of . . . . .	1699
Augsburgh, league of . . . . .	1686	Carlsbad, congress of . . . . .	1819
Baden, peace of . . . . .	1714	Cateau-Cambresis, peace of . . . . .	1559
Barrier treaty . . . . .	1715	Chaumont, treaty of . . . . .	1814
Basle, peace of . . . . .	1795	Chunar, India . . . . .	1781
Basseln, India . . . . .	1802	Cintra, convention of . . . . .	1808
Bayonne, treaty of . . . . .	1808	Closterseven, convention of . . . . .	1757
Belgium, treaty of London . . . . .	1839	Coalition, first, against France . . . . .	1792
Belgrade, peace of . . . . .	1739	Coalition, second, ditto . . . . .	1799

TREATIES, *continued.*

Coalition, third, ditto . . . . .	1805	Petersburgh, treaty of . . . . .	1805
Coalition, fourth, ditto . . . . .	1806	Petersburgh, treaty of . . . . .	1810
Coalition, fifth, ditto . . . . .	1809	Peterswalden, convention of . . . . .	1813
Coalition, sixth, ditto . . . . .	1813	Piñnitz, convention of . . . . .	1791
Concordat . . . . .	1801	Poland, partition of . . . . .	1795
Confians, treaty of . . . . .	1465	Pragmatic Sanction . . . . .	1439
Constantinople, peace of . . . . .	1712	Pragmatic Sanction . . . . .	1713
Constantinople, treaty of . . . . .	1853	Prague, peace of . . . . .	1653
Copenhagen, peace of . . . . .	1660	Presburg, peace of . . . . .	1805
Cressy . . . . .	1544	Public good, league for the . . . . .	1464
Dresden . . . . .	1745	Pyrenees, treaty of the . . . . .	1659
Family compact . . . . .	1761	Quadruple Alliance . . . . .	1718
Fontainebleau, peace of . . . . .	1679	Radstadt, peace of . . . . .	1714
Fontainebleau, treaty of . . . . .	1785	Radstadt, congress of . . . . .	1797
Fontainebleau, concordat at . . . . .	1813	Ratisbon, peace of . . . . .	1630
Friedwald, treaty of . . . . .	1551	Ratisbon, treaty of . . . . .	1806
Fuessen, peace of . . . . .	1745	Religion, peace of . . . . .	1555
Ghent, pacification of . . . . .	1576	Rhine, Confederation of the . . . . .	1806
Ghent, peace of (America) . . . . .	1814	Ryswick, peace of . . . . .	1697
Golden Bull . . . . .	1356	St. Germain's, peace of . . . . .	1570
Graud Alliance . . . . .	1699	St. Germain-en-Laye . . . . .	1679
Greece, treaty of London . . . . .	1829	St. Ildefonso, alliance of Spain with	
Hague, treaty of the . . . . .	1659	France . . . . .	1795
Hague, treaty of the . . . . .	1669	Seville, peace of . . . . .	1792
Halle, treaty of . . . . .	1610	Siörid, peace of . . . . .	1613
Hamburg, peace of . . . . .	1762	Smaicald, league of . . . . .	1529
Hanover treaty . . . . .	1725	Spain, pacification of (London) . . . . .	1834
Holland, peace with . . . . .	1784	Stettin, peace of . . . . .	1570
Holy Alliance . . . . .	1815	Stockholm . . . . .	1630
Hubertsberg, peace of . . . . .	1763	Stockholm, peace of . . . . .	1719
Interim . . . . .	1548	Stockholm, treaty of . . . . .	1724
Kiel, treaty of . . . . .	1814	Stockholm, treaty of . . . . .	1813
Laybach, congress of . . . . .	1821	Temeswar, truce of . . . . .	1694
League . . . . .	1576	Teschen, peace of . . . . .	1779
Leipsic, alliance of . . . . .	1631	Teusln, peace of . . . . .	1595
Leoben, peace of . . . . .	1797	Tilsit, peace of . . . . .	1807
Lisbon, peace of . . . . .	1698	Tolentino, treaty of . . . . .	1793
London, treaty of (Greece) . . . . .	1829	Toplitz, treaty of . . . . .	1813
London, convention of (Turkey) . . . . .	1840	Triple Alliance . . . . .	1717
Lubeck, peace of . . . . .	1629	Triple Alliance of the Hague . . . . .	1668
Luneville, peace of . . . . .	1801	Troppau, congress of . . . . .	1820
Madrid, treaty of . . . . .	1526	Troyes, treaty of . . . . .	1420
Methuen treaty . . . . .	1703	Turkmanchay, peace of . . . . .	1828
Milan decree . . . . .	1807	Ulm, peace of . . . . .	1620
Munster, peace of . . . . .	1648	Utrecht, union of . . . . .	1579
Nantes, edict of . . . . .	1568	Utrecht, peace of . . . . .	1713
Nannberg, treaty of . . . . .	1554	Valençay, treaty of . . . . .	1813
Nice, treaty of . . . . .	1518	Verona, congress of . . . . .	1822
Nimeguen, peace of . . . . .	1678	Versailles, peace of . . . . .	1763
Noyon, treaty of . . . . .	1516	Vienna, treaty of . . . . .	1725
Nuremberg, treaty of . . . . .	1532	Vienna, treaty of alliance . . . . .	1731
Oliva, peace of . . . . .	1660	Vienna, definitive peace . . . . .	1737
Paris, peace of (see <i>Juris</i> ) . . . . .	1763	Vienna, peace of . . . . .	1809
Paris, treaty of . . . . .	1796	Vienna, treaty of, March 23 . . . . .	1815
Paris, peace of (Sweden) . . . . .	1810	Vienna, treaty of, May 31 . . . . .	1815
Paris, capitulation of . . . . .	1814	Vienna, treaty of, June 4 . . . . .	1815
Paris, treaty of . . . . .	1814	Vossem, peace of . . . . .	1673
Paris, peace of . . . . .	1815	Warsaw, treaty of . . . . .	1798
Paris, treaty of . . . . .	1817	Warsaw, alliance of . . . . .	1683
Partition, first treaty . . . . .	1698	Westminster, peace of . . . . .	1674
Partition, second treaty . . . . .	1700	Westminster (with Holland) . . . . .	1716
Passarowitz, peace of . . . . .	1718	Westphalia, peace of . . . . .	1648
Passau, treaty of . . . . .	1552	Wilna, treaty of . . . . .	1561
Petersburgh, peace of . . . . .	1762	Worms, edict of . . . . .	1521
Petersburgh, treaty of . . . . .	1772	Wurtzburg, treaty of . . . . .	1610

TRENT, COUNCIL OF. This celebrated council is reckoned in the Roman Catholic Church as the eighteenth or last general council. Its decisions are implicitly received as the standard of faith, morals, and discipline in that church. The first council assembled A.D. 1545, and continued (but with interruptions) under pope Paul III., Julius III., and Pius IV., to 1563, when the last council under this name was held.

"*TRIA JUNCTA IN UNO.*" Three joined in one. The motto of the knights of the military order of the Bath, signifying the three theological virtues, "faith, hope, and charity." It is supposed to have been first used by Richard II., and adopted by Henry IV. in 1399, as the motto of this order, which it continues to be of the order revived by his majesty George I. in 1725. See *Bath*.

TRIALS. Alfred the Great is said to have been the contriver of trial by jury; but there is good evidence of such trials long before his time. In a cause tried at Hawarden, nearly a hundred years before the reign of Alfred, we have a list of the twelve jurors: confirmed, too, by the fact that the descendants of one of them, of the name of Corbyn, of the Gate, still preserves their name and residence at a spot in the parish yet called the Gate.—*Phillips*.

## REMARKABLE AND MEMORABLE TRIALS DURING THE LAST 120 YEARS:—

Of the infamous colonel Charteris, for the rape of Ann Bond	Feb. 25, 1730
Of captain Porteous, at Edinburgh, for murder (see <i>Porteous</i> )	July 6, 1736
Of the celebrated <i>Jenny Diver</i> , for felony, executed	March 18, 1740
Of William Duell, executed for murder at Tyburn, but who came to life when about undergoing dissection at Surgeons' Hall	Nov. 24, 1740
Of lords Kilmarnock and Balmerino, for high treason	July 28, 1746
Of Mary Hamilton, for marrying with her own sex, 14 wives	Oct. 7, 1746
Of lord Lovat, 80 years of age, for high treason; beheaded	March 9, 1747
Of Freney, the celebrated Irish robber, who surrendered himself.	July 9, 1749
Of Amy Hutchinson, burnt at Ely, for the murder of her husband	Nov. 5, 1750
Of Miss Blaudy, for the murder of her father; hanged	March 3, 1752
Of Ann Williams, for the murder of her husband; burnt alive	April 11, 1758
Of Eugene Aram, for murder at York; executed	Aug. 13, 1759
Of the earl Ferrers, for the murder of his steward; executed	April 16, 1760
Of Mr. Mac Naughten, at Strabane, for the murder of Miss Knox	Dec. 8, 1761
Of Ann Bedingfield, for the murder of her husband; burnt alive	April 6, 1763
Of Mr. Wilkes, the celebrated alderman of London, for an obscene poem, called an "Essay on Woman"	Feb. 21, 1764
Of the murderers of captain Glass, his wife, daughter, mate, and passengers, on board the ship <i>Earl of Sandwich</i> , at sea	March 3, 1766
Of the celebrated Elizabeth Brownrigg, for the murder of one of her apprentices, a female; hanged	Sept. 12, 1767
Of lord Baltimore, the notorious libertine, and his female accomplices, for rape	March 28, 1768
Of the great cause between the families of Hamilton and Douglas	Feb. 27, 1769
Of the great Valencia cause in the house of peers, in Ireland	March 18, 1772
Of the cause of Somerset the slave, establishing the great point of freedom to slaves upon British ground; judgment given, after a long trial (see <i>Somerset the Black</i> )	June 22, 1772
"Slaves cannot breathe in England; They touch our country, and their shackles fall."	
Of Mrs. Herring, at Dublin, for the murder of her husband; burnt in St. Stephen's Green, in that city	Oct. 24, 1773
Of the two brothers, Messrs. Perreau, bankers and wine-merchants, for forgery; hanged (see <i>Forgery</i> )	Jan. 17, 1776
Of the duchess of Kingston, for marrying two husbands; guilty (see <i>Kingston, Duchess of, her Trial</i> )	April 15, 1776
Of Dr. Dodd, for forging a bond of 4200 <i>l.</i> in the name of the earl of Chesterfield; found guilty, Feb. 22 (see <i>Forgery</i> ); executed	June 27, 1777
Of admiral Keppel, by court-martial; honourably acquitted	Feb. 11, 1779
Of Mr. Hackman, for the murder of Miss Reay, when coming out of the theatre royal, Covent-garden	April 16, 1779
Of lord George Gordon, on a charge of high treason; acquitted	Feb. 5, 1781
Of Mr. Woodfall, the celebrated printer, for a libel on lord Loughborough, afterwards lord chancellor	Nov. 10, 1786
Of lord George Gordon, for a libel on the queen of France; guilty	Jan. 28, 1788
Of Mr. Warren Hastings; a trial which lasted seven years and three months (see <i>Hastings, Trial of</i> ), commenced	Feb. 13, 1788
Of the proprietors of <i>The Times</i> London newspaper, for a libel on the prince of Wales; guilty	Feb. 3, 1790
Of Renwick Williams, called the <i>Monster</i> , for stabbing women in the streets of London (see <i>Monster</i> )	July 8, 1790
Of the celebrated Barrington, the pickpocket, the most extraordinary adept in his art; transported	Sept. 22, 1790
Of Thomas Paine, the celebrated political writer and Deist, for his libels in the <i>Rights of Man</i> ; guilty	Dec. 18, 1792
Of Louis XVI. of France; began December 11, 1792; condemned Jan. 20; and beheaded (see <i>France</i> )	Jan. 21, 1793
Of the queen of France, Marie Antoinette, consort of Louis XVI.; guillotined	Oct. 16, 1793
Of Archibald Hamilton Rowan, for libel; sentenced to two years' imprisonment, and a fine of 500 <i>l.</i>	Jan. 29, 1794
Of madame Elizabeth, of France, sister to the king, Louis XVI.; beheaded	May 10, 1794
Of Mr. Purefoy, arraigned for the murder of colonel Roper, in a very memorable duel; acquitted	Aug. 14, 1794
Of Mr. Robert Watt, and Downie, at Edinburgh, for treason	Sept. 3, 1794
Of Messrs. Hardy, Horne Tooke, Thelwall, and Joyce, for high treason; acquitted (see <i>Hardy</i> , and also <i>Thelwall</i> )	Oct. 29, 1794
Of the earl of Abington, for his libel on Mr. Scorman; guilty	Dec. 6, 1794
Of the celebrated major Semple, <i>alias</i> Lisle, for felony	Feb. 18, 1796
Of the rev. William Jackson, on a charge of high treason, in Dublin; he soon after died in prison	April 24, 1798
Of Mr. Redhead Yorke, at York, for a seditious libel	Nov. 27, 1798

TRIALS, *continued.*

Of lord Westmeath v. Bradshaw, for <i>crim. con.</i> ; damages, 10,000 <i>l.</i>	March 4, 1796
Of lord Valentia v. Mr. Gawler, for adultery; damages, 2000 <i>l.</i>	June 16, 1796
Of Daniel Isaac Eaton, for libels on kingly government; guilty	July 8, 1796
Of sir Godfrey Webster v. lord Holland, for adultery; 6000 <i>l.</i>	Feb. 27, 1797
Of Parker, the mutineer at the Nore, called admiral Parker (see <i>Mutinies in the British Fleet</i> )	June 27, 1797
Of Boddington v. Boddington, for <i>crim. con.</i> ; damages, 10,000 <i>l.</i>	Sept. 5, 1797
Of William Orr, at Carrickfergus, for high treason; executed	Oct. 12, 1797
Of Mrs. Phepoe, <i>alias</i> Benson, the celebrated murderess	Dec. 9, 1797
Of the murderers of colonel St. George and Mr. Uniacke, at Cork	April 15, 1798
Of the celebrated Arthur O'Connor, the barrister, and O'Coigley, at Maldstone, for treason; the latter hanged	May 21, 1798
Of sir Edward Crosbie and others, for high treason; hanged	June 1, 1798
Of Beauchamp Bagensal Harvey, at Wexford, for high treason	June 21, 1798
Of the two Messrs. Sheares, at Dublin, for high treason; executed	July 12, 1798
Of Theobald Woulfe Tone, by court-martial (he died on the 18th)	Nov. 10, 1798
Of lord Thanet, for his conduct at Arthnr O'Connor's trial	June 10, 1799
Of sir Harry Browne Hayes, for carrying off Miss Pike, of Cork	April 13, 1800
Of Hatfield, for shooting at George III. (see <i>Hatfield</i> )	June 26, 1800
Of Mr. Tighe of Westmeath v. Jones, for <i>crim. con.</i> ; damages, 10,000 <i>l.</i>	Dec. 2, 1800
Of the mutineers at Bantry Bay; hanged (see <i>Bantry Bay</i> )	Jan. 8, 1802
Of Charles Hayes, for the obscene libel <i>The Man of Fashion</i>	Jan. 9, 1802
Of the mutineers of the <i>Téméraire</i> and other ships at Portsmouth	Jan. 11, 1802
Of governor Wall, for cruelty and murder, twenty years before (see <i>Goree</i> )	Jan. 28, 1802
Of Crawley, for the murder of two females in Peter's-row, Dublin	March 6, 1802
Of colonel Despard and his associates, for high treason; hanged on the top of Horsemonger-lane gaol (see <i>Despard</i> )	Feb. 7, 1803
Of M. Feltier, for a libel on Napoleon Buonaparte, then first consul of France, in <i>L'Ambigu</i> ; guilty	Feb. 21, 1803
Of Robert Aslett, cashier of the Bank of England, for embezzlement and frauds; the loss to the Bank, 320,000 <i>l.</i> ; found <i>not guilty</i> , on account of the invalidity of the bills	July 8, 1803
Of Robert Emmett, at Dublin, for high treason; executed next day	Sept. 19, 1803
Of Keenan, one of the murderers of lord Kilwarden; hanged	Oct. 2, 1803
Of Mr. Smith, for the murder of the supposed <i>Hammer-smith Ghost</i>	Jan. 13, 1804
Of Lockhart and Laudon Gordon, for carrying off Mrs. Lee	March 6, 1804
Of general Moreau and others, for conspiracy, in France	May 29, 1804
Of the rev. C. Massy v. marquess of Headfort, for <i>crim. con.</i> ; 10,000 <i>l.</i>	July 27, 1804
Of William Cooper, the <i>Hackney Monster</i> , for offences against females	April 27, 1806
Of Hamilton Rowan, in Dublin; pleaded the king's pardon	July 1, 1806
Of judge Johnson, for a libel on the earl of Hardwicke; guilty	Nov. 23, 1806
Of general Pluton, for applying the torture to Louisa Calderon, to extort confession, at Trinidad; tried in the court of King's Bench; guilty	Feb. 21, 1806
Of Mr. Patch, for the murder of his partner, Mr. Bligh	April 6, 1806
Of lord Melville, impeached by the house of commons; acquitted	June 12, 1806
Of the Warrington gang, for unnatural offences; executed	Aug. 23, 1806
Of Palm, the bookseller, by a French military commission, at Brennan	Aug. 26, 1806
Of lord Cloncurry v. sir John B. Piers, for <i>crim. con.</i> ; damages, 20,000 <i>l.</i>	Feb. 19, 1807
Of Holloway and Haggerty, the murderers of Mr. Steele; thirty persons were crushed to death at their execution, at the Old Bailey	Feb. 20, 1807
Of sir Home Popham, by court-martial; reprimanded	March 7, 1807
Of Knight v. Dr. Wolcot, <i>alias</i> Pindar, for <i>crim. con.</i>	June 27, 1807
Of lieut. Berry, of H.M.S. <i>Hazard</i> , for an unnatural offence	Oct. 2, 1807
Of lord Egin v. Ferguson, for <i>crim. con.</i> ; damages, 10,000 <i>l.</i>	Dec. 22, 1807
Of Simmons, the murderer of the Boreham family, at Hoddesdon	March 4, 1808
Of sir Arthur Paget, for <i>crim. con.</i> with lady Borringdon	July 14, 1808
Of major Campbell, for killing captain Boyd in a duel; hanged	Aug. 4, 1808
Of Peter Finnerty and others, for a libel on the duke of York	Nov. 9, 1808
Of the duke of York, by inquiry in the house of commons, on charges preferred against him by colonel Wardle; from Jan. 26 to	March 20, 1809
Of Wellesley v. lord Paget, for <i>crim. con.</i> ; damages, 20,000 <i>l.</i>	May 12, 1809
Of the King v. Valentine Jones, for breach of duty as commissary-general	May 26, 1809
Of earl of Leicester v. <i>Morning Herald</i> , for a libel; damages, 1000 <i>l.</i>	June 29, 1809
Of Wright v. colonel Wardle, for Mrs. Mary Ann Clarke's furniture	July 1, 1809
Of William Cobbett, for a libel on the German Legion; convicted	July 9, 1809
Of the hon. captain Lake, for putting Robert Jeffery, a British seaman, on shore at Sombrero; dismissed the service (see <i>Sombrero</i> )	Feb. 10, 1810
Of Mr. Perry, for libels in the <i>Morning Chronicle</i> ; acquitted	Feb. 24, 1810
Of the Vere-street gang, for unnatural offences; guilty	Sept. 20, 1810
Of Peter Finnerty, for a libel on lord Castlereagh; judgment	Jan. 31, 1811
Of the King v. Messrs. John and Leigh Hunt, for libels; guilty	Feb. 22, 1811
Of ensign Hepburn, and White, the drummer; both were executed	March 7, 1811
Of Walter Cox, in Dublin, for libels; he stood in the pillory	March 12, 1811
Of the King v. William Cobbett, for libels; convicted	June 15, 1811
Of lord Louth, in Dublin; sentenced to imprisonment and fine	June 19, 1811
Of the Berkeley case, before the house of peers; concluded	June 28, 1811
Of Dr. Sheridan, physician, on a charge of sedition; acquitted	Nov. 21, 1811
Of Gale Jones, for seditious and blasphemous libels; convicted	Nov. 26, 1811
Of Mr. Thomas Kirwan, in Dublin, a Catholic delegate; convicted	Jan. 23, 1812
Of Daniel Isaac Eaton, on a charge of blasphemy; convicted	March 18, 1812
Of Bellingham, for the murder of Mr. Perceval, prime minister	May 15, 1812



TRIALS, *continued.*

Of the King v. Mr. Lovell, of the <i>Statesman</i> , for libel; guilty	Nov. 19, 1812
Of Messrs. John and Leigh Hunt, for libels in the <i>Examiner</i> ; convicted	Dec. 9, 1812
Of the marquis of Sligo, for concealing a sea deserter	Dec. 16, 1812
Of the murderers of Mr. Horsfall, at York; executed	Jan. 7, 1813
Of Mr. Hugh Fitzpatrick, for publishing Scully's <i>History of the Penal Laws</i>	Feb. 6, 1813
Of the divorce cause against the duke of Hamilton, for adultery	April 11, 1813
Of Mr. John Magee, in Dublin, for libels in the <i>Evening Post</i> ; guilty	July 26, 1813
Of Nicholson, the murderer of Mr. and Mrs. Bonar; hanged	Aug. 21, 1813
Of Tuite, the murderer of Mr. and Mrs. Goulding; executed	Oct. 7, 1813
Of the celebrated Mary Ann Clarke, for a libel on the right hon. Wm. Vesey Fitzgerald, now lord Fitzgerald	Feb. 7, 1814
Of admiral Bradley, at Winchester, for frauds in ship letters	Aug. 18, 1814
Of lord Cochrane, Cochrane Johnstone, Berenger, Butt, and others, for frauds in the public funds; convicted (see <i>Stocks</i> )	Feb. 22, 1814
Of colonel Quentin, of the 10th hussars, by court-martial	Nov. 10, 1814
Of sir John Henry Mildmay, bart., for <i>crim. con.</i> with the countess of Roseberry; damages 15,000 <i>l.</i>	Dec. 5, 1814
Of the King v. Brider, on a charge of incest; guilty	Feb. 17, 1815
Of George Harnett, for shooting at Miss Kelly, of Covent-garden theatre	April 8, 1815
Of captain Hutchinson, sir Robert Wilson, and Mr. Bruce, in Paris, for aiding the escape of count Lavalette (see <i>Lavalette's Escape</i> )	April 24, 1815
Of "captain Grant," the famous Irish robber, at Maryborough	Aug. 16, 1815
Of Vaughan, a police officer, Mackay, and Browne, for conspiracy to induce men to commit felonies to obtain the reward; convicted	Aug. 21, 1815
Of colonel Stanhope, by court-martial, at Cambray, in France	Sept. 23, 1815
Of Cashman, the intrepid seaman, for the Spa-fields riots, and outrages on Snow-hill; convicted and hanged (see <i>Spa-fields</i> )	Jan. 30, 1817
Of count Maubreuil, at Paris, for robbing the queen of Westphalia	May 2, 1817
Of Mr. R. G. Butt, for a libel on lord chief-justice Ellenborough	May 23, 1817
Of Mr. Wooller, for libels on the government and ministers	June 6, 1817
Of Thistlewood, Dr. Watson, Hooper, and others, for treason	June 9, 1817
Of the murderers of the Lynch family, at Wildgoose-ledge, Ireland	July 19, 1817
Of Mr. Roger O'Connor, on a charge of robbing the mail; acquitted	Aug. 5, 1817
Of Brandreth, Turner, and others, at Derby, for high treason	Oct. 15, 1817
Of Hone, the bookseller, for parodies; three trials before lord Ellenborough; remarkable for his extemporaneous and successful defence	Dec. 18, 19, 20, 1817
Of Mr. Dick, for the abduction and rape of Miss Crockatt	March 21, 1818
Of the memorable appeal of murder case, Ashford, the brother of Mary Ashford, against her murderer, Abraham Thornton (see <i>Battel, Wager of</i> )	April 16, 1818
Of the rev. Dr. O'Halloran, for forging a frank (see <i>Transportation</i> )	Sept. 9, 1818
Of Robert Johnston, at Edinburgh; his dreadful execution	Dec. 30, 1818
Of sir Manasseh Lopez, for bribery at Grampond (see <i>Bribery</i> )	March 18, 1819
Of Bagueley, Drummond, and others, at Chester, for sedition	April 17, 1819
Of Moseley, Woolfe, and others, merchants, for conspiracy and fraud	April 30, 1819
Of Carlile, for the publication of Paine's <i>Age of Reason</i> , &c.	Oct. 15, 1819
Of Mr. John Scanlan, at Limerick, for the murder of Ellen Hanly	March 14, 1820
Of sir Francis Burdett, at Leicester, for a seditious libel	March 23, 1820
Of Mr. Henry Hunt and others, for their conduct at the Manchester meeting; convicted (see <i>Manchester Reform Meeting</i> )	March 27, 1820
Of sir Charles Wolsley and rev. Mr. Harrison, for sedition; guilty	April 10, 1820
Of Thistlewood, Ings, Brunt, Davidson, and Tidd, for the conspiracy to murder the king's ministers; commenced (see <i>Cato-street Conspiracy</i> )	April 17, 1820
Of Louvel, in France, for the murder of the duke de Berri	June 7, 1820
Of lord Glerawley v. Mr. John Burn, for <i>crim. con.</i>	June 18, 1820
Of the individuals charged with high treason, at Glasgow	July 25, 1820
Of Major Cartwright and others, at Warwick, for sedition	Aug. 3, 1820
Of "Little Waddington," for a seditious libel; acquitted	Sept. 19, 1820
Of lieutenant-colonel French, 6th dragoon guards, by court-martial	Sept. 19, 1820
Of Caroline, queen of England, before the house of lords, for adultery, commenced Aug. 16; it terminated (see <i>Queen Caroline's Trial</i> )	Nov. 10, 1820
Of the female murderers of Miss Thompson, in Dublin; hanged	May 1, 1821
Of David Haggart, an extraordinary robber, and man of singularly eventful life, at Edinburgh, for the murder of a turnkey	June 9, 1821
Of Samuel D. Hayward, the favorite man of fashion, for burglary	Oct. 8, 1821
Of the murderers of Mrs. Torrance, in Ireland; convicted and hanged	Dec. 17, 1821
Of Cussen, Leahy, and others, for the abduction of Miss Gould	July 29, 1822
Of Barthelemy, in Paris, for the abduction of Elizabeth Florence	Sept. 23, 1822
Of Cuthbert v. Browne, singular action for deceit	Jan. 28, 1823
Of the famous "Bottle Conspirators," in Ireland, by <i>ex-officio</i>	Feb. 23, 1823
Of the extraordinary "Earl of Portsmouth case," commenced	March 18, 1823
Of Probert, Hunt, and Thurtell, the murderers of Mr. Weare; Probert turned king's evidence, but was afterwards hanged (see <i>Executions</i> )	Jan. 5, 1824
Of Mr. Conolly, for the murder of Grange, the bailiff	Jan. 26, 1824
Of Mr. Henry Fauntleroy, banker of London, for forgery; hanged	Oct. 30, 1824
Of Foote v. Hayne, for breach of promise of marriage; damages, 3000 <i>l.</i>	Dec. 22, 1824
Of Mr. Joseph Haydn, for a libel on the marquis Wellesley; continued three days in the court of King's Bench; the jury discharged without coming to a verdict	Jan. 28, 1825
Of Mr. Henry Savary, a banker's son at Bristol, for forgery	April 4, 1825
Of O'Keefe and Bourke, the murderers of the Franks family	Aug. 18, 1825
Of John Grosset Muirhead, esq., for indecent practices	Oct. 21, 1825

TRIALS, *continued.*

Of the case of Mr. Wellesley Pole and the Misses Long; commenced	Nov. 9, 1825
Of captain Bligh v. the hon. Wm. Wellesley Pole, for adultery	Nov. 25, 1825
Of Fisher v. Stockdale, for a libel in <i>Harriette Wilson</i>	March 20, 1826
Of Edward Gibbon Wakefield and others, for abduction of Miss Turner	March 24, 1827
Of the rev. Robert Taylor, for blasphemy; found guilty	Oct. 24, 1827
Of Richmond Seymour, esq., and Macklin, for an unnatural crime	March 12, 1828
Of Richard Gillam, for the murder of Maria Bagster, at Taunton	April 8, 1828
Of Mr. Montgomery, for forgery; he committed suicide in prison on the morning appointed for his execution	July 4, 1828
Of Brinklett, for the death of lord Mount Sandford by a kick	July 16, 1828
Of William Corder, for the murder of Maria Marten; executed	Aug. 6, 1828
Of Grace, the murderer of Mr. Chadwick, at Clonmel; hanged	Aug. 8, 1828
Of Joseph Hunton, a quaker merchant, for forgery; hanged	Oct. 28, 1828
Of Burke, at Edinburgh, for the Burking murders: Hare, his accomplice, became approver (see <i>Burking</i> )	Dec. 24, 1828
Of the King v. Buxton and others, for a fraudulent marriage	March 21, 1829
Of Jonathan Martin, for setting fire to York Minster	March 31, 1829
Of Stewart and his wife, noted murderers, at Glasgow; hanged	July 14, 1829
Of Reinbauer, the Bavarian priest, for his murders of women	Aug. 4, 1829
Of captain Dickenson, by court-martial, at Portsmouth; acquitted	Aug. 26, 1829
Of Mr. Alexander, editor of the <i>Morning Journal</i> , for libels on the duke of Wellington; convicted,	Feb. 10, 1830
Of Clune, &c., at Ennis, for cutting out the tongues of the DoYLES	March 4, 1830
Of Mr. Comyn, for burning his house in the county of Clare; hanged	March 6, 1830
Of Mr. Lambrecht, for the murder of Mr. Clayton in a duel	April 2, 1830
Of captain Moir, for the murder of William Malcolm; hanged	July 30, 1830
Of captains Smith and Markham, for killing Mr. O'Grady in a duel	Aug. 24, 1830
Of captain Helsham, for the murder of lieutenant Crowther in a duel	Oct. 8, 1830
Of Mr. St. John Long, for the manslaughter of Miss Cashin (see <i>Quacks</i> )	Oct. 30, 1830
Of Polignac, Peyronnet, and other ministers of France (see <i>Quacks</i> )	Dec. 21, 1830
Of Carille, for a seditious libel, inciting to a riot; guilty	Jan. 10, 1831
Of Mr. D. O'Connell, for breach of a proclamation; pleaded guilty	Feb. 15, 1831
Of St. John Long, for manslaughter of Mrs. Lloyd (see <i>Quacks</i> )	Feb. 15, 1831
Of Mr. Luke Dillon, for the violation of Miss Frizell; convicted	April 14, 1831
Of major Dundas, for the seduction of Miss Adams; damages, 3000 <i>l.</i>	May 26, 1831
Of Mr. Cobbett, for a seditious libel; the jury could not agree	July 7, 1831
Of the rev. Robert Taylor (who obtained the revolting distinction of "the Devil's Chaplain"), for reviling the REDEEMER; convicted	July 6, 1831
Of Mr. and Mrs. Deacle v. Mr. Bingham Baring, M.P.	July 14, 1831
Of Bird, a boy 14 years of age, for the murder of a child; hanged	Aug. 1, 1831
Of the great cause, earl of Kingston v. lord Lorton; commenced	Nov. 9, 1831
Of Bishop and Williams, for murder of the Italian boy (see <i>Burking</i> )	Dec. 3, 1831
Of the earl of Marr, in Scotland, for shooting at Mr. Oldham	Dec. 17, 1831
Of Elizabeth Cooke, for the murder of Mrs. Walsh, by "Burking"	Jan. 6, 1832
Of colonel Hereton, by court-martial, at Bristol (see <i>Bristol</i> )	Jan. 9, 1832
Of the murderers of Mr. Blood, of Applevale, county of Clare	Feb. 28, 1832
Of William Duggan, at Cork, for the murder of his wife and others	March 26, 1832
Of the murderers of the five policemen, at Ennis	April 2, 1832
Of Mr. Hodgson (son of the celebrated Miss Aston) v. Greene	July 26, 1832
Of the mayor of Bristol, for neglect of duty in the Bristol riots	Oct. 26, 1832
Of rev. Mr. Irving, by his own (the Scots) church, for heresy	March 13, 1832
Of lord Teynham and Donlan, a tailor, for swindling; guilty	May 10, 1833
Of Mr. Baring Wall, M.P.; most honourably acquitted	May 11, 1833
Of captain Wathen, 15th hussars, by court-martial, at Cork; honourably acquitted; his colonel, lord Brudenell, removed from his command	Jan. —, 1834
Of the proprietors of the <i>True Sun</i> for libels; guilty	Feb. 6, 1834
Of Mary Ann Burdock, the celebrated murderess, at Bristol	April 10, 1835
Of sir John de Beauvoir, for perjury; acquitted	May 29, 1835
Of Fieschi, at Paris, for attempting the life of the king, Louis-Philippe, by exploding an infernal machine (see <i>Fieschi</i> )	Jan. 30, 1836
Of the hon. G. C. Norton v. lord Melbourne, in court of Common Pleas, for <i>crim. con.</i> with the hon. Mrs. Norton; verdict for the defendant	June 22, 1836
Of Dr. Morrison v. proprietors of <i>Weekly Dispatch</i> , for libel	Feb. 10, 1837
Of lord de Roos v. Cumming, for defamation, charging lord de Roos with cheating at cards; verdict for Mr. Cumming	Feb. 10, 1837
Of James Greenacre and Sarah Gale, for the murder of Hannah Browne: Greenacre convicted and hanged; Gale transported	April 10, 1837
Of Francis Hastings Medhurst, esq., for killing Mr. Joseph Alsop; guilty	April 13, 1839
Of Bolam, for the murder of Mr. Millic; verdict manslaughter	July 30, 1839
Of rev. Mr. Stephens, at Chester, for inflammatory language	Aug. 15, 1839
Of John Frost, an ex-magistrate, and others, on a charge of high treason; guilty: sentence commuted to transportation (see <i>Newport</i> )	Dec. 31, 1839
Of Courvoisier, for the murder of lord William Russell; hanged	June 18, 20, 1840
Of Gould, for the murder of Mr. Templeman; transported	June 22, 1840
Of Edward Oxford, charged with attempting the life of the queen; adjudged insane, and confined in Bethelchem-hospital (see <i>Oxford</i> )	July 9, 10, 1840
Of madame Lafarge, in France, for the murder of her husband; guilty	Sept. 2, 1840
Of prince Louis Napoleon, for his descent upon France (see <i>France</i> )	Oct. 6, 1840
Of captain K. A. Reynolds, 11th hussars, by court-martial; guilty: the sentence excited great popular displeasure against his colonel, lord Cardigan	Oct. 20, 1840

TRIALS, *continued.*

Of lord Cardigan, before the house of peers, capitally charged for wounding captain Harvey Tucket, in a duel; acquitted	Feb. 16, 1841
Of the Wallaces, brothers, merchants, for having wilfully caused the destruction of the ship <i>Dryad</i> at sea, to defraud the underwriters; transported	March 4, 1841
Of Josiah Mister, for attempting the life of Mr. Mackreth; guilty	March 23, 1841
Of Bartholomew Murray, at Chester, for the murder of Mrs. Cook	April 5, 1841
Of the earl of Waldegrave and captain Duff, for an aggravated assault on a police constable; guilty, six months' imprisonment, and fines of 200 <i>l.</i> , and 20 <i>l.</i> ; judgment	May 3, 1841
Of madame Lafarge again, for robbery of diamonds	Aug. 7, 1841
Of the great case, Allen Bogle <i>versus</i> Mr. Lawson, publisher of the <i>Times</i> newspaper, for an alleged libel, in stating the plaintiff to be connected with numerous bank forgers throughout Europe in their schemes to defraud Messrs. Glynn and Company, bankers, of London, by means of fictitious letters of credit; damages, one farthing. This exposure, so honourable to the <i>Times</i> , led to the <i>Times Testimonial</i>	Aug. 16, 1841
Of Mr. Mac Leod, at Utica, America, for taking part in the destruction of the <i>Caroline</i> , commenced; acquitted after a trial that lasted eight days	Oct. 4, 1841
Of Robert Blakesley, for the murder of Mr. Burdon, of Eastcheap; hanged	Oct. 28, 1841
Of Mr. Beaumont Smith, for the forgery of exchequer bills to an immense amount; he pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to transportation for life	Dec. 4, 1841
Of Sophia Darbon <i>v.</i> Rosser; breach of promise of marriage; damages, 1000 <i>l.</i>	Dec. 8, 1841
Of Dr. Webster, for bribery at an election of St. Alban's; acquitted	March 3, 1842
Of Mr. John Levick and Antonio Mattel, principal and second in the duel in which Lieut. Adams was killed at Malta; both acquitted	March 10, 1842
Of Vivier, courier of the <i>Morning Herald</i> , at Boulogne, for conveying the Indian mail through France, for that journal, contrary to the French regulations	April 13, 1842
Of Daniel Good, for the murder of Jane Jones; the memorable Rochampton murder; found guilty, and sentenced to be hanged	May 13, 1842
Of John Francis, for attempting to assassinate the Queen (see article <i>Francis</i> )	June 17, 1842
Of Thomas Cooper, for the murder of Daly, the policeman; hanged	July 4, 1842
Of Nicholas Suisse, valet of the late marquess of Hertford, at the prosecution of that nobleman's executors, charged with enormous frauds; acquitted	July 6, 1842
Of McGill and others, for the abduction of Miss Crellin; guilty	Aug. 8, 1842
Of Nicholas Suisse again, upon like charges, and again acquitted	Aug. 24, 1842
Of Bean, for pointing a pistol at the Queen; 18 months' imprisonment	Aug. 25, 1842
Of the rioters in the provinces, under a special commission at Stafford	Oct. 1, 1842
Of the Cheshire rioters, under a special commission, before lord Abinger	Oct. 6, 1842
Of the Lancashire rioters, also under a special commission	Oct. 10, 1842
Of Alice Lowe, at the prosecution of lord Frankfort; acquitted	Oct. 31, 1842
Of Mr. Howard, attorney, <i>v.</i> sir William Gossett, sergeant-at-arms	Dec. 5, 1842
Of Mr. Egan, in Dublin, for the robbery of a bank parcel; acquitted	Jan. 17, 1843
Of the rev. W. Bailey, LL.D., for forgery; guilty; transportation for life	Feb. 1, 1843
Of Mac Naughten, for the murder of Mr. Drummond, secretary to sir Robert Peel; acquitted on the ground of insanity	March 4, 1843
Of the Rebeccalites, at Cardiff, under a special commission	Oct. 27, 1843
Of Mr. Samuel Sidney Smith, for forgery; sentenced to transportation for life	Nov. 29, 1843
Of Edward Dwyer, for the murder of his child at Southwark; guilty	Dec. 1, 1843
Of Mr. Holt, of the <i>Age</i> ; libel on the duke of Brunswick; guilty	Jan. 29, 1844
Of lieut. Grant, second to lieut. Munro, in his duel with colonel Fawcett; acquitted	Feb. 14, 1844
Of Frazer <i>v.</i> Bagley, for <i>crim. con.</i> ; verdict for the defendant	Feb. 19, 1844
Of lord William Paget <i>v.</i> earl of Cardigan, for <i>crim. con.</i> ; verdict for defendant	Feb. 26, 1844
Of Mary Furlay, for the murder of her child in an agony of despair	April 16, 1844
Of the will-forgers, Wm. Henry Barber, Joshua Fletcher, Georgiana Dorey, Wm. Sanders, and Susannah, his wife; all found guilty, April 15; sentenced	April 22, 1844
Of Crouch, for the murder of his wife; found guilty, May 8; hanged	May 27, 1844
Of Messrs. O'Connell, sen., O'Connell, jun., Steele, Ray, Barrett, Gray, Duffy, and rev. Thomas Tierney, at Dublin, for political conspiracy: the trial commenced Jan. 15; lasted 24 days; and all the traversers were found guilty, Feb. 12. Proceedings on motions for a new trial, &c., extended the case into Easter term; and sentence was pronounced upon all but the clergyman, on whom judgment was remitted	May 30, 1844
Of Augustus Dalmas, for the murder of Sarah Macfarlane; guilty	June 14, 1844
Of Wm. Burton Newenham, for the abduction of Miss Wortham; guilty	June 17, 1844
Of Bellamy, for the murder of his wife by prussic acid; acquitted	Aug. 21, 1844
Of John Tawell, for the murder of Sarah Hart; hanged	March 13, 14, 1845
Of Thomas Henry Hocker, for the murder of Mr. James Delarue	April 11, 1845
Of Joseph Connor, for the murder of Mary Brothers	May 18, 1845
Of the Spanish pirates, for the murder of ten Englishmen at sea	July 28, 1845
Of rev. Mr. Wetherall, for <i>crim. con.</i> with Mrs. Cooke, his own daughter	Aug. 16, 1845
Of capt. Johnstone, of the ship <i>Tory</i> , for the murder of several of his crew	Feb. 5, 1846
Of Miss M. A. Smith <i>v.</i> earl Ferrers; breach of promise of marriage	Feb. 18, 1846
Of lieut. Hawkey, for the murder of Mr. Seton, in a duel; acquitted	July 16, 1846
Of capt. Richardson, railway director, for fraud and forgery; bill ignored	Sept. 23, 1846
Of Richard Dunn, for perjury and attempted fraud on Miss A. Burlett Contis	Feb. 27, 1847
Of Mitchell, the Irish confederate; transported for 14 years. See <i>Ireland</i>	May 26, 1848
Of Wm. Smith O'Brien, Meagher, and other confederates; sentenced to death; the sentence afterwards commuted to transportation	Oct. 9, 1848
Of Bloomfield Rush, for the murder of the Messrs. Jermy	March 29, 1849
Of Gorham <i>v.</i> the Bishop of Exeter; ecclesiastical case: judgment given in the court of Arches against the plaintiff	Aug. 2, 1849

\* This long-contested case created much sensation at the time. The bishop had refused to institute the rev. Mr. Gorham in the living of Brampton-Speke, in Devonshire, to which he had been presented.

TRIALS, *continued.*

Of Manning and his wife, for the murder of O'Connor; guilty; death	Oct. 27, 1849
Of Walter Watts, lessee of the Olympic theatre, for forgery, &c.	May 10, 1850
Of Robert Pate, a retired lieutenant, for an assault on the queen	July 11, 1850
Of the Sloanes, man and wife, for starving their servant, Jane Wilfred	Feb. 5, 1851
Of Sarah Chesham, for the murder of her husband, by poison: she had murdered several of her children and others by the same means; hanged	March 6, 1851
Of Thomas Drory, for the murder of Jael Denny; hanged	March 7, 1851
Of the murderers of the Rev. George Edward Hollest, of Frimley, Essex; guilty, March 31, 1851	

**TRIBUNES OF THE PEOPLE.** *Tribuni Plebis.* Magistrates of Rome, first chosen from among the commons to represent the people, 492 B.C., at the time the people, after a quarrel with the senators, had retired to Mons Sacer. The first two were C. Licinius, and L. Albinus; but their number was soon after raised to five, and 37 years after to ten, which remained fixed. Their office was annual, and as the first had been created on the 4th of the ides of December, that day was ever after chosen for the election.

**TRIENNIAL PARLIAMENTS.** Parliaments every three years were established shortly after the period of the Revolution. The bill for the triennial assembling of parliament was passed 6 William and Mary, 1694. This act was repealed, and septennial parliaments were voted, which have ever since continued, 1 Geo. I., 1715. See *Parliaments*, and *Septennial Parliaments*.

**TRINCOMALEE.** Reckoned the finest harbour in the East Indies. Trincomalee was taken from the Dutch, by the English, in 1782; it was retaken by the French the same year; but was restored to the Dutch by the peace of 1783. It surrendered to the British, under colonel Stewart, Aug. 26, 1795, and was confirmed to England by the peace of Amiens, in 1802. See *Ceylon*.

**TRINIDAD.** This island was discovered by Columbus in 1498, and was taken from the Spaniards by sir Walter Raleigh in 1595; but the French took it from the English in 1676. Taken by the British, with four ships of the line, and a military force under command of sir Ralph Abercrombie, to whom the island capitulated, Feb. 21, 1797; they captured two, and burnt three Spanish ships of war in the harbour. This possession was confirmed to England by the peace of Amiens in 1802. The insurrection of the negroes occurred Jan. 4, 1832. See *Colomes*.

**TRINITY AND TRINITARIANS.** The doctrine of the Trinity is generally received by all Christians. Theophilus, bishop of Antioch, who flourished in the second century, was the first who used the term Trinity, to express the three sacred persons in the Godhead. His *Defence of Christianity* was edited by Gesner, at Zurich, in 1546.—*Watkins.* An order of the Trinity was founded, A.D. 1198, by John de Matha and Felix de Valois. The Trinity fraternity, originally of fifteen persons, was instituted at Rome by St. Philip Neri, in 1548. The act to exempt from penalties persons denying the doctrine of the Trinity passed in 1813.

**TRINITY COLLEGES.** Trinity College, Cambridge, was founded by Henry VIII., 1546. Trinity Hall, Cambridge, was founded by William Bateman, bishop of Norwich (see *Cambridge*), in 1351. Trinity College, Oxford: founded by sir Thomas Pope, 1554 (see *Oxford*). Trinity College, Dublin: grant of the Augustine monastery of All Saints within the suburbs for erecting this college, conferred by queen Elizabeth, 1591. First stone laid by Thomas Smith, mayor of Dublin, Jan. 1, 1593. New charter, 1637. Made a barrack for soldiers, 1689.—*Burns.* The principal or west front erected, 1759. Library erected, 1732.

**TRINITY HOUSE, LONDON.** Founded by sir Thomas Spert, A.D. 1512. It was incorporated by Henry VIII. in 1514, and re-incorporated in 1685. The present Trinity-house was erected in 1795. Trinity Houses were founded at Deptford, at Hull, and at Newcastle: these three societies were instituted and incorporated by Henry VIII., the first in 1512, the other two in 1537. By their charter they had the power of

The cause of the bishop's refusal was alleged want of orthodoxy in the plaintiff; the court held that the charge against the plaintiff of holding false doctrine was proved, and that the bishop was justified in his refusal. Mr. Gorham appealed to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, which pronounced its opinion (March 8, 1850), that "the doctrine held by Mr. Gorham was not contrary or repugnant to the declared doctrine of the Church of England, and that Mr. Gorham ought not, by reason of the doctrine held by him, to have been refused admission to the vicarage of Brampton-Speke." This decision led to subsequent proceedings in the three courts of law, successively, for a rule to show cause why a prohibition should not issue directed to the Judge of the Arches' Court and to the archbishop of Canterbury, against giving effect to the judgment of her majesty in council. The rule was refused in each court, and, in the end, Mr. Gorham was instituted into the vicarage in question, August 7, 1850.

examining, licensing, and regulating pilots, and of erecting beacons and lighthouses, and of placing buoys in the channels and rivers: their powers and privileges have been greatly augmented by succeeding kings.—*Gibson's Camden.*

**TRINITY SUNDAY.** The festival of the Holy Trinity was instituted by pope Gregory IV. in 828, on his ascending the papal chair, and is observed by the Latin and Protestant churches on the Sunday next following Pentecost or Whitsuntide, of which, originally, it was merely an Octave. The observance of the festival was first enjoined in the council of Arles, 1260. It was appointed to be held on the present day by pope John XX. in 1334.

**TRIPLE ALLIANCE.** This celebrated treaty of alliance was ratified between the States-General and England, against France, for the protection of the Spanish Netherlands; Sweden afterwards joining the league, it was known as the Triple Alliance, Jan. 28, 1668.

**TRIUMPHS.** The triumph was a solemn honour done generals of armies after they had won great victories, by receiving them into the town with great magnificence and public acclamations. Among the Romans there were two sorts—the great, that was called the triumph; and the little, styled the ovation. They also distinguish triumphs into land and sea triumphs, accordingly as the battles were fought. See *Ovation.*

**TRIVIRI.** Three magistrates appointed equally to govern the Roman state with absolute power. These officers gave a fatal blow to the expiring independence of the Roman people, and became celebrated for their different pursuits, their ambition, and their various fortunes. The first triumvirate, B.C. 60, was in the hands of Julius Cæsar, Pompey, and Crassus, who at the expiration of their office kindled a civil war. The second and last triumvirate, B.C. 43, was under Augustus, Mark Antony, and Lepidus, through whom the Romans totally lost their liberty. Augustus disagreed with his colleagues, and after he had defeated them, he made himself absolute in Rome. The triumvirate was in full force at Rome for about twelve years. See *Rome.*

**TROPPEAU, CONGRESS OF.** The emperors Francis and Alexander respectively of Austria and Russia met at Troppau, Oct. 20, 1820. The conference between them and the king of Prussia, against Naples, took place Nov. 10; and the congress was transferred to Laybach, as being nearer to Italy, Dec. 17, 1820. See *Laybach, Congress of.*

**TROUBADOURS OR JONGLEURS.** They first appeared in the ninth century, and were so encouraged by the patronage of the court of Poitou, and by several powerful princes, that they spread in process of time throughout Europe. They cultivated poetry and music, and refinement followed in their steps, greatly improving the taste and temper of the times. To the troubadours we owe Latin and French poetry.

**TROY.** The history of Troas, or Phrygia Minor, is at best but obscure, and more particularly so in times prior to the reign of Dardanus, who came hither from Italy (or Crete) about the year 1506 B.C., and married the daughter of Teucer, prince of the country, whom he succeeded. Dardanus built a city, and named it, after himself, Dardania: Troas, the second in succession from Dardanus, changed the name to Troy; and Ilius, his successor, converted it into Ilium.

Arrival of Scamander in Phrygia Minor.

—*Blair*

Teucer succeeds his father . . . . . B.C. 1546

Dardanus succeeds Teucer, and builds the

city of Dardania . . . . . 1490

Reign of Erichonius . . . . . 1449

Reign of Troas, from whom the people are

called Trojans . . . . . 1374

The rape of Ganymede . . . . . 1341

Ilius, son of Troas, reigns . . . . . 1314

Reign of Laomedon . . . . . 1260

Arrival of Hercules in Phrygia; Hesiore

delivered from the sea-monster.—*Blair;*

*Usher* . . . . . 1225

War of Hercules and Laomedon . . . . . B.C. 1224

Reign of Priam, or Podarees . . . . . 1224

Rape of Helen, by Alexander Paris, son

of Priam, 20 years before the sacking

of Troy.—*Homer's Iliad, book xxiv., line*

*964, Pope's edit.* . . . . . 1204

Commencement of the invasion of the

Greeks to recover Helen . . . . . 1193

Troy taken and burned in the night of

the 11th of June, i. e. 23rd of the month

Thargelion. — *Parian Marbles.* 408

years before the first Olympiad.—*Apol-*

*lotodorus* . . . . . 1184

Æneas arrives in Italy.—*Langlet.* . . . . 1183

Some time after the destruction of old Troy, a new city was built, about thirty stadia distant from the old site; but though it bore the same name, and received ample donations from Alexander the Great in his Asiatic expedition, it never rose to much importance, and in the age of Strabo was nearly in ruins.—*Priestley.*

**TROY WEIGHT.** The Romans left their ounce, now our avoirdupois ounce, in Britain.—*Arbutnot.* The present ounce of this weight was brought from Grand Cairo into Europe, about the time of the Crusades, A.D. 1095. It was first adopted at Troyes, a city of France, whence the name; and is used to weigh gold, silver, and precious stones. The Troy weight, Scots, was established by James VI. (our James I.) in 1618.

**TROYES, TREATY** OF, between England, France, and Burgundy, whereby it was stipulated that Henry V. should marry Catherine, daughter of Charles VI., be appointed regent of France, and after the death of Charles should inherit the crown, May 24, 1420. The French were driven from Troyes by the allied armies, Feb. 7; it was retaken by Napoleon, Feb. 23; and was finally re-occupied by the allies, March 4, 1814.

**TRUMPET.** Some of the Greek historians ascribe the invention of the trumpet to the Tyrrhenians, and others to the Egyptians. It was in use in the time of Homer, but not at the time of the Trojan war. First torches, then shells of fish sounded like trumpets, were the signals in primitive wars.—*Potter.* The speaking-trumpet is said to have been used by Alexander the Great in 335 B.C. Trumpets were first sounded before the king in the time of Offa, king of Mercia, A.D. 790. Speaking-trumpets were improved by Kircher in 1652. Made by Salland, 1654. Philosophically explained by Moreland, 1671.

**TRUMPET-FLOWER,** *Bignonia radicans*, was brought hither from North America, about 1640. The Trumpet Honeysuckle, *Lonicera sempervirens*, came from North America in 1656. The *Bignonia capensis* was brought to England, from the Cape, in 1823. The Large-flowered Trumpet-flower, or *Bignonia grandiflora*, was brought from China in 1800.

**TUAM, ARCHBISHOPRIC** OF. St. Jarlath, the son of Loga, who sat in A.D. 501, is looked upon as the first founder of the cathedral of Tuam, though the abbey is said to have been founded in 487. The church was anciently called *Tuaim-da-Gwaland*. In the year 1151, Edan O'Hoisin was the first archbishop, at least the first who had the use of the pall, for some of his predecessors are sometimes called bishops of Connaught, and sometimes archbishops, by Irish historians. The see of Mayo was annexed to Tuam in 1559. This arch-see is valued in the king's books, by an extent returned anno 28 Eliz., at 50*l.* sterling per annum.—*Beatson.* Tuam ceased to be archiepiscopal, conformably with the statute 3 and 4 Will. IV., 1833, and is now a bishopric only, to which Killala and Achonry, a joint see, has been added. See *Archbishops*.

**TUBULAR BRIDGE, OR BRITANNIA TUBULAR SUSPENSION BRIDGE.** The most wonderful enterprise in engineering in the world, constructed about a mile southward of the Menai Strait Suspension Bridge. At this spot is a rock called the Britannia rock, near the centre of the Menai Strait, the surface of which is about ten feet above low-water level, on which is built a tower two hundred feet above high water, and on which rest two lines of tubes or hollow girders strong enough to bear their weight and laden railway trains in addition, the ends resting on the abutments on each shore; each tube being more than a quarter of a mile in length. The height of the tubes within is thirty feet at the Britannia tower, diminishing to twenty-three feet at the abutments. The lifting of these tubes to their places is regarded as the most gigantic operation ever successfully performed. The Conway Tubular Bridge is a miniature copy of the Britannia, and therefore requires no description. The principal engineers were Mr. Robert Stephenson and Mr. Fairburn. The first locomotive passed through these Tubular bridges, March 5, 1850.\*

\* It is a remarkable instance of the progressive advancement which marks the present age in all that regards mechanical invention, that the Britannia tubular bridge is intended to supply the place of—we may also say supersede—one of the finest bridges in the kingdom; and that the railway of which the Tubular bridge forms a part, is in like manner a substitute for one of the finest mail-coach roads ever constructed. The road from London to Holyhead has been for ages regarded as the highway from the British metropolis to Dublin; and the late Mr. Telford was applied to by the Government, about thirty-three years ago, and he perfected this route by the London and Holyhead mail-coach road, with its beautiful suspension bridge over the river Conway and over the Menai Strait, commenced in July 1818, and finished in July 1825. See *Menai Strait Suspension Bridge*. When Chester became a centre of railway communication, a few years since, it was considered that a through route to Holyhead would be more conveniently established from that point than from Shrewsbury, which lies in the route of Telford's road. Accordingly the Chester and Holyhead Railway was constructed; and in its course, both the Conway and the Menai had to be crossed; and hence was formed the present Tubular bridges.

**TUESDAY.** The third day of the week, so called, as is supposed, from *Tuisto*, or *Tiw*, a Saxon deity, that was particularly worshipped on this day. *Tuisto* is mentioned by Tacitus. Having given the Saxons laws and having established religious ceremonies among them, he was worshipped at his death as a god. Tuesday, in Latin *Dies Martis*, was called the third day among the Jews. See *Week Days*.

**TUILERIES, PARIS.** One of the royal palaces of that city, commenced by Catharine de Medici, after the plans of Philibert de Lorme, A.D. 1564; continued by Henry IV.; and finished by Louis XIV. This palace was the scene of great events during the two memorable revolutions, particularly the revolution of 1789. The Tuileries was ransacked in the revolution of 1848. See *France*.

**TULIPS.** They came to England from Vienna, A.D. 1578, and have always been among our most esteemed flowers. They became an object of commerce in the 16th century; and it is recorded in the register of the city of Alcaer, in Holland, that in the year 1639, 120 tulips, with the offsets, sold for 90,000 florins; and in particular, that one of them, called the *viceroys*, sold for 4203 guilders! The States at last put a stop to this extravagant and ruinous passion for flowers. The tulip-tree, *Liriodendron tulipifera*, was brought to these realms from America, about 1663.

**TUNBRIDGE-WELLS, KENT.** The celebrated springs here were first discovered, it is believed, by Dudley lord North, who had retired into the neighbourhood in the last stage of consumption, and became perfectly restored to health by the use of its waters, A.D. 1606. The air of this district is very pure and salubrious, and adds materially to the benefit derived from the medicinal quality of the waters.—*Hooke*.

**TUNIS AND TRIPOLI.** The former stands near where Carthage was built. The territories of both formed part of the celebrated Carthaginian state, and were entirely destroyed by the Romans after the third Punic war, 148 B.C. Besieged by Louis IX. of France, 1270. It remained under African kings till taken by Barbarossa, under Solyman the Magnificent. Barbarossa was expelled by Charles V.; but the country was recovered by the Turks, under Selim II. Taken, with great slaughter, by the emperor Charles V., when 10,000 Christian slaves were set at liberty, 1535. The bey of Tunis was first appointed in 1570. Tunis was reduced by admiral Blake, on the bey refusing to deliver up the British captives, 1656.

**TUNNELS.** The earliest tunnel for the purpose of internal navigation was executed by M. Riguet, in the reign of Louis XIV., at Bezières, in France. The first in England was by Mr. Brindley, on the duke of Bridgewater's navigation, near Manchester, about 1760. Æra of the Gravesend tunnel, 1800—the report upon it, 1801. The Thames tunnel projected by Mr. Brunel in 1823. This last wonderful undertaking was completed and opened for foot passengers, March 25, 1843. See *Thames Tunnel*.

**TURBAN.** The head-dress of many of the Eastern nations, consisting of two parts, a cap and a sash, the latter artfully wreathed about the head. The sash of the Turk's turban is white linen; that of the Persians, red woollen. These are the distinguishing marks of their different religions. Sophi, king of Persia, being of the sect of Ali, was the first who assumed the red colour, to distinguish himself from the Turks, who are of the sect of Omar.

**TURIN.** The French besieged this city in 1706; but prince Eugene defeated their army, and compelled them to raise the siege. In 1798, the French republican army took possession of Turin, seized all the strong places and arsenals of Piedmont, and obliged the king and his family to remove to the island of Sardinia. In 1799, the French were driven out by the Austrians and Russians; but shortly afterwards the city and all Piedmont surrendered to the French. In 1814, it was delivered up to the allies, when they restored it to the king of Sardinia.

**TURKEY.** The Turks themselves were originally a tribe of Tartars; but by reason of the number of people whom they conquered, and with whom they became incorporated, the modern Turks must be regarded as a mixture of many races of men.

Birth of Mahomet, the prophet, at Mecca (see <i>Mecca</i> ) . . . . .	A.D. 571	The Turkish empire first formed under Othman at Bithynia . . . . .	A.D. 1298
His imposture commenced (see <i>Mahometanism</i> ) . . . . .	604	The Turks penetrate into Thrace, and take Adrianople . . . . .	1300
The Koran written (see <i>Koran</i> ) . . . . .	610	Amarath I. institutes the Janizaries, a guard composed of Christian slaves, bred Mahometans . . . . .	1362
Flight to Medina (see <i>Medina</i> ) . . . . .	622	Bajazet I. overruns the provinces of the Eastern empire . . . . .	1380, et seq.
Æra of the Hegira (see <i>Hegira</i> ) . . . . .	622		
Death of Mahomet . . . . .	631		
Holy wars begin (see <i>Crusades</i> ) . . . . .	1095		

TURKEY, *continued.*

- He lays siege to Constantinople; but is at length taken by Tamerlane (see *Tamerlane*) . . . . . A.D. 1403
- The Turks, invading Hungary, are repelled by Hunlades . . . . . 1450
- Constantinople taken by the Turks under Mahomet II., which ends the Eastern Roman empire . . . . . 1453
- Greece made subject to the Mahometans (see *Greece*) . . . . . 1458
- The Turks penetrate into Italy, and take Otranto, which diffuses terror throughout Europe . . . . . 1480
- Selim I. raised to the throne by the Janissaries: he murders his father, brothers, and their sons . . . . . 1512
- He takes the islands of the Archipelago from the Christians . . . . . 1514
- He overruns Syria . . . . . 1515
- Adds Egypt to his empire . . . . . 1516
- Solyman II. takes Belgrade . . . . . 1521
- Rhodes taken from the knights of St. John, who go to Malta . . . . . 1522
- Battle of Mohatz (*which see*) . . . . . 1528
- Solyman II., with 250,000 men, is repulsed before Vienna . . . . . 1529
- Cyprus taken from the Venetians . . . . . 1571
- Great battle of Lepanto, which puts an end to the fears of Europe from Turkish power (see *Lepanto*) . . . . . 1571
- Amurath II. ascends the throne; strangles his five brothers . . . . . 1574
- [Dreadful persecutions of the Christians during this reign.]
- The Turks driven out of Persia by the famous Schah Abbas . . . . . 1585
- Bloody reign of Mahomet III. . . . . 1585
- Reign of Achmet I. . . . . 1603
- Great fire in Constantinople . . . . . 1606
- Reign of Amurath IV., who strangles his father and four brothers . . . . . 1624
- The Turks defeat the Persians, and take the city of Bagdad . . . . . 1639
- The island of Candia, or Crete, taken after a 25 years' siege . . . . . 1669
- Vienna besieged by Mahomet IV., but relieved by John of Poland . . . . . 1683
- Mahomet IV. deposed by Solyman . . . . . 1687
- Peace of Carlowitz . . . . . 1699
- Mustapha III. deposed . . . . . 1703
- The Morea retaken by the Turks . . . . . 1715
- Belgrade taken from Austria; and Russia relinquishes Azof . . . . . 1739
- Great sea-fight in the channel of Scio; the English and Russian fleets defeat the Turkish . . . . . 1770
- The Crimea falls to Russia . . . . . Jan. 1783
- Cession of Oczacow . . . . . 1791
- [This ends the disastrous war with Russia and Austria (began in 1787), the Turks having lost more than 200,000 men.—*Ashe.*]
- War against Russia . . . . . Dec. 30, 1806
- Passage and repassage of the Dardanelles effected by the British fleet, but with great loss (see *Dardanelles*) . . . . . Feb. 19, 1807
- Murder of Hall Aga . . . . . May 25, 1807
- The sultan Selim is deposed and murdered, and Mustapha IV. called to the throne, May 29, 1807
- Treaty of Bucharest (*which see*) . . . . . May 28, 1812
- A caravan, consisting of 2000 souls, returning from Mecca, destroyed by a pestilential wind in the deserts of Arabia; 20 only were saved . . . . . Aug. 9, 1812
- Subjection of the Wachabees . . . . . 1819
- All Pacha of Janina, in Greece, declares himself independent . . . . . 1820
- Insurrection of Moldavia and Wallachia, March 6, 1821
- The Greek patriarch put to death at Constantinople . . . . . April 23, 1821
- Horrible massacre at Scio; the most dreadful in modern history (see note to *Greece*) . . . . . April 23, 1822
- Sea-fight near Mitylene . . . . . Oct. 6, 1824
- New Mahometan army announced to be organised . . . . . May 29, 1826
- Insurrection of the Janissaries at Constantinople . . . . . June 14, 1826
- Firman of the sultan abolishing the Janissaries . . . . . June 16, 1826
- Fire at Constantinople; 6000 houses reduced to ashes . . . . . Aug. 30, 1826
- Battle of Navarino; the Turkish fleet destroyed by the fleets of England, France, and Russia (see *Navarino*) . . . . . Oct. 20, 1827
- Banishment of 132 French, 120 English, and 85 Russian settlers, from the Turkish empire . . . . . Jan. 5, 1828
- War with Russia . . . . . April 26, 1828
- The emperor Nicholas takes the field against the Turks . . . . . May 20, 1828
- Capitulation of Braihlow . . . . . June 19, 1828
- Surrender of Anappa . . . . . June 23, 1828
- The eminences of Schumla taken by the Russians . . . . . July 20, 1828
- The Russian emperor arrives before Varna, Aug. 5, 1828
- Battle of Akhalzic . . . . . Aug. 24, 1828
- Fortress of Bajazet taken . . . . . Sept. 9, 1828
- The sultan leaves his capital for the camp, bearing with him the sacred standard, Sept. 26, 1828
- Dardanelles blockaded . . . . . Oct. 1, 1828
- Surrender of Varna . . . . . Oct. 15, 1828
- Russians retreat from before Schumla, Oct. 16, 1828
- Surrender of the castle of the Morea to the French . . . . . Oct. 30, 1828
- Siege of Silistria raised by the Russians, Nov. 10, 1828
- Victory of the Russians at Kulertscha, near Schumla . . . . . June 11, 1829
- Battle near Erzeroum . . . . . July 2, 1829
- Adrianople is entered by the Russian troops, Aug. 20, 1829
- Armistice between the Russian and Turkish armies . . . . . Aug. 29, 1829
- Treaty of peace . . . . . Sept. 14, 1829
- Fire at Constantinople; extinguished by the seamen and marines of H.M.S. *Blonde*, Jan. 22, 1830
- Treaty with America . . . . . May 7, 1830
- St. Jean d'Acre taken by Ibrahim Pacha, son of Mehemet Ali . . . . . July 2, 1832
- He defeats the army of the sultan in Syria, with great loss . . . . . July 30, 1832
- A series of successes brings the army of Ibrahim Pacha within eighty leagues of Constantinople, and the sultan has recourse to the aid of Russia . . . . . Jan. 1833
- A Russian force enters the Turkish capital, April 3, 1833
- Treaty with Russia, offensive and defensive, July 8, 1833
- Office of grand vizier abolished by the sultan, March 30, 1838
- Treaty of commerce with England, concluded by lord Ponsonby, ratified . . . . . Aug. 16, 1838
- [For the events of 1839 and 1840 in relation to Syria, see *Syria.*]
- [A large body of Hungarian and Polish refugees, fleeing from the scene of the civil war (see *Hungary*) seek the protection of Turkey.]
- The Turkish government refuses to surrender them on the joint demand of Russia and Austria . . . . . Sept. 16, 1849
- Russia again demands the expulsion of the Hungarian refugees, and suspends all intercourse with the Porte . . . . . Nov. 12, 1849



TURKEY, *continued.*

[The Porte (countenanced by England) firmly resists this demand.]  
The British fleet, under sir W Parker, anchors in Basica bay . . . Nov. 13, 1849

Diplomatic relations between Russia and the Porte resumed, the latter sending the refugees to Koniah, in Asia Minor, Jan. 1850

## TURKISH EMPERORS.

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| <p>1290. Othman, or Ottoman, who assumed the title of Grand Selgnior.<br/>1326. Orchan, son of Othman.<br/>1360. Amurath I.: stabbed by a soldier, of which wound he died.<br/>1380. Bajazet I., his son; defeated by Tamerlane, and died imprisoned.<br/>1402. Solyman, son of Bajazet: dethroned by his brother and successor.<br/>1410. Musa-Chelebi: strangled.<br/>1413. Mahomed I., also son of Bajazet.<br/>1421. Amurath II., succeeded by his son.<br/>1451. Mahomed II., by whom Constantinople was taken, in 1453.<br/>1481. Bajazet II.: deposed by his son.<br/>1512. Selim I., who succeeded him.<br/>1520. Solyman the Magnificent, son of the preceding; the most eventful reign in modern Turkish annals.<br/>1566. Selim II., son of the last.<br/>1574. Amurath III., his son: on his accession he caused his five brothers to be murdered, and their mother, in grief, stabbed herself to death.<br/>1585. Mahomed III., son of Amurath; commenced his reign by strangling all his brothers, and drowning all his father's wives.<br/>1603. Ahmed, or Achmet, his son: succeeded by his brother.</p> | <p>1617. Mustapha I.: deposed by the Janissaries, and imprisoned; succeeded by his nephew.<br/>1618. Osman I.: strangled by the Janissaries, and his uncle restored.<br/>1622. Mustapha I. again: again deposed, sent to the Seven Towers, and strangled.<br/>1623. Amurath IV., succeeded by his brother.<br/>1640. Ibrahim: strangled by the Janissaries.<br/>1649. Mahomed IV., son of Ibrahim: deposed, and died imprisoned.<br/>1687. Solyman III., his brother.<br/>1691. Ahmed or Achmet II.: succeeded by his nephew.<br/>1695. Mustapha II., eldest son of Mahomed IV.: deposed; succeeded by his brother.<br/>1703. Ahmed or Achmet III.: deposed, and died in prison in 1736.<br/>1730. Mahmud or Mahomed V., succeeded his uncle, the preceding sultan.<br/>1754. Osman II., brother of Mahmud.<br/>1757. Mustapha III., brother of Osman.<br/>1774. Abdul-Ahmed.<br/>1788. Selim III.: deposed by the Janissaries, and his nephew raised to the throne.<br/>1807. Mustapha IV.: deposed, and, with the late sultan, Selim, murdered.<br/>1808. Mahmud II.: succeeded by his son.<br/>1839. Abdul-Medjid, the present (1850) Sultan.</p> |
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**TURKEY TRADE.** This trade, one of the most lucrative at the time, and for ages afterwards very lucrative to England, commenced in the year 1550. The Turkey or Levant Company of London was instituted by charter of Elizabeth, in 1579. The Turkey trade (still carried on) embraces a wide field of commerce.—*Anderson.*

**TURKEYS AND GUINEA FOWLS.** First brought to England A.D. 1523, and to France in 1570. Turkeys are natives of America, and were consequently unknown to the ancients. Mr. Pennant has established this fact by various particulars in the history of these birds; evincing that they are natives neither of Europe, Asia, nor Africa; a circumstance since placed beyond controversy, by the researches of Mr. Beckmann. Wild turkeys are met with in flocks of some thousands in parts of the new world.—*Smyth.*

**TURNING.** According to Pliny this art was known to the ancients, by whom articles of wood, ivory, iron, and gold were formed. The precious vases, enriched with figures in half relief, which at this day adorn the cabinets of the antiquary and curious, were produced by turning. The lathes made for turnery in England are, many of them, wonderful in their machinery; and in some of our dock-yards, blocks and other materials for our ships of war are now produced by an almost instantaneous process, from rough pieces of oak, by the machinery of Mr. Brunel.

**TURNPIKES.** See *Tolls.* Turnpike-gates for exacting tolls, which were otherwise previously collected, were set up in the reign of Charles II., 1663.—*Chalmers.* The statutes relating to turnpike-roads and turnpike trusts are very numerous, and relate to the empire at large; they are called local acts.

**TURPENTINE TREE, *Pistacia Terebinthus,*** came from Barbary, before 1656. Turpentine is a sort of resinous gum, usually distilled out of the fir and other trees, and is of two kinds, common, and Venetian.—*Pardon.* Spirits of turpentine were first applied, with success, to the rot in sheep: one-third of the spirit diluted with two-thirds water, 1772.—*Annual Register.*

**TUSCAN ORDER OF ARCHITECTURE.** The Tuscan order is described as that which should be used in the erection of coarse and rude buildings, in which strength is principally intended, without regard to ornament or beauty. It is the least artificial

of any of the orders.—*Wotton*. The base and capital are usually seven modules in length, and the upper part of the pillar is one-fourth less than the diameter at the bottom.—*Pardon*. It is called Tuscan because invented in Tuscany.—*Bayley*.

**TUSCANY.** This country was created into a dukedom, A.D. 1530. It came into the Austrian family in 1737. It was seized by the French in March, 1799. Ferdinand IV., the grand duke, was dispossessed by France, and his dominions given to Louis, son of the king of Spain, with the title of king of Etruria, Feb. 26, 1801. He died June 30, 1803; and soon afterwards this state was transformed into an appendage to the crown of Italy; but was restored to Austria in 1814. The present grand-duke, Leopold II., ascended June 18, 1824. Consequent upon the late civil war in Italy, the grand-duke flees from Sienna, Feb. 7, 1849, and arrives at Gaëta Feb. 23 following. An Austrian force enters Tuscany, May 5, 1850. He returns to his states, July 23, 1850.

**TWELFTH-DAY.** The church-festival called the Epiphany, or manifestation of Christ to the Gentiles. See *Epiphany*. The custom of drawing king and queen on this day was borrowed from the Greeks and Romans, who, on the tabernacle or Christmas festivals, drew lots for kings, by putting a piece of money in the middle of a cake, which whoever found was saluted as king.

**TYBURN, LONDON.** The ancient place in London for the execution of malefactors. Formerly Oxford-road, now Oxford-street, had trees and hedges on both sides; and beyond, all was country, both northward and westward: at the west-end of Oxford-road Tyburn turnpike stood. In 1778, a German writer, describing the metropolis, and speaking of Tyburn, the place for executing criminals at that time, mentions it as being "distant from London about two English miles."

**TYLER, WAT, HIS INSURRECTION.** It arose in the opposition of the people to the poll-tax, which was levied in 1378. Owing to the indecent rudeness of one of the collectors to Tyler's daughter, with a view to prove her of sufficient age (fifteen) to pay the tax (Tyler striking him dead for the offence), the provoked populace gathered upon Blackheath to the number of 100,000 men. The king, Richard II., invited Tyler to a parley at Smithfield, where the latter addressed the king in a somewhat menacing manner, now and again lifting up his sword. His insolence raised the indignation of the mayor, Walworth, who stunned Tyler with a blow of his mace, and one of the knights attending the king despatched him. The death of their leader awed the multitude, to whom Richard promised a charter, and they dispersed, 1381.

**TYRE.** This great city was first built by Agenor. Another city was built 1257 B.C. It was besieged by the Assyrians, 719 B.C., and they retired from before it, after a siege of upwards of five years, 713 B.C. Taken by Nebuchadnezzar, 572 B.C., and the city demolished, when the Tyrians removed to an opposite island, and built a new and magnificent city. It was taken by Alexander with much difficulty, and only after he had joined the island to the continent by a mole, after a siege of seven months, Aug. 20, 332 B.C.—*Strabo*. Two of the most atrocious acts in the history of human crimes were the siege and destruction of Tyre by Alexander, and of Jerusalem by Titus. Histories which laud such monsters ought to be consigned to the flames.—*Phillips*.

**TYRE, ERA OF.** Began on the 19th of October, 125 B.C., with the month Hyperberetæus. The months were the same as those used in the Grecian era, and the year is similar to the Julian year. To reduce this era to ours, subtract 124; and if the given year be less than 125, deduct it from 125, and the remainder will be the year before Christ.

## U.

**UBIQUARIANS.** A sect of Lutherans which arose and spread through Germany and other countries, and who believed the natural body of Christ to be everywhere present. This sect arose under Brentius, about A.D. 1540. This sect was called also Ubiquitarians. It was at no time very numerous.—*Ash*.

**UKRAINE.** The name signifies a frontier. By a treaty between Russia and Poland, these states divided the Ukraine in 1693. Poland having the west side of the Dnieper, and Russia the east. But the whole country (the borders of Poland, Russia, and Little Tartary) was assigned to Russia by the treaty of Partition in 1795.

**ULM, PEACE OF,** by which Frederick V. lost Bohemia (having been driven from it previously), July 3, 1620. Ulm was taken by the French in 1796. Great battle between

the French and Austrians, in which the latter, under general Mack, were defeated with dreadful loss, by marshal Ney, whose victory was consummated by the surrender of Ulm, and 36,000 men, the flower of the Austrian army, Oct. 17, 1805. From this time the ruin of the confederates, and grandeur and power of Napoleon, had their date.

**UMBRELLA.** Described in early dictionaries as "a portable pent-house to carry in a person's hand to screen him from violent rain or heat." Umbrellas are very ancient: it appears, by the carvings at Persepolis, that umbrellas were used at very remote periods by the Eastern princes. Niebuhr, who visited the southern part of Arabia, informs us that he saw a great prince of that country returning from a mosque, preceded by some hundreds of soldiers, and that he and each of the princes of his numerous family caused a large umbrella to be carried by his side. The old chinaware in our pantries and cupboard show the Chinese shaded by an umbrella. It is said that the first person who used an umbrella in the streets of London was the benevolent Jonas Hanway, who died in 1786.\*

**UNCTION, EXTREME.** Uction was frequent among the Jews. At their feasts, and other times of rejoicing, they anointed sometimes their whole body, and at other times their head or feet only: their kings and high priests were anointed at their inauguration; they also anointed the vessels of the temple to consecrate them. None of the emperors, it is said, were anointed before Justinian, Aug. 1, A.D. 527. As a religious rite, extreme unction was in common use, A.D. 550. St. Asaph was the first who received unction from the pope, 590.—*Bayle*. It is administered in dying cases as *extreme unction*. See *Anointing*.

**UNIFORMS.** Military uniforms were first used in France, "in a regular manner," by Louis XIV., 1668. In England the uniform was soon afterwards adopted in the military service, but with little analogy to the modern dress of our military.—*Ashe*. For an account of naval uniforms, see *Naval Uniforms*.

**UNIFORMITY, ACT OF.** An Act of Uniformity passed 1 Eliz., 1559. But the statute known as the Act of Uniformity was passed 13 & 14 Chas. II., 1661-2. It enjoined uniformity in matters of religion, and obliged all clergy to subscribe to the thirty-nine articles, and use the same form of worship, and same book of common prayer. This act caused upwards of 2000 conscientious ministers to quit the church of England, and take their lot among the dissenters, who thereby received so large an addition to their numbers that they may be considered as the fathers of the dissenting interest.

**UNION OF THE CROWNS, AND KINGDOMS.** The crowns of England and Scotland were united by the accession of James VI. of Scotland as James I. of England, March 24, 1603. The legislative union of the two kingdoms was attempted in 1604, but the project failed. It was again attempted, but again failed, in 1670. In the reign of Anne it was once more tried, and in the end with better success. Commissioners were appointed, the articles discussed, and, notwithstanding great opposition made by the Tories, every article in the union was approved by a great majority, first in the house of commons, and afterwards by the peers, July 22, 1706, and ratified by the Scottish parliament, Jan. 16, 1707. It became a law, May 1, same year.

**UNION WITH IRELAND.** THE UNION OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND, proposed in the Irish parliament, Jan. 22, 1799. Rejected by the commons of Ireland, Jan. 24, the votes being 105 for, to 106 against the union. The English house of commons on the same question divided, 140, 141, and 149 for the union; against it, 15, 25, and 28,

\* For a long while it was not usual for men to carry them without incurring the brand of effeminacy. At first, a single umbrella seems to have been kept at a coffee-house for extraordinary occasions—lent as a coach or chair in a heavy shower, but not commonly carried by the walkers. The *Female Tatler* advertises "The young gentleman belonging to the Custom-house, who, in fear of rain, borrowed the umbrella from *Wilks's Coffee-house*, shall the next time be welcome to the maid's patten." As late as 1778, one John Macdonald, a footman, who wrote his own life, informs us, that he had "a fine silk umbrella, which he brought from Spain; but he could not with any comfort to himself use it, the people calling out 'Frenchman! why don't you get a coach?'" The fact was, the hackney-coachmen and chairmen, joining with the true *esprit de corps*, were clamorous against this portentous rival. The footman, in 1778, gives us some farther information. "At this time, there were no umbrellas worn in London, except in noblemen's and gentlemen's houses, where there was a large one hung in the hall to hold over a lady if it rained, between the door and her carriage." This man's sister was compelled to quit his arm one day from the abuse he drew down on himself and his umbrella. But he adds, that "he persisted for three months, till they took no further notice of this novelty. Foreigners began to use theirs, and then the English. Now it is become a great trade in London."—*New Monthly Magazine*.

respectively. Lord Castlereagh detailed his plan of the union, in the Irish house of lords, founded on the resolutions of the British parliament thereon, Feb. 5, 1800. Votes of the commons agreeing to it, 161 against 115, Feb. 17; and again, 152 against 108, Feb. 21. The houses of lords and commons wait on the lord-lieutenant with the articles of union, March 27. The act passed in the British parliament, July 2, 1800. The imperial united standard was first displayed upon Bedford Tower, Dublin Castle, in consequence of the act of legislative union becoming an operative law, Jan. 1, 1801.

**UNION REPEAL ASSOCIATION, IRELAND.** See *Repeal of the Union*.

**UNITARIANS.** This sect began A.D. 1550. The Unitarians believe in and worship one only self-existent God, in opposition to those who, besides the Father, worship his Son Jesus. They arose under Servetus. This learned man, excited by the discussions of the reformers, began to read the Scriptures, and conducted his researches with so free a spirit, that he printed a tract in disparagement of the orthodox doctrine of the Trinity. In 1553, proceeding to Naples through Geneva, Calvin induced the magistrates to arrest him on a charge of blasphemy and heresy: and refusing to retract his opinions, he was condemned to the flames, which sentence was carried into execution, Oct. 27, 1553. Servetus is numbered among those anatomists who made the nearest approach to the doctrine of the circulation of the blood, before Harvey established that doctrine. The Unitarian marriage bill was passed June, 1827.

**UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.** England and Wales were united in 1283. Scotland to both in 1707; and the British realm was named the United Kingdom on the union with Ireland, Jan. 1, 1801, when a new imperial standard was hoisted on the Tower of London and Castle of Dublin. See *Union*.

**UNITED PROVINCES, THE SEVEN.** Established by throwing off the Spanish yoke, A.D. 1579. The revolted states, with William, prince of Orange, at their head, after long deliberations at the Hague, published an edict excluding king Philip from any sovereignty, right, or authority over the Netherlands. The deputies from the provinces of Holland, Zealand, Utrecht, Friesland, Groningen, Overysse, and Guelderland, met at Utrecht, Jan. 23, 1579; signed a treaty for their mutual defence; appointed the prince of Orange as their stadtholder; and formed the alliance ever since known as the "Union of Utrecht," the basis of the commonwealth so renowned by the appellation of the "Seven United Provinces." Their independence was acknowledged in 1609. United to France in 1796. Louis Buonaparte was crowned king by the authority of Napoleon, June 5, 1806. Louis abdicated, July 1, 1810. Restored to the house of Orange, and Belgium annexed, Nov. 18, 1813. Belgium separated from Holland, and Leopold of Saxe-Coburg elected king, July 12, 1831. See *Holland* and *Belgium*.

**UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.** A great part of North America was colonised by British subjects, and, till the late disastrous American war, formed part of the British empire. The first colonists, to avoid civil and religious tyranny, fled from the cultivated plains of England, the comforts of civilised life, and the stronger attachment of kindred and habits, to take refuge in the woods and marshes of America. The revolted provinces from the sway of Great Britain were first styled the United States by a resolution of congress, Sept. 9, 1776. Their flag was declared to be thirteen stripes alternately red and white, and thirteen stars in a blue field, corresponding with the then number of states of the union, June 20, 1777. The independence of the United States was acknowledged by France, Feb. 6, 1778. Recognised by Holland, April 19, 1782; and by Great Britain in the treaty of Paris, Nov. 30, same year. See *America*.

Act of the British parliament, imposing new and heavy duties on imported merchandise . . . . .	March 11,	1764
Obnoxious stamp act . . . . .	March 22,	1765
First American congress held at New York . . . . .	June 7,	1765
British act, levying duties on tea, paper, painted glass, &c. . . . .	June 14,	1767
340 chests of tea destroyed by the populace at Boston, and 17 chests at New York . . . . .	Nov.	1773
Boston Port Bill . . . . .	March 25,	1774
Deputies from the States meet at Philadelphia . . . . .	Sept. 5,	1774

First action between the British and Americans, at Lexington . . . . .	April 19,	1775
Act of perpetual union between the States, . . . . .	May 20,	1775
George Washington appointed commander-in-chief . . . . .	June 16,	1775
America declared "free, sovereign, and independent" . . . . .	July 4,	1776
[For the various actions fought with the British, see <i>Battles</i> .]		
Surrender of lord Cornwallis and his whole army of 7000 men to generals Washington and Rochambeau, at Yorktown . . . . .	Oct. 19,	1781

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, *continued.*

Arrival of sir Guy Carleton to treat for peace, May 5, 1782	Centre foundation of the capitol of Washington laid Aug. 24, 1818
Provisional articles signed at Paris by commissioners Nov. 30, 1782	Spain cedes Florida to the United States Oct. 24, 1820
Definitive treaty of peace signed at Paris, Sept. 3, 1783	The States acknowledge the independence of South America March 8, 1822
Ratified by congress Jan. 4, 1784	Treaty with Colombia Oct. 3, 1824
John Adams, first American ambassador, had his first interview with the king of England, June 2, 1785	Mr. Adams elected president Feb. 4, 1825
New American constitution proposed to the States Sept. 17, 1787	Death of the two ex-presidents, Adams and Jefferson, on the 50th anniversary of the independence of the American States, July 4, 1826
The quakers of Philadelphia emancipate their slaves Jan. 1, 1788	Convention with Great Britain concerning indemnities Nov. 13, 1826
New government for the States organised at New York March 4, 1789	American Tariff Bill May 13, 1826
General Washington declared to be first president April 6, 1789	General Jackson president Feb. 16, 1829
Bank instituted; the capital 10,000,000 of dollars June 7, 1791	Treaty between the United States and Ottoman Porte May 7, 1830
Choice made of Washington as the capital of the States July 8, 1792	Ports re-opened to British commerce; the restriction ceases Oct. 5, 1830
Re-election of general Washington as president March 4, 1793	New tariff laws July 14, 1832
He resigns the presidency Sept. 17, 1796	Great fire at New York, 647 houses and many public edifices burnt; loss estimated at 20,000,000 dollars (see <i>New York</i> ), Nov. 15, 1835
Mr. Adams elected March 4, 1797	In the Canadian insurrection, many of the American people assist the insurgents, Oct. Nov., and Dec. 1837
General Washington dies amid universal sorrow Dec. 14, 1799	The American steam-boat <i>Caroline</i> is attacked and burnt by the British, near Schlosser, to the east of the Niagara, on the territory of the United States Dec. 29, 1837
[The seat of government now removed to Washington.]	Proclamation of the president against American citizens aiding the Canadians against Great Britain Jan. 5, 1838
American embargo laid Dec. 9, 1807	The <i>Great Western</i> steam-ship first arrives at New York June 17, 1838
War with Great Britain June 18, 1812	The American banks suspend their cash payments Oct. 14, 1839
Action between the American ship <i>Constitution</i> and the British frigate <i>Guerrière</i> , an unequal contest (see <i>Naval Battles</i> ), Aug. 19, 1812	Affair of Mr. Mac Leod, charged with aiding in the destruction of the <i>Caroline</i> ; true bill found against him for murder and arson, Feb. 6, 1841
Fort Detroit taken Aug. 21, 1812	The United States bank again suspends payment Feb. 7, 1841
The British sloop <i>Frolic</i> taken by the American ship <i>Wasp</i> Oct. 18, 1812	Election of general Harrison, as president, March 4, 1841
The ship <i>United States</i> of 54 guns, great calibre (commodore Decatur), captures the British frigate <i>Macedonian</i> Oct. 25, 1812	Mr. Fox, British minister, demands the release of Mr. Mac Leod March 12, 1841
Battle of Frenchtown Jan. 22, 1813	General Harrison dies a month after his inauguration April 4, 1841
The <i>Hornet</i> captures the British sloop of war, <i>Peacock</i> Feb. 25, 1813	The presidency devolves on the vice-president, John Tyler, who is sworn into office next day April 5, 1841
Fort Erie and Fort George abandoned by the British May 27, 1813	The case of Mac Leod is removed by <i>habeas corpus</i> to the supreme court at New York, May 6, 1841
The American frigate <i>Chesapeake</i> captured by the <i>Shannon</i> frigate, captain Broke, June 1, 1813	A party of British volunteers cross the frontier from Canada, and carry off colonel Grogan Sept. 9, 1841
Battle of Burlington Heights; the Americans defeated June 6, 1813	Resignation of all the United States' ministers, with the exception of Mr. Webster, Sept. 11, 1841
H.M. sloop <i>Pelican</i> takes the American sloop <i>Argus</i> Aug. 14, 1813	President's proclamation against lawless attempts of American citizens to invade British possessions, and to suppress secret lodges, clubs, and associations Sept. 25, 1841
Buffalo town taken by the British, and burnt, Dec. 9, 1813	Trial of Mac Leod commences at Utica, supreme court Oct. 4, 1841
American frigate <i>Essex</i> taken by the <i>Phaëbe</i> and <i>Cherub</i> March 29, 1814	Grogan is given up to the American government Oct. 4, 1841
The British defeat the Americans in a severe conflict July 2, 1814	Acquittal of Mac Leod after a trial of eight days Oct. 12, 1841
[Several engagements with various success now followed.]	Colossal statue of Washington placed in the capitol at Washington Dec. 1, 1841
Alexandria capitulates to the British forces, Aug. 17, 1814	Affair of the <i>Creole</i> , which leads to a dispute with England Dec. 1841
The city of Washington is taken by the British forces, and the public edifices and offices are reduced to ashes Aug. 24, 1814	[This vessel, an American, was on her voyage to New Orleans with a cargo of slaves; they mutinied, murdered the owner, wounded the captain, and compelled
The British sloop of war <i>Avon</i> , of small size, sunk by the American sloop <i>Wasp</i> , Sept. 8, 1814	
The British squadron on lake Champlain captured Sept. 11, 1814	
Attack on Baltimore by the British; general Ross killed Sept. 12, 1814	
Treaty of peace with Great Britain signed at Ghent Dec. 24, 1814	
The British ship <i>Endymion</i> captures the <i>President</i> Jan. 15, 1815	
The Ghent treaty of peace is this day ratified, Feb. 17, 1815	

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, *continued.*

the crew to take the ship to Nassau, New Providence, where the governor, considering them as passengers, allowed them, against the protest of the American consul, to go at liberty.]  
 Announcement of lord Ashburton's mission to the United States . . . Jan. 1, 1842  
 Arrest of Hogan, implicated in the *Caroline* affair . . . Feb. 2, 1842  
 The *Warspite*, with lord Ashburton on board, arrives at New York . . . Apr. 1, 1842  
 Washington treaty, defining the boundaries between the United States and the British American possessions, and for suppressing the slave trade, and giving up fugitive criminals; signed at Washington, by lord Ashburton and Mr. Webster . . . Aug. 9, 1842  
 The tariff bill is passed . . . Aug. 10, 1842  
 Lord Ashburton leaves the United States, Sept. 5; arrives in England . . . Sept. 23, 1842  
 War declared against the United States by Mexico . . . June 4, 1845  
 [Several actions are fought between the belligerents, adverse to Mexico.]  
 Resolution of the senate and house of representatives for terminating the joint occupancy of Oregon . . . April 20, 1846  
 Annexation of New Mexico to the United States, after a protracted war, Aug. 23, 1846

Treaty fixing the north-west boundary of the U.S. at the 49th parallel of latitude, and giving the British possession of Vancouver's Island, the free navigation of the Columbia river, &c. signed, June 12, 1846  
 Battle of Buena Vista . . . Feb. 22, 1847  
 The Mexicans defeated by general Taylor at Buena Vista . . . Feb. 23, 1847  
 Vera Cruz taken by storm, the Mexicans everywhere worsted. Great battle of Sierra Gorda; the Mexicans, signally defeated . . . April 18, 1847  
 Gen. Scott defeats the Mexicans, taking 6000 prisoners . . . April 18, 1847  
 Treaty between Mexico and the United States ratified . . . May 19, 1848  
 Park theatre destroyed by fire . . . Dec. 16, 1848  
 Riot at the theatre New York, occasioned by the dispute between Mr. Forrest and Mr. Macready . . . May 10, 1849  
 Proclamation of the president against the marauding expedition to Cuba,\* Aug. 11, 1849  
 The French ambassador dismissed from Washington . . . Sept. 14, 1849  
 Death of Mr. Calhoun . . . March 31, 1850  
 Destructive fire in Philadelphia, July 9, 1850  
 Bill to admit California a member of the states passes the senate . . . Aug. 15, 1850

## PRESIDENTS OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

1789. General George Washington, first president. Elected April 6.  
 1793. General Washington again. March 4.  
 1797. John Adams. March 4.  
 1801. Thomas Jefferson. March 4.  
 1805. Mr. Jefferson. Re-elected March 4.  
 1809. James Madison. March 4.  
 1813. Mr. Madison. Re-elected March 4.  
 1817. James Monroe. March 4.  
 1821. Mr. Monroe. Re-elected March 4.  
 1825. John Quincy Adams. March 4.  
 1829. General Jackson. March 4.

1833. General Jackson. Re-elected March 4.  
 1837. Martin Van Buren. March 4.  
 1841. General Wm. Henry Harrison. March 4.  
 Died a month after, April 4.  
 — John Tyler. April 4.  
 1845. James Knox Polk. March 4.  
 1849. General Zachary Taylor. March 4. Died July 9, 1850.  
 1850. Millard Fillmore. Sworn into office next day, July 10. The now President of the United States of America.

**UNIVERSALISTS.** Those who believe in the final salvation of all men. Sects of Universalists existed in various countries and ages. The learned and celebrated Dr. Tillotson appears from some of his sermons to have adopted the opinion of this universal salvation.—*Johnson.* Certain it is, about 1691, he entertained a design for forming a new book of homilies; and a sermon which he preached before the queen (Mary) against the absolute eternity of hell torments, involved this doctrine.

**UNIVERSITIES.** They sprang from the convents of regular clergy, and from the chapters of cathedrals in the church of Rome. The most ancient universities in Europe are those of Oxford, Cambridge, Paris, Salamanca, and Bologna. In old Aberdeen was a monastery, in which youth were instructed in theology, the canon law, and the school philosophy, at least 200 years before the University and King's College were founded. The British universities were vested with the lands of ex-Catholics, and permitted to send members to parliament, by James I. The following are the principal universities. For other particulars, see them severally.

Aberdeen founded . . . . .	1494	Angers, chiefly law . . . . .	1398
Abo, Finland . . . . .	1640	Anjou, 1349; enlarged . . . . .	1364
Aix, 1409; re-established . . . . .	1603	Avignon, France . . . . .	1388
Alba Julia, Transylvania . . . . .	1629	Bamberg . . . . .	1585
Altorf, Franconia . . . . .	1581	Basle, Switzerland . . . . .	1458
Andrew's, St., Scotland . . . . .	1411	Berlin . . . . .	1812

\* This expedition, notwithstanding, under a Spanish adventurer named Lopez, landed 600 men at Cuba. After a short but obstinate struggle they took the town of Cardenas. These buccaners shortly afterwards had an engagement with some Spanish soldiers marched against them, in which several of them were killed or taken prisoners; the others then embarked with Lopez in the *Creele* steamer, and thus escaped from the Spanish war steamer, *Pizarro*, May, 1850.

UNIVERSITIES, *continued.*

Besançon, Burgundy . . . . .	1540	Mentz . . . . .	1482
Bologna, Italy . . . . .	423	Montpellier . . . . .	1196
Bruges, French Flanders . . . . .	1665	Moscow . . . . .	1754
Caen, Normandy . . . . .	1417	Münster . . . . .	1491
Cambridge, began, 626—according to others, in 900. ( <i>See Cambridge.</i> )		Naples . . . . .	1216
Cambridge, New England, projected	1630	Orleans, France . . . . .	1312
Cologne, in Germany, re-founded . . . . .	1389	Oxford ( <i>see Oxford</i> ) . . . . .	886
Compostella, Spain . . . . .	1517	Paderborn . . . . .	1592
Coimbra, Portugal . . . . .	1391	Padua, Italy . . . . .	1179
Copenhagen, 1497; enlarged . . . . .	1539	Palenza, 1209; removed to Salamanca	1240
Cordova, Spain . . . . .	968	Paris, 792; renovated . . . . .	1100
Cracow, Poland, 700; enlarged . . . . .	1462	Parma . . . . .	1589
Dijon, France . . . . .	1722	Pavia, 791; enlarged . . . . .	1569
Dillingen, Swabia . . . . .	1565	Perpignan . . . . .	1369
Doie, Burgundy . . . . .	1426	Perugia, Italy . . . . .	1387
Donay, French Flanders . . . . .	1562	Petersburgh . . . . .	1747
Dresden, Saxony . . . . .	1684	Pisa, 1339; enlarged . . . . .	1534
Dublin. ( <i>See Trinity College</i> ) . . . . .	1591	Poitiers . . . . .	1430
Edinburgh, founded by James VI. . . . .	1582	Prague . . . . .	1548
Erfurt, Thuringia; enlarged . . . . .	1390	Rheims, 1145; enlarged . . . . .	1590
Florence, Italy, enlarged . . . . .	1438	Rome, <i>Sapienza</i> . . . . .	1303
Frankfort-on-the-Oder . . . . .	1506	Rostock, Mecklenburgh . . . . .	1419
Fribourg, Germany . . . . .	1460	Salamanca . . . . .	1240
Geneva . . . . .	1365	Salerno . . . . .	1233
Glasgow . . . . .	1450	Saltzburgh . . . . .	1623
Göttingen . . . . .	1734	Saragossa, Arragon . . . . .	1474
Granada, Spain . . . . .	1537	Seville . . . . .	1531
Gripswald . . . . .	1547	Sienna . . . . .	1387
Groningen, Friesland . . . . .	1614	Siguenza, Spain . . . . .	1517
Halle, Saxony . . . . .	1694	Sorbonne, France . . . . .	1253
Heidelberg . . . . .	1346	Strasburg . . . . .	1598
Ingoldstadt, Bavaria . . . . .	1573	Toledo, Spain . . . . .	1518
Jena, or Sala, Thuringia . . . . .	1548	Treves, Germany . . . . .	1473
Kiel, Holstein . . . . .	1665	Tubingen, Wirtemberg . . . . .	1477
King's College, London ( <i>which see</i> ) . . . . .	1829	Turin . . . . .	1406
Königsberg, Prussia . . . . .	1544	Upsal, Sweden . . . . .	1477
Leipsic, Saxony . . . . .	1460	Utrecht, Holland . . . . .	1626
Leyden, Holland . . . . .	1575	Valence, Dauphiné . . . . .	1475
Lima, in Peru . . . . .	1614	Valencia in the thirteenth century.	
Lisbon, 1290; removed to Coimbra . . . . .	1391	Valladolid . . . . .	1346
London University ( <i>which see</i> ) . . . . .	1826	Venice . . . . .	1592
Louvaine, Flanders, 926; enlarged . . . . .	1427	Vienna . . . . .	1286
Lyons, France . . . . .	830	Wirtemberg . . . . .	1501
Mechlin, Flanders . . . . .	1440	Wittenberg . . . . .	1502
		Wurtzburg . . . . .	1403

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, LONDON. *See London University College.*

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, OXFORD. The foundation of this college continues to be erroneously ascribed to Alfred; but it was founded, in 1249, by William, arch-deacon of Durham, by whom 300 marks per annum were left to the chancellor and university of Oxford, to purchase rents for the support of ten, twelve, or more masters, at the time the highest academical title, and the first purchase was made in 1253. The library, which contains a most valuable collection of MSS., was completed in 1660.

UNIVERSITY, LONDON, SOMERSET HOUSE. Instituted by charter granted Nov. 23, 1836; but a second charter was bestowed Dec. 5, 1837, which revoked the former, and several of its details were modified. Its objects are, the advancement of religion, the promotion of knowledge, and giving encouragement for a regular course of education, by conferring academical degrees. The senate consists of a chancellor, a vice-chancellor, and thirty-six fellows; and examiners grant the several degrees in arts, law, medicine, &c. When the number of fellows shall be reduced below twenty-five, the members of the senate may elect twelve more to complete thirty-six: the queen is visiter.

UNKNOWN TONGUE. A disturbance in the rev. Mr. Irving's chapel, in London, occasioned by a Miss Hall interrupting a discourse on prophecy, by holding forth in what was denominated the "*Unknown Tongue.*" She was removed to the vestry. On the same evening, a Mr. Taplin rose, and commenced, with the permission of Mr. Irving, a violent harangue in the same unknown language. A scene of most alarming confusion ensued, the whole congregation rising from their seats in affright, and the females screaming, while Mr. Irving listened with the most profound attention to the ravings of the *inspired teacher*, Oct. 16, 1831. From this period much of

the same mummery, followed by a translation into English rhapsody, was played off; and large crowds assembled, not on Sundays only, but as early as six o'clock on the mornings of week-days also, some to be edified by prophetic spirits, and some to laugh at the ravings of fanatics.—*Ann. Register.*

**URANUS.** This planet, with its satellites, was discovered by Herschel, by whom it was called the Georgian planet, in honour of his majesty George III. The name of Herschel is also given to it, in compliment to its illustrious discoverer, by the astronomers of Great Britain; but by foreigners it is usually called Uranus. It is about twice as distant from the sun as the planet Saturn; and was discovered on March 13, 1781.

**URIM AND THUMMIM.** LIGHT AND PERFECTION. Much dispute has existed among the learned as to what this ceremony was among the ancient Jews; but no certainty has been hitherto arrived at. It is conjectured to have been some means of inducing an answer from God upon extraordinary occurrences. The high priest was the officiating minister, and whenever the ceremony was performed, he dressed in all his richest pontificals, and wore the most costly ornaments. It was never used for a private person or occasion, but only for the king, the president of the sanhedrin, the general of the army, &c., and always upon something relating to the common welfare of the church or state.—*Ashe, and Hist. of the Ancient Jews.*

**URINE.** It was applied by very remote nations to various purposes. Among the early Persians and other neighbouring countries, immersion in stale urine, in the burning sun, was used as a punishment for criminals. In modern times it has been employed in the manufacture of gunpowder. The inhabitants of London, Westminster, and other places, were commanded by proclamation to keep all their urine, throughout the year, for making saltpetre, 1626. Uric, or lithic acid, was obtained from human urine by Scheele, 1776.—*Encyc.*

**URSULINE NUNS.** A sisterhood in church history, being an order founded originally by St. Angela, of Brescia; and so called from St. Ursula, to whom they were dedicated.—*Ashe.* They governed themselves by the Augustine rules.—*Monast. Hist.* Several communities of Ursuline nuns have existed in England; and some communities of them exist in Ireland.

**USHANT, NAVAL BATTLE OF.** Between the British and French fleets, when, after an indecisive action of three hours, the latter, under cover of the night, withdrew in a deceptive manner to the harbour of Brest. The brave admiral Keppel commanded the English fleet; the count d'Orvilliers, the French. The failure of a complete victory was by many attributed to sir Hugh Palliser's non-compliance with the admiral's signals. This gentleman, who was vice-admiral of the blue, preferred articles of accusation against his commander, who was in consequence tried by a court-martial, but acquitted in the most honourable manner, and the charge against him declared by the court to be "malicious and ill-founded," July 27, 1778.

**USURY.** Forbidden by parliament, 1341. Two shillings per week were given for the loan of twenty, in 1260. This was at the rate of 43*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* per annum for 100*l.*, which was restrained by an act, 1275, against the Jews. Until the fifteenth century no Christians were allowed to receive interest of money, and Jews were the only usurers, and, therefore, often banished and persecuted (see *Jews*). By the 37th of Hen. VIII., the rate of interest was fixed at 10 per cent., 1545. This statute confirmed by the 13th Eliz., 1570. Reduced to 8 per cent., 21 James I., 1623, when the word *interest* was first used for the word *usury*. Lowered during the usurpation to 6 per cent. (the present rate in Ireland), 1650. This rate continued by statute of Charles II., 1660. Reduced to 5 per cent., 13 Anne, 1714. The law does not now apply to bills having only 60 days to run. See *Interest*.

**UTRECHT, TREATY OF, &c.** The Union of the Seven United Provinces began here (see *United Provinces*), A.D. 1579. The celebrated Treaty of Utrecht, which terminated the wars of queen Anne, was signed by the ministers of Great Britain and France, as well as of all the other allies, except the ministers of the empire. The most important stipulations of this treaty were the security of the Protestant succession in England, the disuniting the French and Spanish crowns, the destruction of Dunkirk, the enlargement of the British colonies and plantations in America, and a full satisfaction for the claims of the allies, April 11, 1713. Utrecht surrendered to the Prussians, May 9, 1787; and was possessed by the French, Jan. 18, 1795.



## V.

- VACCINE INOCULATION**, *Variola vaccina*, discovered by Dr. Jenner. He made the first experiment in vaccination, by transferring the *pus* from the pustule of a milk-maid, who had caught the cow-pox from the cows, to a healthy child, in May, 1796. Dr. Jenner subsequently published the result to the world, and the cure became general in 1799. The cure was introduced Jan. 21, in that year. The genuine cow-pox appears, in the form of vesicles, on the teats of the cow. Dr. Jenner received 10,000*l.* for the discovery from parliament in 1802; and the first national institution for the promotion of the cure, called the Royal Jennerian Institution, was founded Jan. 19, 1803. Vaccination was practised throughout all Europe previously to 1816. The important Vaccination Act was passed 3 & 4 Vict., July 23, 1840. See *Inoculation*; *Small-pox*, &c.
- VAGRANTS**. After being whipped, a vagrant was to take an oath to return to the place where he was born, or had last dwelt for three years, 22 Henry VIII., 1530. A vagrant a second time convicted, to lose the upper part of the gristle of his right ear, 27 Henry VIII., 1535; and a third time convicted, death. By 1 Edw. III., a vagabond to be marked with a V, and be a slave for two years. Vagrants were punished by whipping, gaoling, boring the ears, and death for a second offence, 14 Eliz., 1571. The milder statutes were those of 17 Geo. II.; 32, 35, and 59 Geo. III. The laws against vagrancy are still very severe in England, and operate unequally as respects the character of the offender.
- VALENCIA, SPAIN**. Its university was founded, it is said, in the 13th century, and was revived in 1470. Valencia was taken by the earl of Peterborough in 1705, but was soon lost again, for it was obliged to submit to the Bourbons after the unfortunate battle of Almanza, in 1707. It resisted the attempts made on it by marshal Monsey, but was taken from the Spaniards by the French, under Suchet, with a garrison of more than 16,000 men, and immense stores, Jan. 9, 1812.
- VALENCIENNES, SIEGE OF**. This city was besieged from May 23 to July 14, when the French garrison surrendered to the allies under the duke of York, 1793. It was retaken, together with Condé, by the French, on capitulation, the garrison and 1100 emigrants made prisoners, with immense stores, viz.—200 pieces of cannon, one million pounds of gunpowder, eight millions of florins in specie, six millions of livres, 1000 head of cattle, and vast quantities of other provisions, Aug. 30, 1794.
- VALENCAY, TREATY OF**. Entered into between Napoleon of France and Ferdinand VII. of Spain, whereby the latter was put in full possession of the kingdom of Spain, on his agreeing to maintain its integrity. This celebrated treaty was signed Dec. 8, 1813.
- VALENTINE'S DAY**. The practice of "choosing a Valentine," as it is called, on this day, is too well known to need explanation. The origin of the custom has been much controverted; it is indisputably of very ancient date. Valentine was a presbyter of the church, who suffered martyrdom under Claudius II., at Rome, A.D. 271. It is said that on this day the birds choose their mates; whence, probably, came the custom of young people choosing Valentines or particular friends on the feast of Valentine.
- VALENTINIANS**. This sect of enthusiasts were followers of the opinions of one Valentine, a priest, who, upon his being disappointed of a bishopric, forsook the Christian faith, and published that there were thirty gods and goddesses, fifteen of each sex, which he called *Æones*, or *Ages*. He taught in the second century, and published a gospel and psalms: to these his followers added several other errors, declaring there was no obligation to suffer martyrdom; some declared against baptism, and others practised it in a peculiar manner, and all indulged themselves in licentiousness.
- VALTELINE, SWITZERLAND**. Here took place a general and horrid massacre of the Protestants by the Roman Catholics, July 20, 1620. It began at Tirano, extended to all the towns of the district, and lasted three days, neither man, woman, nor child being spared in this religious slaughter, called in history the *Massacre of Valte-line*.—*Acst.*

**VANCOUVER'S VOYAGE.** Captain Vancouver served as a midshipman under captain Cook; and a voyage of discovery, to ascertain the existence of any navigable communication between the North Pacific and North Atlantic oceans being determined on, he was appointed to command it. He sailed in 1790, and returned Sept. 24, 1795. He compiled an account of this voyage of survey of the North-west coast of America, and died in 1798.

**VANDALS.** The Vandal nations began their ravages in Germany and Gaul, A.D. 406-414. Their kingdom in Spain was founded in 411. They invaded and conquered the Roman territories in Africa, under Genseric, who took Carthage, Oct. 24, 439. They were driven out, and attacked in turn by the Saracen Moors. The Vandalii overran a vast portion of Europe, and spread devastation wherever they appeared.

**VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.** This country was discovered by Tasman in 1633. It was visited by Furneaux in 1773; by captain Cook in 1777; and was deemed the south extremity of New Holland until 1799. A British settlement was established on the south-east part, within the mouth of the Derwent, and named Hobart Town, which is the seat of government, 1804.

**VARENNES.** This town of France is celebrated by the arrest of Louis XVI. Here he, his queen, sister, and two children were arrested in their flight from the Tuileries on the 21st June, and were taken on the 22nd, and conducted back to Paris, 1791. Drouet, the postmaster at an intermediate town, discovered the king. He immediately informed the municipality, who despatched messengers to Varennes. Drouet went first, and seeing a waggon laden with furniture upon the bridge, overset it; this obstructed the passage of the king and his suite, who were forthwith arrested.

**VARNA, BATTLES OF.** The emperor Nicholas of Russia arrived before Varna, the head-quarters of his army, then besieging the place, Aug. 5, 1828. The Turkish garrison made a vigorous attack on the besiegers, Aug. 7; and another attack on the 21st, but were repulsed. Varna surrendered, after a sanguinary conflict, to the Russian arms, Oct. 1, 1828.

**VASSALAGE.** See *Feudal Laws* and *Villanage*. Vassalage was introduced by the Saxons, and its slavery increased under William I. Under the Norman princes there were vassal boors and free boors; those who were sold with the land, and those who were free to choose an employer. To this day the distinction prevails in some countries, and particularly in Russia, where the vassal boors are divided into classes; as boors belonging to the sovereign; mining boors, who are sold with the property; and private boors, who belong to the nobility, and perform the labour on their estates. In England, a vassal did homage to a lord on account of land, &c., held of him in fee. Vassalage was abolished in Hungary in October, 1785; in Holstein, in May, 1797; and Courland, in September, 1818.

**VATICAN; "THUNDERS OF THE VATICAN."** The magnificent palace of the pope at Rome, said to contain 7000 rooms. In this palace, the library, founded A.D. 1448, is so beautiful a fabric, that it is said it will admit of no improvement; and it is also the richest in the world, both in printed books and manuscripts. The phrase "Thunders of the Vatican," was first used by Voltaire, 1748.

**VAUXHALL GARDENS, LONDON.** It is denominated from the manor of Vauxhall, or Faukeshall; but the tradition that this house, or any other adjacent, was the property of Guy Fawkes, is erroneous. The premises were, in 1615, the property of Jane Vaux, and the mansion-house was then called Stockden's. From her it passed through various hands, till, in 1752, it became the property of Mr. Tyers. There is no certain account of the time when these premises were first opened for the entertainment of the public; but the Spring Gardens at Vauxhall are mentioned in the *Spectator* as a place of great resort. Some writers of accounts of London suppose 1730 to be the first year of the opening of Vauxhall gardens, which succeeded Ranelagh gardens. The greatest season of Vauxhall was in 1823, when 133,279 persons visited the gardens, and the receipts were 29,590*l.* The greatest number of persons in one night was Aug. 2, 1833, when 20,137 persons paid for admission. The number on the *last* night, Sept. 5, 1839, was 1089 persons.—*Bankrupts' Reports.* Vauxhall was sold by auction, Sept. 9, 1841, for 20,200*l.*; but the gardens are still opened every season.

**VAUXHALL BRIDGE.** Originally projected by Mr. R. Dodd, but, in consequence of some disagreement, he was succeeded, first by Mr. Rennie, and afterwards by Mr. Walker, under whose direction the present elegant fabric was constructed, at an expense of

about 150,000*l.*, which is to be defrayed by a toll. The first stone was laid May 9, 1811, by prince Charles, the eldest son of the late duke of Brunswick; and the bridge was completed in 1816. It is of iron, of nine equal arches.

**VEGETABLES.** See *Gardening*, &c. Our chief table-vegetables were brought from Flanders in the reign of Henry VIII., about 1520 *et seq.* Linnæus divided the vegetable kingdom into twenty-four classes and twenty-six orders, adopting what he denominated the sexual system, in which he arranged the various plants according to the number and situation of the sexual parts, and made the flower and fruit his test of various genera. Linnæus commenced his system about A.D. 1730. See *Botany*. Most of the vegetables now in use were raised in England in the 16th century, before which period they were imported from the Netherlands, there being no kitchen-gardens in these countries. Previously to 1509, sugar was eaten with meat to correct its putrescency.

**VELLORE, INDIA.** Residence of the family of the late sultan of Mysore, strongly garrisoned by English troops. Revolt and massacre of the Sepoys, in which the family of the late Tippoo took an active part, July 10, 1806. The insurgents were subdued, and mostly put to the sword, by colonel Gillespie: 800 Sepoys were killed before the mutiny was suppressed.

**VELOCIPEDES.** Vehicles of German construction. They first appeared in England in April 1818, and obtained the name from being impelled by the feet with great celerity, the mover of the vehicle sitting astride upon it as upon a rocking-horse. Though at first a very fashionable amusement, they seem to have fallen into disuse.

**VENEREAL DISEASE.** *Lues Venerea, Morbus Gallicus.* This disease is said to have broken out in the French army, at the siege of Naples, in 1494; whence the French term *mal de Naples*. In the Netherlands and England it obtained the appellation of *mal de France*; though in the latter country it was known so early as the 12th century. About the same period, too, at Florence, one of the Medici family died of it.—*Abbé Lenglet*. Most writers suppose, that as Columbus returned from his first expedition to the West Indies, on March 13, 1493, his followers brought the disorder with them from the new to the old world. Yet many writers maintain that the venereal was well known upon the old Continent, and that it prevailed among the Jews, Greeks, and Romans, and their descendants, long before the discovery of America.—*Phil. Trans.*, vols. 30, 31. Some suppose that though *Syphilis* was brought to Europe by the followers of Columbus, there existed previously to that event throughout the old Continent various disorders, both local and constitutional, which strongly resembled the newly-imported disease, and were for more than three centuries confounded with it.—*Dr. R. Carmichael*.

**VENEZUELA.** When the Spaniards landed here in 1499, they observed some huts built upon piles, in an Indian village named Cora, in order to raise them above the stagnated water that covered the plain; and this induced them to give it the name of Venezuela, or Little Venice. This state declared in a congressional assembly the sovereignty of its people, in July, 1814. It separated from the federal union, and declared itself sole and independent in 1830. See *Columbia*.

**VENI, VIDI, VICI.**—"I came, I saw, I conquered." This well-known sentence formed the whole of Cæsar's despatch to the Roman senate when he vanquished Pharnaces, king of the Cimmerian Bosphorus, 47 B.C. This despatch, says Tacitus, is the shortest and most energetic upon record. See *Zela, Battle of*.

**VENICE.** So called from the Venetii who inhabited its site, when it was made a kingdom by the Gauls, who conquered it about 356 B.C. Marcellus conquered it for the Roman republic, and slew the Gaulish king, 221 B.C. The islands on which the city is built began to be inhabited, A.D. 421, by Italians, who fled here as a place of safety from the Goths, and other barbarous nations, when they ravaged Italy. The first house was erected on the morass by Entinopus, by whom the people of Padua were assisted in building the eighty houses which first formed the city.—*Priestley*. Venice was first governed by a doge (Anafesto Paululio), A.D. 697. The republic was not completely founded until 803. The city reduced to ashes, 1101. The ceremony of the doges of Venice marrying the Adriatic was instituted by pope Alexander III. in 1173. Venice carried on a vast commerce until the discovery of America, and a passage to the East Indies by the Cape, gave it another direction, about 1500. By the treaty of Campo Formio, the territory to the north and west of the Adige were ceded to Austria, and the rest was annexed to what the French then styled the

- Cisalpine Republic, 1797. This disposition was altered by the treaty of Presburg, and the whole country annexed to the kingdom of Italy, 1805. Venice returned under the power of Austria in 1814. The city declared a free port, Jan. 24, 1830.
- VENTILATORS.** Invented by the rev. Dr. Hales, and his account of them read to the Royal Society of London, May 1741. The ventilator for the use of the king's men-of-war was announced in London by M. Triewald, in November, same year. The marquess Chabanne's plan for warming and ventilating theatres and houses for audiences was applied to those of London in 1819. The systems of Dr. Reid and others followed.
- VENTRILOQUISM.** Persons who had this art were by the Latins called Ventriloqui, and by the Greeks, Engastrimythoi, i. e. people that speak out of their bellies, or who have the art of throwing out the voice in an extraordinary manner. Exhibitors of this kind have appeared in England in various ages, but some of extraordinary capabilities in their art exhibited in the last century. Mr. Thomas King\* is said to have been the first man whose experimental philosophy, shown in this line, excited great wonder, about 1716. One of the most accomplished professors of ventriloquism that ever appeared in France or England, was M. Alexandre, about 1822.
- VENUS, THE PLANET.** This planet's transit over the sun, it was ascertained by Horrox, in 1633, would take place Nov. 24, 1639. He was the first who predicted, or rather calculated, this passage, from which he deduced many useful observations. Maskelyne was sent to St. Helena to observe her transit, in Jan. 1761. Capt. Cook made his first voyage, in the *Endeavour*, to Otaheite, to observe a transit of Venus, in 1769. See NOTE to article *Cook's Voyages*. The diurnal rotation of Venus was discovered by Cassini in 1712. This planet will not be again so brilliant as in 1769 to our globe until 1874.
- VERSAILLES, PALACE OF.** In the reign of Louis XIII. Versailles was only a small village, in a forest thirty miles in circuit; and here this prince built a hunting-seat in 1630. Louis XIV. in 1687 enlarged it into a magnificent palace, which was finished in 1708, and was the usual residence of the kings of France till 1789, when Louis XVI. and his family were removed from it to Paris. It was afterwards the residence of Louis-Philippe, and is still a royal palace.
- VERSAILLES, PEACE OF.** The definitive treaty of peace between Great Britain and British North America, signed at Paris; when the latter power was admitted to be a sovereign and independent state. On the same day, the definitive treaty was signed at Versailles between Great Britain, France, and Spain, Sept. 3, 1763. In pursuance of the treaty of Versailles, Pondicherry and Carical, with the former possessions in Bengal, were restored to France. Trincomalce at the same time restored to the Dutch.
- VERSE.** See *Poetry*. First known in Thrace, 1249 B.C. It is uncertain what species of poetry was first cultivated in Greece. Homer shone as the first epic, and Pindar was the prince of lyric poets.—*Vossius*. The father of pastoral poetry was Theocritus, who flourished in the reign of Hiero, about 265 B.C.—*Fabric. Bibl. Græc.* Ennius, one of the elder Roman poets, first produced satire, about 200 B.C. After the barbarous nations had conquered Rome, modern poetry or rhyme sprung from the Arabs or the Goths. Hilary, bishop of Poitiers, and St. Ambrose were the first who composed hymns, in the middle of the fourth century. Poetry was introduced into England by Aldhelme, first bishop of Sherborn, about A.D. 700. The minstrels of Provence first introduced metrical tales or ballads. Sir Thomas Wyatt was the first who introduced Italian numbers into English versification.—*Miscell. Antiq.*, vol. ii., page 8.

\* He was called the famous Tom King. At the beginning of the last century he first exhibited, and was attended by the whole fashionable world, for a succession of many nights, to hear him "kill a calf." This performance was done in a separated part of the place of exhibition, into which the exhibitor retired alone; and the imagination of his polite hearers was taxed to supply the calf and three butchers, besides a dog, who sometimes raised his voice, and was checked for his unnecessary exertions. It appears, from traditional narrative, that the calf was heard to be dragged in, not without some efforts and conversation on the part of the butchers, and noisy resistance from the calf; that they conversed on the qualities of the animal, and the profits to be expected from the veal; and that as they proceeded, all the noises of knife and steel, of suspending the creature, and of the last fatal catastrophe, were heard in rapid succession, to the never-falling satisfaction of the attendants, who, upon the rise of the curtain, saw that all these imaginary personages had vanished, and Tom King alone remained to claim the applause. It was by a supposed supernatural voice of this kind, from a ventriloquist, that the famous musical small-coal man, Thomas Britton, received a warning of his death, which so greatly affected him that he did not survive the fright.

**VERSE, BLANK.** Blank verse and the heroic couplet, now in general use for grave or elevated themes, are both of comparatively modern date. Surrey translated part of *Virgil's Æneid* into blank verse, which is the first composition of the kind, omitting tragedy, extant in the English language; and the other measure was but little affected till the reign of Charles II. The verse previously used in our grave compositions was the stanza of eight lines, the *ottava rima*, as adopted with the addition of one line by Spenser (in his *Fairy Queen*), who probably borrowed it from Ariosto and Tasso, the Italian language being at that time in high repute. Boccaccio first introduced it into Italy in his heroic poem *La Teseide*, having copied it from the old French *chansons*.—*Metropolitan*. Trissino is said to have been the first introducer of blank verse among the moderns, about 1508.—*Vossius*.

**VESPERS, THE SICILIAN.** The French occupying the country were exterminated on Easter-day, without distinction of age or sex, at the sound of the first vesper-bell; and hence that horrid massacre is known in history by the name of the Sicilian Vespers; March 30, 1282. See *Sicilian Vespers*.

**VESPERS, THE FATAL.** In the house of the French ambassador at Blackfriars, in London, a Jesuit was preaching to upwards of three hundred persons in an upper room, the floor of which gave way with the weight, and the whole congregation was precipitated to the street, and the preacher and more than a hundred of his auditory, chiefly persons of rank, were killed. This catastrophe, which was known as the Fatal Vespers, occurred Oct. 26, 1623.—*Stowe's Chron.*

**VESTA.** The planet Vesta (the ninth) was discovered by Dr. Olbers, of Bremen, on March 28, 1807. She appears like a star of the sixth magnitude.—*Annual Register*.

**VESTALS.** Priestesses of the goddess Vesta, who took care of the perpetual fire consecrated to her worship. This office was very ancient, as the mother of Romulus was one of the vestals. Æneas is supposed to have first chosen the Vestals. Numa, in 710 B.C., first appointed four, to which number Tarquin added two. They were always chosen by the monarchs; but after the expulsion of the Tarquins, the high-priest was entrusted with the care of them. As they were to be virgins, they were chosen young, from the age of six to ten; and if there was not a sufficient number that presented themselves as candidates for the office, twenty virgins were selected, and they upon whom the lot fell were obliged to become priestesses. The vestal Minutia was buried alive for violating her virgin vow, 337 B.C. The vestal Sextilia was buried alive for incontinence, 274 B.C.; and the vestal Cornelia Maximiliana on the same charge, A.D. 92.—*Bibliothèque Universelle*.

**VESUVIUS, MOUNT.** The dreadful eruption of Mount Vesuvius, when it emitted such a quantity of flame and smoke that the air was darkened, and the cities of *Pompeii* and *Herculaneum* were overwhelmed by the burning lava, A.D. 79. More than 250,000 persons perished by the destruction of those cities; the sun's light was totally obscured for two days throughout Naples; great quantities of ashes and sulphureous smoke were carried not only to Rome, but also beyond the Mediterranean into Africa; birds were suffocated in the air and fell dead upon the ground, and the fishes perished in the neighbouring waters, which were made hot and infected by it: this eruption proved fatal to Pliny, the naturalist. Herculaneum was discovered in 1737, and many curious articles have been dug from the ruins since that time; but everything combustible had the marks of having been burned by fire. Numerous eruptions have occurred, causing great devastation and loss of lives. In 1631 the town of Torre del Greco, with 4000 persons, and a great part of the surrounding country, were destroyed. One of the most dreadful eruptions ever known took place suddenly, Nov. 24, 1759. The violent burst in 1767 was the 34th from the time of Titus, when Pompeii was buried. One in 1794 was most destructive: the lava flowed over 5000 acres of rich vineyards and cultivated lands, and the town of Torre del Greco was a second time burned; the top of the mountain fell in, and the crater is now nearly two miles in circumference. There have been several eruptions since.

**VICE, THE.** An instrument of which Archytas of Tarentum, disciple of Pythagoras, is said to have been the inventor, along with the pulley and other articles, 420 B.C.

**VICE-CHANCELLOR OF ENGLAND.** A new equity judge, appointed by act of parliament, and who took his seat in the court of chancery, May 5, 1813. A handsome new court was erected about 1816, contiguous to Lincoln's-inn-hall; but in term-time his honour sits at the court erected, in 1823, at Westminster-hall. There existed in Ireland a similar judicial officer, in the person of Geoffry Turville, archdeacon of

Dublin, vice-chancellor in 1232. See *Chancellor*. Two additional judges, also styled vice-chancellors, with the addition of their surnames, were appointed under an act 5 Vict., Oct. 1841. The office of vice-chancellor of *England* ceased in August 1850, and a *third* vice-chancellor was appointed under act 14th Vict., cap. 4, April 2, 1851.

**VICTORY MAN-OF-WAR**, of 100 guns, the finest first-rate ship in the navy of England, was lost in a violent tempest near the race of Alderney, and its admiral, Balehen, and 100 gentlemen's sons, and the whole crew, consisting of 1000 men, perished, Oct. 8, 1744. The flag-ship of the immortal Nelson at the battle of Trafalgar was also called the *Victory*, and is kept in fine preservation at Portsmouth, where it is the flag-ship in ordinary, and is visited daily by numbers of persons anxious to see the spot where the deathless hero fell, Oct. 21, 1805.

**VICTUALLERS, AND LICENSED VICTUALLERS**. The trade of victualler in England is traced to very early times, but under this particular name no date can be assigned to it; it was early under the regulation of statutes. The Vintners' Company of London was founded 1437; their hall was rebuilt in 1823. The Licensed Victuallers' School was established in 1803; and the Licensed Victuallers' Asylum, Feb. 22, 1827. It was enacted, that none shall sell less than one full quart of the best beer or ale for 1*d.*, and two quarts of the smaller sort for 1*d.*, James I., 1603. The number of Licensed Victuallers was, in 1850, viz.: England, 59,335; Scotland, 15,081; Ireland, 14,080; total 88,496. Of persons licensed to sell beer (England only) to be drunk on the premises, 34,800; not to be drunk on the premises, 3270.—*Official Returns*. See *Porter, Beer, &c.*

**VICTUALLING OFFICE, LONDON**. The business of this office is to manage the victualling of the royal navy, and its first institution was in December, 1663. Originally the number of commissioners was five, afterwards seven, and then reduced to six. This office has undergone various modifications; its various departments on Tower-hill, St. Catherine's, and Rotherhithe were removed to Deptford in Aug. 1785, and the office to Somerset-house, 1783.

**VIENNA**. The former capital of the German empire, and from 1806 the capital of the Austrian dominions only. Vienna was made an imperial city in 1136, and was walled and enlarged with the ransom paid for Richard I. of England, 40,000*l.*, in 1194. Besieged by the Turks under Solymán the Magnificent, with an army of 300,000 men; but he was forced to raise the siege with the loss of 70,000 of his best troops, 1529. Again besieged in 1683, when the siege was raised by John Sobieski, king of Poland, who totally defeated the Turkish army of 100,000, which had cannonaded the city from July 24 to the beginning of November. Vienna was taken by the French, under prince Murat, Nov. 14, 1805; and evacuated Jan. 12 following. They again captured it, May 13, 1809; but restored it once more on the conclusion of peace between the two countries, Oct. 14, same year. Conference of the ministers of the allies and France, Sept. 28, 1814. Congress of sovereigns, Oct. 2, 1814. See *next articles*. In the Hungarian war of 1848-9, in an insurrection here, count Latour, minister of war, was assassinated; Vienna was in the hands of the insurgents, and the emperor fled, Oct. 6, 1848. The imperialists under prince Windischgratz, amounting to 75,000 men, commenced, Oct. 28 following, an attack on the city, which continued until Nov. 1, when they recovered possession of it, totally defeating the Hungarian army.

**VIENNA, TREATY OF, WITH SPAIN**. The celebrated treaty signed between the emperor of Germany and the king of Spain, by which they confirmed to each other such parts of the Spanish dominions as they were respectively possessed of, and by a private treaty the emperor engaged to employ a force to procure the restoration of Gibraltar to Spain, and to use means for placing the Pretender on the throne of Great Britain. Spain guaranteed the Pragmatic Sanction, April 30, 1725.

**VIENNA, TREATY OF ALLIANCE**, between the emperor of Germany, Charles VI., George II. king of Great Britain, and the States of Holland, by which the Pragmatic Sanction was guaranteed, and the disputes as to the Spanish succession terminated (Spain acceded to the treaty on the 22d of July); signed March 16, 1731.

**VIENNA, TREATY OF, WITH FRANCE**. A definitive treaty of peace between the emperor Charles VI. of Germany, and the king of France, Louis XV., by which the latter power agreed to guarantee the Pragmatic Sanction, and Lorraine was ceded to France; signed Nov. 18, 1738. See *Pragmatic Sanction*.

**VIENNA, PEACE OF**, between Napoleon of France and Francis (II. of Germany) I. of Austria. By this treaty Austria ceded to France the Tyrol, Dalmatia, and other

territories, which were shortly afterwards declared to be united to France under the title of the Illyrian Provinces, and engaging to adhere to the prohibitory system adopted towards England by France and Russia, Oct. 14, 1809.

- VIENNA, LATE TREATIES OF.** The treaty of Vienna between Great Britain, Austria, Russia, and Prussia, confirming the principles on which they had acted by the treaty of Chaumont, March 1, 1814; signed March 23, 1815. The treaty of Vienna between the king of the Low Countries on the one part, and Great Britain, Russia, Austria, and Prussia, on the other, agreeing to the enlargement of the Dutch territories, and vesting the sovereignty in the house of Orange, May 31, 1815. The treaty of Vienna: Denmark cedes Swedish Pomerania and Rugen to Prussia, in exchange for Lauenburg, June 4, 1815. The federative constitution of Germany signed at Vienna, June 8, 1815.
- VIGILS.** Instituted as festivals, on the days of dedication of the churches, or on those saints' days to whom the buildings were devoted, and commenced on the evenings preceding those days. They are of early origin, John x. 22, 23. The first institution was religious; but now feasts have degenerated into days of festivity.
- VIGO, SPAIN.** Sir George Rooke, with the combined English and Dutch fleets, attacked the French fleet and the Spanish galleons in the port of Vigo, when several men-of-war and galleons were taken, and many destroyed, and abundance of plate and other valuable effects fell into the hands of the conquerors, Oct. 12, 1702. Vigo was taken by lord Cobham in 1719, but relinquished after raising contributions. It was taken by the British, March 27, 1809.
- VILLA FRANCA, BATTLE OF, IN PORTUGAL.** Engagement here between the British cavalry, under sir Stapleton Cotton, and the French cavalry of marshal Soult, which ended in the defeat and flight of the latter, April 10, 1812. The next day the whole province of Estremadura was freed from the enemy. When Buonaparte heard of this battle he is said to have reproached Soult for the first time in his life.
- VILLAIN.** The name of a vassal under our Norman princes, his hard labour being the tenure by which he lived upon the land. Of and pertaining to the *vill* or lordship. A villain was a servant during life, and was devisable as chattels in the feudal times. Queen Elizabeth gave the principal blow to this kind of severe service, by ordering her bondsmen of the western counties to be made free at easy rates, A.D. 1574.—*Stowe's Chron.*
- VIMEIRA, BATTLE OF.** Between the British, under sir Arthur Wellesley, and the whole of the French and Spanish forces in Portugal, under marshal Junot, duke of Abrantes, whom the British signally defeated, Aug. 21, 1808. For this victory the British hero and the officers and soldiers under his command were voted the thanks of parliament, the first of many similar honours that marked sir Arthur's (now duke of Wellington's) triumphant career.
- VINCENTS, ST.** This was long a neutral island; but at the peace of 1763, the French agreed that the right to it should be vested in the English. The latter, soon after, engaged in a war against the Caribs, on the windward side of the island, who were obliged to consent to a peace, by which they ceded a large tract of land to the British crown. The consequence of this was, that in 1779 they greatly contributed to the reduction of this island by the French, who, however, restored it, in 1783. In 1795 the French landed some troops, and again instigated the Caribs to an insurrection, which was not subdued for several months. The great eruption of the Scouffrier mountain, after the lapse of nearly a century, occurred in 1812.
- VINE.** The vine was known to Noah. A colony of vine-dressers from Phoea, in Ionia, settled at Marseilles, and instructed the South Gauls in tillage, vine-dressing, and commerce, about 600 B.C. Some think the vines are aborigines of Languedoc, Provence, and Sicily, and that they grew spontaneously on the Mediterranean shores of Italy, France, and Spain. The vine was carried into Champagne, and part of Germany, A.D. 279. The vine and sugar-cane were planted in Madeira in 1420. It was planted in England in 1552; and in the gardens of Hampton-court palace is an old and celebrated vine, said to surpass any known vine in Europe. See *Grapes* and *Wine*.\*

\* The following is a tradition in relation to the vine:—When Adam planted the first vine, and left it, Satan approached it, and said, "Lovely plant! I will cherish thee;" and thereupon taking three animals, a lamb, a lion, and a hog, he slayed them at the root of the tree, and their blood has been imbibed by the fruit to this day. Thus, if you take one goblet of wine, you are cheered by its influence, yet are mild and docile as the lamb; if you take two goblets, you become furious, and rave and bellow like the lion; and if you drink of the third goblet, your reason sinks, and, like the hog, you wallow in the mire.—*Ashe*.

**VINEGAR.** Known nearly as early as wine. The ancients had several kinds of vinegar, which they used for drink. The Roman soldiers were accustomed to take it in their marches. The Bible represents Boaz, a rich citizen of Bethlehem, as providing vinegar for his reapers, into which they might dip their bread, and kindly inviting Ruth to share with them in their repast: hence we may infer that the harvesters, at that period, partook of this liquid for their refreshment; a custom still prevalent in Spain and Italy. It is conjectured that the vinegar which the Roman soldiers offered to our Saviour at his crucifixion was that which they used for their own drinking. There was, however, a kind of potent vinegar, which was not proper for drinking till diluted.

**VINEGAR-HILL, BATTLE OF, IN IRELAND.** Between the British troops and the Irish insurgent forces, in the memorable rebellion of 1798. This was an obstinate conflict, in which much blood was shed on both sides, and the rebels suffered a severe defeat, though they claimed the victory from their having killed so many of the king's troops; fought June 21, in that year.—*Sir R. Musgrave.*

**VIOL AND VIOLIN.** As the lyre of the Greeks was the harp of the moderns, so the viol and vielle of the middle ages became the modern violin. The viol was of various sizes formerly, as it is at present, and was anciently very much in use for chamber airs and songs. That of three strings was introduced into Europe by the jugglers of the thirteenth century. The violin was invented towards the close of the same century.—*Abbé Lenglet.* The fiddle, however, is mentioned as early as A.D. 1200, in the legendary life of St. Christopher. It was introduced into England, some say, by Charles II.

**VIRGIN, THE.** The Assumption of the Virgin is a festival in the Greek and Latin churches, in honour of the miraculous ascent of Mary into heaven, according to their belief, Aug. 15, A.D. 45. The Presentation of the Virgin is a feast celebrated Nov. 21, said to have been instituted among the Greeks in the eleventh century; its institution in the West is ascribed to Gregory XI., 1372. A distinguished writer says: "The Indian incarnate god Christna, the Hindoos believe, had a virgin-mother of the royal race, and was sought to be destroyed in his infancy, about 900 years B.C. It appears that he passed his life in working miracles and preaching, and was so humble as to wash his friends' feet: at length dying, but rising from the dead, he ascended into heaven in the presence of a multitude. The Cingalese relate nearly the same things of their Budda."—*Sir William Jones.*

**VIRGINIA,** daughter of the centurion L. Virginius. Appius Claudius, the decemvir, became enamoured of her, and attempted to remove her from the place where she resided. She was claimed by one of his favourites as the daughter of a slave, and Appius, in the capacity and with the authority of judge, had pronounced the sentence, and delivered her into the hands of his friend, when Virginius, informed of his violent proceedings, arrived from the camp. The father demanded to see his daughter, and when this request was granted, he snatched a knife and plunged it into Virginia's breast, exclaiming, "This is all, my daughter! I can give thee, to preserve thee from the lust of a tyrant." No sooner was the blow given than Virginius ran to the camp with the bloody knife in his hand. The soldiers were astonished and incensed, not against the murderer, but the tyrant, and they immediately marched to Rome. Appius was seized, but he destroyed himself in prison, and prevented the execution of the law. Spurius Oppius, another of the decemvirs, who had not opposed the tyrant's views, killed himself also; and Marcus Claudius, the favourite of Appius, was put to death, and the decemviral power abolished, 449 B.C.

**VIRGINIA, AMERICA.** Discovered by John Cabot, in 1497. It was taken possession of, and named by Raleigh, after the virgin-queen Elizabeth, July 13, 1584. Attempts were made to settle it in 1585. Two colonies went out by patent in 1606, and others in 1610. In 1626, it reverted to the crown; and a more permanent colony was established soon afterwards. This was the first British settlement in North America. See *Colonies.*

**VISCOUNT.** This was anciently the name of an office under an earl. *Vice Comes*, who being oftentimes required at court, was his deputy, to look after the affairs of the county; but in the reign of Henry VI. it became a degree of honour, and was made hereditary. The first viscount in England created by patent was John, lord Beaumont, whom Henry created viscount Beaumont, giving him precedence above all barons, 1439, Feb. 1440.—*Ashmole.* This title, however, is of older date in Ireland and



France. John Barry, lord Barry, was made viscount Buttevant, in Ireland, 9 Rich. II, 1385.—*Beatson*.

**VISIER, GRAND.** An officer of the Ottoman Porte, first appointed in 1370. Formerly this officer governed the whole empire immediately under the grand seignior; he is sometimes called the grand seignior's lieutenant, or vicar of the empire; at his creation, the prince's seal is put into his hand, upon which is engraven the emperor's name, which he places in his bosom, and carries away with him.—*Knolles*.

**VITTORIA, BATTLE OF.** One of the most glorious and brilliant victories recorded in the annals of England, obtained by the illustrious Wellington over the French army commanded by Jerome Buonaparte and marshal Jourdan, June 21, 1813. Marshal Jourdan lost 151 pieces of cannon, 451 waggons of ammunition, all his baggage, provisions, cattle, and treasure, with his baton as a marshal of France. Continuing the pursuit, on the 25th Wellington took Jourdan's only remaining gun!

**VOLCANOES.** In different parts of the earth's surface, there are above 200 volcanoes, which have been active in modern times. The eruptions of Mount Etna are recorded as early as 734 B.C. by authentic historians. See *Etna*. The first eruption of Vesuvius was in A.D. 79. See *Vesuvius*. The first eruption of Hecla is said to have occurred A.D. 1004. For an account of the awful eruption of this volcano in 1783, see *Iceland*. In Mexico, a plain was filled up into a mountain more than a thousand feet in height by the burning lava from a volcano, in 1759. A volcano in the isle of Ferro broke out, Sept. 13, 1777, which threw out an immense quantity of red water, that discoloured the sea for several leagues. A new volcano appeared in one of the Azore islands, May 1, 1808.

**VOLUNTEERS.** This species of force armed in England, in apprehension of the threatened invasion of revolutionary France, 1794. Besides our large army, and 85,000 men voted for the sea, we subsidized 40,000 Germans, raised our militia to 100,000 men, and armed the citizens as volunteers. Between the years 1798 and 1804, when this force was of greatest amount, it numbered 410,000, of which 70,000 were Irish. The English volunteers were, according to official accounts, 341,600 on Jan. 1, 1804.

**VOLUNTEERS, THE IRISH.** The first regiment of Irish volunteers was formed at Dublin, under command of the duke of Leinster, Oct. 12, 1779. They armed generally to the amount of 20,000 men, and received the unanimous thanks of the houses of lords and commons in Ireland, for their patriotism and spirit, for coming forward and defending their country. At the period when the force appeared, Irish affairs bore a serious aspect; manufactures had decreased, and foreign trade had been hurt by a prohibition of the export of salted provisions and butter. No notice of the complaints of the people had been taken in the English parliament, when, owing to the alarm of an invasion, ministers allowed the nation to arm, and an immense force was soon raised. The Irish took this occasion to demand a free trade, and government saw there was no trifling with a country with arms in its hands. The Irish parliament unanimously addressed the king for a free trade, and it was granted, 1779.

**VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS.** Public contributions for the support of the British government against the policy and designs of France: they amounted to two millions and a half sterling in 1798. About 200,000*l.* were transmitted to England from India in 1799. Sir Robert Peel, of Bury, among other contributors of equal amount, subscribed 10,000*l.*—*Annual Register*.

**VOSSEM, PEACE OF.** This was the celebrated treaty of peace entered into between the elector of Brandenburg and the king of France; by this treaty the latter, Louis XIV., engaged not to assist the Dutch against the elector, which was the chief object of the treaty. It was signed June 16, 1678.

**VOYAGES.** The first great voyage, or voyage properly so called, was by order of Necho, pharaoh of Egypt, when some Phœnician pilots sailed from Egypt down the Arabic Gulf, round what is now called the Cape of Good Hope, entered the Mediterranean by the Straits of Gibraltar, coasted along the north of Africa, and at length arrived in Egypt, after a navigation of about three years, 604 B.C.—*Blair*; *Herodotus*. The first voyage round the world was made by a ship, part of a Spanish squadron which had been under the command of Magellan (who was killed at the Philippine Islands in a skirmish) in 1519-20. The era of voyages of discovery was the end of the eighteenth century. See *Circumnavigators*, and *North-West Passage*.

## W.

**WADHAM COLLEGE, OXFORD.** Founded by Nicholas Wadham, esq., of Edge and Morritfield, in Somersetshire, and Dorothy, his wife, in A.D. 1611-12. It was in this college, in the chambers of Dr. Wilkins, that the Royal Society was organised, 1658; their first meetings were held in a chamber immediately over the gateway of the college. See *Royal Society*.

**WAGER or BATTEL.** The trial by combat anciently allowed by law, whereby the defendant in an appeal might fight with the appellant, and make proof thereby whether he was guilty or innocent of the crime charged against him. Repealed by statute 59 Geo. III., 1819. For the remarkable case of Abraham Thornton, the murderer of Mary Ashford, which led to the repeal of this act, see *Battel, Wager of*.

**WAGES IN ENGLAND.** The wages of sundry workmen were first fixed by act of parliament, 25 Edw. III., 1350. Haymakers had but one penny a day. Master carpenters, masons, tylers, and other coverers of houses, had not more than 3d. per day (about 9d. of our money); and their servants, 1½d.—*Viner's Statutes*. By the 23rd Henry VI., 1444, the wages of a bailiff of husbandry was 23s. 4d. per annum, and clothing of the price of 5s. with meat and drink; chief hind, carter, or shepherd, 20s., clothing, 4s.; common servant of husbandry, 15s., clothing, 40d.; woman-servant, 10s., clothing, 4s. By the 11th Henry VII., 1495, there was a like rate of wages, only with a little advance: as, for instance, a free mason, master carpenter, rough mason, bricklayer, master tyler, plumber, glazier, carver, or joiner, was allowed from Easter to Michaelmas to take 6d. a day, without meat and drink; or with meat and drink, 4d.; from Michaelmas to Easter, to abate 1d. A master having under him six men was allowed 1d. a day extra. The following were the

## WAGES OF HARVEST-MEN IN ENGLAND AT DIFFERENT PERIODS:—

Year.	s.	d.	Year.	s.	d.	Year.	s.	d.			
In 1350	per diem.	0	1	In 1688	per diem.	0	8	In 1788	per diem.	1	4
In 1400	ditto	0	2	In 1716	ditto	0	9	In 1794	ditto	1	6
In 1568	ditto	0	4	In 1740	ditto	0	10	In 1800	ditto	2	0
In 1632	ditto	0	6	In 1700	ditto	1	0	In 1850	ditto	3	0

**WAGGONS.** Those of the description now going out of London from the carriers' inns were rare in the last century. Joseph Brasbridge, writing in 1824, says: "I recollect the first large broad-wheeled wagon that was used in Oxfordshire, and a wondering crowd of spectators its vast size attracted. I believe at the time there was not a post-coach in England, except two-wheeled ones. Lamps to carriages are also a modern improvement. A shepherd, who was keeping sheep in the vicinity of a village in Oxfordshire, came running over to say, that a frightful monster, with saucer-eyes, and making a great blowing noise, was coming towards the village. This monster turned out to be a post-chaise with lamps." Waggon, together with carts, vans, &c., not excepting those used in agriculture, were taxed in 1783.—*Stat.*

**WAGHORN'S NEW OVERLAND ROUTE TO INDIA.** Lieut. Waghorn, a most enterprising naval officer, devoted a large portion of his valuable life to connect our possessions in India more nearly in point of time with the mother country. On Oct. 31, 1845, he arrived in London, by a new route, with the Bombay mail of the 1st of that month. His despatches reached Suez on the 19th and Alexandria on the 20th, whence he proceeded by steam-boat to a place twelve miles nearer London than Trieste. He hurried through Austria, Baden, Bavaria, Prussia, and Belgium, and reached London at half-past four on the morning of the first-mentioned day. The authorities of the different countries through which he passed eagerly facilitated his movements. The ordinary express, *vid* Marseilles, reached London, Nov. 2, following.\* Mr. Waghorn subsequently addressed a letter to *The Times* newspaper, in which he stated that in a couple of years he would bring the Bombay mail to London in 21 days. Death, however, put a period to his patriotic career, January 8, 1850.

**WAGRAM, BATTLE OF.** Between the Austrian and French armies, in which the latter was completely victorious, and the former entirely overthrown. The slaughter on

\* The Overland Mail, which had left Bombay on the 1st of December, 1845, arrived early on the 30th in London, by way of Marseilles and Paris. This speedy arrival was owing to the great exertions made by the French government to show that the route through France was the shortest and best.

both sides was dreadful; 20,000 Austrians were taken by the French, and the defeated army retired to Moravia, July 5, 1809. This battle led to an armistice, signed on the 12th; and on Oct. 24, to a treaty of peace, by which Austria ceded all her sea-coast to France, and the kingdoms of Saxony and Bavaria were enlarged at her expense. The emperor was obliged also to yield a part of his plunder of Poland in Galicia to Russia. The emperor also acknowledged Joseph Buonaparte as king of Spain.

**WAITS.** Those at Christmas are derived from those choirs of angels that attended the birth of Christ. In imitation of these, shepherds in ancient times used to usher in Christmas with music and carols: the *pastoralia*, or rural music, performed by the Galibrian shepherds, on bag-pipes, are of this nature.

**WAKEFIELD, BATTLE OF.** Between Margaret, the queen of Henry VI., and the duke of York, in which the latter was slain, and 3000 Yorkists fell upon the field. The death of the duke, who aspired to the crown, seemed to fix the good fortune of Margaret; but the earl of Warwick espoused the cause of his son, the earl of March, afterwards Edward IV., and the civil war that was continued from that time devastated all England. This battle was fought December 31, 1460.

**WAKES.** See *Vigils*. Every church at its consecration received the name of some particular saint; this practice existed among the Romans and Britons, and was continued among the Saxons.—*Whitaker*. Women were hired among the ancient Romans to weep at funerals: they were called *Carinae*. The Irish howl originated from this Roman outcry at the decease of their friends. They hoped thus to awaken the soul, which they supposed might lie inactive.

**WALBROOK CHURCH, LONDON.** Famous all over Europe, and justly reputed the masterpiece of sir Christopher Wren. It is more celebrated on the Continent than the cathedral of St. Paul's or Westminster Abbey. Perhaps Italy itself can produce no modern building that can vie with this in taste or proportion. There is not a beauty which the plan would admit of, that is not to be found in perfection. There was a church in this parish as early as 1135. A new church was erected in 1429. The first stone of the present church was laid in 1672; and the edifice, as it now stands, was completed in 1679.

**WALCHEREN EXPEDITION.** The memorable and unfortunate expedition of the British to Walcheren consisted of 35 ships of the line, and 200 smaller vessels, principally transports, and 40,000 land forces, the latter under the command of the earl of Chatham, and the fleet under sir Richard Strahan. For a long time the destination of this expedition remained secret; but before July 28, 1809, when it set sail, the French journals had announced that Walcheren was the point of attack. Perhaps a more powerful and better appointed armament never left the British ports, and none ever more completely disappointed public expectation. Flushing was invested in August, and a dreadful bombardment followed; but no suggestion on the part of the naval commander, nor urgency on the part of the officers, could induce the earl to vigorous action, until the period of probable success was gone, and necessity obliged him to return with the troops that disease and an unhealthy climate had spared. The place was completely evacuated, Dec. 23, 1809. The house of commons instituted an inquiry, and lord Chatham resigned his post of master-general of the ordnance, to prevent greater disgrace; but the policy of ministers in planning the expedition was, nevertheless, approved.

**WALDENSES.** The persecution of this sect in the beginning of the thirteenth century led to the establishment of the Holy Office or Inquisition. Pope Innocent III. had commissioned some monks to preach against the heresies of the Waldenses in Narbonne and Provence; but the Catholic bishops were at first jealous of this mission, armed as it was with great power, and the feudal chiefs refused to obey the orders of the legates, A.D. 1203-4. One of the monks, the first inquisitor, Peter Chateaufeuf, having been assassinated, the aspiring pontiff called on all the neighbouring powers to march into the heretical district. All obstinate heretics were placed at the disposal of Simon de Montfort, commander of this crusade, and the whole race of the Waldenses and Albigenses were ordered to be pursued with fire and sword. Neither sex, age, nor condition was spared; the country became a wilderness, and the towns heaps of smoking ruins. Such was the era of the Inquisition. Dominic de Guzman was constituted first inquisitor-general, 1208.

**WALES.** After the Roman emperor Honorius quitted Britain, Vortigern was elected king of South Britain, and he invited over the Saxons, to defend his country against the Picts and Scots; but the Saxons perfidiously sent for reinforcements, consisting of Saxons, Danes, and Angles, by which they made themselves masters of South Britain, and most of the ancient Britons retired to Wales, and defended themselves against the Saxons, in its inaccessible mountains, about A.D. 447. In this state Wales remained unconquered till Henry II. subdued South Wales in 1157; and in 1282 Edward I. entirely reduced the whole country, putting an end to its independency by the death of Llewellyn, the last prince. The Welsh, however, were not entirely reconciled to this revolution, till the queen happening to be brought to bed of a son at Carnarvon in 1284, Edward with great policy styled him prince of Wales, which title the heir to the crown of Great Britain has borne almost ever since. Wales was united and incorporated with England by act of parliament, 27 Hen. VIII., 1535. See *Britain*.

The supreme authority in <i>Britannia Secunda</i> is entrusted to Suetonius Paulinus . . . . .	A.D. 58	Violent seizure of Nest, wife of Gerald de Windsor, by Owain, son of Cadwgan, ab Bleddyn . . . . .	A.D. 1107
Conquests by Julius Frontinus . . . . .	70	[This outrage entailed dreadful retribution on Cadwgan's family.]	
The Silures totally defeated . . . . .	70	Cadwgan assassinated . . . . .	1110
The Roman, Julius Agricola, commands in Britain . . . . .	78	Grufydd ab Rhys lays claim to the sovereignty . . . . .	1113
Bran ab Ilyr, surnamed the Blessed, dies, about . . . . .	80	Another body of Flemings settle in Pembrokeshire . . . . .	1113
Reign of Caswallon . . . . .	443	[The posterity of these settlers are still distinguished from the ancient British population by their language, manners, and customs.]	
The ancient Britons defend themselves against the Saxons . . . . .	447	Revolt of the Welsh on the death of Henry I. . . . .	1135
Defeat of the northern barbarians by the Christian Britons . . . . .	448	Part of South Wales laid waste by Owain Gwynedd and Cadwaladr . . . . .	1135
The renowned Arthur elected king . . . . .	517	Strongbow, earl of Pembroke, invested with the powers of a count palatine in Pembroke . . . . .	1138
Reign of Roderic the Great . . . . .	843	Henry II. invades Wales, which he subsequently subdues . . . . .	1157
[He unites the petty states of Wales into one principality.]		Complete defeat of the English fleet off Anglesey . . . . .	1157
Death of Roderic the Great . . . . .	877	Confederacy of the princes of Wales for the recovery of their lost rights and independence . . . . .	1164
Division of Wales . . . . .	877	Anglesey devastated . . . . .	1173
The Danes land in Anglesey . . . . .	900	The crusades preached in Wales by Baldwin, archbishop of Canterbury . . . . .	1188
Descent of the Irish . . . . .	913	Powys castle besieged . . . . .	1191
Ravages of North Wales by the chiefs Javav and Iago . . . . .	949	The earl of Chester makes an inroad into North Wales . . . . .	1210
Great battle between the sons of Hywel Idda and the sons of Edwal Voel; the latter victorious . . . . .	952	Invasion of North Wales by king John of England . . . . .	1211
Another descent of Irish marauders on Anglesey . . . . .	966	King John again invades Wales, laying waste a great part of the principalities . . . . .	1215
Danes again invade Wales . . . . .	969	Revolt of the Flemings . . . . .	1220
They lay Anglesey waste . . . . .	979	Llewellyn, prince of North Wales, commits great ravages . . . . .	1220
Invasion of Alfred . . . . .	982	Death of Maelgwyn ab Rhys . . . . .	1230
New Danish invasion . . . . .	987	Powys castle taken by Llewellyn ab Iorwerth's forces . . . . .	1233
Devastations committed by Edwin, the son of Eneon . . . . .	990	William, earl of Pembroke, slain . . . . .	1234
The country reduced by Aedan, prince of North Wales . . . . .	1000	Invasion of Henry III. . . . .	1245
Aedan, the usurper, slain in battle by Llewellyn . . . . .	1015	Anglesey again devastated . . . . .	1245
Rhun, the fierce Scot, defeated near Carmarthen . . . . .	1020	The English army, under Henry, vanquished by the Welsh . . . . .	1254
The joint Irish and Scots forces defeated with great slaughter . . . . .	1021	Convention of the Welsh nobility against the English . . . . .	1258
Jestin defeated and slain . . . . .	1031	Hay and Brecknock castles taken by prince Edward . . . . .	1265
Part of Wales laid waste by the forces of Harold . . . . .	1055	Invasion of Edward I. . . . .	1277
Rhys overthrown and slain . . . . .	1056	Edward encamps a powerful army on Saltney marsh . . . . .	1277
Rhys ab Owain slain . . . . .	1074	The sons of Grufydd treacherously drowned in the river Dee, by the earl Warren and Roger Mortimer . . . . .	1281
The invasion of the earl of Chester, and his ravages . . . . .	1079	Hawarden castle taken by surprise by Llewellyn . . . . .	1282
Invasion of the Irish and Scots . . . . .	1089		
Battle of Llechryd . . . . .	1087		
[In this conflict the sons of Bleddyn ab Cynvyn were slain by Rhys ab Tewdwr, the reigning prince.]			
Rhys ab Tewdwr slain . . . . .	1087		
The formidable insurrection of Payne Tuberville . . . . .	1094		
Invasion of the English under the earls of Chester and Shrewsbury . . . . .	1096		
The settlement in Wales of a colony of Flemings . . . . .	1106		

WALES, *continued.*

Great battle between Llewelyn ab Gruffydd, the last native prince, and the English; Llewelyn slain, after the battle, by de Franceton	Dec. 10, 1282	The counties of Brecknock, Denbigh, and Radnor formed	1535
Wales entirely and finally subdued by Edward I.	1282	Act for laws and justice to be administered in Wales in same form as in England, 27 Henry VIII.	1535
The first English prince of Wales, son of Edward, born at Carnarvon castle. See <i>Wales, Prince of</i>	April 25, 1284	Dr. Ferrars, bishop of St. David's, burnt at the stake for heresy	1535
The insurrection of Madoc; suppressed by Edward I.	1294	Lewis Owain, a baron of the exchequer, attacked and murdered while on his assize tour	1535
Formidable rebellion excited by Llewelyn Bren	1315	First congregation of dissenters assembled in Wales; Vavasour Powel apprehended while preaching	1620
Great rebellion of Owain Glyndwr, or Owen Glendower, commences	1400	Beaumaris castle garrisoned for king Charles I.	1642
Radnor and other places taken by Owain Glyndwr	1401	Powys castle taken by sir Thomas Myddelton	Oct. 1644
He besieges Carnarvon	1402	Dr. Laud, former bishop of St. David's, headed on Tower-hill	Jan. 10, 1645
And seizes Harlech Castle	1404	Surrender of Hawarden castle to the parliament general Mytton	1645
Harlech castle retaken by the English forces	1408	Charles I. takes refuge in Denbigh	1645
Owain Glyndwr dies	1416	Rhuddlan castle surrenders	1645
Margaret of Anjou, queen of Henry VI., takes refuge in Harlech castle	1459	Harlech castle surrenders to Cromwell's army under Mytton	1647
Town of Denbigh burnt	1460	Battle of St. Fagan's; the Welsh totally defeated by col. Horton, Cromwell's lieutenant	May 8, 1648
The earl of Richmond, afterwards Henry VII., lands in Pembroke, and is aided by the Welsh	Aug. 1485	Beaumaris castle surrenders to Cromwell's arms	1648
Palatine jurisdiction in Wales abolished by Henry VIII.	1535	Colonel Poyer shot; his fate decided by lot.	April 25, 1649
Monmouth made an English county by the same king	1535		

## SOVEREIGNS OF WALES.

688. Idwallo.  
720. Rhodri, or Roderic.  
755. Conan, or Cynan.  
818. Mervyn, or Merfyn.  
843. Roderic, surnamed the Great.

## PRINCES OF NORTH WALES.

877. Anarawd.  
913. Edwal Voel.  
936. Howell Dha, or Hywel Dda, surnamed the Good, prince of all Wales.  
948. Jevaf or Jevav, and Iago.  
972. Howell ap Jevaf, or Hywel ab Jevav.  
984. Cadwallon ab Jevaf.  
985. Merodith ap Owen ap Howell Dha, or Meredydd ab Owain ab Hywel Dda.  
992. Edwal ab Meyric ab Edwal Voel.  
998. Aedan, an usurper.  
1015. Llewelyn ab Sitsyllt, and Angharad his wife.  
1021. Iago ab Edwal ab Meyric.  
1048. Griffith, or Gruffydd ab Llewelyn ab Sitsyllt.  
1061. Bleddyn and Rygwallon.  
1073. Trahaern ab Caradoc.  
1079. Griffith ap Conan, or Gruffydd ab Cynan.  
1137. Owain Gwynedd.  
1169. David ab Owain Gwynedd.  
1194. Leolinus Magnus.  
1240. David ab Llewelyn.

1246. Llewelyn ap Griffith, or Gruffydd, last prince of the blood; slain after battle, in 1282.

## PRINCES OF SOUTH WALES.

877. Cadeth, or Cadell.  
907. Howell Dha, or Hywel Dda, the Good, prince of all Wales.  
948. Owen ap Howell Dha, or Owain ap Hywel Dda, his son.  
987. Meredith ap Owen, or Meredydd ab Owain; all Wales.  
993. Llewelyn ap Sitsyllt, and Angharad his wife.  
1021. Rytherch, or Rhydderch ab Jestyn; an usurper.  
1031. Hywel and Meredydd.  
1042. Rhydderch and Rhys, the sons of the usurper.  
1061. Meredydd ab Owain ab Edwyn.  
1073. Rhys ab Owen, or Owain, and Rhydderch ab Caradoc.  
1077. Rhys ab Tewdwr Mawr.  
1092. Cadwgan ab Bleddyn.  
1115. Griffith, or Gruffydd ab Rhys.  
1137. Rhys ab Gruffydd, or Griffith, called the lord Rhys.  
1196. Gruffydd ab Rhys.  
1202. Rhys ab Gruffydd.  
1222. Owain ab Gruffydd.  
1235. Meredydd, or Meredydd ab Owain; he died in 1267.

\* At the commencement of the civil war of the 17th century, Pembroke castle was the only Welsh fortress in the possession of the parliament, and it was entrusted to the command of colonel Langharne. In 1647, this officer and colonels Powel and Poyer embraced the cause of the king, and made Pembroke their head-quarters; and after their disastrous defeat at the battle of St. Fagan's, they retired to the castle, followed by an army led by Cromwell in person. Here they were besieged, and at length capitulated, the garrison having endured great sufferings from want of water. Langharne, Powel, and Poyer were tried by a court-martial, and condemned to death; but Cromwell having been induced to spare the lives of two of them, it was ordered that they should draw lots for the favour, and three papers were folded up, on two of which were written the words, "Life given by God," and the third was left blank. The latter was drawn by colonel Poyer, who was shot accordingly, on the above day.—*Pennant, Hist. of Pembroke.*

WALES, *continued.*

## PRINCES AND LORDS OF POWYS-LAND.

877. Merfyn, or Mervyn.  
 900. Cadeth, or Cadell; also prince of South Wales.  
 927. Howel Dda, or Hywel Dda, the Good, prince of all Wales.  
 985. Meredydd ab Owain.

1061. Bloddyn ab Cynvyn.  
 1073. Meredydd ab Bloddyn.  
 1087. Cadwgan ab Bloddyn.  
 1132. Madoc ab Meredydd.  
 1169. Griffith, or Gruffydd ab Meredydd.  
 1256. Gwenwinwin, or Gwenwynwyn.  
 1256. Owain ab Gruffydd.

**WALES, PRINCE OF.** The first prince of this title was Edward, the son of Edward I., who was born in Carnarvon castle on the 25th April, 1284. Immediately after his birth he was presented by his father to the Welsh chieftains as their future sovereign, the king holding up the royal infant in his arms, and saying, in the Welsh language, "*Eich Dyn*," literally in English "This is your man," but signifying, "This is your countryman and king." These words were afterwards changed, or corrupted, as some historians assert, to "*Ich Dien*," which is the motto attached to the arms of the princes of Wales to this day. Owing to the premature death of his elder brother, this prince succeeded to the throne of England, by the title of Edward II., in 1307.—*Myryrian Archaeology. Hist. Wales.* For another and very different account of the origin of the motto "*Ich Dien*," see the article under that head.

**WALES, PRINCESS OF.** This title was held, some authors say, during the earlier period of her life, by the princess Mary of England, eldest daughter of Henry VIII., and afterwards queen Mary I. She was created, they state, by her father princess of Wales, in order to conciliate the Welsh people and keep alive the name, and was, they add, the first and only princess of Wales in her own right; a rank she enjoyed until the birth of a son to Henry, who was afterwards Edward VI., born in 1537. This is, however, denied, upon better authority, that of *Banks*.

**WALKING, &c., FEATS IN.** Captain Barclay's celebrated match against time has hitherto been accounted the most wonderful performance upon record. See *Barclay*. In May, 1758, a young lady at Newmarket won a wager, having undertaken to *ride* 1000 miles in 1000 hours, which feat she performed in little more than two-thirds of the time. A man named Richard Manks, a native of Warwickshire, undertook (in imitation of captain Barclay) to walk 1000 miles in 1000 hours: the place chosen was the Barrack tavern cricket-ground, in Sheffield; he commenced on Monday, June 17, 1850, and completed the 1000 miles, July 29 following, winning a considerable sum.\*

**WALLIS' VOYAGE.** Captain Wallis set sail from England on his voyage round the world, July 26, 1766; and accomplishing his voyage, he returned to England, May 20, 1768, a period of less than two years. See *Circumnavigators*.

**WALLOONS.** The people who fled to England from the persecution of the cruel duke of Alva, the governor of the Low Countries for Philip II. of Spain. On account of the duke's religious proscriptions, those countries revolted from Philip, 1566.—*Mariana's Hist. of Spain.* The Walloons were well received in England. A large Protestant church was given to them by queen Elizabeth, at Canterbury, and many of their posterity still remain in this part of England.—*Pardon*.

**WALNUT-TREE.** This tree has existed a long time in England. Near Welwyn, in Hertfordshire, there was the largest walnut-tree on record; it was felled in 1627, and from it were cut nineteen loads of planks: and as much was sold to a gunsmith in London as cost 10*l.* carriage; besides which there were thirty loads of roots and branches. When standing, it covered seventy-six poles of ground; consequently this tree covered a space equal to 2299 square yards statute measure. A sitting-room twelve feet in diameter was lately shown in London, hollowed from an American walnut-tree, 80 feet in the trunk, and 150 feet in the branches. The black walnut-tree (*Juglans nigra*) was brought to these countries from North America before 1629.

\* This man's performance far exceeded Captain Barclay's, as his miles were commenced precisely with each hour of the clock, consecutively; whereas the latter pedestrian performed two miles together; that is to say, one mile at the end of an hour, and another mile directly after, at the beginning of the next hour; so that he had an interval of about an hour and three-quarters for sleep and rest before he commenced again another two miles. Manks' feat, from the swollen state of his legs, and his want of rest, had well nigh cost him his life; he took nearly the hour to walk each of his last miles, falling asleep as he went along, or only kept awake by bodily suffering.

**WALPOLE'S ADMINISTRATIONS.** Mr. Walpole (afterwards sir Robert, and earl of Orford) became first lord of the treasury and chancellor of the exchequer in 1715. He resigned, on a disunion of the cabinet, in 1717, bringing in the sinking-fund bill on the day of his resignation. Resumed as head of the ministry, on the earl of Sunderland retiring, in 1721. His latter administration consisted of (besides himself, as first lord of the treasury) Thomas, lord Parker, created earl of Macclesfield, lord chancellor; Henry, lord Carleton (succeeded by William, duke of Devonshire), lord president; Evelyn, duke of Kingston (succeeded by lord Trevor), privy seal; James, earl of Berkeley, first lord of the admiralty; Charles, viscount Townshend, and John, lord Carteret (the latter succeeded by the duke of Newcastle), secretaries of state; duke of Marlborough (succeeded by the earl of Cadogan), ordnance; right hon. George Treby (succeeded by right hon. Henry Pelham), secretary-at-war; viscount Torrington, &c. He continued as premier until 1742, when his administration was finally shaken by its unpopular endeavours for some time previously to maintain peace with Spain.

**WANDERING JEW.** The following is the strange account given of this personage:—His original name was Calaphilus, Pontius Pilate's porter. When they were dragging Jesus out of the door of the Judgment-hall, he struck him on the back, saying, "Go faster, Jesus! go faster; why dost thou linger?" Upon which Jesus looked on him with a frown, and said, "I am indeed going; but thou shalt tarry till I come." Soon after he was converted, and took the name of Joseph. He lives for ever: but at the end of every hundred years falls into a fit or trance, upon which when he recovers, he returns to the same state of youth he was in when Our Saviour suffered, being about thirty years of age. He always preserves the utmost gravity of deportment. He was never seen to smile. He perfectly remembers the death and resurrection of Christ.—*Calmet's Hist. of the Bible.*

**WANDSWORTH, NEAR LONDON.** In this village was established the first place of worship for Dissenters in England, Nov. 20, 1572. It was called Wandsworth meeting-house. And in Garret-lane, near this place, a mock election was formerly held, after every general election of parliament, of a mayor of Garret; to which Foote's dramatic piece of that name and of great humour (*the Mayor of Garratt*) gave no small celebrity.

**WARBECK'S INSURRECTION.** Perkin Warbeck, the son of a Florentine Jew, to whom Edward IV. had stood godfather, was persuaded by Margaret, duchess of Burgundy, sister to Richard III., to personate her nephew Richard, Edward V.'s brother, which he did first in Ireland, where he landed, 1492. The imposture was discovered by Henry VII., 1493. Made an attempt to land at Kent with 600 men, when 150 were taken prisoners and executed, 1495. Recommended by the king of France to James IV. of Scotland, who gave him his kinswoman, lord Huntley's daughter, in marriage, the same year. James IV. invaded England in his favour, 1496. Left Scotland, and went to Bodmin, in Cornwall, where 3000 joined him, and he took the title of Richard IV., 1497. Taken prisoner by Henry VII., 1498. Set in the stocks at Westminster and Cheapside, and sent to the Tower, 1499. Plotted with the earl of Warwick to escape out of the Tower, by murdering the lieutenant, for which he was hanged at Tyburn, 1499.

**WARE, GREAT BED OF.** In the town of Ware, in Hertfordshire, at a public inn, was the celebrated bed called the Great Bed of Ware. It was twelve feet square, and it is said that forty people could sleep at a time in it. The only method possible, however, to realise this seems to be to place them in a circle with their feet to the centre.

**WARS.** War is called by Erasmus "the malady of princes." Scriptural writers date the first war as having been begun by the impious son of Cain, 3563 B.C. Osymandias of Egypt was the first warlike king; he passed into Asia, and conquered Bactria, 2100 B.C.—*Usher*. He is supposed by some to be the Osiris of the priests. The most famous siege recorded in the annals of antiquity was that of Troy, 1193—1184 A.C. The longest siege was that of Azoth, 647 B.C. The most famous sortie was that of the Plateans from their city, 428 B.C. It is computed that from the beginning of the world to the present time, no less than 6,860,000,000 of men have perished in the field of battle, being about seven times as many of the human species as now inhabit our whole earth.

**WARS, CIVIL, OF GREAT BRITAIN.** The most remarkable civil wars of Great Britain are the following:—That of A.D. 1215-16. The war of the barons against Henry III., 1265; of the usurpation of Henry IV., 1400; of the White and Red Roses,

or houses of York and Lancaster, from 1452 to 1471. The war between Richard III. and Henry VII., 1485. The war against Charles I. from 1642 to 1651. The Scottish civil war under the Pretender, 1715-16; that under the Young Pretender, 1745. In Ireland, that under Tyrone, 1599; under O'Neill, 1641; and that produced by the great rebellion, 1798. See *Rebellions, &c.*

**WARS, FOREIGN, OF GREAT BRITAIN.** The wars in France, in which England was involved for nearly two centuries, arose from the dukes of Normandy being kings of England. They held Normandy as a fief of the crown of France; and when William I. conquered England, it became an English province, but was lost in the reign of king John, 1204. Our wars with France were many: the English princes gained bloody victories at Cressy, Poitiers, and Agincourt; but they were finally driven out of France in the reign of our Henry VI., and lost Calais, by surprise, in the reign of Mary. It was to the English people a fortunate loss; but the rival policy and interests of the two governments have, ever since then, caused half as many years of war as of peace. See the countries respectively, *Battles, &c.*

FOREIGN WARS OF GREAT BRITAIN SINCE THE CONQUEST.

War with	Peace	1092	War with	1542	Peace	1546
Scotland,	1068		Scotland,	1547		1550
France,	1116	1118	France,	1549		1550
Scotland,	1138	1139	France,	1557		1559
France,	1161	1186	Scotland,	1557		1560
France,	1194	1195	France,	1562		1564
France,	1201	1216	Spain,	1568		1604
France,	1224	1234	Spain,	1624		1629
France,	1294	1299	France,	1627		1629
Scotland,	1296	1323	Holland,	1651		1654
Scotland,	1327	1328	Spain,	1655		1660
France,	1339	1360	France,	1666		1668
France,	1368	1420	Denmark,	1666		1668
France,	1422	1471	Holland,	1666		1668
France,	1492	same yr.	Algiers,	1669		1671
France,	1512	1514	Holland,	1672		1674
France,	1522	1527	France,	1680		1697
Scotland,	1522	1542				

The general peace of Ryswick between England, Germany, Holland, France, and Spain, was signed by the ministers of these powers, at the palace of Ryswick, Sept. 20, 1697. It concluded this last war.

THE GREAT MODERN AND EXPENSIVE WARS OF GREAT BRITAIN.

War of the <i>Succession</i> , commenced May 4, 1702. Peace of Utrecht, March 13, 1713.	War with France, Feb. 6, 1778. Peace of Paris, Jan. 20, 1783.
War with Spain, Dec. 16, 1718. Peace concluded, 1721.	War with Spain, April 17, 1780. Closed same time, Jan. 20, 1783.
War; the <i>Spanish War</i> , Oct. 23, 1739. Peace of Aix-la-Chapelle, April 30, 1748.	War with Holland, Dec. 21, 1780. Peace signed, Sept. 2, 1783.
War with France, March 31, 1744. Closed also on April 30, 1748.	War of the <i>Revolution</i> , Feb. 1, 1793. Peace of Amiens, March 27, 1802.
War; the <i>Seven years' war</i> , June 9, 1756. Peace of Paris, Feb. 10, 1763.	War against Buonaparte, April 29, 1803. Finally closed, June 18, 1815.
War with Spain, Jan. 4, 1762. General peace of, Feb. 10, 1763.	War with America, June 18, 1812. Peace of Ghent, Dec. 24, 1814.
War with America, July 14, 1774. Peace of Paris, Nov. 30, 1782.	For the wars with India and China, see those countries respectively.

In the war against Buonaparte, the great powers of Europe leagued sometimes with, and sometimes against, Great Britain. England spent 65 years in war, and 62 in peace, in the 127 years previous to the close of the last war in 1815. In the war of 1688, we spent 36 millions sterling; in the war of the *Spanish Succession*, 62 millions; in the *Spanish war*, 54 millions; in the *Seven Years' war*, 112 millions; in the *American war*, 136 millions; in the war of the *French Revolution*, 464 millions; and in the war against Buonaparte, 1159 millions; thus forming a total expenditure for war, in 127 years (from the Revolution in 1688 to the downfall of Napoleon in 1815), of 2023 millions of pounds sterling. M. de Pradt estimates the loss of life sustained by the French forces in the six campaigns of the Peninsular war at 600,000 men. The loss sustained by the Spaniards and their allies was probably as great. During the war many districts of the Peninsula were from time to time laid waste by the contending armies, and the inhabitants were victims to all the calamities and horrors thus produced. The total destruction of human beings in this last war must have amounted to one million two hundred thousand.

**WARSAW.** Late the metropolis of Poland. The diet was transferred to this city from Cracow, in 1566. Warsaw surrendered to Charles XII. in 1703. It has been a great



prey to war of late years. In the beginning of 1794, the empress of Russia put a garrison into this city, in order to compel the Poles to acquiesce in the usurpations she had in view; but this garrison was expelled by the citizens, with the loss of 2000 killed and 500 wounded, and 36 pieces of cannon, April 17, 1794. The king of Prussia besieged Warsaw in July, 1794, but was compelled to raise the siege in September, same year. It was taken by the Russians in the November following. See *next article*. Warsaw was constituted a duchy and annexed to the house of Saxony in August, 1807; but the duchy was overrun by the Russians in 1813, and soon afterwards Warsaw again became the residence of a Russian viceroy. The late Polish revolution commenced here, Nov. 29, 1830. See *Poland*.

**WARSAW, BATTLES OF.** The Poles suffered a great defeat in a battle with the Russians, Oct. 10, 12, 1794; and Suwarrow the Russian general, after the siege and destruction of Warsaw, cruelly butchered 30,000 Poles, of all ages and conditions, in cold blood, Nov. 8, 1794. The battle preceding the surrender was very bloody; of 26,000 men, more than 10,000 were killed, nearly 10,000 were made prisoners, and 2000 only escaped the fury of the merciless conqueror. Battle of Growchow, near Warsaw, in which the Russians were defeated, and forced to retreat with the loss of 7000 men, Feb. 20, 1831. Battle of Warsaw, when, after two days' hard fighting, the city capitulated, and was taken possession of by the Russians. Great part of the Polish army retired towards Plock and Modlin. This last battle was fought Sept. 7 and 8, 1831.

**WARSAW, TREATIES OF.** The treaty of alliance of Warsaw, between Austria and Poland, against Turkey, in pursuance of which John Sobieski assisted in raising the siege of Vienna (on the 18th of September following), signed March 31, 1683. Treaty of Warsaw, between Russia and Poland, Feb. 24, 1768.

**WASHINGTON.** The capital of the United States, founded in 1791, and first made the seat of government in 1800. The house of representatives was opened for the first time, May 30, 1808. Washington was taken in the late war by the British forces under general Ross, when all its superb national structures were consumed by a general conflagration, the troops not sparing even the national library, Aug. 24, 1814. General Ross was soon afterwards killed by some American riflemen, in a desperate engagement at Baltimore, Sept. 12 following. See *United States*.

**WASTE LANDS.** The inclosure of waste lands and commons, in order to promote agriculture, first began in England about the year 1547, and gave rise to Ket's rebellion, 1549. Inclosures again promoted by the authority of parliament, 1785. The waste lands in England were estimated in 1794 to amount to 14 millions of acres, of which there were taken into cultivation, 2,837,476 acres before June, 1801. There are now about 6,700,000 acres of waste land, of which more than half is capable of improvement. See *Agriculture*.

**WATCH OF LONDON.** The nightly watch of London was first appointed 38 Henry III., 1253. This species of protection was not thought of previously to that year.—*Stowe's Chron.* Watchmen were first appointed in London with a bell, with which they proclaimed the hour of the night before the introduction of public clocks.—*Hardie.* The old watch were discontinued, and a new force commenced duty, Sept. 29, 1829. See *Police*.

**WATCHES.** They are said to have been first invented at Nuremberg, A.D. 1477; although it is affirmed that Robert, king of Scotland, had a watch about A.D. 1310. Watches were first used in astronomical observations by Purbach, 1500. Authors assert that the emperor Charles V. was the first who had anything that might be called a watch, though some call it a small table-clock, 1530. Watches were first brought to England from Germany, in 1577.—*Hume.* Spring pocket-watches (watches properly so called) have had their invention ascribed to Dr. Hooke by the English, and to M. Huygens by the Dutch. Dr. Derham, in his *Artificial Clock-maker*, says that Dr. Hooke was the inventor; and he appears certainly to have produced what is called the pendulum watch. The time of this invention was about 1658; as is manifest, among other evidences, from an inscription on one of the double-balance watches presented to Charles II., viz., "Rob. Hooke inven. 1658. T. Tompion fecit, 1675." Repeating watches were invented by Barlowe, 1676. Harrison's time-piece was invented in 1735; improved, 1739, 1749, and 1753. In 1759, he made the time-piece which procured him the reward of 20,000*l.*, offered by the

Board of Longitude, 1763. Watches and clocks were taxed in 1797. The tax was repealed in 1798. See *Clocks*.

**WATER.** Thales of Miletus, founder of the Ionic sect, looked upon water (as also did Homer, and several of the ancient philosophers) as being the original principle of everything besides, about 594 B.C.—*Stanley*. It is the universal drink of man. The ancients usually diluted their wines with much water; and Hesiod prescribes three measures of water to one of wine in summer.—*Madame Dacier*. In the Roman church water was first mixed with the sacramental wine, A.D. 122.—*Lenglet*. "Honest water is too weak to be a sinner; it never left a man in the mire."—*Shakspeare*.

**WATER IN LONDON.** Water was first conveyed to London by leaden pipes, 21 Hen. III., 1237.—*Stowe*. It took near fifty years to complete it; the whole being finished, and Cheapside conduit erected, only in 1285. The New River water was brought to London from Amwell in Hertfordshire, at an immense expence, by sir Hugh Middleton, in 1613. The city was supplied with its water, by conveyances of wooden pipes in the streets and small leaden ones to the houses, and the New River Company incorporated, 1620. So late as queen Anne's time there were water-carriers at Aldgate pump. London is now supplied by eight companies. The water-works at Chelsea were completed, and the company incorporated, 1722. London-bridge ancient waterworks were destroyed by fire, Oct. 29, 1779.

**WATER-CLOCKS.** The first instruments used to measure the lapse of time, independently of the sunshine, were *clepsydra*, or water-clocks. These were, most probably, vessels of water, with a small hole through the bottom: through this hole the water ran out in a certain time, possibly an hour; after which the vessel was again filled to be emptied as before. This invention was a manifest improvement on the old sun-dials, whose perpendicular gnomon gave hours of different length at the various seasons of the year. Something similar to the hour-glass was occasionally used; and our Alfred, probably ignorant of these methods, adopted the burning of a taper as a measure of time.

**WATER-MILLS.** Used for grinding corn, invented by Belisarius, the general of Justinian, while besieged in Rome by the Goths, A.D. 555. The ancients parched their corn, and pounded it in mortars. Afterwards mills were invented which were turned by men and beasts with great labour; and yet Pliny mentions wheels turned by water.

**WATER TOFANA, or WIVES' POISON.** See article *Poisoning*.

**WATERFORD.** Originally built A.D. 879, but was totally destroyed by fire in 981. Rebuilt and considerably enlarged by Strongbow in 1171, and still further in the reign of Henry VII., who granted considerable privileges to the citizens. Richard II. landed and was crowned here in 1399; in 1690, James II. embarked from hence for France, after the battle of the Boyne; and William III. resided here twice, and confirmed its privileges. Memorable storm here, April 18, 1792. The interior of the cathedral, organ, &c., destroyed by fire, Oct. 25, 1815.

**WATERFORD, BISHOPRIC OF.** The cathedral of Waterford is dedicated to the blessed Trinity, and was first built by the Ostmen, and by Malchus, the first bishop of Waterford, after his return from England from his consecration, A.D. 1096. This see was united with that of Lismore in 1363. It was valued in the king's books, by an extent returned, 29 Henry VIII., at 72*l.* 8*s.* 1*d.* Irish per annum. By statute 3 & 4 Will. IV., the see of Waterford and Lismore was united with the see of Cashel and Emly, Aug. 14, 1833.

**WATERLOO, BATTLE OF.** The most glorious victory ever won by British arms, and the most decisive and happy in its consequences. In this great battle the French army, with Napoleon as its chief, was signally overthrown by the British and allies under the illustrious duke of Wellington, June 18, 1815. Napoleon attacked the British, whom he expected to overwhelm by superior numbers, but they maintained their ground, and repulsed the enemy from about nine in the morning till seven at night, when the French line began to waver. The commander then gave orders to charge; a total rout ensued, and Blucher, who opportunely came up at this juncture, joined in the pursuit. On both sides the carnage was immense; but that of the French was double the amount of the British. Napoleon quitted the wreck of his flying army, and returned to Paris, where he attempted, after the destruction of

three great armies, to raise a fourth; but finding this impossible, his abdication followed. See *Buonaparte and France*.\*

**WATERLOO BRIDGE, LONDON.** The erection of a bridge over this part of the Thames was repeatedly suggested during the last century, but no actual preparations to carry it into effect were made till 1806, when Mr. G. Dodd procured an act of parliament, and gave the present site, plan, and dimensions of the bridge; but, in consequence of some disagreement with the committee, he was superseded by Mr. Rennie, who completed this noble structure. The bridge was commenced Oct. 11, 1811, and finished June 18, 1817, on the anniversary of the battle of Waterloo, when the prince regent, duke of Wellington, and other distinguished personages were present at the opening. Its length within the abutments is 1242 feet; its width within the balustrades is 42 feet, and the span of each arch, of which there are nine, is 120 feet.

**WATERSPOUT.** Whirlwinds and waterspouts proceed from the same cause, the only difference being that waterspouts pass over the water, and whirlwinds over the land.—*Dr. Franklin.* Two waterspouts fell on the Glatz mountains in Germany, and caused dreadful devastation to Hautenbach, and many other villages: a prodigious number of houses were destroyed, and many persons perished, July 13, 1827. A waterspout at Glanflask, near Killarney, in Ireland, passed over a farm of Mr. John Macarthy, and destroyed his cottage, two other farmhouses, and other buildings, of which not a vestige remained. In this catastrophe seventeen persons perished, Aug. 4, 1831.

**WAWZ, BATTLE OF.** The Poles under Skrzynecki attacked the Russians at Wawz, and after two days' hard fighting, all the Russian positions were carried by storm, and they compelled to retreat with the loss of 12,000 men and 2000 prisoners. The Polish loss was comparatively small, March 31, 1831. But the triumph of the Poles in this battle was afterwards followed by defeat and ruin.

**WAX.** This substance came into use for candles in the twelfth century; and wax candles were esteemed a luxury in 1300, being but little used. In China, candles of vegetable wax have been in use for centuries. See *Candleberry*. Wax candles are made very cheap in America, from the berry of a particular species of myrtle, which yields excellent wax, of a green colour. Sealing-wax was not brought into use in England until about 1556. The wax-tree, *Ligustrum lucidum*, was brought from China before 1794.

**WE.** The common language of kings is *we*, which plural style was begun with king John, A.D. 1199.—*Coke's Instit.* Before this time sovereigns used the singular person in all their edicts.—*Idem.* The German emperors and French kings used the plural about A.D. 1200.—*Henault.* It is now the style royal of all monarchs. In the articles of our public journals the editors properly also adopt the plural, indicating that what they write proceeds from a plurality of pens.

**WEALTH.** This is a relative term; for as there is only a certain amount of property in a country, so the possession of a large share by one man is the poverty of others. The wealth of individuals is therefore no benefit to the country, while as to others it is the cause of their poverty. The instances of wealth in the early ages are many and most extraordinary. The mightiest conflagration of wealth on record is that of Sardanapalus, where riches amounting to one thousand four hundred millions sterling were destroyed.—*Athenus.* Cæcilius Isidorus died at Rome possessed of 4116 slaves, 3690 oxen, 200,000 head of other cattle, and three millions of our money in coin, 8 B.C.—*Univ. Hist.*

**WEAVING.** The art of weaving appears to have been practised in China from the earliest antiquity—more than a thousand years before it was known in Europe or Asia. Poets assign the art to the spider. Women originally spun, wove, and dyed; and the origin of these arts is ascribed, by ancient nations, to different women as women's arts. The Egyptians ascribed it to Isis; the Greeks, to Minerva; and the Peruvians, to the wife of Manco Capac. In most eastern countries, the employment

\* It is an historical fact, that the British forces have been twice signally successful over those of France on the same ground—Waterloo; and that by the side of the very chapel of Waterloo, which was remarked for being uninjured by shot or shell on the memorable 18th of June, 1815, did Marlborough cut off a large division of the French forces opposed to him on the 17th of August, 1705. It is no less a fact, that the conquerors of each of those days, on the same field, are the only commanders in the British service whose military career brought them to the summit of the peerage—to dukedoms.

of weaving is still performed by the women. Our Saviour's vest, or coat, had not any seam, being woven from the top throughout, in one whole piece. Perhaps, says Dr. Doddridge, this curious garment might be the work and present of some pious women who attended him, and ministered unto him of their substance, *Luke* viii. 3. The print of a frame for weaving such a vest may be seen in *Calmet's Dictionary*, under the word *Vestments*.

**WEAVING IN ENGLAND.** Two weavers from Brabant settled at York, where they manufactured woollens, which, says king Edward, "may prove of great benefit to us and our subjects," 1331. Flemish dyers, cloth-draper, linen-makers, silk-throwsters, &c., settled at Canterbury, Norwich, Colchester, Southampton, and other places, on account of the duke of Alva's persecution, 1567.

**WEDGWOOD WARE.** A fine species of pottery and porcelain, produced by Mr. Josiah Wedgwood, of Staffordshire, in 1762. The manufactories for this ware employ 10,000 families in this country. Previously to 1763, most of the superior kinds of earthenwares were imported from France.

**WEDNESDAY.** The fourth day of the week, so called from the Saxon idol Woden or Odin, by some supposed to be Mars, worshipped on this day. "Woden was the reputed author of magic and the inventor of all the arts, and was thought to answer to the Mercury of the Greeks and Romans."—*Butler*. The name given to our Wednesday by the Saxons was Woden's day, which was afterwards corrupted to Wednesday. See *next article*.

**WEEK.** The space of seven days, supposed to be first used among the Jews, who observed the sabbath every seventh day. They had three sorts of weeks, the first the common one of seven days, the second of years, which was seven years, the third of seven times seven years, at the end of which was the jubilee. All the present English names are derived from the Saxon:—

Latin.	English.	Saxon.	Presided over by.
Dies Saturni,	Saturday,	Saterne's day,	Saturn.
Dies Solis,	Sunday,	Sun's day,	The sun.
Dies Lune,	Monday,	Moon's day,	The moon.
Dies Martis,	Tuesday,	Tiw's day,	Mars.
Dies Mercurii,	Wednesday,	Woden's day,	Mercury.
Dies Jovis,	Thursday,	Thor's day,	Jupiter.
Dies Veneris,	Friday,	Friga's day,	Venus.

**WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.** These, and the stamping of gold and silver money, were invented by Phidon, tyrant of Argos, 895 B.C. *et seq.*—*Arundelian Marbles*. Weights were originally taken from grains of wheat, the lowest being still called a grain.—*Chalmers*. The standard measure was originally kept at Winchester by the law of king Edgar, A.D. 972. Standards of weights and measures were provided for the whole kingdom of England by the sheriffs of London, 8 Rich. I., 1197. A public weighing-machine was set up in London, and all commodities ordered to be weighed by the city-officer, called the weigh-master, who was to do justice between buyer and seller, statute 3rd Edw. II., 1309.—*Stowe*. The first statute, directing the use of avoirdupois weight, is that of 24 Hen. VIII., 1532.—*Philosophical Transactions*, vol. 65, art. 3. The French adopt the metre of 328084, or the 10 millionth part of the distance from the Pole to the Equator, as the standard of measure; and the kilogramme, equal to 2,255 pounds avoirdupois, as the standard of weight. Weights and measures were ordered to be examined by the justices at quarter sessions, 35 Geo. III., 1794. Again regulated, 1800. Statute for establishing a uniformity of weights and measures, June 17, 1824. This equalisation took place throughout the United Kingdom, Jan. 1, 1826. The new acts relating thereto were passed 4 & 5 Will. IV., and 5 & 6 Will. IV., Sept. 9, 1835.

**WELLINGTON'S, DUKE OF, ADMINISTRATION.** His grace, first lord of the treasury; Mr. Goulburn, chancellor of the exchequer; earl Bathurst, president of the council; lord Ellenborough, privy seal; Mr. (afterwards sir Robert) Peel, earl Dudley, and Mr. Huskisson, home, foreign and colonial secretaries; viscount Melville, board of control; Mr. Charles Grant, board of trade; lord Palmerston, secretary-at-war; Mr. Herries, master of the mint; earl of Aberdeen, duchy of Lancaster; Mr. Arbuthnot, Mr. Vesey Fitzgerald, &c. Lord Lyndhurst, lord chancellor, Jan. 1828. Mr. Huskisson, earl Dudley, viscount Palmerston, and Mr. Grant, quitted the ministry, and various changes followed. The earl of Aberdeen and Sir George Murray became, respectively, foreign and colonial secretaries; sir Henry Hardinge, secretary-at-war; Mr. Fitzgerald, India board; lord Lowther, first commissioner of land revenues, &c., May and June, 1828. Terminated, Nov. 1830.

**WELLS, BISHOPRIC** *or.* United with that of Bath, *which see.* The bishop's seat is at Wells, whose cathedral church was built by Ina, king of the West Saxons, A.D. 704, and by him dedicated to St. Andrew. Several other of the West Saxon kings endowed it, and it was erected into a bishopric in 905, during the reign of king Edward the Elder. The present church was begun by Robert, the 18th bishop of this see, and completed by his immediate successor. The first bishop of Wells was Adelmus (afterwards archbishop of Canterbury), 905.—*Beatson.*

**WESLEYAN METHODISTS.** A large body of Christians, whose sect was founded by an excellent and pious man, John Wesley. In 1730, he and his brother, with a few other students, formed themselves into a small society for the purpose of mutual edification in religious exercises. So singular an association excited considerable notice, and among other names bestowed upon the members, that of Methodists was applied to them. Mr. Wesley went to Georgia in America, in 1735, with a view of converting the Indians. On his return to England, he commenced itinerant preacher, and gathered many followers; but the churches being shut against him, he built spacious meeting-houses in London, Bristol, and other places. For some time he was united with Mr. Whitefield; but differences arising on account of the doctrine of election, they separated, and the Methodists were denominated according to their respective leaders. Mr. Wesley was indefatigable in his labours, and almost continually engaged in travelling over England, Wales, Scotland, and Ireland. His society was well organised, and he preserved his influence over it to the last. He died in London in 1791. At the conference in 1849, several Wesleyan ministers were expelled in consequence of their advocating reform in the body, and the suspected publication of the celebrated *Fly Leaves.* Since that time the discontent has become greater, and the ministers have agitated in various parts of the country with considerable success.

**WEST INDIES.** Discovered by Columbus, St. Salvador being the first land he made in the new world, and first seen by him in the night between the 11th and 12th Oct. 1492. See *the Islands respectively.* The following statement of the trade of Great Britain with the West Indies is drawn from official documents lately printed by order of the house of commons. See *Colonies.*

Islands.	Sugar.	Coffee.	Rum.	Value of Exports.	Value of Imports.
	<i>Cvts.</i>	<i>lbs.</i>	<i>Gals.</i>	<i>£</i>	<i>£</i>
Antigua . . .	169,000	—	160,000	270,000	115,000
Bahamas . . .	—	82,500	—	21,000	59,000
Barbadoes . . .	322,000	—	27,000	542,000	360,000
Berbice . . .	122,000	1,585,000	220,000	371,000	74,000
Bernuda . . .	—	—	—	4,000	60,000
Demerara . . .	737,000	1,940,000	2,320,000	1,627,000	450,000
Dominica . . .	56,000	613,000	63,000	150,000	16,000
Grenada . . .	186,000	6,000	330,000	338,000	79,000
Honduras . . .	—	—	—	222,000	572,000
Jamaica . . .	1,396,000	15,460,000	3,506,000	3,653,000	1,800,000
Montserrat . . .	26,000	—	41,000	33,000	8,000
Nevis . . .	50,000	—	150,000	80,000	14,000
St. Kitt's . . .	102,000	—	257,000	203,000	70,000
St. Lucia . . .	50,000	83,000	12,000	149,000	32,000
St. Vincent's . . .	222,000	—	160,000	305,000	82,000
Tobago . . .	121,000	—	500,000	165,000	41,000
Tortola . . .	16,000	—	—	25,000	3,000
Trinidad . . .	241,000	—	62,000	355,000	200,000
<b>Totals . . .</b>	<b>3,816,000</b>	<b>19,760,500</b>	<b>7,908,000</b>	<b>8,603,000</b>	<b>4,035,000</b>

**EXPORTS OF BRITISH PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES TO THE WEST INDIA COLONIES, AND OTHER BRITISH DEPENDENCIES, IN THE YEAR ENDING JAN. 5, 1850.**

	<i>Declared Value.</i>	<i>Declared Value.</i>	
Channel Islands and Heligoland . . .	£634,482	Hong Kong . . .	£651,969
Gibraltar and Malta . . .	921,225	Australian Colonies, including New Zealand . . .	2,080,364
Ionian Islands . . .	165,805	North American Colonies . . .	2,379,193
West Coast of Africa . . .	233,848	West India Colonies, Insular and Continental . . .	2,025,019
St. Helena and Ascension Islands . . .	23,312	Falkland Islands . . .	6,173
Cape of Good Hope . . .	520,896		
Mauritius . . .	234,022	<b>Total . . .</b>	<b>16,594,087</b>
Aden . . .	14,564		
India, including Singapore and Ceylon, 6,903,215			

The relative exports to our various colonies will enable the reader to determine the

comparative importance of those to the West Indies; and as the last parliamentary returns supply this information we have deemed it better to extract the whole document here, though it embraces so much more than our exports to the West Indies.

**WEST SAXONS.** The kingdom of the West Saxons contained the counties of Cornwall, Devon, Dorset, Somerset, Wilts, Hants, and Berks. It was commenced by Cerdicus, or Cherdick, in A.D. 519. The first Christian king of this branch of the Heptarchy was Kingil, or Cynegils, who reigned in 611. The West Saxon kingdom terminated with Egbert, its 18th king, and the first king of the whole Heptarchy, in 828.

**WESTERN EMPIRE.** The Roman empire was divided into Eastern and Western by Valentinian and Valens, of whom the former had the western portion, or Rome, properly so called, A.D. 364. Odoacer, a chief of the Heruli, entered Italy, defeated Orestes, took Rome and Ravenna, deposed Augustulus, and assumed the title of king of Italy, Aug. 23, which ended the Western empire, 507 years after the battle of Actium, A.D. 476. See *Eastern Empire*.

#### RULERS OF THE WESTERN EMPIRE.

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| <p>364. Valentinian, son of Gratian takes the Western, and his brother, Valens, the Eastern, Empire.</p> <p>367. Gratian, a youth, son of Valentinian, made a colleague in the government, by his father.</p> <p>375. Valentinian II, another son, also very young, is, on the death of his father, associated with his brother in the empire. Gratian is assassinated by his general, Andragathius, in 383; Valentinian murdered by one of his officers, Arbogastes, in 392.</p> <p>392. Eugenius, an usurper, assumes the imperial dignity: he and Arbogastes are defeated by Theodosius the Great, who becomes sole emperor.</p> <p>[Andragathius throws himself into the sea, and Arbogastes dies by his own hand.]</p> <p>395. Honorius, son of Theodosius, reigns, on his father's death, in the West, and his brother, Arcadius, in the East. Honorius dies in 423.</p> <p>[Usurpation of John, the Notary, who is defeated and slain, near Ravenna.]</p> <p>425. Valentinian III., son of the empress Placidia, daughter of Theodosius the Great: murdered at the instance of his successor.</p> <p>455. Maximus: he marries Eudoxia, widow of Valentinian, who, to avenge the death</p> | <p>of her first husband and the guilt of her second, invites the African Vandals into Italy, and Rome is sacked. Maximus stoned to death.</p> <p>456. Marcus Maecilius Avitus: forced to resign, and dies in his flight towards the Alps.</p> <p>457. Julius Valerius Majorianus: murdered at the instance of his minister, Ricimer, who raises</p> <p>461. Liblius Severus to the throne, but holds the supreme power. Severus is poisoned by Ricimer.</p> <p>465. [Interregnum. Ricimer retains the authority, without assuming the title, of emperor.]</p> <p>467. Anthemius, chosen by the joint suffrages of the senate and army: murdered by Ricimer, who dies soon after.</p> <p>472. Flavius-Anicius Olybrius: slain by the Goths soon after his accession.</p> <p>473. Glycerius: forced to abdicate by his successor.</p> <p>474. Julius Nepos: deposed by his general, Orestes, and retires to Salona.</p> <p>475. Romulus Augustulus, son of Orestes. Orestes is slain, and the emperor deposed by</p> <p>476. Odoacer, king of the Heruli, who takes Rome, assumes the style of king of Italy, and completes the fall of the Western Empire.</p> |
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**WESTMINSTER.** This city is so called upon account of its western situation in respect to St. Paul's cathedral in particular, or of London in general, there being in former days a monastery on the hill now called Great Tower-hill, named Eastminster. Where the bounds of this city eastward end, those of London begin, viz. at Temple-bar. Formerly Westminster was called Thorney, or Thorney Island; and in ancient times Canute had a palace here, which was burnt in 1263. Westminster and London were one mile asunder so late as 1603, when the houses were thatched, and there were mud walls in the Strand: the great number of Scotsmen who came over after the accession of James I. occasioned the building of Westminster, and united it with London.—*Hovel's Londinopolis*.

**WESTMINSTER ABBEY.** As regards this magnificent cathedral, the miraculous stories of monkish writers and of ancient historians have been questioned by sir Christopher Wren, who was employed to survey the present edifice, and who, upon the nicest examination, found nothing to countenance the general belief that it was erected on the ruins of a pagan temple. Historians, agreeably to the legend, have fixed the era of the first abbey in the sixth century, and ascribed to Sebect the honour of erecting it. This church becoming ruinous, it was splendidly rebuilt by Edward the Confessor, between A.D. 1055 and 1065; and he stored it with monks from Exeter. Pope Nicholas II. about this time constituted it the place for the inauguration of the kings of England. The church was once more built in a magnificent and beautiful style by Henry III. In the reigns of Edward II., Edward III., and Richard II., the great cloisters, abbot's house, and the principal monastic buildings were erected. The

western parts of the nave and aisles were rebuilt by successive monarchs, between the years 1340 and 1483. The west front and the great window, were built by those rival princes, Richard III. and Henry VII.; and it was the latter monarch who commenced the magnificent chapel which bears his name, and the first stone of which was laid Jan. 24, 1502. The abbey was dissolved, and made a bishopric, 1541; and was finally made a collegiate church by Elizabeth, 1560. Made a barrack for soldiers, July 1643.—*Mercurius Rusticus*. The great west window, and the western towers, rebuilt in the reigns of George I. and II. The choir injured by fire, July 9, 1803. Mr. Wyatt commenced restoring the dilapidated parts in 1809, at an expense of 42,000*l*. A fire, but without any serious injury being done, occurred April 27, 1829.

**WESTMINSTER, BISHOPRIC, AND DEANERY OF.** At the dissolution of monasteries, Westminster Abbey was valued at 3977*l*. per annum; king Henry VIII., in 1539, erected it into a deanery; and in 1541, he erected it into a bishopric, and appointed John Thirleby prelate. But he having wasted the patrimony allotted by the king for the support of the see, was translated to Norwich, and with him ended the bishopric of Westminster. This dignity continued only nine years; and Middlesex, which was the diocese, was restored to London. The dean continued to preside, until the accession of queen Mary, who restored the abbot; but queen Elizabeth displaced the abbot, and erected the abbey into a collegiate church, of a dean and twelve prebendaries, as it still continues. On the revival of the order of the Bath in 1725, the dean of Westminster was appointed dean of that order; and this honour has been continued to his successors.

**WESTMINSTER BRIDGE, LONDON.** Accounted one of the most beautiful structures of the kind in the known world. It was begun after a design of M. Labeyle, Sept. 13, 1738; and the first stone was laid Jan. 29, 1738-9. It was opened for passengers Nov. 17, 1750, and cost 426,650*l*. Is built of Portland stone, and crosses the river where the breadth is 1223 feet. On each side is a stone balustrade, 6 feet 9 inches in height, with places of shelter from the rain; and the width of the bridge is 44 feet. It consists of 14 piers, and 13 large and two small arches, all semi-circular, that in the centre being 76 feet wide, and the rest decreasing 4 feet each from the other, so that the last two arches of the 13 great ones are each 52 feet. The width of the two small arches at the abutments is about 20 feet. Owing to the sinking of several of its piers, most of the balustrade on either side has been sometime removed, to relieve the bridge of its weight, and from the present dangerous state, it is not improbable that an altogether new bridge will ere long be erected on a contiguous site.

**WESTMINSTER HALL, LONDON.** One of the most venerable remains of English architecture, first built by William Rufus in 1097, for a banqueting-hall; and here in 1099, on his return from Normandy, "he kept his feast of Whitsuntide very royally." The hall became ruinous before the reign of Richard II., who repaired it in 1397, raised the walls, altered the windows, and added a new roof, as well as a stately porch and other buildings. In 1236, Henry III., on New-year's day, caused 6000 poor persons to be entertained in this hall, and in the other rooms of his palace, as a celebration of queen Eleanor's coronation. And here Richard II. held his Christmas festival in 1397, when the number of the guests each day the feast lasted was 10,000.—*Stowe*. The courts of law were established here by king John.—*Idem*. Westminster-hall is universally allowed to be the largest room in Europe unsupported by pillars: it is 270 feet in length, and 74 broad. The hall underwent a general repair in 1802. Concurrently with the erection of the palace of Westminster, many improvements and alterations have lately been made in this magnificent Hall.

**WESTMINSTER SCHOOL, LONDON.** Founded by queen Elizabeth in 1560, for the education of forty boys, denominated the Queen's Scholars, who are prepared for the university. It is situated within the walls of the abbey, and is separated into two schools or divisions, comprising seven forms or classes. Besides the scholars on the foundation, many of the nobility and gentry send their sons to Westminster for instruction, so that this establishment vies with Eton in celebrity.

**WESTPHALIA.** This duchy belonged, in former times, to the dukes of Saxony. On the secularisation of 1802, it was made over to Hesse Darmstadt; and in 1814, was ceded for an equivalent to Prussia. The kingdom of Westphalia, one of the temporary kingdoms of Buonaparte, composed of conquests from Prussia, Hesse-Cassel, Hanover, and the smaller states to the west of the Elbe, created Dec. 1, 1807, and Jerome appointed king. Hanover was annexed March 1, 1810. This kingdom was overturned in 1813.

**WESTPHALIA, PEACE OF**, signed at Munster and at Osnaburg, between France, the emperor, and Sweden; Spain continuing the war against France. By this peace the principle of a balance of power in Europe was first recognised: Alsace given to France, and part of Pomerania and some other districts to Sweden; the Elector Palatine restored to the Lower Palatinate; the civil and political rights of the German States established; and the independence of the Swiss Confederation recognised by Germany, Oct. 24, 1648.

**WHALE-FISHERY.** This fishery was first carried on by the Norwegians so early, it is said, as A.D. 837.—*Lenglet*. Whales were killed at Newfoundland and Iceland for their oil only till 1578; the use of their fins and bones was not yet known, consequently (a writer quaintly adds) no stays were worn by the ladies. The English whale-fishing commenced at Spitzbergen in 1598; but the Dutch had been previously fishing there. The fishery was much promoted by an act of parliament passed in 1749. From 1800 to 2000 whales have been killed annually on the coast of Greenland, &c. The quantity of whale-oil imported in 1814 was 33,567 tuns. The quantity in 1826, when gas-light became general, was reduced to 25,000 tuns; so that the consumption of oil had become, on this account, greatly diminished. In 1840 the quantity was about 22,000 tuns; and in the year ending Jan. 5, 1850, it was 19,968 tuns.

**WHEAT.** The Chinese ascribe to their emperor Ching-Noung, who succeeded Fohi, the art of husbandry, and method of making bread from wheat, about 2000 years before the Christian era. Wheat was introduced into Britain, in the sixth century, by Collap Coll Frewi.—*Roberts' Hist. Anc. Brit.* The first wheat imported into England, of which we have a note, was in 1347. Various statutes have regulated the sales of wheat, and restrained its importation, thereby to encourage its being raised at home. By the act to amend the laws relating to the importation of corn, passed 9 Geo. IV., July 15, 1828, wheat was allowed to be imported on paying a duty of 1*l.* 5*s.* 8*d.* per quarter, whenever the average price of all England was under 62*s.*; from 62*s.* to 63*s.*, 1*l.* 4*s.* 8*d.*; and so gradually reduced to 1*s.*, when the average price was 73*s.* and upwards. This was called the "Sliding Scale." The second "Sliding Scale" act was passed April 29, 1842. The great Corn Importation bill passed June 26, 1846. See *Corn Bills*.

**WHEAT AND FLOUR, IN QUARTERS, IMPORTED INTO GREAT BRITAIN, IN 1847, 1848, AND 1849, FROM THE PASSING OF THE ABOVE-MENTIONED ACT, DUTY FREE.**

	1847.	1848.	1849.	Average of 22 years.
	Qrs.	Qrs.	Qrs.	Qrs.
Russia . . . . .	850,587	523,188	599,556	209,237
Sweden and Norway . . . . .	8,647	5,346	6,494	2,566
Denmark . . . . .	73,568	191,787	243,213	91,797
Prussia . . . . .	492,928	528,156	618,690	435,781
Germany . . . . .	154,839	532,591	498,984	232,034
Holland . . . . .	11,800	163,978	308,482	} 88,704
Belgium . . . . .	27,469	178,898	366,099	
France . . . . .	179,259	320,010	742,023	124,102
Spain . . . . .	24,700	917	498	29,408
Italy . . . . .	64,850	83,170	281,590	108,137
Malta . . . . .	46,251	8,576	9,049	12,219
Greece . . . . .	—	4,129	61,136	3,733
Turkey, Syria, Egypt . . . . .	266,779	40,340	295,542	38,490
Cape of Good Hope . . . . .	2	2	1	534
British East Indies . . . . .	203	2,755	2,028	5,061
Australian Settlements . . . . .	13,690	5,559	15,699	3,520
British North America . . . . .	398,793	186,254	142,295	128,543
United States . . . . .	1,834,142	296,102	617,131	242,094
All other parts . . . . .	16,250	11,023	26,830	15,097
Total . . . . .	4,464,757	3,082,231	4,835,280	1,771,067

**WHEEL, BREAKING ON THE.** This barbarous mode of death is of great antiquity. It was used for the punishment of great criminals, such as assassins and parricides, first in Germany; it was also used in the Inquisition, and rarely anywhere else, until Francis I. ordered it to be inflicted upon robbers, first breaking their bones by strokes with a heavy iron club, and then leaving them to expire upon the wheel, A.D. 1515. See *Ravaillac*, &c.

**WHEEL-WORK.** Curious works of this kind will be found mentioned under the head of *Automaton Figures*. Cotton-spinning machinery, and manufacturing machinery in



general, are merely varieties of the inventions of Androides and toy-makers; a central power, with axles, wheels, cogs, ketches, ratchets, straps, lines, levers, screws, &c. &c. variously combined, constitute the wonders of Lancashire, Yorkshire, and Warwickshire. See *Spinning*.

**WHIG AND TORY.** See article *Tory*. Numerous authors trace the origin of these designations to various occasions and various epochs. Referring to what is stated under the head *Tory*, it may here be added, that we are told the name *Whig* was a term of reproach given by the court party to their antagonists for resembling the principles of the Whigs, or fanatical conventiclers in Scotland; and the other was given by the country party to that of the court, comparing them to the Tories, or Popish robbers in Ireland.—*Baker*. This distinction of parties arose out of the discovery of the Meal-Tub plot (*which see*). Upon bringing up the Meal-Tub plot before parliament, two parties were formed; the one, who called the truth of the whole plot in question; and this party styled those who believed in the plot, *Whigs*. The other party, crediting the truth of the plot, styled their adversaries, *Tories*. But in time these names, given upon this occasion as marks of opprobrium, became distinctions much boasted of by the parties bearing them.—*Hume*. The Whig Club was established by Charles James Fox; one of its original and most distinguished members was the great and good Francis, duke of Bedford, who died in 1802.

**WHISKEY.** The distilled spirit produced from malt and other corn in Scotland and Ireland, and of which about eight millions of gallons are distilled annually in the former, and upwards of nine millions of gallons in the latter. The duty upon this article now produces an annual revenue of about five millions. The distillation of whiskey in these countries is referred to the 16th century; but some authors state it to have been earlier. See *Distillation*.

**WHITEBOYS.** A dangerous body of persons in Ireland, and so called on account of their wearing linen frocks over their coats; and who, with the levellers, excited insurrection in Ireland. They committed dreadful outrages in 1761; but were suppressed by a military force and the ringleaders executed in 1762. They rose into insurrection again, and were suppressed, 1786-7. Whiteboys have appeared at various times since, marking their steps by the most frightful crimes.

**WHITE FRIARS.** These were an order of Carmolite mendicants, who took their name from Mount Carmel, lying south-west of Mount Tabor, in the Holy Land. They pretended that Elijah and Elisha were the founders of their order, and that Pythagoras and the ancient Druids were professors of it. At first they were very rigid in their discipline, but afterwards it was moderated, and about the year 1540 divided into two sorts, one following and restoring the ancient severities, and the other the milder regimen. They had numerous monasteries throughout England; and a precinct in London without the Temple, and west of Blackfriars, is called *Whitefriars* to this day, after a community of their order, founded there in 1245.

**WHITEHALL, LONDON.** Originally built by Hubert de Burgh, earl of Kent, before the middle of the 13th century. It afterwards devolved to the archbishop of York, whence it received the name of York-place, and continued to be the town residence of the archbishops till purchased by Henry VIII. of cardinal Wolsey, in 1530. At this period it became the residence of the court. Queen Elizabeth, who died at Greenwich, was brought from thence to Whitehall, by water, in a grand procession. It was on this occasion, CAMDEN informs us, that the following quaint panegyric on her majesty was written:—

“The queen was brought by water to Whitehall,  
At every stroke the oars did *tears* let fall.  
More cling about the barge; fish under water  
Wept out their eyes of *pearl*, and swam blind after.  
I think the bargemen might, with easier thighs,  
Have rowed her thither in her people's eyes;  
For howso'er, thus much my thoughts have scann'd,  
She had come by *water*, had she come by *land*.”

In 1697, the whole was destroyed by an accidental fire, except the banquetting-house, which had been added to the palace of Whitehall by James I., according to a design of Inigo Jones, in 1619. In the front of Whitehall, Charles I. was beheaded, Jan. 30. 1649. George I. converted the hall into a chapel, 1723-4. The exterior of this edifice underwent repair between 1829 and 1833.

**WHITE PLAINS, BATTLE OF.** Between the revolted Americans and the British forces under sir William Howe. This was the most serious of the early battles of the war, and terminated in the defeat of the Americans, who suffered considerable loss in killed, wounded, and prisoners; fought Nov. 30, 1776.

**WHITE ROSES.** The insignia of the house of York, in contradistinction to *Red roses*, the symbol of the house of Lancaster, during the intestine wars that prevailed, particularly in the reigns of Henry VI. and Edward IV., and between the years 1455 and 1471. The union of the two houses, consummated in the marriage of Henry VII. with the princess Elizabeth of York, shortly after the battle of Bosworth, which was fought in 1485, put a final termination to those wars, which had so long devastated the whole kingdom, and during which the scaffold as well as the field streamed with the noblest blood of England.—*Hume*.

**WHITE TOWER, LONDON.** The keep or citadel in the Tower of London is a large, square, irregular building, erected in 1070, by Gandulph, bishop of Rochester: it measures 116 feet by 96, and is 92 feet in height. The walls, which are eleven feet thick, having a winding staircase continued along two of the sides, like that in Dover Castle. It contains the sea armoury, and the volunteer armoury—the latter for 30,000 men. Within this tower is the ancient chapel of St. John, originally used by the English monarchs. The turret at the N.E. angle, which is the highest and largest of the four by which the White Tower is surmounted, was used for astronomical purposes by Flamsted, previously to the erection of the Royal Observatory at Greenwich.

**WHITSUNTIDE.** The festival of Whitsunday is appointed by the church to commemorate the descent of the Holy Ghost upon the apostles: in the primitive church, the newly-baptised persons, or catechumens, used to wear white garments on Whitsunday. This feast is moveable, and sometimes falls in May and sometimes in June; but is always exactly seven weeks after Easter. Rogation week is the week before Whitsunday; it is said to have been first instituted by the bishop of Vienne in France, and called Rogation week upon account of the many extraordinary prayers and preparatory petitions made for the devotion of Holy Thursday for a blessing on the fruits of the earth, and for averting the dismal effects of war and other evils.

**WHITTINGTON'S CHARITIES.** Sir Richard Whittington, a citizen and mercer of London served the office of lord mayor three times, the last time in 1419. But the marvellous stories connected with his name are totally destitute of truth, though they still maintain much credit with the vulgar. His munificent charities are little known and seldom praised, yet no man previous to the time in which he lived had been a greater benefactor to the metropolis. He founded his college, dedicated to the Holy Ghost and Virgin Mary, in 1424; and his almshouses in 1429; the latter stand on Highgate Hill, and near them is the famous stone which commemorates "his return to London, after leaving it in despair, the church bells chiming him back by a promise of his future greatness."

**WICKLIFFITES.** The followers of John Wickliffe, a professor of divinity in the university of Oxford. He was the father of the Reformation of the English church from popery, being the first who opposed the authority of the pope, the jurisdiction of the bishops, and the temporalities of the church, in 1377. Wickliffe was protected by John of Gaunt, Edward's son and Richard's uncle, yet virulently persecuted by the church, and rescued from martyrdom by a paralytic attack, which caused his death, December 31, 1384, in his 60th year.—*Mortimer*.

**WIDOWS.** For the burning of widows in India, see *Suttees*. In numerous countries widows are devoted to great privations from the time their husbands die; and at the isthmus of Darien, when a widow dies, such of her children as, from tender age, cannot provide for their own subsistence are buried in the same grave with her.—*Abbé Raynal*. Among the numerous associations in London, for the relief of widows, are, one for the widows of musicians, instituted in 1738; one for widows of naval men, founded in 1739; for widows of medical men, 1788; Law society, for widows of professional gentlemen, 1817; and for artists' widows, 1827. Widowers were taxed in England, as follows: a duke, 12*l.* 10*s.*; lower peers, smaller sums; a common person 1*s.*, 7 William III. 1695.

**WIGAN, BATTLES OF.** In the civil war, between the king's troops commanded by the earl of Derby, and the parliamentary forces under sir John Smeaton; the former

defeated, and driven from the town, 1643. The earl was again defeated by colonel Ashton, who razed the fortifications of Wigan to the ground, same year. The earl of Derby was once more defeated here by a greatly superior force commanded by colonel Lilburne, 1651. In this last engagement, sir Thomas Tildesley, an ardent royalist partisan, was slain: a pillar was erected to his memory in 1679.

**WIGHT, ISLE OF.** This isle is called *Vecta*, or *Vectis*, in the writings of the Roman historians, who inform us that it was conquered by Vespasian in the reign of the emperor Claudius. In the beginning of the fifth century, the island was conquered by the Saxons. It was captured in 787 by the Danes, and again in 1001, when they held it for several years. It was taken by the French, July 13, 1377, and has several times suffered from invasions by that people. In the year 1442, Henry VI. alienated the Isle of Wight to Henry de Beauchamp, first premier earl of England, and then duke of Warwick, with a precedency of all other dukes but Norfolk, and lastly crowned him king of the Isle of Wight, with his own hands; but this earl dying without heirs male, his regal title died with him, and the lordship of the isle returned to the crown. In the time of Charles II., timber was so plentiful here, that, it is said, a squirrel might have travelled on the tops of the trees for many leagues together; but it is now much reduced, from supplying the dockyards for the British navy.

**WILDFIRE.** An artificial fire, which burns under water. The French call it *feu Grecquois*, because it was discovered by the Greeks, by whom it was first used, about A.D. 660. Its invention is ascribed to Callinicus of Heliopolis.—*Novæ. Dict.* See article *Greek Fire*.

**WILKES' NUMBER.** The designation given to the 45th number of a paper styled the *North Briton*, published by Mr. Wilkes, an alderman of London. He commenced a paper warfare against the earl of Bute and his administration, and in this particular copy, printed April 23, 1763, made so free a use of royalty itself, that a general warrant was issued against him by the earl of Halifax, then secretary of state, and he was committed to the Tower. His warfare not only deprived him of liberty, but exposed him to two duels; but he obtained 1,000*l.* damages and full costs of suit for the illegal seizure of his papers. He further experienced the vengeance of the court of King's Bench, and both houses of parliament, for the libel, and for his obscene poem "An Essay on Woman;" and was expelled the commons and outlawed: he was, however, elected a fifth time for Middlesex in October, 1774, and the same year served the office of lord mayor; but was overlooked in a subsequent general election, and died in 1797. See *North Briton*.

**WILLIAM III., ERA OF, OR ERA OF THE REVOLUTION.** William landed at Torbay, in Devonshire, November 4, 1688; according to bishop Burnet, who was with the prince on November 5. Called to the throne, by a resolution of both houses of parliament, February 13, 1689; and crowned, with his queen, Mary II., daughter of the exiled James, on April 11, same year. See *England*.

**WILLIAM AND MARY PACKET.** This packet, regularly plying between Bristol and Waterford, struck on the rocks called the Willeys, or Wolver, about three miles N.W. of the Holmes lighthouse, on the English coast, and sunk in about fifteen minutes. By this disastrous occurrence, nearly sixty persons, of whom more than fifty were passengers, unhappily perished. Many ladies of fortune, beauty, and accomplishments, lost their lives: the Misses Barron, four young ladies, sisters, were among the drowned, and sunk a group in each other's arms. Nine persons (being most of the crew, and two passengers) were saved, Oct. 24, 1817.

**WILLS, LAST, AND TESTAMENTS.** Wills are of very high antiquity. See *Genesis*, c. 48. Solon introduced them at Athens, 578 B.C. There are many regulations respecting wills in the Koran. The Romans had this power, and so had the native Mexicans; so that it prevailed at least in three parts of the globe. Trebatius Testa, the civilian, was the first person who introduced codicils to wills at Rome, 31 B.C. The power of bequeathing lands, by the last will and testament of the owner, was confirmed to English subjects, 1 Henry I., 1100; but with great restrictions and limitations respecting the feudal system; which were taken off by the statute of 32 Henry VIII., 1541.—*Blackstone's Commentaries*. The first will of a sovereign on record is stated (but in error) to be that of Richard II., 1399. Edward the Confessor made a will, 1066. The following is the will of Napoleon Buonaparte, a document of great interest, from the extraordinary character of the man, his prodigious exaltation and

power, and the space he filled in the world. He died May 5, 1821, eleven days after he had signed this instrument.

LAST WILL OF NAPOLEON, LATE THE EMPEROR OF FRANCE.

"This day, April 24, 1821, at Longwood, in the island of St. Helena. This is my testament, or act of my last will:

"I leave to the comte de Montholon, 2,000,000 francs, as a proof of my satisfaction for the attentions he has paid to me for these six years, and to indemnify him for the losses which my residence in St. Helena has occasioned him. I leave to the comte Bertrand 500,000 francs. I leave to Marchand, my first valet-de-chambre, 400,000 francs: the services he has performed for me are those of a friend. I desire that he may marry a widow, sister, or daughter of an officer or soldier of my old guard. To Saint Denis, 100,000 francs. To Novarre, 100,000 francs. To Pijeron, 100,000 francs. To Archambaud, 50,000 francs. To Cuvier, 50,000 francs. To Chandelle, *idem*.

"To the abbé Vianale, 100,000 francs. I desire that he may build his house near Ponte Novo de Rossino. To the comte Las Cases, 100,000 francs. To comte Lavalette, 100,000 francs. To the surgeon in chief, Larrey, 100,000. He is the most virtuous man I have known.

"To general Lefevre Desmouettes, 100,000 francs. To general Drouet, 100,000 francs. To general Cambronne, 100,000 francs. To the children of general Muton Duvernaix, 100,000 francs. To the children of the brave Labédoyère, 100,000 francs. To the children of general Girard, killed at Ligny, 100,000 francs.

To the children of general Chartrau, 100,000 francs. To the children of the virtuous general Travost, 100,000 francs. To general Lallemand, the elder, 100,000 francs. To general Clausel, 100,000 francs. To Costa Bastilica, also 100,000 francs. To the baron de Meneville, 100,000 francs. To Arnault, author of *Marius*, 100,000 francs.

"To colonel Marbot, 100,000 francs: I request him to continue to write for the defence and glory of the French armies, and to confound the calumniators and the apostates. To the baron Bignon, 100,000 francs: I request him to write the history of French Diplomacy from 1792 to 1815. To Poggi de Talaro, 100,000 francs. To the surgeon Emmery, 100,000 francs.

"These sums shall be taken from the six millions which I deposited on leaving Paris in 1815, and from the interest at the rate of 5 per cent. since July 1815: the account of which shall be adjusted with the bankers by the counts Montholon and Bertrand, and by Marchand.

"These legacies, in the case of death, shall be paid to the widows and children, and in their default, shall revert to the capital. I institute the counts Montholon, Bertrand, and Marchand my testamentary executors. This present testament, written entirely by my own hand, is signed and sealed with my arms.

"NAPOLEON.

"April 24, 1821, Longwood."

The following is the *Codicil* to the preceding will of the emperor:—

"On the liquidation of my civil list of Italy—such as money, jewels, plate, linen, coffers, caskets, of which the viceroys is the depository, and which belong to me, I dispose of two millions which I leave to my most faithful servants. I hope that without their showing any cause, my son Eugene Napoleon will discharge them faithfully. He cannot forget the forty millions which I have given him in Italy, or by the right (parage) of his mother's inheritance.

"From the funds remitted in gold to the empress Maria Louisa, my very dear and well-beloved spouse, at Orleans, in 1814, there remain due to me two millions, which I dispose of by the present codicil, in order to recompense my most faithful servants, whom I beside recommend to the protection of my dear Maria Louisa. I leave 200,000 francs to count Montholon, 100,000 francs of which he shall pay into the chest of the treasurer (Las Cases) for the same purpose as the above, to be employed according to my dispositions, in legacies of conscience."

LETTER TO M. LAFITTE.

"MONSIEUR LAFITTE.—I remitted to you in 1815, at the moment of my departure from Paris, a sum of nearly six millions, for which you gave me a double receipt. I have cancelled one of these receipts, and I have charged comte de Montholon to present to you the other receipt, in order that you may, after my death, deliver to him the said sum with interest, at the rate of five per cent., from the 1st of July, 1815, deducting the payments with which you have been charged in virtue of my order. I have also remitted to you a box containing my medallion. I beg you will deliver it to comte Montholon.

"This letter having no other object, I pray God, Monsieur Lafitte, that he may have you in his holy and worthy keeping.

"NAPOLEON.

"Longwood, in the island of St. Helena, April 25, 1821."

Various laws have regulated the wills and testaments of British subjects. The statutes of 32, 34, 35 Henry VIII.; 10 Charles I.; all the statutes relating to wills of Charles II.; the statute 7 William III., and various statutes of Anne and George II., were repealed by the statute 7 William IV. & 1 Victoria, and the laws with relation to wills thereby amended. By this act, no will made by any person under twenty-one years of age, is valid, July 3, 1837.

WILMINGTON'S, EARL OF, ADMINISTRATION. Earl of Wilmington, first lord of the treasury; lord Hardwicke, lord-chancellor; earl of Harrington, president of the council; earl Gower, lord privy seal; Mr. Sandys, chancellor of the exchequer; lord Carteret and the duke of Newcastle, secretaries of state; earl of Winchelsea, first lord of the admiralty; duke of Argyll, commander of the forces and master-general of the ordnance; Mr. Henry Pelham, paymaster of the forces; with several of the household

lords,\* Feb., 1742. In Aug., 1743, Mr. Pelham became minister, on lord Wilmington's death, and in Nov. 1744, he formed the "Broad-Bottom" administration.

**WINCHESTER, BISHOPRIC OF.** This see is of great antiquity, and has always continued in this place, which was the capital of the West Saxon kingdom. The catholic church was first founded and endowed by Kingil or Kenegilsus, the first Christian king of the West Saxons. The church first built becoming ruinous, the present fabric was begun by Walkin, the 34th bishop, 1073; but not finished till the time of William of Wickham, 1405. The church was first dedicated to St. Amphibalus, then to St. Peter and afterwards to St. Swithen, once bishop here. St. Birine was bishop, A.D. 636. To see has given to the church of Rome ten saints and two cardinals, and to the English nation nine lord chancellors, two lord treasurers, and one chief justice. It is valued in the king's books at 2793*l.* 4*s.* 2*d.* annually.

**WIND-MILLS.** They are of great antiquity, and some writers state them to be of Roman invention; but certainly we are indebted for the wind-mill to the Saracens. They are said to have been originally introduced into Europe by the knights of St. John, who took the hint from what they had seen in the crusades.—*Baker.* Wind-mills were first known in Spain, France, and Germany, in 1299.—*Anderson.* Wind-mills were invented by a Dutchman, in 1633, when one was erected near the Strand in London.

**WINDOWS.** See *Glass.* There were windows in Pompeii, A.D. 79, as is evident from its ruins. It is certain that windows of some kind were glazed so early as the third century, if not before, though the fashion was not introduced until it was done by Bennet, A.D. 633. Windows of glass were used in private houses, but the glass was imported, 1177.—*Anderson.* In England about 6000 houses now have fifty windows and upwards in each; about 275,000 have ten windows and upwards; and 725,000 have seven windows, or less than seven. The window-tax was first enacted in order to defray the expense of and deficiency in the re-coining of gold, 7 Will. III., 1693. The tax was increased Feb. 5, 1746-7; again in 1778; and again, on the commutation tax for tea, Oct. 1, 1784. The tax was again increased in 1797, 1802, and 1808; and was reduced in 1823. The revenue derived from windows was in 1840, about a million and a quarter sterling; in 1849 it was 1,893,988*l.* It is proposed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer to relinquish the duty upon windows in the present session (1851) substituting a moderate duty upon houses.

**WINDS.** Their present names were given to the winds by Charlemagne, A.D. 788. When the wind blows strong or flies swift, it is called a high wind, and moves above fifty miles an hour. In one of Dr. Lind's experiments he found that the velocity of the wind was ninety-three miles an hour; a swiftness of motion which, since M. Garnerin's aerial voyage to Colchester, must be considered within the limits of probability.

**WINDSOR CASTLE.** A royal residence of the British sovereigns, originally built by William the Conqueror, but enlarged by Henry I. The monarchs who succeeded him likewise resided in it, till Edward III., who was born here, caused the old building, with the exception of three towers at the west end, to be taken down, and re-erected the whole castle, under the direction of William of Wykeham. He likewise built St. George's chapel. Instead of alluring workmen by contracts and wages, Edward assessed every county in England to send him so many masons, tilers, and carpenters, as if he had been levying an army. Several additions were made to this pile of building by Henry VIII. The Cottage, Windsor, first built 1543. Henry VIII., Edward VI., and Mary caused water to be brought into the fountain from Blackmoor-park. Queen Elizabeth made the grand terrace on the north side; and Charles II. thoroughly repaired and beautified it, 1680.—*Camden; Mortimer.* The chapel thoroughly repaired and opened, Oct. 1790. The castle was repaired and enlarged, 1824-8; and his majesty George IV. took possession of it, Dec. 8, in the latter year. It continues to be the chief royal residence of our sovereigns, and extensive alterations and improvements have since, from time to time, been made.

**WINES.** The production of wine is given to Noah.—*Abbé Lenglet.* The art of making wine from rice is ascribed by the Chinese to their king, Ching Noun, about 1998 a.c.—*Univ. Hist.* The art of making wine was brought from India by Bacchus, as other

\* The great household officers were at this period always in what was called the cabinet; these were, usually, the lord chamberlain, the lord steward, the master of the horse, and the keeper of the great wardrobe. The cofferer, and, sometimes, others, if of the council, were, also, cabinet ministers, or of the administration.—*Lord Hervey's Memoirs.*

authorities have it. Hosea speaks of the wine of Lebanon as being very fragrant.—*Hosea*, xiv. 7. Our Saviour changed water into wine at the marriage of Cana in Galilee.—*John* ii. 3, 10.

“The conscious waters saw their God, and blushed.”—*Addison*.

No wine was produced in France in the time of the Romans.—*Bossuet*. Spirits of wine were known to the alchemists.—*Idem*. Concerning the acquaintance which our progenitors had with wine, it has been conjectured that the Phœnicians might possibly have introduced a small quantity of it; but this liquor was very little known in our island before it was conquered by the Romans. Wine was sold in England by apothecaries as a cordial in A.D. 1300, and so continued for some time after, although there is mention of “wine for the king” so early as 1249; and we are even sent to a much earlier period for its introduction and use in Britain. In 1400 the price was twelve shillings the pipe. A hundred and fifty butts and pipes condemned for being adulterated, to be staved and emptied into the channels of the streets by Rainwell, mayor of London, in the 6th of Henry VI., 1427.—*Stowe's Chron.* The first importation of claret wine into Ireland was on June 17, 1490. The first act for licensing sellers of wine in England passed April 25, 1661. Wine duties to be 2s. 9d. per gallon on cape wine, and 5s. 6d. on all other wines, 2 Will. IV., 1831.

**WINES, IMPORTATION OF.** Our importations of wine have of late years very much increased. We take the quantities from *Official Returns*. In 1800, England imported 3,307,460 gallons of all kinds of wine. In 1815, the United Kingdom imported 4,306,528 gallons. In 1830 were imported 6,879,558 gallons; and in the year ending Jan. 5, 1840, were imported 9,909,056 gallons, of which 7,000,486 were for home consumption. In the year ending Jan. 5, 1850, were imported the following wines:—

Kinds of Wine.	Imported.	Entered for Home Consumption.	Gross Amount of Duty received.
	<i>Gallons.</i>	<i>Gallons.</i>	<i>£</i>
Cape . . . . .	280,008	241,800	34,956
French . . . . .	460,042	335,504	102,282
Other sorts . . . . .	7,201,004	5,800,256	1,697,833
Total . . . . .	7,956,054	6,487,689	1,835,071

**WINIFRED'S WELL, HOLYWELL.** At this place is a well mentioned as early as A.D. 660. It is an extraordinary natural spring, of which popish superstition has availed itself. The rock from which it flows discharges 20 tuns a minute, which, in two miles, falls into the Dee, and in the intermediate space turns from 15 to 20 water-wheels connected with some large manufactories. The well is the drainage of three stupendous hills which lie above it. St. Winifred was niece to St. Bruno, who flourished in the seventh century; her martyrdom is commemorated on June 22; her “translation to heaven” on Nov. 3. St. Bruno is said to have re-united her head to her body, from which it had been struck off by a sword.

**WIRE.** The invention of drawing wire is ascribed to Rodolph of Nuremberg, A.D. 1410. Mills for this purpose were first set up at Nuremberg in 1563. The first wire-mill in England was erected at Mortlake in 1663.—*Mortimer*. The astonishing ductility which is one of the distinguishing qualities of gold, is no way more conspicuous than in gilt wire. A cylinder of 48 ounces of silver, covered with a coat of gold weighing only one ounce, is usually drawn into a wire two yards of which only weigh one grain; so that 98 yards of the wire weigh no more than 49 grains, and one single grain of gold covers the whole 98 yards; and the thousandth part of a grain is above one-eighth of an inch long.—*Halley*. Eight grains of gold covering a cylinder of silver are commonly drawn into a wire 13,000 feet long; yet so perfectly does it cover the silver, that even a microscope does not discover any appearance of the silver underneath.—*Boyle*.

**WIRTEMBERG.** One of the most ancient states of Germany, and most populous for its extent. The dukes were Protestant until 1772, when the reigning prince became a Catholic. Wirtemberg has been repeatedly traversed by hostile armies, particularly since the revolution of France. Moreau made his celebrated retreat, Oct. 23, 1796. The prince of Wirtemberg married the princess royal of England, daughter of George III., May 17, 1797. This state obtained new acquisitions in territory in 1802

and 1805. The elector assumed the title of king, Dec. 12, 1805, and was proclaimed Jan. 1, 1806. His majesty, as an ally of France, lost the flower of his army in Russia in 1812. The kingdom obtained a free constitution in 1819.

**WIRTEMBERG, HOUSE OF.** The house of Wirtemberg is very ancient, and among the most powerful of the German princes. They have, like many others, suffered much from the oppressions of the house of Austria, who form pretensions to the succession of their dominions on the extinction of the heirs-male; and this for no other reason than that of the emperor Charles V. having turned the duke Ulrick out of his dominions in 1519, and having afterwards seized them; although he was restored to them in 1534, not through any good will of the emperor, but by the assistance the duke had obtained from the king of France and the landgrave of Hesse-Cassel. See *Wirtemberg*.

**WITCHCRAFT.** The punishment of witchcraft was first countenanced by the church of Rome; and persons suspected of the crime have been subjected to the most cruel and unrelenting punishments. In tens of thousands of cases, the victims, often innocent, were burnt alive, while others were drowned by the test applied; for if, on being thrown into a pond, they did not sink, they were presumed witches, and either killed on the spot, or reserved for burning at the stake. Five hundred witches were burnt in Geneva, in three months, in 1515. One thousand were burnt in the diocese of Como in a year. An incredible number in France, about 1520, when one sorcerer confessed to having 1200 associates. Nine hundred were burnt in Lorraine, between 1580 and 1595. One hundred and fifty-seven were burnt at Wurtzburgh, between 1627 and 1629, old and young, clerical, learned, and ignorant. At Lindheim, thirty were burnt in four years, out of a population of 600; and more than 100,000 perished, mostly by the flames, in Germany. Grandier, the parish priest of Loudun, was burnt on a charge of having bewitched a whole convent of nuns, 1634. In Bretagne, twenty poor women were put to death as witches, 1654. Disturbances commenced on charges of witchcraft in America, at Massachusetts, 1648-9; and persecutions raged dreadfully in Pennsylvania in 1683. Maria Renata was burnt at Wurtzburgh in 1749. At Kalisk, in Poland, nine old women were charged with having bewitched, and rendered unfruitful, the lands belonging to that palatinate, and were burnt, Jan. 17, 1775.—*Ann. Reg.* Five women were condemned to death by the Bramins, at Patna, for sorcery, and executed, Dec. 15, 1802.—*Idem*.

**WITCHCRAFT AND CONJURATION IN ENGLAND.** Absurd and wicked laws were in force against them in these countries in former times, by which death was the punishment, and thousands of persons suffered both by the public executioners and the hands of the people. A statute was enacted declaring all witchcraft and sorcery to be felony without benefit of clergy, 33 Hen. VIII., 1541. Again, 5 Eliz., 1562, and 1 James, 1603. Barrington estimates the judicial murders for witchcraft in England in 200 years at 30,000. The English condemned and burnt the beautiful and heroic Joan of Arc, the Maid of Orleans, as a sorceress, A. D. 1431. See *Joan of Arc*. Sir Matthew Hale burnt two persons for witchcraft in 1664. Three thousand were executed in England under the long parliament. Northamptonshire and Huntingdon preserved the superstition about witchcraft later than any other counties. Two pretended witches were executed at Northampton in 1705, while the *Spectator* was in course of publication in London, and five others seven years afterwards. In 1716, Mrs. Hicks and her daughter, aged nine, were hanged at Huntingdon. In Scotland, thousands of persons were burnt in the period of about a hundred years. Among the victims were persons of the highest rank, while all orders in the state concurred. James I. even caused a whole assize to be prosecuted for an acquittal. The king published his *Dialogues of Demoniologie* first in Edinburgh, and afterwards in London.\* The last sufferer in Scotland was in 1722, at Dornoch.

\* All persons at court who sought the favour of James, praised his *Demoniologie*; and parliament, to flatter him, made its twelfth law against witchcraft in 1603. By this statute death was inflicted on sorcerers in these words: "If any person shall use any invocation or conjuration of any evil or wicked spirit,—shall entertain, employ, feed, or reward any evil or cursed spirit—take up any dead body to employ in witchcraft, sorcery, or enchantment,—or shall practise, or shall exorcise, any sort of witchcraft, sorcery, &c., whereby any person shall be killed, wasted, consumed, pined, or lamed." This being the law of the land, no person presumed to doubt the existence of witchcraft; hence Shakspeare gave countenance to the error, and the learned bishop Hall mentions a place where, he said, there were more witches than houses. Allaying of ghosts, driving out evil spirits, and abjuring witches, became in consequence, for a century, a profitable employment to the clergy of all denominations. Witch-finders existed, too, as public officers; and, besides the public executions, which disgraced every assizes, multitudes of accused were destroyed by popular resentment.—*Phillips*.

The laws against witchcraft had lain dormant for many years, when an ignorant person attempting to revive them, by finding a bill against a poor old woman in Surrey for the practice of witchcraft, they were repealed, 10 George II., 1736.—*Viner's Abridgment.*

**WITENA-MOT, or WITENA-GEMOT.** Among our Saxon ancestors, this was the term which was applied to their deliberations, and which literally signified the assembling of the wise men in the great council of the nation. A witena-mot was called in London, A.D. 833, to consult on the proper means to repel the Danes. This name was dropped about the period of the Norman Conquest, and that of parliament adopted. See *Parliament.*

**WITEPSK, BATTLE OF.** Between the French army under marshal Victor, and the Russian army commanded by general Wittgenstein. The French were defeated after a desperate engagement, with the loss of 3000 men, Nov. 14, 1812.

**WITNESSES.** The evidence of two witnesses required to attain for high treason, 25 Edw. III., 1352. In civil actions between party and party, if a man be subpoenaed as a witness on a trial, he must appear in court on pain of 100*l.* to be forfeited to the king, and 10*l.* together with damages equivalent to the loss sustained by the want of his evidence to the party aggrieved. Lord Ellenborough ruled that no witness is obliged to answer questions which may tend to degrade himself, Dec. 10, 1802. New act relating to the examination of witnesses passed 13 Geo. III., 1773. Act to enable courts of law to order the examination of witnesses upon interrogations and otherwise, 1 Will. IV., March 30, 1831.

**WOLVES.** These animals were very numerous in England. Their heads were demanded as a tribute, particularly 300 yearly from Wales, by king Edgar, A.D. 961, by which step they were totally destroyed.—*Carte.* Edward I. issued his mandate for the destruction of wolves in several counties of England, A.D. 1289. Ireland was infested by wolves for many centuries after their extirpation in England; for there are accounts of some being found there so late as 1710, when the last presentment for killing wolves was made in the county of Cork. Wolves still infest France, in which kingdom 834 wolves and cubs were killed in 1828-9. When wolves cross a river, they follow one another directly in a line, the second holding the tail of the first in its mouth, the third that of the second, and so of the rest. This figure was, on this account, chosen by the Greeks to denote the year, composed of twelve months following one another, which they denominated *Lycabas*, that is, the march of the wolves.—*Abbé Pluche.*

**WOMAN.** Among the ancient Greeks and Romans, women seem to have been considered merely as objects of sensuality and domestic convenience, and were commonly devoted to seclusion and obscurity: it was not until the northern nations had settled themselves in the provinces of the Roman empire that the female character assumed new consequence. They brought with them the respectful gallantry of the North, and a complaisance towards females which inspired generous sentiments hitherto little known to the polished nations of antiquity, and which ultimately led to the institution of chivalry. England is called the paradise of women; Spain, their purgatory; and Turkey, their hell. The following lines beautifully describe Adam's first sight of Eve:—

"He laid him down and slept—and from his side  
A woman in her magic beauty rose;  
Dazzled and charmed, he called that woman 'bride,'  
And his first sleep became his last repose."—*Besser, translated by Bowring.*

The following distinguished men, though married, were unhappy in that state:—Aristotle, Socrates, Pittacus, Periander, Euripides, and Aristophanes. Among the moderns:—Boccaccio, Dante, Milton, Steele, Addison, Dryden, Molière, Racine, Sterne and lord Bacon.—*Woman; As She Is, and As She Should Be.*\* Among

\* To whom under God did the Jewish church owe a Samuel? To a wise and pious Hannah. To whom did the Christian Church owe a Timothy? To Lois and Eunice. Priscilla was another excellent woman, well known in the *Acts*, and in *St. Paul's Epistles*. She seems, indeed, to have been a person of great note, and probably of distinguished genius and influence; which appears, not only from the manner in which she is mentioned by St. Paul, but also from the edification which the eloquent Apollos received from her instructions. Some of the greatest characters of ancient and modern times have been educated by women.  
—*Butler.*



the most beautiful eulogies on woman is the following, addressed to a lovely Italian by an English nobleman :—

“Die when you will, you need not wear,  
At heaven’s court, a form more fair  
Than beauty at your birth has given;  
Keep but the lips, the eyes we see,  
The voice we hear, and you will be  
An angel ready-made for heaven!”—*Lord Herbert.*

**WOOD-CUTS, or WOOD-ENGRAVING.** See article *Engraving on Wood*. The invention is ascribed by some to a gunsmith of Florence; by others, to Reuss, a German. A.D. 1460; but it has an earlier origin, as shown in the article referred to. Brought to perfection by Durer and Lucas. Brought to great perfection by Bewick, Neill, Anderson, &c., in 1789-99; and more recently by Cruikshank and others.

**WOOD’S HALF-PENCE.** Wood’s celebrated patent for coining half-pence for circulation in Ireland and America, passed 9 Geo. I., 1722-3. Against this project Dr. Jonathan Swift appeared in the character of the *Draper*, and his letters so exposed the designs of the coiner, and raised such a spirit against him, that he was effectually banished the kingdom.—*Burns.*

**WOODEN PAVEMENT.** This is a new description of pavement, which, notwithstanding its expensiveness, and the employment of so valuable and perishable a product as wood, is likely to supersede every other species of pavement in the principal streets and great thoroughfares of London. A wooden pavement was laid down at Whitehall in 1839; and it has been followed by similar paving in Oxford-street, part of the Strand, Cheapside, High-street, Holborn, the Old Bailey, Coventry-street, Lincoln’s-inn, the Admiralty, and various other streets and places. In some streets this pavement has latterly been objected to by the inhabitants, and raised while in many others it continues to be laid down.

**WOODSTOCK.** In Woodstock, now Blenheim-park, originally stood a royal palace, the favourite retreat of several of the kings of England, till the reign of Charles I. when it was almost wholly in ruins. King Ethelred held a parliament at Woodstock palace; and there Alfred the Great translated *Boetius de Consolatione Philosophiæ*. Henry I. beautified the palace; and here resided Rosamond, mistress of Henry II. 1191. Edmund, second son of Edward I., was born at this palace; also Edward, eldest son of Edward III., 1331; and here the princess Elizabeth was confined by her sister Mary, 1554. A splendid mansion, built at the expense of the nation, for the duke of Marlborough, was erected here to commemorate the victory he obtained at Blenheim in 1704. At that time every trace of the ancient edifice was removed, and two elms were planted on its site. See *Rosamond*.

**WOOL.** Dr. Anderson, in a memorial subjoined to the “Report of the Committee of the Highland Society,” proves, from indisputable records, that from the earliest times down to the reign of queen Elizabeth the wool of Great Britain was not only superior to that of Spain, but accounted the finest in the universe; and that even in the times of the Romans, a manufacture of woollen cloths was established at Winchester for the use of the emperors. In later times, wool was manufactured in England, and is mentioned in A.D. 1185, but not in any quantity until 1331, when the weaving of it was introduced by John Kempe and other artisans from Flanders. This was the real origin of our now unrivalled manufacture, 6 Edw. III., 1331.—*Rymer’s Fœderis.* The exportation prohibited, 1337. Staples of wool established in Ireland, at Dublin, Waterford, Cork, and Drogheda, 18 Edw. III., 1343. Sheep were first permitted to be sent to Spain, which has since injured our manufacture, 1467.—*Stowe.* First legislative prohibition of the export of wool from Ireland, 1521. The exportation of English wool, and the importation of Irish wool into England, prohibited, 1696. Bill to prevent the running of wool from Ireland to France, 1728. The duty on wool imported from Ireland taken off, 1739. The export forbidden by act passed 1718. Wool-combers’ act, 35 Geo. III., 1794. The non-exportation law repealed, 5 Geo. IV., 1824.

**WOOLLEN CLOTH.** The manufacture of cloth was known, it is supposed, in all civilised countries, and in very remote ages, and probably of linen also. Woollen cloths were made an article of commerce in the time of Julius Cæsar, and are familiarly alluded to by him. They were made in England before A.D. 1200, and the manufacture became extensive in the reign of Edward III., 1331. They were then called Kendal cloth, and Halifax cloth. See preceding article. Blankets were first

made in England about A.D. 1340.—*Camden*. No cloth but of Wales or Ireland to be imported into England, 1463. The art of dyeing brought to England, 1608. See article *Dyeing*. Medleys, or mixed broad-cloth, first made, 1614. Manufacture of fine cloth begun at Sedan, in France, under the patronage of cardinal Mazarine, 1646. British and Irish woollens prohibited in France, 1677. All persons obliged to be buried in woollen, or the persons directing the burial otherwise to forfeit 5*l.*, 29 Chas. II., 1678. The manufacture of cloth greatly improved in England by Flemish settlers, 1688. Injudiciously restrained in Ireland, 11 Will. III., 1698. The exportation from Ireland wholly prohibited, except to certain ports of England, 1701. English manufacture encouraged by 10 Anne, 1712, and 2 Geo. I., 1715. Greater in Yorkshire in 1785, than in all England at the Revolution.—*Chalmers*.

QUANTITY AND DECLARED VALUE OF CLOTHS EXPORTED FROM GREAT BRITAIN IN THE FOLLOWING YEARS:—

Quantity.	1800.	1825.	1830.	1840.	1850.
Pieces . . . . .	1,022,838	1,741,983	1,747,036	2,143,796	3,665,077
Yards . . . . .	4,213,677	7,798,610	5,561,877	8,170,642	1,840,038
Declared value . . . . .	£3,914,661	£6,194,926	£4,608,592	£5,921,116	£6,968,122

**WOOL-COMBERS.** The journeymen wool-combers, in several parts of England, have a grand procession, in commemoration of the renowned bishop Blaize. This bishop is reported to have discovered the art of combing wool. He is said to have visited England; and St. Blazy, a village in Cornwall, is celebrated for having been his landing-place, and from him it derives its name. He was bishop of Sebastia, in Armenia, adjacent to the south-east part of the Black Sea, and suffered martyrdom by decapitation in the Dioclesian persecution, in the year 289. The processions take place on Feb. 3, every year.

**WOOLWICH.** Distinguished for the most ancient military and naval arsenal in England, and for its royal dockyard, where men-of-war have been built as early as the reign of Henry VIII., 1512. The royal arsenal was formed about 1720, on the site of a rabbit-warren; it contains vast magazines of great guns, mortars, bombs, powder, and other warlike stores; a foundry, with three furnaces, for casting ordnance; and a laboratory, where fireworks and cartridges are made, and grenades, &c., charged for the public service. The royal military academy was erected in the royal arsenal, but the institution was not completely formed until 19th Geo. II., 1745. The arsenal, storehouses, &c., burnt to the value of 200,000*l.*, May 20, 1802. Another great fire occurred June 30, 1805. Fatal explosion of gunpowder, Jan. 20, 1813. The hemp-store burnt down, July 8, 1813. Another explosion by gunpowder, June 16, 1814.

**WORCESTER, BISHOPRIC OF.** This see was founded by Ethelred, king of the Mercians, A.D. 679, and taken from the see of Lichfield, of which it composed a part. The married priests of the cathedral displaced, and monks settled in their stead, 964. The church rebuilt by Wolstan, 25th bishop, 1030. The see has yielded to the church of Rome four saints, and to the English nation five lord chancellors and three lord treasurers. It is valued in the king's books at 1049*l.* 16*s.* 3*d.* per annum.—*Deatson*.

**WORCESTER, BATTLE OF.** In the Civil War, fought between the royalist army and the forces of the parliament, the latter commanded by Cromwell. A large body of Scots had marched into England with a view to reinstate Charles II., but Cromwell signally defeated them; the streets of the city were strewed with the dead, the whole Scots army having been either killed or taken prisoners. This famous battle afforded Cromwell what he called his *crowning mercy*. Charles with difficulty escaped to France. Of 8000 prisoners, most were sold as slaves to the American colonies, Sept. 3, 1651.

**WORLD, THE.** According to Julius Africanus, as quoted by Gibbon, the world was created Sept. 1, 5508 B.C. Most chronologers, however, mention the year 4004 B.C. as the period of its first existence. The Jews celebrate the 19th of September as the day of the creation, and some suppose that it was created in spring. Its globular form was first suggested by Thales of Miletus, about 640 B.C. The first geographical table and map of the world was made by Anaximander, about 560 B.C.—*Pliny*. Discoveries of Pythagoras and his system, about 539 B.C.—*Stanley*. The magnitude of the earth calculated by Eratosthenes, 240 B.C. The system of Copernicus promulgated,

A.D. 1530. Map of the world on Mercator's projection, in which the Earth is taken as a plane, 1556. The notion of the magnetism of the Earth started by Gilbert, 1583. Magnitude of the Earth determined by Picart, 1669.

**WORMS, DIET OF.** The celebrated imperial diet before which Martin Luther was summoned, April 4, 1521, and by which he was proscribed. Luther was met by 2000 persons on foot and on horseback, at the distance of a league from Worms. Such was his conviction of the justice of his cause, that when Spalatin sent a messenger to warn him of his danger, he answered, "If there were as many devils in Worms as there are tiles upon the roofs of its houses, I would go on." Before the emperor, the archduke Ferdinand, six electors, twenty-four dukes, seven margraves, thirty bishops and prelates, and many princes, counts, lords, and ambassadors, Luther appeared, April 17th, in the imperial diet, acknowledged all his writings and opinions, and left Worms, in fact, a conqueror. But Frederick the Wise advised him to seclude himself to save his life, which he did for about ten months, and his triumph was afterwards complete.

**WORMWOOD, OR WORMSEED.** This plant and its seed were in use, on account of their bitterness, for the preservation of malt liquors, previously to the virtues of hops becoming known. Wormwood and other plants are mentioned as being used for this purpose so late as A.D. 1492. It is or was used for various physical purposes, particularly for worms.—*Pardon.*

**WORSHIP.** Athotes, son of Menès, king of Upper Egypt, is said to have been the author of religious worship: he is supposed to be the *Copt* of the Egyptians, and the *Hermes* of the Greeks; the *Mercury* of the Latins, and the *Teutates* of the Celts or Gauls, 2112 B.C.—*Usher.* Religious worship had an origin in most tribes and nations, in their ignorance of the causes of natural phenomena. Benefits were ascribed to a good spirit, and evils to a bad one. This primary idea was enlarged and diversified by dreaming during imperfect sleep, or thinking while the volition was torpid, and by illusions of the senses, which led to belief in ghosts, signs, and omens, and these causes were augmented by enthusiasts.—*Phillips.* In all nations, whether civilised or barbarous, worship prevails, but is purest in Protestant states.—*Sherlock.*

**WORSHIP IN ENGLAND.** In this country were many forms of worship at the period of the Roman invasion. The first Saxons were idolators, and dedicated to their gods groves of the tallest trees and thickest forests, and there worshipped them without building any temples to them, or representing them by any figures or images. Our days of the week are named after Saxon divinities—the Sun, Moon, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thor, Friga, and Saturn. Easter is named from their goddess Eostre; and Christmas was from their great Festival Geoli. Faul, or Fola, was their dreaded enemy; and they believed in elves and fairies, sorcery and witchcraft. The Saxon religion was afterwards mingled with the Christian; but the former was in time wholly superseded by the latter, and in the end, the Reformation introduced our present pure and simple mode of worship. In Scotland, the benign influence of the Reformation soon put aside all other forms. The following is a remarkable document, given in *M'Crie's Life of John Knox*, (Blackwood, Edinburgh, 1831,) relating to the removal of images from Catholic places of worship in Scotland, at the period of the Reformation:—

"To our trait friends, the Lairds of Arncliffe and Kinvaid.

"Traist friends, after maist hearty commendation, we pray yow faill not to pass incontinent to the kyrk of Dunkeld, and tak down the hail images thereof, and bring furth to the kyrkward, and burn thaim oppinly. And siclyk cast down the altaris, and purge the kyrk of all kynd of monuments of idolatrye. And this ye faill not

to do, as ye will do us singular pleasure; and so committis yow to the protection of God. From Edinburgh, the xii of August, 1560.

"Faill not, bot ze tak guid heyd that neither the dasks, windocks, nor darris, be ony ways hurt or broken—either gullin wark or iron wark.

"AR. ENGVLL,  
"JAMES STEWART,  
"RUTHVEN."

**WORSTED.** A species of woollen fabric, being spun wool, which obtained its name from having been first spun at a town called Worsted, in Norfolk, in which the inventor lived, and where manufactures of worsted are still extensively carried on, 14 Edw. III., 1340.—*Anderson.* "A Worsted-stocking Knave" is a term of reproach or contempt used by Shakspeare.

**WOUNDING.** Malicious wounding of another was adjudged death by all the English statutes. By the late statute, usually called Lord Ellenborough's Act, persons who stab or cut with intent to murder, maim, or disfigure another are declared guilty of felony without benefit of clergy. Those guilty of maliciously shooting at another in

any dwelling-house, or other place, are also punishable under the same statute in the same degree, 43 George III., 1802. This offence is met by some later statutes, particularly the act for consolidating and amending the acts relating to offences against the person, 9 George IV., June, 1828. This last act is extended to Ireland by 10 George IV., 1829. Act for the prevention of malicious shooting, stabbing, &c. in Scotland, 6 George IV., 1825; amended by 10 George IV., June 4, 1829.

**WRECKS or SHIPPING.** The wreckers of Cornwall are the inhabitants of a few parishes, on the rocky coast, between Mount's Bay and the Lizard. When a wreck takes place, thousands assemble with axes, hatchets, crow-bars, &c.; and many women and children fight, by habit, for the plunder, utterly regardless of the sufferers.—*Phillips*. The loss of merchant and other ships by wreck upon lee-shores, coasts, and disasters in the open sea, was estimated at Lloyd's, in 1800, to be about an average of 365 ships a year. In 1830, it appeared by *Lloyd's Lists*, that 677 British vessels were totally lost, under various circumstances, in that year. The annual loss varies; but it is always many hundreds.

**MOST REMARKABLE SHIPWRECKS OF BRITISH VESSELS IN THE LAST SEVENTY YEARS:—**

Of the <i>Thunderer</i> , 74 guns; <i>Stirling Castle</i> , 64; <i>Phoenix</i> , 44; <i>La Blanche</i> , 42; <i>Laurel</i> , 28; <i>Andromeda</i> , 28; <i>Deal Castle</i> , 24; <i>Scarborough</i> , 20; <i>Barbadoes</i> , 14; <i>Cameleon</i> , 14; <i>Endeavour</i> , 14; and <i>Victor</i> , 10 guns; all lost in the same storm, in the West Indies, in . . . . . Oct. 1780	Of the <i>Ethalion</i> frigate, 38 guns, on the coast of France . . . . . Dec. 24, 1799
Of the <i>General Barker</i> , East Indiaman, off Scheveling . . . . . Feb. 17, 1781	Of the <i>Queen</i> transport, on Trefusis Point, 369 souls perished . . . . . Jan. 14, 1800
Of the <i>Royal George</i> (which see), when 1000 persons perished . . . . . June 28, 1782	Of the <i>Mastiff</i> gun-brig, lost on the Cockle Sands . . . . . Jan. 19, 1800
Of the <i>Grosvener</i> Indiaman, on the coast of Caffraria . . . . . Aug. 4, 1782	Of the <i>Brazen</i> , king's ship, near New-haven; 105 souls perished . . . . . Jan. 25, 1800
Of the <i>Swan</i> sloop-of-war, off Waterford; 130 persons drowned . . . . . Aug. 4, 1782	Of the <i>Repulse</i> , 64 guns, on the rocks off Ushant . . . . . March 12, 1800
Of the <i>Ramilies</i> , 74 guns, off Newfoundland; 100 souls perished . . . . . Sept. 21, 1782	Of the <i>Danaë</i> , lost through a conspiracy, off Ushant . . . . . March 14, 1800
Of the <i>Hector</i> frigate, in the Atlantic Ocean; 150 perished . . . . . Oct. 5, 1782	Of the <i>Queen Charlotte</i> , 110 guns (which see); 700 souls perished . . . . . March 16, 1800
Of the <i>Ville de Paris</i> of 110 guns, one of admiral Rodney's prizes, the <i>Glorieux</i> , <i>Centaur</i> , and <i>Ramilies</i> , of 74 guns each, all lost in the West Indies . . . . . Oct. 5, 1782	Of the <i>Queen East Indiaman</i> , by fire, on the coast of Brazil . . . . . July 9, 1800
Of the <i>Cato</i> , admiral sir Hyde Parker, on the Malabar coast . . . . . 1783	Of the <i>Marlborough</i> , 74 guns, near Belle-Ile; crew saved . . . . . Nov. 4, 1800
Of the <i>Count Belisiosa</i> Indiaman, off Dublin Bay; 147 souls perished . . . . . March 13, 1783	Of the <i>Invincible</i> , 74 guns, off Winterton; 400 souls perished . . . . . March 20, 1801
Of the <i>Menai</i> ferry-boat, in passing the Strait; 60 drowned . . . . . Dec. 5, 1785	Of the <i>Ambuscade</i> (late French) frigate, in the Downs . . . . . July 7, 1801
Of the <i>Halsewell</i> East Indiaman; 100 persons perished . . . . . Jan. 6, 1786	Of the <i>Margate hoy Margate</i> , near Reculver; 23 persons perished . . . . . Feb. 10, 1802
Of the <i>Hartwell</i> East Indiaman, with immense wealth on board . . . . . May 24, 1787	Of the <i>Assistance</i> , 50 guns, off Dunkirk; crew saved . . . . . March 29, 1802
Of the <i>Charlemont Packet</i> , from Holyhead to Dublin; 104 drowned . . . . . Dec. 22, 1790	Of the <i>Bangalore</i> East Indiaman, in the Indian Sea . . . . . April 12, 1802
Of the <i>Pandora</i> frigate, on a reef of rocks; 100 souls perished . . . . . Aug. 28, 1791	Of the <i>Melville</i> , Dutch East Indiaman, off Dover . . . . . Nov. 23, 1802
Of the <i>Union</i> packet of Dover, lost off the port of Calais; a similar occurrence had not happened for 105 years before, . . . . . Jan. 28, 1792	Of the <i>Active</i> West Indiaman, in Margate Roads . . . . . Jan. 10, 1803
Of the <i>Winterton</i> East Indiaman; many of the crew perished . . . . . Aug. 20, 1792	Of the <i>Hindustan</i> East Indiaman, went to pieces on the Culvers . . . . . Jan. 11, 1803
Of the <i>Boyne</i> , by fire, at Spithead; many perished (see <i>Boyne</i> ) . . . . . May 4, 1795	Of <i>La Déterminée</i> , 24 guns, in Jersey Roads; many drowned . . . . . March 26, 1803
Of the <i>Droits de l'Homme</i> British ship of the line, and <i>Amazon</i> frigate, lost off Hodderne Bay; many hundreds perished . . . . . Jan. 14, 1797	Of the <i>Resistance</i> , 36 guns, off Cape St. Vincent . . . . . May 31, 1803
Of <i>La Tribune</i> frigate, off Halifax; 300 souls perished . . . . . Nov. 17, 1797	Of the <i>Lady Hobart</i> packet, on an island of ice . . . . . June 28, 1803
Of the <i>Resistance</i> , blown up in the Straits of Banca . . . . . July 24, 1798	Of <i>La Minerve</i> frigate, 44 guns, grounded off Cherbourg . . . . . July 2, 1803
Of the <i>Royal Charlotte</i> East Indiaman; blown up at Culpee . . . . . Aug. 1, 1798	Of the <i>Sine</i> frigate, 44 guns, off Schelling, in Holland . . . . . July 31, 1803
Of the <i>Proserpine</i> frigate, in the river Elbe; crew saved . . . . . Feb. 1, 1799	Of the <i>Atelope</i> , captain Wilson, off the Pelaw Islands . . . . . Aug. 9, 1803
Of the <i>Nassau</i> , 64 guns, on the Ilaak Bank; 100 perished . . . . . Oct. 25, 1799	Of the <i>Victory</i> Liverpool ship, at Liverpool; 37 drowned . . . . . Sept. 30, 1803
	Of the <i>Circé</i> frigate, 32 guns, on the coast, near Yarmouth . . . . . Nov. 16, 1803
	Of the <i>Nautilus</i> East Indiaman, on the Ladrones . . . . . Nov. 18, 1803
	Of the <i>Fanny</i> , in the Chinese Sea; 46 souls perished . . . . . Nov. 29, 1803
	Of the <i>Suffante</i> sloop-of-war, 16 guns, off Cork harbour . . . . . Dec. 25, 1803
	Of the <i>Apollo</i> frigate, on the coast of Portugal (see <i>Apollo</i> ) . . . . . April 2, 1804
	Of the <i>Cumberland Packet</i> , on the coast of Antigua . . . . . Sept. 4, 1804

## WRECKS OF SHIPPING, continued.

- Of the *Bonney* 50 guns, on the Haak Bank, in the Texel . . . Nov. 18, 1804
- Of the *Venerable*, 74 guns, at Torbay; crew saved, less 8 men . . . Nov. 24, 1804
- Of the *Tartarus*, 74 guns, in Margate Roads; crew saved . . . Dec. 20, 1804
- Of the *Severn*, 74 guns, on a rock near Grouville . . . Dec. 21, 1804
- Of the *Doris* frigate, on the Diamond Rock, Quiberon Bay . . . Jan. 12, 1805
- Of the *Aberystwy* East Indiaman, on the Bill of Portland; the captain and more than 300 persons, passengers and crew, perished . . . Feb. 6, 1805
- Of the *Blanche* frigate (first captured by the French) . . . July 19, 1805
- Of the *Nicias* transport, on the coast of Newfoundland . . . Oct. 23, 1805
- Of the *Enosa* transport, off Newfoundland; 340 perished . . . Oct. 23, 1805
- Of the *Aurora* transport, on the Godwin Sands; 300 perished . . . Dec. 21, 1805
- Of the *Sidney* king's ship, near Dampier's Straits . . . May 20, 1806
- Of the *King George* packet, from Parkgate to Dublin, lost on the Hoyle Bank, 125 persons, passengers and crew, drowned, . . . Sept. 21, 1806
- Of the *Athénienne*, 64 guns, off Sardinia; 347 souls perished . . . Oct. 20, 1806
- Of the *Glasgow* packet off Farn Island; several drowned . . . Nov. 17, 1806
- Of the *Felix*, king's schooner, near Santander; 79 souls lost . . . Jan. 22, 1807
- Of the *Ajax*, by fire, off the island of Tenedos, 293 perished . . . Feb. 14, 1807
- Of the *Blanche* frigate, on the French coast, many perished . . . March 9, 1807
- Of the *Ganges* East Indiaman, off the Cape of Good Hope . . . May 29, 1807
- Of the *Prince of Wales* Parkgate packet, and *Rochdale* transport, on Dunleavy Point, near Dublin; nearly 300 souls perished, . . . Nov. 19, 1807
- Of the *Boreas* man-of-war, upon the Haanois Rock in the Channel . . . Nov. 28, 1807
- Of the *Anson* frigate, near the Land's-end; 125 persons drowned . . . Dec. 29, 1807
- Of the *Agatha*, near Memel; lord Royston and others drowned . . . April 7, 1808
- Of the *Astrea* frigate, on the Anagada coast, . . . May 23, 1808
- Of the *Frith* passage-boat, in the Frith of Dornoch; 40 persons drowned . . . Aug. 13, 1809
- Of the *Magicienne* frigate: she ran aground at the Mauritius, and was abandoned and burnt by her crew . . . Aug. 16, 1810
- Of the *Satellite* sloop-of-war, 16 guns, upset, and all on board perished . . . Dec. 14, 1810
- Of the *Minotaur* of 74 guns, wrecked on the Haak Bank; of 600 persons on board, about 480 were drowned . . . Dec. 22, 1810
- Of the *Elisa*, East India ship, on the coast of Dunkirk . . . Dec. 27, 1810
- Of the *Pandora* sloop-of-war, off Jutland, 30 persons perished . . . Feb. 13, 1811
- Of the *Amethyst* frigate, of 36 guns, lost in the Sound . . . Feb. 15, 1811
- Of the *Barham*, of 74 guns, foundered on the coast of Corsica . . . July 29, 1811
- Of the *Pomone* frigate, on the Needle rocks; crew saved . . . Oct. 14, 1811
- Of the *Saldanha* frigate, on the Irish coast; 309 perished . . . Dec. 4, 1811
- Of the *St. George* of 98 and *Defence* of 74 guns, stranded on the coast of Jutland, and all souls perished except 16 seamen, . . . Dec. 24, 1811
- Of the *Manilla* frigate, on the Haak Sand; 130 persons perished . . . Jan. 20, 1812
- Of the *British Queen* packet from Ostend to Margate, wrecked on the Godwin Sand, and all on board perished . . . Dec. 17, 1812
- Of the *Bengal East Indiaman*, lost in the East Indies . . . Jan. 13, 1813
- Of the *Duchess of Wellington* at Calcutta, by fire . . . Jan. 21, 1813
- Of the *Seahorse* transport, near Tramore Bay; 365 persons, chiefly soldiers of the 50th regiment, and most of the crew, drowned . . . Jan. 31, 1813
- Of the *Lord Melville* and *Roadside* transports, with several hundred of the 82nd regiment, lost near Kinsale, and almost all on board, perished . . . Jan. 31, 1813
- Of the *Harpooner* transport, near Newfoundland; 100 persons drowned . . . Nov. 10, 1813
- Of the *William and Mary* packet, in the English Channel; many passengers drowned, . . . Oct. 24, 1813
- Of the *Queen Charlotte* East Indiaman, at Madras; all on board perished . . . Oct. 24, 1813
- Of the *Ariel*, in the Persian Gulf; 79 souls perished . . . March 18, 1813
- Of the *Earl of Moira*, on the Barbo Bank near Liverpool; 40 drowned . . . Aug. 5, 1813
- Of the *Blenden Hall*, on Inaccessible Island; many perished . . . July 23, 1813
- Of the *Juliana* East Indiaman, on the Kentish Knock; 40 drowned . . . Dec. 28, 1813
- Of the *Thames* Indiaman, off Beachy Head; several drowned . . . Feb. 3, 1813
- Of the *Drake*, 10 guns, near Halifax; several drowned . . . June 20, 1813
- Of the *Ellenore* steam-packet; 11 souls perished . . . Dec. 14, 1813
- Of the *Alert* Dublin and Liverpool packet; 70 souls perished . . . March 25, 1813
- Of the *Robert*, from Dublin to Liverpool; 60 souls perished . . . May 16, 1813
- Of the *Fanny*, in Jersey Roads; lord Harley and many drowned . . . Jan. 1, 1813
- Of the *Stirling* steamer, on the Ardgover shore, Scotland . . . Jan. 17, 1813
- Of the *Venus* packet from Waterford to Dublin, near Gorey; 9 persons were drowned . . . March 19, 1813
- Of the *Newry*, from Newry to Quebec, with 360 passengers; cast away near Barbey, and about 40 persons were drowned, . . . April 16, 1813
- Of the *St. George* steam-packet; wrecked off Douglas, Isle of Man . . . Nov. 19, 1813
- Of the *Rothsay Castle*, near Beaumaris. (See *Rothsay Castle*) . . . Aug. 17, 1813
- Of the *Lady Sherbrooke*, from Londonderry to Quebec; lost near Cape Ray; 273 souls perished, 32 only were saved . . . Aug. 19, 1813
- Of the *Experiment*, from Hull to Quebec; wrecked near Calais . . . April 15, 1813
- Of the *Earl of Wemyss*, near Wells, Norfolk; the cabin filled, and 11 ladies and children were drowned; all on deck escaped, July 13, 1813
- Of the *Amphitrite* ship, with female convicts to New South Wales; lost on Boulogne Sands; out of 131 persons, three only were saved. (See *Amphitrite*) . . . Aug. 30, 1813
- Of the *United Kingdom* West Indiaman, with a rich cargo; run down by the *Queen of Scotland* steamer off Northfleet near Gravesend . . . Oct. 15, 1813
- Of the *Waterwitch* steamer, on the coast of Wexford; 4 drowned . . . Dec. 18, 1813
- Of the *Lady Munro*, from Calcutta to Sydney; of 90 persons on board, not more than 20 were saved . . . Jan. 2, 1814
- Of the *Camelion* cutter; run down off Dover by the *Castor* frigate; 14 persons drowned; the lieutenant of the *Castor* was dismissed the service . . . Aug. 27, 1814

## WRECKS OF SHIPPING, continued.

- Of the *Apollo* steamer; run down by the *Monarch*, near Northfleet . . . Sept. 9, 1837
- Of the *Killarney* steamer, off Cork; 29 persons perished . . . Jan. 26, 1838
- Of the *Forfarshire* steamer, from Hull to Dundee; 38 persons drowned. Owing to the courage of Grace Darling and her father, 15 persons were saved. (See *Forfarshire*) . . . Sept. 5, 1838
- Of the *Protector* East Indiaman, at Bengal; of 178 persons on board, 170 perished, . . . Nov. 21, 1838
- Of the *William Huskisson* steamer, between Dublin and Liverpool; 93 passengers saved by captain Clegg, of the *Huddersfield*, . . . Jan. 11, 1840
- Of the *Island* from New York; struck by lightning . . . May 16, 1840
- Of the *Lord William Bentinck*, off Bombay; 58 recruits, 20 officers, and 7 passengers perished; the *Lord Castlereagh* also wrecked; most of her crew and passengers lost . . . June 17, 1840
- Of H.M.S. *Fairy*, captain Hewett; sailed from Harwich on a surveying cruise, and was lost next day, in a violent gale, off the coast of Norfolk . . . Nov. 13, 1840
- Of the *City of Bristol* steam-packet, 35 souls perished . . . Nov. 18, 1840
- Of the *Thames* steamer, captain Gray, from Dublin to Liverpool, wrecked off St. Ives; the captain, nearly the whole crew, and passengers were lost. Of 61 persons who were on board, 3 females and two men only were saved; 56 perished . . . Jan. 4, 1841
- Of the *Governor Fenner*, from Liverpool for America; run down off Holyhead by the *Nottingham* steamer out of Dublin. Of 124 persons, crew and passengers, on board the former vessel, two only, the captain and mate, were saved; 122 perished, . . . Feb. 19, 1841
- Of the *Amelia* from London to Liverpool; lost on the Herne Sand . . . Feb. 26, 1841
- Of the *President* steamer from New York to Liverpool, with many passengers on board; sailed on March 11, encountered a terrific storm two days afterwards, and has never since been heard of . . . March 13, 1841
- [In this vessel were, Mr. Tyrone Power, the comedian; a son of the duke of Richmond; and others, whose fate was universally deplored.]
- Of the *William Browne*, by striking on the ice; 16 passengers who had been received into the long boat were thrown overboard by the crew to lighten her, . . . April 19, 1841
- Of the *Isabella*, from London to Quebec; struck through her bows by an iceberg, . . . May 9, 1841
- Of the *Solway* steamer, on her passage between Belfast and Port Carlisle; crew saved . . . Aug. 25, 1841
- Of the *Amanda*, off Metis; 29 passengers and 12 of the crew lost . . . Sept. 26, 1841
- Of the *James Cooke* of Limerick, from Sligo to Glasgow . . . Nov. 21, 1841
- Of the *Viscount Melbourne* East Indiaman, . . . Feb. 5, 1842
- Of the *Medora* West India steam-packet, on Turk's Island . . . May 12, 1842
- Of the *Abercrombie Robinson* and *Waterloo* transports in Table Bay, Cape of Good Hope; of 330 persons on board the latter vessel, 189, principally convicts, perished, . . . Aug. 28, 1842
- Of the war steamer *Spitfire*, on the coast of Jamaica . . . Sept. 10, 1842
- Of the *Reliance* East Indiaman, from China to London, off Mericmont, near Boulogne; of 116 persons on board, seven only were saved . . . Nov. 13, 1842
- Of the *Hamilton*, on the Gunfleet sands, near Harwich; eleven of the crew perished . . . Nov. 15, 1842
- Of the *Conqueror* East Indiaman, homeward bound, near Boulogne; of the crew, and many families and passengers, one only saved . . . Jan. 13, 1843
- Of the *Jessie Logan* East Indiaman, homeward bound, on the Cornish coast; many lives lost . . . Jan. 16, 1843
- Of the *Queen Victoria* East Indiaman, from Bombay to Liverpool, off the Rodrigues, . . . April 7, 1843
- Of the *Catharine* trader, blown up off the Isle of Pines; most of the crew were massacred by the natives, or afterwards drowned . . . April 12, 1843
- Of the *Amelia Thompson*, near Madras, part of crew saved . . . May 23, 1843
- Of H.M.S. *Fantome* of 16 guns, off Montevideo . . . June 25, 1843
- Of the troop-ship *Albert*, from Halifax, with the 64th regiment on board, which was miraculously saved . . . July 13, 1843
- Of the *Pegasus* steam-packet, from Leith; off the Fern Islands; of 59 persons, 7 only were saved . . . July 19, 1843
- [Mr. Elton, a favourite actor of Drury Lane and Covent Garden theatres, was among the sufferers.]
- Of the *Missouri* United States steam-frigate, by fire . . . Aug. 27, 1843
- Of the *Queen* steamer, from Bristol, with many passengers on board; nearly the whole saved . . . Sept. 1, 1843
- Of the *Phoenix*, in a terrific snow-storm, off the coast of Newfoundland; many lives were lost . . . Nov. 26, 1843
- Of H.M. frigate *Wolverforce*, on the coast of Africa . . . Feb. 2, 1844
- Of the *Eiberfeldt* iron steam-ship, from Brielle . . . Feb. 22, 1844
- Of the *Manchester* steamer, from Hull to Hamburg, with passengers, off the Vogel Sands, near Cuxhaven; about 30 lives lost, . . . June 16, 1844
- Of the *Margaret*, Hull and Hamburg steamer; many lives lost . . . Oct. 22, 1845
- Of H.M. sloop of war *Osprey*, off New Zealand . . . March 11, 1846
- Of the *Great Britain* iron steam-ship. This stupendous vessel grounded in Dundrum bay, on the east coast of Ireland. Sept. 22, 1846
- Of the *John Lloyd*, by collision, in the Irish sea; several lives lost . . . Sept. 25, 1846
- Of the West India mail packet *Tweed*; about 90 souls perished . . . Feb. 19, 1847
- Of the *Ecmouth* emigrant ship, from Londonderry to Quebec; of 240 persons on board, nearly all were drowned . . . April 28, 1847
- Of the *Ocean Monarch*, by fire. (See *Ocean Monarch*) . . . Aug. 24, 1848
- Of the *Caleb Grimshaw* emigrant ship, by fire; 400 persons miraculously escaped, . . . Nov. 12, 1849
- Of the *Royal Adelaide* steamer, off Margate. (See *Royal Adelaide*) . . . March 30, 1850
- Of the *Mary Florence*, from London to Aden, . . . June 3, 1850
- Of the *Orion* steam-ship, off Portpatrick. (See *Orion*) . . . June 18, 1850
- Of three Indiamen, the *Manchester*, *Arriadne*, and *Neradiadne*. July or August; date unknown . . . 1850
- Of the *Rosalind*, from Quebec; a number of the crew drowned . . . Sept. 9, 1850

WRECKS OF SHIPPING, *continued.*

<p>Of the <i>La Poika</i> steamer, off St. Hellens; crew and passengers saved . . . Sept. 16, 1850          Of the emigrant ship <i>Edmund</i>, with nearly</p>	<p>270 passengers from Limerick to New York (of whom more than half perished) off the western coast of Ireland, Nov. 12, 1850</p>
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It is estimated at Lloyd's that about 170 British registered vessels are annually lost: 360 are annually rendered unfit for service; and 1100 experience serious damage, requiring extensive repairs, exclusively of the ordinary wear and tear. By official returns, the number of British vessels wrecked in the year ending Jan. 5, 1848, was, sailing vessels, 533; tonnage, 95,990; steam vessels, 4; tonnage, 1037. The number wrecked in the year ending 5 Jan. 1849, was, sailing vessels, 501; steamers, 13; the tonnage of the whole amounting to 96,920, all being of the United Kingdom.

**WRITING.** Pictures were undoubtedly the first essay towards writing. The most ancient remains of writing which have been transmitted to us are upon hard substances, such as stones and metals, used by the ancients for edicts, and matters of public notoriety. Athotes, or Hermes, is said to have written a history of the Egyptians, and to have been the author of the hieroglyphics, 2112 B.C.—*Usher*. Writing is said to have been taught to the Latins by Europa, daughter of Agenor, king of Phœnicia, 1494 B.C.—*Thucydides*. Cadmus, the founder of Cadmea, 1493 B.C., brought the Phœnician letters into Greece.—*Vossius*. The commandments were written on two tables of stone, 1491 B.C.—*Usher*. The Greeks and Romans used waxed table-books, and continued the use of them long after papyrus was known. See *Papyrus, Parchment, Paper*. "I would check the petty vanity of those who slight good penmanship, as below the notice of a scholar, by reminding them that Mr. Fox was distinguished by the clearness and firmness, Mr. Professor Porson by the correctness and elegance, and Sir William Jones by the ease and beauty of the characters they respectively employed."—DR. PARR.

**WURTZBURG.** This territory was formerly a bishopric, and its sovereign was one of the greatest ecclesiastic princes of the empire; but it was given as a principality to the elector of Bavaria, in 1803; and by the treaty of Presburg, in 1805, it was ceded to the Archduke Ferdinand, whose electoral title was transferred from Salzburg to this place. In 1814, however, this duchy was again transferred to Bavaria, in exchange for the Tyrol; and the Archduke Ferdinand was reinstated in his Tuscan dominions. The city was taken by the French in 1796, and again in 1800.

**WURTZSCHEN, BATTLE OF.** One of the most bloody and fiercely contested battles of the campaign of 1813; fought between the allied Russian and Prussian armies, and the French army commanded by Napoleon in person. The carnage was dreadful on both sides, but in the end the allies retreated from the field. The defeat of the allies here, and in the equally momentous battle of Bautzen, which immediately preceded, obliged them to cross the Oder; May 21, 1813.

## X.

**XACCA.** The first founder of idolatry in the Indies and eastern countries: the history of his life reports, that when his mother was *enceinte* with him, she dreamt that she brought forth a white elephant, which is the reason the kings of Siam, Tonquin, and China have so great a value for them. The Brahmins affirm that Xacca has gone through a metempsychosis 80,000 times, and that his soul has passed into so many different kinds of beasts, whereof the last was a white elephant: they add, that after all these changes, he was received into the company of the gods.

**XANTHICA.** The festival observed by the Macedonians in the month called Xanthicus, the same as April. It was then usual to make a lustration of the army with great solemnity and pomp; the soldiery was freed from restraint, and had mimic battles, and the people indulged in great excesses and licentiousness; instituted 392 B.C.

**XANTHUS, SIEGE OF,** by the Romans under Brutus. After a great struggle, and the endurance of great privations, the inhabitants, being no longer able to sustain themselves against the enemy, and determined not to survive the loss of their liberty, set fire to their city, destroyed their wives and children, and then themselves perished in the conflagration. The conqueror wished to spare them, but though he offered rewards

to his soldiers if they brought any of the Xanthians into his presence, only 150 were saved, much against their will; 42 B.C.—*Plutarch*.

**XANTHOXYLUM CLAVA HERCULES**, or Tooth-ache tree, was brought to these countries from North Carolina before 1736. The *Xanthorhiza apiifolia*, or Yellow-root, was brought to England from North America about 1766. The *Xylomelum*, or Pear-fruited plant, came from New South Wales in 1789. See *Flowers*.

**XENOPHON, RETREAT OF**. Xenophon, surnamed the *Attic Muse*, led in the memorable retreat of the Greeks, one of the most celebrated events in ancient history. The Greeks were mercenaries of the younger Cyrus, after whose defeat and fall at the battle of Cunaxa, they were obliged to retreat; but Xenophon kept them in a compact body, and retreated through Asia into Thrace. The Greeks proceeded through various fierce and barbarous nations, surmounted all the obstacles and dangers that arose at every step, and accomplished their arduous enterprise, after repeated triumphs over toils, fraud, and force. This retreat is esteemed the boldest and best-conducted exploit on record; 401 B.C.—*Vossius*.

**XEROPHAGIA**. Fast days in the first ages of the church, on which the only sustenance was bread and salt, and the only drink water. This fast was observed during the six days of Passion or Holy week, not by command of the priests or the authority of the church, but by the choice and devotion of the more religious Christians. These were it is supposed, the first fast days.

**XERXES' CAMPAIGN IN GREECE**. Xerxes entered Greece in the spring of 480 B.C. with an army, which, together with the numerous retinue of servants, eunuchs, and women that attended it, amounted, according to some historians, to 5,283,220 souls. But Herodotus states the armament to have consisted of 3000 sail, conveying 1,700,000 foot, besides cavalry, and the mariners, and attendants of the camp. This multitude was stopped at Thermopylæ, by the valour of 300 Spartans under Leonidas. Xerxes, astonished that such a handful of men should oppose his progress, ordered some of his soldiers to bring them alive into his presence; but for three successive days the most valiant of the Persian troops were defeated, and the courage of the Spartans might perhaps have triumphed longer, if a base Trachinian, named Ephialtes, had not led a detachment to the top of the mountain, and suddenly fallen upon the devoted band. The battle of Thermopylæ (*which see*) was the beginning of the disgrace of Xerxes, Aug. 7, 480 B.C. The more he advanced, the more he experienced new disasters. His fleet was defeated at Artemisium and Salamis, and he hastened back to Persia, leaving Mardonius, the best of his generals, behind with an army of 300,000 men. The rest that had survived the ravages of the war, famine, and pestilence, followed Xerxes on his route home.

**XERXES' BRIDGE**. The famous bridge of Xerxes across the Hellespont, the strait which joins the Archipelago and the sea of Marmora. It was formed by connecting together ships of different kinds, some long vessels of fifty oars, others three-banked galleys, to the number of 360 on the side towards the sea, and 318 on that of the Archipelago; the former were placed transversely, but the latter, to diminish the strain of their cables, in the direction of the current, all secured by anchors and cables of great strength. On extended cables between the lines of shipping were laid fast-bound rafters, over these a layer of unwrought wood, and over the latter was thrown earth; on each side was a fence, to prevent the horses and beasts of burthen from being terrified by the sea, in the passage from shore to shore. This wonderful work was completed, it is said, in one week, 480 B.C.

**XIMERA, BATTLE OF**. Between the Spanish army under the command of general Ballasteros, and the French corps commanded by general Regnier. In this engagement the Spaniards, after a hard struggle, defeated their adversaries, but the loss was very great on both sides, in killed and wounded, Sept. 10, 1811.

**XYSTOS**. The place where the Greek wrestlers and youth exercised themselves in the winter time to acquire strength: one is mentioned about 570 B.C. The Xysti at Rome were handsome buildings after the fashion of porticos, or covered ways like our piazzas, and were adopted from the Greeks.—*Kennett's Romæ Antiquæ Notitia*.



## Y.

**YARD.** The precise origin of our yard is uncertain. It is, however, likely that the word is (as some authorities state) from the Saxon term *gyrd*, or *girth*, being anciently the circumference of the body, until Henry I. decreed that it should be the length of his arm. There has been no alteration made in the length of the yard since the reign of Henry III., who altered and revised most of our measures and weights. It was directed that the old standard yard of A.D. 1760, in the custody of the clerk of the house of commons, should continue to be the standard unit of extension, or lineal, superficial, and solid measures; statute 5 Geo. IV., June 17, 1824.

**YARMOUTH.** This was a royal demesne in the reign of William I., as appears from Domesday book. It obtained a charter from John, and one from Henry III. In 1348, a plague here carried off 7000 persons; and that terrible disease did much havoc again in 1579 and 1664. The theatre was built in 1778; and Nelson's pillar, a fluted column, 140 feet in height, was erected in 1817. The suspension chain-bridge over the river Bure was built by Mr. R. Cory, at an expense of about 4000*l*. Owing to the weight of a vast number of persons who assembled on this bridge to witness an exhibition on the water, it suddenly gave way, and 79 lives, mostly those of children, were lost, May 2, 1845.

**YEAR.** The Egyptians, it is said, were the first who fixed the length of the year. The Roman year was introduced by Romulus, 738 B.C.; and it was corrected by Numa, 713 B.C., and again by Julius Cæsar, 45 B.C. See *Calendar*. The solar or astronomical year was found to comprise 365 days, 5 hours, 48 minutes, 51 seconds, and 6 decimals, 265 B.C. The sidereal year, or return to the same star, is 365 days, 6 hours, 9 minutes, and 11 seconds. A considerable variation prevailed generally among the nations of antiquity, and still partially prevails, with regard to the commencement of the year. The Jews dated the beginning of the sacred year in the month of March; the Athenians in the month of June; the Macedonians on the 24th Sept.; the Christians of Egypt and Ethiopia on the 29th or 30th of August; and the Persians and Armenians, on the 11th of that month. Nearly all the nations of the Christian world now commence the year on the 1st of January. Charles IX. of France, in 1564, published an arrêt, the last article of which ordered the year for the time to come to be constantly and universally begun, and written on and from January 1. See *New Style*, &c.

**YEAR IN ENGLAND.** The English began their year on the 25th of December, until the time of William the Conqueror. This prince having been crowned on Jan. 1, gave occasion to the English to begin their year at that time to make it agree with the then most remarkable period of their history.—*Stone*. But though the historical year began on the day of the Circumcision, yet the civil or legal year did not commence till the day of the Annunciation, namely, the 25th of March. Until the act for altering the style, as late as 1752 (see *Style*), the year did not legally and generally commence in England until the last-mentioned day. In Scotland, at that period, the year began on the 1st of January. This difference caused great practical inconveniences; and January, February, and part of March sometimes bore two dates, as we often find in old records, 1745-1746, or 1745-6, or 1745 $\frac{1}{2}$ . Such a reckoning often led to chronological mistakes; for instance, we popularly say "the revolution of 1688," as that great event happened in February of the year 1688, according to the then mode of computation: but if the year were held to begin, as it does now, on the 1st of January, it would be the revolution of 1689.

**YEAR, LUNAR.** This is the space of time which comprehends twelve lunar months, or 354 days, 8 hours, 48 minutes, and was in use among the Chaldeans, Persians, and ancient Jews. Once in every three years was added another lunar month, so as to make the solar and the lunar year nearly agree. But though the months were lunar, the year was solar; that is, the first month was of thirty days, and the second of twenty-nine, and so alternately; and the month added triennially was called the second Adar. The Jews afterwards followed the Roman manner of computation.

**YEAR OF OUR LORD.** The first sovereign who adopted this distinction was Charles III., emperor of Germany: he added "In the year of our Lord" to his reign, A.D. 879. It was followed by the French kings, and afterwards by the English; and is the mode of designating the year from the birth of the Redeemer in all Christian countries. See *Eras.*

**YEAR OF THE REIGN.** From the time of William the Conqueror, A.D. 1066, the year of the sovereign's reign has been given to all public instruments. The king's patents, charters, proclamations, and all acts of parliament, have since then been generally so dated. The same manner of dating is used in most of the European states for all similar documents and records.

**YEAR, PLATONIC.** The doctrine of the Platonic year was believed among the Chaldeans, and in the earliest ages. It is that space of time at the end whereof all the planets are to return to the same point from whence they set out, and have the same aspects and configurations one upon another. Some affirm this return to be in 15,000 common years, others in 36,000. The ancient heathens were of opinion, that when this period was completed, the world would be renewed again, and the departed souls re-enter their bodies, and go through a second course of being.

**YEAR, SABBATICAL.** This was every seventh year, among the Jews. In this year the people were enjoined by the law to let the ground lie fallow and have rest. Every seventh Sabbatical year, or every forty-ninth year, was called the **JUBILEE YEAR**, when was joy and rejoicing; all debts were forgiven, and slaves set at liberty, and it was usual to return to the original families all estates and property that had been sold or mortgaged.—*Hist. Jews.*

**YEAR, SIBERIAN, AND IN LAPLAND.** The year in the northern regions of Siberia and Lapland, is described in the following calendar, as given by a recent traveller:—

June 23. Snow melts.	July 25. Plants in flower.
July 1. Snow gone.	Aug. 2. Fruits ripe.
July 9. Fields quite green.	Aug. 10. Plants shed their seed.
July 17. Plants at full growth.	Aug. 18. Snow.

The snow then continues upon the ground for about ten months, from August 18th of one year to June 23d of the year following, being 309 days out of 365; so that while the three seasons of spring, summer, and autumn are together only fifty-six days, or eight weeks, the winter is of forty-four weeks' duration in these countries.

**YEAR, FRENCH REPUBLICAN.** See *French Revolutionary Calendar.*

**YEAR AND A DAY.** A space of time, in law, that in many cases establishes and fixes a right, as in an estray, on proclamation being made, if the owner does not claim it within the time, it is forfeited. The term arose in the Norman law, which enacted that a beast found on another's land, if unclaimed for a year and a day, belonged to the lord of the soil. It is otherwise a legal space of time.

**YEAVERING, BATTLE OF.** Between the Scots, headed by sir Robert Umfraville and the earl of Westmoreland. In this memorable encounter, 430 English discomfited 4000 Scots, and took 160 prisoners; fought 1415. Near the village is a stone column erected to commemorate this most wonderful result.

**YELLOW FEVER.** This dreadful pestilence made its appearance at Philadelphia, where it committed great ravages, A.D. 1699. It appeared in several islands of the West Indies in 1732, 1739, and 1745. It raged with unparalleled violence at Philadelphia, in Oct. 1762; and most awfully at New York in the beginning of Aug. 1791. This fever again spread great devastation at Philadelphia in July, 1793; carrying off several thousand persons.—*Hardie's Ann.* It again appeared in Oct. 1797; and spread its ravages over the northern coast of America, Sept. 1798. It re-appeared at Philadelphia in the summer of 1802; and broke out in Spain, in Sept. 1803. The yellow fever was very violent at Gibraltar in 1804 and 1814; in the Mauritius, July, 1815; at Antigua, in Sept. 1816; and it raged with dreadful consequences at Cadiz, and the Isle of St. Leon, in Sept. 1819. A malignant fever raged at Gibraltar in Sept. 1828, and did not terminate until the following year.

**WOMEN OF THE GUARD.** A peculiar body of foot-guards to the king's person, instituted at the coronation of Henry VII., Oct. 30, 1485. It originally consisted

of fifty men, under a captain; they were of larger stature than other guards, being required to be over six feet in height, and they were armed with arquebusses and other arms. This band was increased by the royal successors of Henry to one hundred men, and seventy supernumeraries; and when one of the hundred died, it was ordered that his place should be supplied out of the seventy. They were clad after the manner of king Henry VIII.—*Ashmole's Instit.* This is said to have been the first permanent military band instituted in England. John, earl of Oxford, was the first captain, in 1486.—*Beaton's Pol. Index.*

**YEW-TREE** (*Taxus*). The origin of planting yew-trees in churchyards was (these latter being fenced) to secure the trees from cattle, and in this manner preserve them for the encouragement of archery. A general plantation of them for the use of archers was ordered by Richard III., 1483.—*Stowe's Chron.* Near Fountain's-abbey, Ripon, Yorkshire, were lately standing seven yew trees, called the seven sisters, supposed to have been planted before A.D. 1088, and the circumference of the largest of which was thirty-four feet seven inches round the trunk. A yew is now growing in the churchyard of Gresford, North Wales, whose circumference is nine yards nine inches. This is the largest and oldest yew-tree in the British dominions; but it is affirmed on traditionary evidence that there are some of these trees in England older than the introduction of Christianity. The old yew-tree mentioned in the survey taken of Richmond palace in 1649 still exists.

**YEZDEGIRD, or PERSIAN ERA.** It was formerly universally adopted in Persia, and is still used by the Parsees in India, and by the Arabs, in certain computations. This era began on the 26th of June, A.D. 632. The year consisted of 365 days only, and therefore its commencement, like that of the old Egyptian and Armenian year, anticipated the Julian year by one day in every four years. This difference amounted to nearly 112 days in the year 1075, when it was reformed by Jelealedin, who ordered that in future the Persian year should receive an additional day whenever it should appear necessary to postpone the commencement of the following year, that it might occur on the day of the sun's passing the same degree of the ecliptic.

**YOKE.** The ceremony of making prisoners pass under it, was first practised by the Samnites towards the Romans, 321 B.C. This disgrace was afterwards inflicted by the Romans upon their vanquished enemies.—*Abbé Lenglet; Dufremoy.* The name is figuratively taken for subjection and slavery, from the frame of wood, known in husbandry, by means of which oxen are sometimes coupled at their necks.

**YORK.** The *Eboracum* of the Romans, and one of the most ancient cities of England. Here Severus held an imperial court, A.D. 207; and here also Constantius kept his court, and his son Constantine the Great was born, in 274. York was burnt by the Danes, and all the Normans slain, 1069. The city and many churches were destroyed by fire, June 3, 1137. York received its charter from Richard II., and the city is the only one in the British kingdoms, besides London and Dublin, to whose mayors the prefix of *lord* has been granted. The Guildhall was erected in 1446. The castle was built by Richard III., 1484, and was rebuilt 1701. The corporation built a mansion-house for the lord mayor, 1728. The famous York petition to parliament to reduce the expenditure and redress grievances was gotten up, Dec. 1779. This act was followed by various political associations in other parts of England.

**YORK, ARCHBISHOPRIC OF.** The most ancient metropolitan see in England, being, it is said, so made by king Lucius, about A.D. 180, when Christianity was first, although partially established, in England. But this establishment was overturned by the Saxons driving out the Britons. When the former were converted, pope Gregory determined that the same dignity should be restored to York, and Paulinus was made archbishop of this see, about A.D. 622. York and Durham were the only two sees in the north of England for a large space of time, until Henry I. erected a bishopric at Carlisle, and Henry VIII. another at Chester. York was the metropolitan see of the Scottish bishops; but during the time of archbishop Nevil, 1464, they withdrew their obedience, and had archbishops of their own. Much dispute arose between the two English metropolitans about precedence, as, by pope Gregory's institutions, it was thought he meant, that whichever of them was first confirmed, should be superior: appeal was made to the court of Rome by both parties, and it was determined in favour of Canterbury; but York was allowed to style himself primate of England, while Canterbury styles himself primate of *all* England. York has yielded to the church of Rome eight saints, and three cardinals, and to the civil state of England

twelve lord chancellors, two lord treasurers, and two lord presidents of the north. It is rated in the king's books, 39 Henry VIII., 1546, at 1609*l.* 19*s.* 2*d.* per annum.—*Beatson.*

**YORK CATHEDRAL.** This majestic fabric was erected at different periods, and on the site of former buildings, which have again and again been destroyed by fire. The first Christian church erected here, which appears to have been preceded by a Roman temple, was built by Edwin, king of Northumbria, about the year 630. It was damaged by fire in 1741, and was rebuilt by archbishop Albert, about 780. It was again destroyed by fire in the year 1069, and rebuilt by archbishop Thomas. It was once more burnt down in 1137, along with St. Mary's Abbey, and 39 parish churches in York. Archbishop Roger began to build the choir in 1171; Walter Gray added the south transept in 1227; John de Romayne, the treasurer of the cathedral, built the north transept in 1260. His son, the archbishop, laid the foundation of the nave in 1291. In 1330, William de Melton built the two western towers, which were finished by John de Birmingham in 1342. Archbishop Thoresby, in 1361, began to rebuild the choir, in accordance with the magnificence of the nave, and he also rebuilt the lantern tower. And thus by many hands, and with the contributions of many families, and of multitudes who were promised indulgences for their liberality, this magnificent fabric was completed. It was set on fire by Jonathan Martin, a lunatic, and the roof of the choir and its internal fittings destroyed, Feb. 2, 1829: the damage, estimated at 60,000*l.*, was repaired in 1832. An accidental fire broke out, which in one hour reduced the belfry to a shell, destroyed the roof of the nave, and much damaged the edifice, May 20, 1840.

**YORK AND LANCASTER, WARS OF THE HOUSES OF.** The first battle between these houses was that of St. Albans, fought May 22, 1455. The last was that of Tewkesbury, fought May 4, 1471. In these battles the Yorkists, or *White Roses*, were victorious against the house of Lancaster, or the *Red Roses*. But in the sixteen years between these two dates more than thirty great battles were fought with different success, and half the country was depopulated, and nearly the whole of the nobility exterminated. See *Roses*.

**YORK, UPPER CANADA.** In the late war between America and Great Britain, the United States' forces made several attacks upon the province of Upper Canada, and succeeded in taking York, the seat of the government, April 27, 1813; but it was soon afterwards again possessed by the British.

**YORK TOWN, BRITISH SURRENDER AT.** Memorable surrender of the British forces under lord Cornwallis to the army of the revolted colonies, in the war of independence. Lord Cornwallis had taken possession of York-town in Aug. 1781; and after sustaining a disastrous siege, was obliged to surrender his whole army, consisting of about 7000 men, to the allied armies of France and America, under the command of general Washington and count Rochambeau, Oct. 19, 1781. This mischance was attributed to sir Henry Clinton, who had not given the garrison the necessary succour they expected; and it mainly led to the close of the war.

**YVRES, BATTLE OF.** Between Henry IV. of France, aided by his chief nobility, and the generals of the Catholic league, over whom the king obtained a complete victory. This success enabled Henry to blockade Paris, and reduce that capital to the last extremity by famine; but the duke of Parma, by orders from Philip of Spain, marched to the relief of the league, and obliged the king to raise the blockade.

## Z.

**ZAMA, BATTLE OF.** Between the two greatest commanders in the world at the time, Hannibal and Scipio Africanus. This battle has been called the most important that was ever fought; it was won by Scipio, and was decisive of the fate of Carthage; it led to an ignominious peace, which was granted the year after, and closed the second Punic war. The Romans lost but 2000 killed and wounded, while the Carthaginians lost, in killed and prisoners, more than 40,000; some historians make the loss greater; B.C. 202.

**ZANTE.** This island, with the rest of the islands now forming the Ionian republic, was subject to Venice prior to the French Revolution; but the whole group were ceded

to France by the treaty of Campo Formio (*which see*), Oct. 17, 1797. They were taken by a Russian and Turkish fleet, and were erected into an independent republic by the name of the Seven Islands, in 1799. They fell into different hands in the course of the succeeding year, and were surrendered to the French by the Russians, together with Ragusa, Aug. 14, 1807. They submitted to the British army, Oct. 3, 1809. In the arrangements at the congress of Vienna, in 1815, they were put under the protection of Great Britain. The treaty was ratified at Paris for this purpose, between Great Britain and Russia, Nov. 5, 1815. The new constitution was ratified by the prince regent, Feb. 22, 1817.

**ZANZALEENS.** This sect rose in Syria, under Zanzalee, A.D. 535; he taught that water baptism was of no efficacy, and that it was necessary to be baptized with fire, by the application of a red-hot iron. The sect was at one time very numerous.—*Ash.*

**ZE, ZOW, ZIERES.** For *ye, you, and yours*. The letter *z* was retained in Scotland, and was commonly written for the letter *y*, so late as the reign of queen Mary, up to which period many books in the Scottish language were printed in Edinburgh with these words, A.D. 1543.

**ZEALAND, NEW, IN THE PACIFIC.** Discovered by Tasman in 1642. He traversed the eastern coast, and entered a strait where, being attacked by the natives soon after he came to anchor, he did not go ashore. From the time of Tasman, the whole country, except that part of the coast which was seen by him, remained altogether unknown, and was by many supposed to make part of a southern continent, till 1770, when it was circumnavigated by captain Cook, who found it to consist of two large islands, separated by the strait. The introduction of potatoes into New Zealand has saved many lives, for the natives give this root a decided preference to human flesh, under every circumstance, except that of wreaking vengeance on a chief of the foe whom they have taken in battle. Captain Cook, in 1773, planted several spots of ground on this island with European garden-seeds; and in 1777, he found a few fine potatoes, greatly improved by change of soil. New Zealand has now become an important colony. A charter, founded upon an act passed in 1846, created powers municipal, legislative, and administrative there, Dec. 29, 1847; and a legislative council was opened by the governor, sir George Grey, Dec. 20, 1848. Banks and other public institutions have also been established.

**ZELA, BATTLE OF.** In which Julius Cæsar defeated Pharnaces, king of Pontus, son of Mithridates. Cæsar, in announcing this victory, sent his famous despatch to the senate of Rome, in three words: "*Veni, vidi, vici*"—"I came, I saw, I conquered," so rapidly and easily was his triumph obtained. This battle concluded the war; Pharnaces escaped into Bosphorus, where he was slain by his lieutenant, Asander; and Pontus was made a province of Rome, and Bosphorus given to Mithridates of Pergamus, 47 B.C.—*Sue. Cæsa.*

**ZELICHOW, BATTLE OF.** Between the Polish and Russian armies, one of the most desperate and bloody battles fought by the Poles in their late struggle for the freedom of their country. The Russians, who were commanded by general Diebitch, were defeated, losing 12,000 men in killed, wounded, and prisoners; and Diebitch narrowly escaped being taken in the pursuit of his flying army, April 6, 1831.

**ZELL, CASTLE OF.** The prison of the queen Matilda of Denmark, sister to George III. of England. A new ministry in Denmark, being headed by the dowager-queen, were opposed in their policy by the reigning queen Matilda, and counts Brandt and Struensee, new favourites at court. The king had displaced several of the queen-dowager's friends, and in revenge against Matilda, to whom these ministers paid great attention, she insinuated that the queen had condescended to have an intrigue with Struensee. This unfounded charge was steadily persisted in, and in the end the unfortunate Matilda was doomed to imprisonment for life. His Britannic Majesty so far interfered as to send a small squadron of ships to convoy the unhappy princess to Germany. The castle of Zell was appointed for her residence, and here she died at four-and-twenty years of age, denying in her last moments that she had ever been unfaithful to the king. She embarked at Elsinour, May 10, 1772.\*

\* It was resolved to surprise the king in the middle of the night, and force him to sign an order for committing the ministers to separate prisons; and to accuse them of a design to dethrone and poison the king, and report a criminal correspondence of the queen with her favourite. This design was executed on the night of Jan. 16, 1772, when a masked ball was given at the palace. The queen had danced most

**ZENO, SECT OF**, founded by Zeno. This sect also took the name of Stoic, from a public portico, so called, from which the philosopher delivered his harangues. It was the most famous portico in Athens, and was called by way of eminence, *Stoa*, the porch. See *Stoica*. In order to form his own school of philosophy, and to collect materials for a new system, Zeno had attended the schools of various masters, and among others he offered himself as a disciple of Polemo. This philosopher, aware of Zeno's object, said, "I am no stranger, Zeno, to your Phœnician arts. I perceive that your design is to creep slyly into my garden, and steal away my fruit." He taught about 312 B.C.

**ZEUTA, BATTLE OF**. Fought between the Germans under prince Eugene against the Turks, and memorable for the prodigious overthrow of the latter, A.D. 1697. This victory of the Austrian arms led to the peace of Carlowitz, negotiated in 1698, and ratified in January of the following year.

**ZINC**. The discovery of this metal, so far as the fact is known, is due to the moderns. It is said to have been long known in China, however, and is noticed by European writers as early as A.D. 1231; though the method of extracting it from the ore was unknown for nearly five hundred years after. A mine of zinc was discovered on lord Ribblesdale's estate, Craven, Yorkshire, in 1809. Zincography was introduced in London shortly after the invention of lithography became known in England, in 1817. See *Lithography*.

**ZINDIKITES**. These are a description of Mahometan heretics, or rather atheists, who neither believe in a providence, nor in the resurrection of the dead: they maintain that there is no god, nor other eternity than the four elements; that man is a mixture of these, and that after death he resolves into them; A.D. 950.

**ZIZYPHUS VULGARIS**. This shrub was brought to these countries from the south of Europe, about A.D. 1640. The *ZIZYPHUS PALURUS* shrub, better known as the *Christ's Thorn*, was first brought from Africa, before 1596. See *Flowers*.

**ZODIAC**. The obliquity of the zodiac was discovered, its twelve signs named, and their situations assigned them in the heavens, by Anaximander, about 560 B.C. The Greeks and Arabians borrowed the zodiac from the Hindoos, to whom it has been known from time immemorial.—*Sir William Jones*. The invention of geographical maps, and of sun-dials, belongs also to Anaximander.—*Pliny*.

**ZOE, REIGN OF**. This extraordinary woman, daughter of the emperor Constantine IX., married Romanus, who, in consequence, succeeded to the throne of the Eastern empire, A.D. 1028. Zoe, after prostituting herself to a Paphlagonian money-lender, caused her husband Romanus to be poisoned, and afterwards married her favourite, who ascended the throne under the name of Michael IV., 1034. Zoe adopted for her son Michael the Fifth, the trade of whose father (careening vessels) had procured him the surname of Calaphates, 1041. Zoe and her sister, Theodora, were made sole empresses by the populace; but, after two months, Zoe, although she was sixty years of age, took for her third husband Constantine X., who succeeded to the empire in 1042. See *Eastern Empire*.

of the evening with Struensee, and had retired to her chamber about two in the morning. About four, the queen-dowager and her party entered the king's chamber, and informed him that the queen, with Struensee, his brother, and Brandt, were at that moment busy in drawing up an act of renunciation of the crown, which they would immediately after compel him to sign, and they therefore demanded their arrest. Christian, through importunities and threats, consented, after some remonstrance, to this scandalous requisition, and count Rantzau was despatched to the queen's apartments, at this untimely hour, to execute the king's orders. She was conveyed to the castle of Cronenburgh, and Brandt and Struensee were also seized in their beds, imprisoned, and put in irons. The queen-dowager and her adherents now assumed the government. Struensee, threatened with torture, and to avoid it, after repeated examinations, confessed that he had conducted a criminal intrigue with Matilda, and at length he and Brandt were beheaded, April 28, 1772. The evidence against the queen consisted in a number of circumstances, all of them susceptible of an innocent explanation, sworn to by her attendants, who were employed as spies. It is true that her own signature affixed to a confession was alleged against her; but this signature proves nothing but the baseness of her enemies, and their malice. Schack, who was sent to interrogate her at Cronenburgh, was received by Matilda with indignation, when he spoke of her connexion with Struensee. When he showed Struensee's confession to her, he artfully intimated that the fallen minister would be subjected to a cruel death if he was found to have falsely criminated the queen. "What!" exclaimed Matilda, "do you think if I were to confirm his declaration, I should save the life of that unfortunate man?" Schack answered with a low bow. The queen took a pen, wrote the first syllable of her name, and fainted away. Schack completed the signature, and bore away the fatal document in triumph. Struensee's confession was obtained by threats of torture, facilitated by some hope of life, and influenced by a knowledge that the proceedings against the queen could not be carried beyond a divorce.

ZOOLOGY. The animal kingdom was divided by Linnæus into six classes; viz.—*Mammalia*, which includes all animals that suckle their young; *Aves*, or birds; *Amphibia*, or amphibious animals; *Pisces*, or fishes; *Insecta*, or insects; *Vermes*, or worms; A.D. 1741. From this period, the science of zoology has had many distinguished professors, the most illustrious of whom was the baron Cuvier, who died in Paris, May 13, 1832. The Zoological Gardens of London were opened in April, 1827; the society was chartered March 27, 1829. On the demolition of Exeter Change, in 1829, the menagerie of Mr. Cross was temporarily lodged in the King's Mews, from whence it was removed to the Surrey Zoological Gardens, 1832. The Zoological Gardens of Dublin were opened in the same year.

ZORNDORFF, BATTLE OF. Between the Prussian and Russian armies, the former commanded by the king of Prussia, obtaining a memorable victory over the forces of the Czarina, whose loss amounted to 21,529 men, while that of the Prussians did not exceed 11,000, Aug. 25 and 26, 1758.

ZUINGLIANS. The followers of Ulrich Zuinglius. This zealous reformer, while he officiated at Zurich, declaimed against the church of Rome and its indulgences, and effected the same separation for Switzerland from the papal dominion, which Luther had for Saxony. He procured two assemblies to be called; by the first he was authorised to proceed, and by the second the ceremonies of the Romish church were abolished, 1519. Zuinglius, who began as a preacher, died in arms as a soldier; he was slain in a skirmish against the Popish opponents of his reformed doctrines, in 1531. The reformers who adhered entirely to Zuinglius were called after his name, and also Sacramentarians.

ZURICH. It was admitted to be a member of the Swiss confederacy, of which this canton was made the head, A.D. 1351. Cession of Uznach, 1436. This was the first town in Switzerland that separated from the church of Rome, in consequence of the opposition given by Zuinglius to a Franciscan monk sent by Leo X., to publish indulgences here, 1519 *et seq.* A grave-digger of Zurich poisoned the sacramental wine, by which eight persons lost their lives, and many others were grievously injured, Sept. 4, 1776. The French were defeated here, losing 4000 men, June 4, 1799. The Imperialists were defeated by Massena, the former losing 20,000 men in killed and wounded, Sept. 24, 1799. See *Switzerland*.

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