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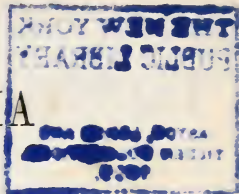


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THE HOME CYCLOPEDIA.

CYCLOPEDIA



OF

UNIVERSAL BIOGRAPHY:

A RECORD OF THE NAMES OF

THE MOST EMINENT MEN OF THE WORLD

BY PARKE GODWIN.



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## P R E F A C E .

THE need of a good portable Universal Biography has been long felt, not only by literary men but by the reading public in general. With the exception of Maunder's Biographical Treasury, published in London, there is none extant. The small works of Jones, Bellechambers, Davenport, &c., are very incomplete; and as they are only brought down to the time of their publication, quite valueless now. Maunder's book is for the most part excellent, condensing a vast variety of biographical knowledge within a small compass, and coming down to the year 1850; but the objections to it are, that it almost wholly ignores American names, and is quite anti-republican in its sympathies. Under the titles of the various kings, too, it furnishes a great deal of matter which properly belongs to history, to the exclusion of more appropriate subjects.

The compiler of the present volume, therefore, making Maunder the basis of his work, has endeavored to preserve the compactness, while he improved upon the fidelity and comprehensiveness of his original. He has re-written most of the articles, either to enlarge or condense them; and has added a vast number of names, especially of American men of eminence, and those who have died since former works were prepared. In all cases he has consulted the most reliable authorities, and given as much authentic information under each head as could be condensed into the allotted space.

Of course a work of this kind can be little more than a record of names and dates; it gives no scope to the expression of opinions, and its merits, if it has any, must be simply those of accuracy and comprehen-

siveness. In these respects, therefore, the compiler believes that his work is the best now offered to the public. Many names are doubtless omitted which ought to have been in it, and many are in it which might better have been omitted; but on the whole, he thinks that he has presented as large a variety of names, and said as much about each of them, as will be required by ordinary readers. Students and investigators will always have at hand the larger works of Gorton, Chalmers, Rose, the *Biographie Universelle*, and the Encyclopedias.

It should be added, that besides Maunder, the compiler has consulted the works of Allen, Blake, and Aikin, and particularly that most valuable publication, the *Encyclopedia Americana* by Prof. Lieber, with its continuation by Professor Vethake. In the typographical arrangement, in order to save room, all the same generic names are treated under one head, in the manner of classical dictionaries, and the initial letters of the words "born" and "died," which so often occur, are commonly used in place of the full word.

P. G.

# CYCLOPÆDIA OF BIOGRAPHY.

## A.

AA, PETER VAN DER, an eminent bookseller of Leyden. D. 1730.

AA, CHARLES HENRY VANDER, a Lutheran minister, who was among the founders of the Academy of Sciences. at Harlem, b. at Zwolle, 1718, d. 1795. A family of this name was distinguished in the annals of the United Provinces, for their resistance to the tyranny of Philip II. of Spain.

AAGARD, CHRISTIAN, a Danish poet. B. 1616; d. 1664.—NICHOLAS, a brother of the above, b. 1612, d. 1657, was a philosophical writer.

AALST, EVERARD, a Dutch painter of fruit pieces. B. 1602; d. 1653.—His nephew, WILLIAM, also a painter, was b. 1620, d. 1679.

AAGESEN, SVEND, a Danish historian of the 12th century. Sometimes called Sueno Agonis.

AARON, St., a Briton, who suffered martyrdom under Diocletian in 303, and was canonized ten centuries later.

AARON, a physician and priest at Alexandria in the 12th century; the first man who described measles and the small-pox, on their first appearance in Egypt.

AARON, OF BARCELONA, a Spanish Jew, who wrote a book called "Precepts of Moses," at Venice, in 1523.

AARON BEN ASSER, a Jew, who is said to have invented the points in Hebrew writing, in the 5th century.

AARSENS, FRANCIS VAN, lord of Someldyck and Spyeck, one of the greatest ministers for negotiation that the United Provinces of Holland have at any time possessed. He was the first person ever recognized as Dutch ambassador by the French court: the first of three extraordinary ambassadors

sent to England in 1620; and the second in 1641, who were to treat about the marriage of Prince William, son of the prince of Orange. Aarsens died at an advanced age; and left behind him very accurate and judicious memoirs of all embassies in which he was employed. B. 1572; d. 1679.

ABACO, AVARISTO FELICE D'ALL, a musical composer and violinist of Verona. There was another of the same name, who flourished about the same time in 1750.

ABAGA, an emperor of the Moguls, who opposed the Crusaders with firmness and warlike skill, and d. in 1284.

ABARIS, a celebrated character of antiquity, said to have possessed vast abilities, and to have been endowed with the power of performing miraculous cures. He was a Scythian by birth.

ABAS, SHAH, surnamed the Great, 7th king of Persia. D. in 1629.—ABAS, Schah, great grandson of the preceding, was a prince remarkable for mildness and humanity. D. in 1666.

ABASCAL, DON JOSE FERNANDO, viceroy of Peru during several years of the South American war of independence, was born at Oviedo in 1743, and having entered the military service of Spain, served in the numerous campaigns of that country during the latter half of last century in all parts of the globe. Appointed viceroy of Peru in 1804, he governed with a firm but gentle hand till 1816, when he was superseded by General Pezuela; and, on his retirement, he left behind him a character for ability and moderation which is still held in grateful remembrance. D. at Madrid, 1821.

ABASSA, or ABBASSA, sister of the

caliph Haroun al Rasehid, who gave her in marriage to his vizier Giafar, on condition that their marriage should never be consummated; but having broken the contract, the caliph put Giafar to death, and banished his wife from the palace, giving orders that no one should afford her relief.

ABATE, ANDREA, a Neapolitan artist, who was employed, together with Luca Giordio, in adorning the Escorial for Charles II. of Spain. D. 1732.

ABAUZIT, FERMIN, a French author of great merit and erudition. He was profoundly learned, and acquired the friendship of Voltaire, Rousseau, and Newton. B. at Uzes in 1679, and d. at Geneva in 1767.

ABBADIE, JAMES, an eminent Protestant divine, who accompanied Marshal Schomberg to England in 1688, and was present when that great commander fell at the battle of the Boyne. He wrote many works, chiefly theological and in the French language, the most esteemed of which is entitled "Traité de la Vérité de la Religion Chrétienne." B. at Berne in 1658; d. in London, 1727.

ABBAS, the uncle of Mahomet, of whom, though opposed to him at first, he became a disciple, and served in his army as a general. D. 653.—EBN ABBAS ABDALLAH, son of the foregoing; chief of the "Sahabab," or companions of the Prophet, and author of a "Commentary on the Koran."—HALI or MAGUS, a Persian physician of the 10th century; author of a pompous book on medicine, called "The Royal Work," which has been translated into Latin.

ABBATI, NICOLO, an Italian painter in fresco; b. at Modena in 1512.

ABBATISSA, PAUL, a poet of Sicily, who flourished about the year 1570, and translated the Iliad and Odyssey into Latin verse.

ABBE, LOUISE, a French poet of the 17th century, surnamed "La Belle Cordonnaire."

ABBIATI, FILIPPO, an historical painter, of considerable eminence. B. at Milan in 1640; d. in 1715.

ABBON, or ABBO, CERNUS, a Norman monk of the 9th century, who wrote, in Latin verse, an account of the siege of Paris by the Normans.

ABBO, FLORIANCENSIS, a learned writer of ecclesiastical biographies, who was killed in 1004.

ABBOT, GEORGE, archbishop of Canterbury in the reign of James I. and Charles I., and one of the most active political characters of that period. He

was born, in 1562, at Guildford, in Surrey, where his father was a weaver and clothworker. He raised himself gradually till he became primate of all England; was the author of several theological works; and one of the eight divines, who, in 1604, by the order of James I., translated the edition of the Bible now in use. D. at Croydon in 1633.—ROBERT, bishop of Salisbury, the elder brother of the above, was an eminent divine, and famous for his skill in conducting polemical discussions, and vindicating the supremacy of kings. B. 1560; d. 1617.—MAURICE, youngest brother of the above, was an eminent London merchant, knighted by Charles I. Maurice's son, George, was the author of a Paraphrase on the Book of Job. B. 1600; d. 1648.—HULL, a respectable minister of Charlestown, (Mass.) B. 1696; d. 1774.—SAMUEL, one of the founders of the Andover Theological Seminary. B. 1732; d. 1812.—ABDIEL, a preacher, and author of several published sermons. B. at Andover, 1770; d. at Staten Island, 1828.—CHARLES, was a celebrated statesman, once speaker of the house of commons, and subsequently raised to the peerage as Lord Colchester. B. at Abingdon, 1757; d. 1829.—CHARLES, a distinguished lawyer, who, in 1818, was made lord chief justice of the King's Bench, and during the premiership of Mr. Canning, was created a peer, by the title of Lord Tenterden. B. 17 ; d. 1832.

ABBT, THOMAS, a German writer who wrote a clever work, called "Historia Vitæ Magistra," when he was only 13 years of age. He was professor of philosophy at Frankfort, and of mathematics at Ritelin; wrote a treatise on "Merit," and on the "Duty of Dying for one's Country." B. at Ulm, in Suabia, 1738; d. 1766.

ABDALLAH, a camel driver, the father of Mahomet. He was so much esteemed by his tribe, that the stories relate how one hundred girls broke their hearts on the night of his wedding.

ABDAS, a bishop of Persia, who instigated the thirty years' persecution of the Christians, under Theodosius the Younger.

ABDIAS, author of a legend called "Historia Certaminis Apostilici," published at Basle in 1571.

ABDOLLATIPH, a Persian, who wrote the history of Egypt, published in England in 1800. B. at Bagdad 1161.

ABDOLMAMEN, a potter's son, who became a general and conquered Mo-

rocco, and made himself monarch. D. 1156.

ABEEL, JOHN NELSON, an eloquent preacher, of New-York, who died in 1812, aged 43.

ABELLE, GASPARD, a French dramatic writer of extraordinary versatility and wit. B. 1648; d. 1718.—SCPIO, a brother of the above, wrote a "History of the Bones," and the "Complete Army Surgeon." D. 1697.

ABEL, THOMAS, teacher of grammar and music to Queen Catharine, but having opposed Henry VIII.'s separation from her, he was condemned and executed, under a pretence of denying the king's supremacy, in 1540.—GASPARD, a German historian. B. 1675; d. 1763.—CHARLES FREDERICK, a famous German composer, and player on the viol di gamba, appointed musician to Queen Charlotte. D. 1787.

ABELA, JOHN FRANCIS, a commander of the order of St. John of Jerusalem, who wrote "Malta Illustrata," which was published in Malta in 1647.

ABELARD, PETER, a native of Palais, in Brittany, made immortal rather by his unfortunate love, than by his immense and varied attainments. He was educated at the University of Paris, and became one of the most learned men of his day. He opened a school of theology and rhetoric, which was so popular that it attracted more than three thousand pupils. But in the midday of his fame he fell in love with a young and beautiful scholar, called Heloise, the niece of the canon of Paris, Fulbert. He was then forty and she but fifteen, yet the attachment grew into a passion which for warmth and intensity has never been surpassed. Abelard forgot his lectures, his studies, and his fame in his abandonment to the raptures of delight. Yet the attachment was an unhappy one for both; Fulbert separated the lovers; when Abelard betook himself to the residence of his aunt in Brittany, whither he was instantly followed by Heloise, and where she gave birth to a son. Abelard would have married her secretly, but she disdained the restraints of wedlock, preferring her free attachment to him to a relation sanctioned and enforced by law. After a while, however, she reluctantly consented to marry him, yet refused to confess the marriage in public. She even denied it under oath. Her uncle was so incensed at this conduct, that he treated her with great severity, to release her from which Abelard carried

her away and placed her in the convent of Argenteuil. Baffled by this manoeuvre, Fulbert was so enraged that he had Abelard ignominiously mutilated, and thereby caused him, through sorrow and shame, to become a monk of St. Denis. When his mortification had somewhat subsided, he began to lecture again, but his enemies charged him with heterodoxy, and had him condemned. He then erected an oratory, called the Paraclete, in the diocese of Troyes, but, being still pursued by bitter persecutions, after a few years of vicissitude and desertion, died at the priory of St. Marcel. Heloise, then abbess of the Paraclete, did not desert him in death, but had his ashes removed to a place where, in a few years later, she was destined to sleep by his side. The remains of both were taken to Père-la-Chaise, in 1817, by order of the nation. Abelard was a poet, an orator, a philosopher and a mathematician—in short, a man possessing the highest qualities of mind and heart—but, while his works have mostly perished, his name is rescued from oblivion by the story of his passion. The letters which passed between him and Heloise have been made the foundation of many poems and novels. The best of these is the celebrated version of Pope. B. 1079; d. 1142.

ABELL, JOHN, a musician who flourished at the court of Charles II.

ABELLI, LOUIS, bishop of Rhodes, and author of several theological works. B. 1604; d. 1691.

ABERCROMBIE, JOHN, M. D., an eminent Scotch physician and author, was born at Aberdeen, Nov. 11, 1781. Having taken his degree at Edinburgh in 1803, he permanently fixed his residence in the Scotch metropolis, where he soon gained the first rank as a practising and consulting physician. But the writings of Dr. Abercrombie contributed more to his fame than his skill as a physician. His purely professional works are meritorious, but the most permanent monuments to his memory are his "Inquiries concerning the Intellectual Powers, &c.," published 1830, and the "Philosophy of the Moral Feelings," published 1833. In these works he has brought all the medical facts accumulated in the course of his extensive experience and research to bear on various moral and metaphysical systems. To his wide range of acquirements he added a piety as genuine as it was unassuming, and he will long be remem-

bered for his large but unobtrusive benevolence. D. 1844.

**ABERCROMBY, THOMAS**, a Scotch author, who was physician to James II. D. 1726.—**SIR RALPH**, a British general, who served in the American war, in Flanders, Holland, the West Indies, Ireland, and in Egypt, near Alexandria, where he was mortally wounded, after a desperate battle with the French, whom he defeated. He was one of the bravest of Britons, but of great moderation and military skill, and high character. B. at Tillibodie, 1738; d. 1801.—**JOHN**, a horticultural author, who published under the name of Mawe. B. 1724; d. 1806.

**ABERLI, JOHN**, an eminent landscape painter, of Switzerland. B. at Winterthen. 1723; d. 1786.

**ABERNETHY, JOHN**, an Irish dissector and divine, of whose sermons there are two volumes, which are held in considerable esteem. B. at Coleraine, 1680; d. at Dublin, 1740.—**JOHN, F.R.S.**, a surgeon of great repute and extensive practice. He was brought up under Sir Charles Blick, surgeon of St. Bartholomew's Hospital, and was acknowledged to possess very considerable talent and originality; though he doubtless owed much of his fame to a blunt eccentricity of manner, of which a thousand various anecdotes are still current. He was the author of "Surgical Observations," "Physiological Essays," &c. B. 1764; d. 1831.

**ABGARUS**, a king of Edessa, in Mesopotamia, cotemporary with our Saviour, to whom he is said to have written a letter and received an answer to it. Both are supposed to be inventions.

**ABGILLUS**, surnamed **PRESTER JOHN**, son of a king of the Frisi. He accompanied Charlemagne to the Holy Land; and after his leader's return to Europe made vast conquests in Abyssinia, which was long called "Prester John's Dominion." He is reputed to have written an account of Charlemagne's deeds in the East.

**ABILDGAARD, PHILIP CHRISTIAN**, a Danish physician; one of the ablest naturalists of the 18th century.—**NICHOLAS ABRAHAM**, brother of the above; a clever historical painter, and author of some equally elegant and useful essays on taste in works of art. B. 1744; d. 1809.

**ABINGTON, FRANCES**, a celebrated comic actress. B. in London, 1731; d. in Dublin, 1815.

**ABINGER, LORD**, (James Scarlett,) a

liberal and distinguished statesman of England, who, both as a lawyer and a politician, exhibited a high order of ability. He was raised to the bench in 1834 by Sir Robert Peel. B. in Jamaica, 1769; d. 1844.

**ABISBAL, HENRY O'DONNELL**, Count of, a celebrated Spanish general, born in Andalusia, 1770. Having entered the royal guards at the age of fifteen, he served in the war against the French republic; and on Napoleon's invasion of Spain, the part he took in the relief of Gerona in 1809, led to his promotion to the command of Catalonia, where he displayed great energy, and reaped much success. Though defeated in the plains of Vich by General Sonham, he a month afterwards forced Augereau to abandon Lower Catalonia; and, at the village of Abisbal, he compelled the surrender of a whole French column under General Schwartz. From this action he took his title. Towards the close of the war, he commanded with brilliant success at the capture of Pancorvo. In 1819 he suppressed a mutiny of the troops in the isle of Leon; but he fell into disgrace on suspicion of treachery, and it was not till 1823, on the invasion of Spain by the French under the Duke d'Angoulême, that he recovered his position and his fame. After the restoration of Ferdinand he retired to France, where he resided, almost entirely forgotten, till his death in 1834.

**ABNEY, SIR THOMAS**, Lord Mayor of London, in 1700, and one of the founders of the Bank of England. D. 1722.

**ABRAHAM, NICHOLAS**, a learned Jesuit, and professor of theology in the university of Pont-à-Mousson; author of a Commentary on Virgil and some of Cicero's Orations. B. 1589; d. 1656.—**A. SANTA CLARA**, a native of Suabia, whose real name was Ulrich Megerle. He was an Augustine friar, and extremely affected and eccentric as a preacher. B. 1642; d. 1709.—A teacher of music at Paris, composer of airs for the clarinet, and author of a method for the bassoon. D. 1805.

**ABRASDATES**, king of Susa, rendered memorable by the affection of his wife.

**ABRESCH, FREDERICK LOUIS**, a celebrated Dutch critic and Greek scholar. B. at Hamburgh, 1699; d. in Switzerland, 1782.

**ABRILOLA**, an Arabian poet. B. 978; d. 1057.

**ABROSI, JOHN**, an Italian physician



of the 16th century; author of a Dialogue on Astrology.

**ABRUZZO, BALTHAZAR**, a Sicilian philosopher and civilian. B. in 1601; d. 1665.

**ABSTEMIUS, LAURENTIUS**, an Italian writer, born at Macerata, in La Marca di Ancona, who devoted himself early to the study of polite literature. He published under the pontificate of Alexander VI. a treatise, entitled "Hecatomythium," from its containing 100 fables, which have been often printed with those of Æsop, Phædrus, Gabrius, Avienus, &c.

**ABUBEKER**, father-in-law and successor of Mahomet. His original name was changed to that of Abubeker, or "Father of the Virgin," on the occasion of his daughter Ayesha becoming the bride of Mahomet. On succeeding his son-in-law he assumed the title of caliph, which signifies both successor and vicar, and which was first borne by him. He won vast territory from the Syrians, Persians, and Greeks. D. 634.

**ABULFARAGIUS, GREGORY**, son of Aaron a physician, born in 1226, in the city of Malatia. He wrote in Arabic a history which consists of ten parts, and is an epitome of universal history from the creation of the world to his own time.

**ABULFEDA, ISMAEL**, prince of Hamah, in Syria, but better known as author of Tables of Geography of the Regions beyond the River Oxus. He began his reign in the 743d year of the Hegira, and ended it three years afterwards, aged 72.

**ABULGARI, BAYATM**, Khan of the Tartars, and writer of a Tartar history, which has been translated in German and French. B. at Urgens, 1605; d. 1663.

**ABU, MOSLEM**, a governor of Korasan, put to death in 759.

**ABU-NOWAS**, an Arabian poet. B. 762; d. 810.

**ABU-OBIDA**, a friend of Mahomet, who conquered Palestine and Syria, and died of pestilence in 639.

**ABU-TEMAN**, an Arabian poet, whose works have been translated into English. D. 845.

**ACACIUS**, bishop of Berea, an opponent of Chrysostom. D. 436.—There was another bishop of the same name, who flourished at Amida, on the Tigris, in the 5th century, and who is known for his benevolence, in having sold his church plate to ransom 7000 Persians taken prisoners by Theodosius the

Younger.—Another was the founder of the Acaciani sect, and d. about 365.

**ACADEMUS**, the founder of the Academic sect at Athens, and of the Academic grove.

**ACAMPIXTLI**, the first Mexican king, who ruled forty years, and introduced many good laws. D. 1420.

**ACCA, ST.**, an Anglo-Saxon, bishop at Hexham, who wrote "Sufferings of the Saints," and was a patron of arts and music. D. 740.—**LAURENTIA**, the nurse of Romulus and Remus, to whom the Romans decreed a festival.

**ACCAIOLI**—the name of a distinguished Florentine family—**DONATUS**, was a translator of Plutarch, and a learned commentator on Aristotle; **JOHN**, was an author and public lecturer; **ZENOBIUS**, a poet and critic, who translated Politian's epigrams, d. 1520; **MAGDALENA**, wrote "David Persecuted," and other poems, d. 1610; **RENATUS**, was a general of the 14th century, who conquered Athens, Corinth, and Bœotia.

**ACCIO, ZUCHIO**, a poet of Verona, in the 15th century.

**ACCIUS, LUCIUS**, a Latin poet and dramatist. D. about 180, B. C.—**TULLIUS**, prince of the Volsci, to whom Coriolanus resorted for aid against Rome.

**ACCOLTI, BENEDICT**, an Italian lawyer, born at Florence in 1415, and author of many works, among which was a narrative of the wars in Palestine, to which Tasso was indebted in the "Jerusalem Delivered." D. 1466.—**BENEDICT**, a relation of the preceding, born in 1497, was so perfect a master of the Latin tongue, that he was called the Cicero of the age. Clement VII. made him a cardinal. D. 1549.—**PETER**, son of the above, as cardinal of Ancona, composed the Papal bull against Luther. D. 1532.—**BERNARD**, brother of the last named, a poet of considerable powers; his works were published at Florence, in 1513.—**FRANCIS**, uncle of the above; a lawyer and scholar of great ability, but even more remarkable for his parsimony than for his talents.—**BENEDICT**, a man of violent passions, who conspired with five others to murder Pius IV. He suffered death in 1564.

**ACCORSO, MARIANGELO**, a native of Aquila, in the 16th century; an eminent critic and scholar. He published remarks on Ausonius and Ovid, entitled "Diatriba," and an edition of Ammius Marcellinus.

**ACCUM, FREDERICK**, an operative chemist of eminence, who wrote several

books of science. B. in Westphalia, 1769; d. 1838.

ACCURSIUS, FRANCIS, an eminent Italian lawyer, born at Florence in 1182, and died in 1229. This individual rendered himself famous by his "Perpetual Commentary," or "Great Gloss," in illustration of the code, the institutes, and the digests.

ACERBI, JOSEPH, an Italian; author of "Voyage au Cape Nord, par la Suede," in 1798.

ACERBO, FRANCIS, an Italian Jesuit and poet at Naples, in 1666.

ACH, VAN, or ACHEN, JOHN, an eminent historical and portrait painter. B. at Cologne, 1566; d. 1621.

ACHÆUS, a Greek poet and satirist, cotemporary with Æschylus. Yet though he is said to have written forty tragedies, nothing but a few fragments at present exist.

ACHARD, ANTHONY, a learned divine, B. at Geneva, 1666; d. 1772.—FRANCIS CHARLES, a distinguished Prussian chemist; known as the first fabricator of beet-root sugar, in 1792; and author of several treatises on chemistry and agriculture. D. 1821.

ACHARDS, ELEAZER, bishop of Avignon, remarkable for the benevolent courage he displayed when the plague raged in his see. D. 1741.

ACHENWALL, GODFREY, a lecturer on history and jurisprudence, in the university of Gottingen. D. 1772.

ACHER, N., a French judge; author of an "Abrégé des Hommes Illustres de Plutarque," 1807.

ACHERI, LUC D', a Benedictine monk; author of "Lives of the Saints," &c. B. at St. Quintin, in Picardy, 1609; d. at Paris, 1685.

ACHILLES TATIUS, a native of Alexandria, who lived during the 3d century, and in his old age was converted to Christianity, and became a bishop. He originally taught rhetoric in his native city, and wrote a "Treatise on the Sphere;" a "History of Great Men;" and a romance, entitled "The Loves of Clitophon and Leucippe."

ACHILLINI, ALEXANDER, a Bolognese physician, known by his publications on anatomy and medicine. D. 1512.—JOHN PHILOTIUS, brother of the above, and author of a eulogistic poem, entitled "Viridario." D. 1538.—CLAUDE, a relation of the above, distinguished for his knowledge of medicine, theology, and jurisprudence. B. at Bologna, 1574; d. 1640.

ACHMET I., emperor of Turkey, son

and successor of Mahomet III. B. 1583; d. 1617.—ACHMET II. succeeded his brother Solyman on the throne of Constantinople. D. 1695.—ACHMET III., son of Mahomet IV., was placed on the throne by the heads of a faction which had deposed his brother, Mustapha II. He was afterwards deposed, and his nephew, Mahomet V., exalted to the throne. D. in prison, 1736.

ACIDALIUS, VALENS, a German author and critic. D. 1595.

ACKERMANN, CONRAD, a German comedian, and founder of the German theatre. D. 1771.—JOHN CHRISTIAN GOTLIEB, an eminent physician and author. B. 1756; d. 1801.—RUDOLPH, an enterprising tradesman, who went to England and became a print-seller, where he published the "Forget Me Not," the first of a peculiar class of annual books. He improved the lithographic art, published several beautiful editions of histories, and was the first person who used gas-lights in London. B. at Schuceberg, in Saxony, 1764; d. 1834.

ACKLAND, a British major in the American war. He was taken prisoner by Arnold, at Stillwater, Oct. 7, 1777. When released he returned to England, where he was shot in a duel by Lieut. Lloyd, to whom he had given the lie, when Lloyd charged the Americans with cowardice. Lady Harriett, his wife, lost her senses in consequence.

ACKMAN, WILLIAM, a Scotch portrait painter, the first appreciator and friend of the poet Thomson.

ACOLUTHUS, ANDREW, author of "De Aquis Amaris." D. 1704.

ACOSTA, JOSEPH, a Jesuit of Peru, who wrote a good history of the West Indies. D. 1600.

ACQUAVIVA, ANDREW MATTHEW, a learned Neapolitan, who published the first Encyclopædia. B. 1456; d. 1528.

ACRON, a Sicilian physician, who expelled the plague from Athens, by burning certain perfumes, about 473 B. C.

ACROPOLITA, GEORGE, a Byzantine historian, learned in mathematics and skilled in rhetoric. B. 1220; d. 1282.—CONSTANTINE, son of the above, was grand chancellor of the empire.

ACTON, JOSEPH, a Frenchman, who entered the navy of the Grand Duke of Tuscany, and rescued 4000 Spaniards from the Barbary corsairs. B. 1737; d. 1808.

ACTUARIUS, a Greek physician, of the 18th century, who used water and mild cathartics as his principal remedies.

ACUNA, CHRISTOPHER, a Jesuit missionary, who wrote an account of the "Great River of the Amazons." B. 1597.—FERNANDO DE, a Spanish poet. D. at Grenada, 1680.

ADAIR, JAMES, a recorder of London, member of parliament, and chief-justice at Chester. D. 1798.—Another JAMES, was a trader among the North American Indians, in 1775, who wrote a book to prove them descended from the Jews.

ADALARD, or ADELARD, a German divine and theological writer, the grandson of Charles Martel, and cousin-german of Charlemagne. He is most distinguished for the foundation of a distinct abbey, called New Corbie, as a seminary for the education of missionaries, who were to be employed in the conversion of the northern nations. B. 753; d. 827.

ADALBERT, archbishop of Prague, in the 10th century. He was one of the first founders of the Christian religion in Hungary; and also preached the gospel in Prussia, and in Lithuania, where he was murdered by Sego, a pagan priest.

ADAM, SCOTUS, a doctor of the Sorbonne, in the 12th century, and author of a life of David I. of Scotland.—ALEXANDER, a learned Scotch schoolmaster, well known to the literary and scholastic world by his "Latin Lexicon," "Roman Antiquities," &c. B. 1741; d. 1809.—LAMBERT SIGSBERT, an eminent French sculptor, many of whose works were executed for the decoration of Versailles and St. Cloud. B. 1700; d. 1759.—NICHOLAS SEBASTIAN, brother of the above, and eminent in the same profession. He executed the admired statue of "Prometheus Chained." B. 1705; d. 1778.—ALBERT, a distinguished painter of battle-scenes, born at Nordlingen, in 1786, who went to Russia with Eugene Beauharnais in 1812, and afterwards produced many of the pictures in the gallery of the king of Bavaria.—ADOLPHUS CHARLES, a musical composer of eminence, author of the "Postillion of Lonjumeau," and other operas. B. at Paris, 1804.—WILLIAM, a lawyer and politician of Pitt's time, and one of the managers appointed by the commons to conduct the impeachment of Warren Hastings. B. 1751; d. 1839.—MELCHIOR, a German divine and biographical author of the 17th century.—NICHOLAS, a French grammarian; author of "The True Mode of acquiring a Language whether Living or Dead, by means of

the French," and other works of considerable ingenuity. B. 1716; d. 1792.—ROBERT, F.R.S., and F.S.A.; a celebrated architect, much employed upon the public buildings and noblemen's mansions of London. One of his works, executed in conjunction with his brother, is the noble range of buildings called the "Adelphi," the name being the Greek word for "Brothers." He at one time represented the county of Kinross in parliament. B. at Kirkcaldy, Fifeshire, 1728; d. 1792.—JAMES, brother of the above, and his coadjutor in most of his labors. D. 1794.—THOMAS, an English divine, and for 58 years the rector of Wintringham, in Lincolnshire. B. at Leeds, 1701; d. 1784.

ADAMANTEO, a learned Italian mathematician and orientalist; author of "Glossas et Interpretationes in Talmud Hebraorum." D. 1581.

ADAMANTIUS, a Greek physician of the 5th century; author of a popular work on physiognomy.

ADAMANUS, abbot of Icolmkil, in the 8th century; author of a life of St. Columba.

ADAMI, LEONARDO, an Italian scholar, eminent for his skill in the Greek and Oriental languages, and librarian to Cardinal Imperiali. B. 1690, at Bolsema, in Tuscany; d. 1719.

ADAMS, JOHN, the second president of the United States, and one of the most able men America has produced, was born at Braintree, Oct. 19, 1735. He was descended from Henry Adams, one of the original proprietors of the town of Braintree, who fled from England with the Puritans, in the year 1630. Early in life he manifested great quickness of parts, and was educated in the best schools, and afterwards sent to Cambridge College. After he left college, he studied law with Col. James Putnam, at Worcester, instructing pupils in the Latin and Greek languages at the same time, to defray the expense. Subsequently he entered the office of Jeremiah Gridley. In 1761 he was admitted a barrister-at-law, and commenced practice. The attempts of England to coerce the colonies into obedience, which had exasperated the colonials into most bitter indignation and hatred, were opposed by Mr. Adams from the outset, and on all the questions which arose between the two countries, he was on the side of the wronged and oppressed. Yet his was not a mere partisan zeal, but the just excitement of one who thought and felt earnestly

and deeply. When, therefore, the resistance of the colonists broke out into open war, Adams was prepared to take an intelligent and an active part in their defence. In 1764 he married Abigail Smith, second daughter of William Smith, of Weymouth, and grand-daughter of Col. Quincy, of Wollaston, a woman of fine personal appearance, good education, noble powers of mind, and the most patriotic devotion to the colonies. A year afterwards he published an *Essay on Canon and Feudal Law*, which was reprinted in England and much commended. In 1769 he was appointed chairman of the committee, appointed by the town of Boston, to draw up instructions to its representatives to resist British encroachments, at the very time the town was invested by an armed force both by sea and by land. In 1770 he was sent to the legislature, where he took a prominent part in every important measure. In 1774 he was one of the committee who prepared the celebrated resolutions on the Boston Port Bill. The same year he was elected to the first continental congress, held in Philadelphia. From the outset he announced himself the friend of independence, and when, therefore, in 1775, the first blood was shed at Lexington and Concord, he was ready for war, and suggested the name of George Washington, as commander-in-chief. In 1776 he was appointed, with Jefferson, Franklin, Sherman, and Livingston, on the committee which reported the immortal "Declaration of Independence." In Nov. 1777, Mr. Adams was sent as commissioner to the court of Versailles, but treaties of commerce and alliance with France had been signed before he arrived. Three months after his return he was again sent abroad, to negotiate a peace and a commercial treaty with Great Britain. He did not succeed in the former object till Jan. 14th, 1783. In 1785 he was appointed the first minister to England. While in London, he wrote his "Defence of the American Constitution." After his return he was elected first vice-president of the United States, and re-elected in 1793. He discharged the duties of the office till March 4th, 1797, when he was chosen president. His administration was a vigorous and important one, but not without embarrassments and opposition. In 1801 he was defeated by Jefferson, and retired to his farm at Quincy. He was chosen to one or two inconsiderable posts afterwards,

and died on the 4th of July, 1826. His last words were, "It is the glorious 4th of July!—God bless it—God bless you all!" He was a man of intrepid and honest character, great industry, a high order of talent, and the most elevated Christian sentiments.—SAMUEL, one of the foremost patriots of the American revolution, was born at Boston, Sept. 27th, 1722. He was made a member of the legislature in 1766, where he continued till 1774, when he was chosen to the first congress under the confederation. He was a signer of the Declaration of Independence. In 1794 he was elected governor of Massachusetts, and held the office three years. He died in 1803, universally respected as a man of the most exalted patriotism, and the most inflexible integrity.—JOHN QUINCY, son of John, and the sixth president of the United States, was born July 11th, 1767, at Quincy. The position of his father gave him great advantages of education, which he diligently employed. He was abroad with his father before 1780. He studied law with Theophilus Parsons, at Newburyport, and attracted attention by certain essays he published in the newspaper. Washington appointed him minister to the Netherlands, in 1794, and afterwards minister to Portugal, when his father, who had become president, transferred him to Berlin. In 1802 he was elected to the senate of Massachusetts, and, in 1803, to the senate of the United States. In 1806, he was appointed professor of rhetoric in Harvard, and delivered a course of lectures on "The Art of Speaking Well," which was, also, published in a book form. In June, 1809, Madison appointed him minister to Russia. He was employed as one of the commissioners who negotiated the peace between the United States and England, at Ghent, in 1814. Madison sent him as minister to Great Britain in 1815. President Monroe made him secretary of state in 1817. In 1825 he was chosen president by the house of representatives, no choice having been made by the people. In 1829 he retired to private life, but, in 1831, was chosen a representative to congress, where he remained till 1843, when he fell into a fit from which he died a few hours after. "This," he exclaimed as he fell, "is the last of earth." He was an eloquent and incorruptible man, of strong prejudices, but independent, earnest, and true.—JOHN, a poet and preacher, of Newport, R. I., who d. in

1740.—**MA THEW**, a tradesman of Boston, who acquired some distinction as a writer in the time of Dr. Franklin.—**ANDREW**, a chief-justice of Connecticut. D. 1797.—**SIR THOMAS**, an eminent citizen of London, of which he was lord mayor in 1645. B. at Wem, in Shropshire, 1586; d. 1667.—**WILLIAM**, an English divine of the 18th century; author of an answer to Hume on the Miracles. D. 1789.—**JOSEPH**, an able English physician, author of a treatise on epilepsy, and numerous other medical works of great merit. B. 1758; d. 1818.—**GEORGE**, a celebrated maker of mathematical instruments; author of "Micographiæ Illustrata," and other scientific works. D. 1786.—**GEORGE**, son of the above, and of the same profession; author of "An Essay on Vision," &c. B. 1750; d. 1795.

**ADAMSON, PATRICK**, a Scotch archbishop of the time of Queen Elizabeth, noted for his violent disputes with the Presbyters. B. 1536; d. 1599.

**ADAMUS, DORENSUS**, an English abbot of the 13th century, who wrote on music.

**ADANSON, MICHAEL**, an eminent French naturalist, who suffered much during the French Revolution. B. at Aix, 1727; d. 1806.

**ADDISON, LAUNCELOT**, an English Divine, attached to the Stuart family, by which he was made dean of Lichfield. B. 1632; d. 1703.—**JOSEPH**, one of the brightest names of English literature, was b. May 1st, 1672, at Milston, Wiltshire, at which place his father was a rector of the church. He was graduated at Queen's College, Oxford, Feb. 14, 1693, where he had already achieved considerable reputation in criticism and poetry, and particularly in Latin composition. In 1695 he wrote a Latin poem to King William, and in 1697 another on the peace of Ryswick. Two years afterwards he obtained a pension of £300, that he might be enabled to travel. In Italy he wrote his "Dialogue on Medals," and also the Letter to Lord Halifax, which is among the most elegant of his poems. A description of his "Travels," written after his return, gained great popularity. Lord Godolphin, in 1704, made him under-secretary of state, and subsequently, when Wharton was made lord-lieutenant of Ireland, Addison accompanied him, and was appointed keeper of the records in Bermingham's Tower, at a salary of £300 per annum. It was while he was in Ireland that Sir Richard Steele began the publication of the "Tatler."

The first number of this periodical was published April 12, 1769, and Addison's first contribution appeared May 26. To the Tatler, in about two months, succeeded the "Spectator," a series of essays of the same kind, but written with less levity, upon a more regular plan, and published daily. The year 1713, in which "Cato" came upon the stage, was the grand climacteric of Addison's reputation. The whole nation was, at that time, on fire with faction. The Whigs applauded every line in which liberty was mentioned, as a satire on the Tories; and the Tories echoed every clap, to show that the satire was unfelt. Another daily paper, called the "Guardian," was published about this time, by Steele, to which Addison gave great assistance. The papers of Addison are marked in the Spectator by one of the letters in the name of Clio, and in the Guardian by a hand. It was not known that Addison had tried a comedy on the stage, till Steele, after his death, declared him the author of "The Drummer;" this play Steele carried to the theatre, and afterwards to the press, and sold the copy for fifty guineas. In the midst of these agreeable employments, Mr. Addison was not an indifferent spectator of public affairs. He wrote, as different exigencies required, in 1707, "The present State of the War, &c.," "The Whig Examiner;" and the "Trial of Count Tariff," all which tracts, being on temporary topics, expired with the subjects which gave them birth. When the house of Hanover took possession of the throne, it was reasonable to expect that the zeal of Addison would be suitably rewarded. Before the arrival of King George he was made secretary to the regency, and was required by his office to send notice to Hanover that the queen was dead, and that the throne was vacant. To do this would not have been difficult to any man but Addison, who was so overwhelmed with the greatness of the event, and so distracted by choice of expressions, that the lords, who could not wait for the niceties of criticism, called Mr. Southwell, a clerk in the house, and ordered him to dispatch the message. Southwell readily told what was necessary, in the common style of business, and valued himself upon having done what was too hard for Addison. He was better qualified for the "Freeholder," a paper which he published twice a week, from Dec. 23, 1715, to the middle of the next year. This was undertaken in defence

of the established government, sometimes with argument, sometimes with mirth. In argument he had many equals, but his humor was singular and matchless. On the 2d of August, 1716, he married the countess dowager of Warwick, whom he is said to have first known by becoming tutor to her son. This marriage, however, made no addition to his happiness; it neither found them nor made them equal. She always remembered her own rank, and thought herself entitled to treat with very little ceremony, the tutor of her son. The year after, 1717, he rose to his highest elevation, being made secretary of state; but it is universally confessed that he was unequal to the duties of his place. In the house of commons he could not speak, and therefore was useless to the defence of the government. In the office he could not issue an order without losing his time in quest of fine expressions. What he gained in rank he lost in credit; and, finding himself unequal to the position, he solicited a dismissal with a pension of £1500 a year. He subsequently wrote a *Defence of the Christian Religion*, and d. June 17th, 1719.

ADELAIDE, MADAME, mother of Louis XVI. of France; fled from Paris during the Revolution, and d. in Russia, in 1799.

ADELAIDE, queen dowager, wife of William IV. of England. D. 1850.

ADELARD, a monk of Bath in the 12th century; a man of considerable learning. He travelled into Egypt and Arabia, and translated Euclid's *Elements* out of Arabic into Latin, before any Greek copies had been discovered. He also wrote several treatises on mathematical and medical subjects, which remain in MS. at Oxford.

ADELBOLD, bishop of Utrecht, the cathedral of which he founded. He wrote the life of his patron, the emperor Henry II. D. 1027.

ADELER, CURTIUS, named also Servisen, an eminent naval commander. B. in Norway, 1622. He went to Venice, where he was made admiral; and, after performing many gallant exploits against the Turks, retired to Constantinople, where he ended his days in honor and tranquillity, being made admiral-in-chief of the Danish fleet, and created a noble. He d. in 1675.

ADELHER, or ADELGER, a scholastic philosopher and theologian of the 12th century, who is only remarkable for his mode of conciliating the divine prescience with free will. See his "*De*

*Libero Arbitrio*." He was a canon of Liege, and then monk of Cluny.

ADELUNG, JOHN CHRISTOPHER, a German philologist of great merit; chiefly celebrated for his "*Grammatical and Critical Dictionary*," 5 vols. 4to. B. 1734; d. 1806.—FREDERICK, his nephew, an historian and linguist; president of the Asiatic Society at St. Petersburg. His writings were numerous and valuable, relating chiefly to language and arts. B. 1768.

ADEMAR, a monk of the 10th century, who wrote the chronicles of France, published by Labbe.

ADER, WILLIAM, a physician of Toulouse, who wrote a book in 1621, entitled, "*De Ægrotis et Morbis Evangelicis*;" in which he proves that the diseases healed by our Saviour were incurable by medicine.

ADET, P. A., envoy from France to the United States, in 1796; author of several chemical works, original and translated, and of a design for new chemical characters and nomenclature.

ADHAD-EDDOULAT, emperor of Persia. B. about 935. In 977 he became master of Bagdad, which he adorned with hospitals, mosques, and other public works. He was also a great encourager of learning. D. 992.

ADHELME, a learned prelate under the Saxon Heptarchy, and nephew to King Ina. He was the first Englishman who wrote in Latin, the first who brought poetry into Britain, and the first bishop of Sherborne. D. 769.

ADLER, JAMES GEORGE, a learned Danish orientalist, b. in 1756; author of "*Museum Cuficum*," some works on the Jewish language, laws, and rites, and several philological publications.—PHILIP, a German engraver of the 16th century, whose style of etching appears to have founded a school which gave rise to the Hoppers and Hollar. D. 1530.

ADLERFELDT, GUSTAVUS, a Swedish historian in the time of Charles XII., whom he accompanied throughout his campaigns, of which he wrote an account, continued up to the day when a cannon-ball deprived him of life, at the battle of Pultowa, in 1709.

ADLZREITER, JOHN, a German historian, and chancellor of Bavaria. D. about 1662.

ADO, archbishop of Vienne, distinguished by his piety, and as an historian. D. 875.

ADOLFATI, an Italian composer and author of several operas.

ADOLPHUS, emperor of Germany,

was the count of Nassau, and elevated to the imperial throne in 1292.—**ADOLPHUS**, count of Cleves, celebrated by the institution of the Order of Fools, in 1380, which consisted of the principal noblemen of Cleves.—**FREDERIO II.**, king of Sweden, b. in 1710, and succeeded his father, Frederick, in 1751. D. 1771.—**JOHN**, a well-known barrister and historian of London, who wrote histories of George III., of England, of the French Revolution, and a memoir of Bannister, the comedian.

**ADRETS. FRANCIS DE BEAUMONT**, Baron des, an Hungarian leader, of a cruel, fiery, and enterprising spirit. Resentment to the Duke of Guise led him to side with the Huguenot party in 1562; and he signalized himself by many able and daring exploits, the skill and bravery of which were soiled with the most detestable cruelty. D. 1587.

**ADRIA. JOHN JAMES**, a Sicilian writer, and physician-general to Charles V. D. 1560.

**ADRIAM, MARIE**, a female, who, at the age of 16, fought valiantly during the whole time that her native town, Lyons, was besieged, in 1793. After the engagement she was arrested, and being asked how she had dared to use arms, she replied, "I used them to serve my country, and deliver it from its oppressors." She was instantly condemned and executed.

**ADRIAN, or HADRIAN, PUBLIUS ÆLIUS**, the Roman emperor. B. A. D. 76. He married Sabina, the heiress of Trajan, whom he accompanied in his expeditions, and became successively prætor, governor of Pannonia, and consul. On the death of Trajan, in 117, he assumed the government, made peace with the Persians, and remitted the debts of the Roman people. In 120 he visited Gaul, and thence passed over to Britain, where he built a wall, 80 miles in length, from the mouth of the Tyne to Solway Frith, to secure the Roman provinces from the incursions of the Caledonians. He next travelled into Africa and Asia, and, on his return, was initiated into the Eleusinian mysteries at Athens. In his reign the Christians suffered a dreadful persecution; he built a temple to Jupiter on Mount Calvary, and d. at Baitæ, 138.—There are several popes of that name.—**ADRIAN I.**, a Roman, raised to the papal chair, and was a patron of architecture; embellished St. Peter's, rebuilt the walls of Rome, and restored the ancient aqueducts. D. 795.—**ADRIAN II.** succeeded to the pontificate in 867,

was designing and ambitious, and d. 872.—**ADRIAN III.** was chosen in 834, and d. the next year.—**ADRIAN IV.** was an Englishman—the only one who ever became pope—named Breakspear; in his youth extremely poor, but in 1146 made a cardinal by Eugenius III. He was then sent as legate into Denmark, and in 1154 chosen pope. He issued a celebrated bull in favor of Henry II. of England, sanctioning the conquest of Ireland, and in 1155 excommunicated the king of Sicily, for ravaging the territories of the church. When the armies of Frederick entered Italy, Adrian compelled him to make peace, and afterwards crowned him king of the Romans. D. 1159.—**ADRIAN V.** was a Genoese, who held the pontificate only a month, in 1276.—**ADRIAN VI.** was a native of Utrecht, of mean parentage, but who gradually rose from one ecclesiastical office to another, till he was made pope in 1522. He attempted to reform the papal court, and opposed classical learning, but his efforts were frustrated by the cardinals. His attempts to excite Zuinglius and Erasmus against Luther, were also without success. D. 1525.—**ADRIAN DE COSTELLO**, a Tuscan of great learning and ability, who received the bishoprics of Hereford, Bath, and Wells from Henry VII. He sold them to Cardinal Wolsey, and retired to Italy, where he lived in great splendor out of the revenues. A prophecy that an Adrian should succeed Pope Leo X., betrayed him into a conspiracy, which being discovered, led to his banishment. What became of him was never known.

**ADRIANI, MARCEL VIRGIL**, a chancellor of Florence, who translated Dioscorides out of Greek into Latin. B. 1464; d. 1521.—**JOHN BAPTIST**, secretary of the republic of Florence, who wrote a history of his own times. B. 1513; d. 1579.—**MARCEL**, his son, was also the author of some works as professor in the Academy at Florence. D. 1604.

**ADRIANO**, a Carmelite friar, who was also a painter in Spain. D. 1650.

**ADRICHIOMIUS, CHRISTIAN**, a Dutch geographer and historian. B. 1533; d. 1585.

**ADRY, J. F.**, a French professor of rhetoric, and author of several works, chiefly histories. B. 1749; d. 1818.

**ÆDESIA**, a female philosopher of the modern Platonic school, wife of Hermias, and mother of Ammonius. She was celebrated for her beauty and virtue, as well as her devotion to philosophy.

**ÆGIDIUS, COLONNA**, a Roman monk,

distinguished as the scholastic preceptor to Philip III. of France. He wrote several able metaphysical works, such as "Tractatu de Esse et Essentia," and "Quodlibeta." D. 1316.—PETER, a lawyer of Antwerp, educated by Erasmus, and the friend of Sir Thomas More. B. 1436; d. 1533.

ÆGINETA, PAULUS, a medical author, who first noticed the cathartic virtues of rhubarb. D. 630.

ÆGINHARD, a German, secretary to Charlemagne, who wrote the annals of his reign from 741 to 889; famous, too, for a singular love adventure with the princess Imma, daughter of Charlemagne; who, carrying him across a court-yard from her chamber, to prevent the traces of his footsteps in the snow, was observed by the emperor, who generously agreed to their union.

ÆLFRIC, son of an earl of Kent, and archbishop of Canterbury in the middle of the 10th century, was a luminary for the age in which he lived. He became a monk of the Benedictine order at Abingdon, under the abbot Athelwold, who, on his promotion to the see of Winchester, took Ælfric with him to instruct youth in his cathedral. Here he drew up his "Latin Saxon Vocabulary," which was published at Oxford in 1659. He also translated from the Latin into the Saxon language most of the historical books of the Old Testament, as well as "Canons for the Regulation of the Clergy," which are inserted in Spelman's Councils. He subsequently became abbot of St. Alban's, and composed a liturgy for the service of his abbey, which was used in Leland's time. In 989, he was created bishop of Wilton; and, in 994, was translated to the see of Canterbury. D. 1005.

ÆLIAN, CLAUDIUS, an historian and rhetorician, was born in Italy, in 160. He was surnamed Honeytongue, on account of the sweetness of his style.

ÆLIANUS, MECCIUS, a Greek physician of the second century, and the master of Galen, who mentions him in terms of high praise. He was the first who made use of the theriaca as a remedy and preservative against the plague.

ÆLIUS, SEXTUS PŒTUS CATUS, a Roman lawyer who was made consul at the close of the second Punic war. He published a collection, entitled "Novella," which were called, after him, the Ælian laws; and was author of "Tripartite," the oldest treatise on jurisprudence now known.

ÆLST, EVERHARD VAN, a Dutch paint-

er. B. at Delft in 1602; d. 1658. He was famous for his skill in painting fruit pieces and dead game.—WILLIAM, his nephew, also distinguished himself as a painter. D. 1679.

ÆMILIANI, ST. JEROME, a Venetian nobleman, who, being taken prisoner in his youth, made a vow that, on his release, he would devote his life to the care of orphans. In pursuance of this pledge, he laid the foundation of a hospital and religious order, the object of which was to instruct young persons, and particularly orphans, in religion. D. 1537.

ÆMILIUS, PAULUS, an illustrious Roman general, the son of Paulus Æmilius, the consul, who fell at Canne, was b. about 228 B. C. He greatly enriched his country by the spoil taken in his warfare with Perses, king of Macedon, whom he took prisoner to Rome, which was so great, that it freed the Romans from taxes for 125 years.—PAULUS, an historian of great celebrity, b. at Verona. D. 1529.

ÆNEAS, or ÆNGUS, an Irish abbot or bishop of the 8th century, who compiled a curious account of Irish saints in five books, and also wrote the history of the Old Testament in verse. D. 820.—GAZEUS, a Platonic philosopher, who embraced Christianity in the 5th century, and wrote a book on the Immortality of the Soul, &c.—TACTICUS, an ancient Greek writer, who flourished about 360 B. C. He is one of the oldest authors on the art of war.

ÆPINUS, JOHN, a Franciscan friar, who became a zealous and able follower of Luther, and pastor of the church of St. Peter, at Hamburg. B. 1499; d. 1553.

ÆRSENS, PETER, called by the Italians Pietro Longo, from his tallness, a celebrated painter, b. at Amsterdam in 1519. He excelled very particularly in painting kitchens: but an altar-piece of his, being a crucifix representing an executioner breaking with an iron bar the legs of the thieves, was prodigiously admired. This noble piece was destroyed by the rabble in the time of the insurrection, 1566. He afterwards complained of this to the populace in terms of such severity, that more than once they were going to murder him. D. 1585.

ÆERTGEN, a painter of merit. B. at Leyden in 1498. It was a custom with this painter never to work on Mondays, but to devote that day with his disciples to the bottle. He used to stroll about the streets in the night, playing on the



German flute; and in one of those frolics was drowned in 1564.

**ÆSCHINES**, a philosopher of Athens, in the 4th century, B. C. He obtained instruction from Socrates, by whom he was much esteemed.—**ÆSCHINES**, a celebrated orator, b. at Athens 327 B. C., and d. at Samos, aged 75. He was a cotemporary and rival of Demosthenes.

**ÆSCHYLUS**, one of the most famous tragic writers of Greece, was born at Athens about 500 years B. C. His mind very early received an impulse from the poetry of Homer; and, before his 25th year, he composed pieces for public representation. So great was his fertility, that he wrote 70 tragedies, of which 25 gained the prize. He may be called the father of the Grecian stage, and has never been surpassed, unless by Shakespeare. **Ælian** relates that when he was once charged by the Athenians with uttering blasphemies, and condemned to be stoned to death, they were just going to put the sentence in execution, when **Aminias**, with a happy presence of mind, throwing aside his cloak, showed his arm without a hand, which he had lost at the battle of Salamis in defence of his country. This sight made such an impression on the judges, that, touched with the remembrance of his valor, and the friendship he showed for his brother, they pardoned **Æschylus**. After having lived some years at Gela, we are told that he died of a fracture of his skull, caused by an eagle's letting fall a tortoise on his head, in the 69th year of his age.

**ÆSOP**, the Phrygian, lived in the time of Solon, about the 50th Olympiad, under the reign of Croesus, the last king of Lydia. **St. Jerome**, speaking of him, says, he was unfortunate in his birth, condition, and death, hinting thereby at his deformity, servile state, and tragical end. His great genius, however, enabled him to support his misfortunes; and, in order to alleviate the hardships of servitude, he composed those entertaining and instructive fables which have acquired him so much reputation; and he is generally supposed to have been the inventor of that kind of writing. Having had several masters, for he was born a slave, **Æsop** at length came under a philosopher named **Xanthus**, and it was in his service that he first displayed his genius for fable. He was afterwards sold to **Idmon**, or **Iadmon**, the philosopher, who enfranchised him. After he had recovered his liberty, he soon acquired a great reputa-

tion among the Greeks; so that, according to **Meziriac**, the report of his wisdom having reached **Croesus**, this king sent to inquire after him, and engaged him in his service. He travelled through Greece, according to the same author; but whether for his own pleasure, or upon the affairs of **Croesus**, is uncertain. Passing by Athens soon after **Pisistratus** had usurped the sovereign power, and finding that the Athenians bore the yoke very impatiently, he told them the fable of the frogs who petitioned **Jupiter** for a king. Some relate, that in order to show that the life of man is full of miseries, **Æsop** used to say, that when **Prometheus** took the clay to form man he tempered it with tears. **Æsop** was put to death at Delphi. The inhabitants of Delphi contrived an accusation of sacrilege against him, and, pretending that they had convicted him, threw him headlong from a rock. They afterwards endeavored to make an atonement by raising a pyramid to his honor.—**CLOTIUS**, a celebrated actor, who flourished about the 670th year of Rome. He and **Roscius** were cotemporaries, and both friends of **Cicero**. He left a fortune of £160,000.

**ÆTION**, a Grecian painter of Alexander's time.

**ÆTIUS**, a famous Roman general under **Valentinian III.**—Also, a physician of Mesopotamia, who was the first Christian physician whose writings have come down to us.

**AFER**, **DOMITIUS**, a great orator, consul under **Caligula**.

**AFFLITTO**, **MATTHEW**, an Italian lawyer and writer on law, who died in 1673.

**AFFRY**, **LOUIS AUGUSTINE PHILIP**, a Swiss statesman and commander, who bore a prominent part from the commencement of the French revolution till his death, in 1810.

**AFRANIA**, of Ferrara, inventor of the bassoon, in the 16th century.

**AFRANIUS**, a Latin dramatist, who flourished 100 B. C.—A Roman senator, who wrote a satire on **Nero**, for which he was put to death.

**AFRICANUS**, **JULIUS**, a Christian historian, of 221.

**AFRICANER**, **CHRISTIAN**, a Namaqua chief of South Africa, who, after a long career of violence and bloodshed, was converted to Christianity, and continued to aid the operations of the missionaries at the Cape of Good Hope till his death in 1823. An interesting account of his life and adventures will be

found in Moffat's "Missionary Labors and Scenes in Southern Africa."

AFZELIUS, ADAM, the last pupil of Linnæus, a linguist and botanist of the university of Upsal.—JOHN and PETER, his brothers, are professors at the same place, the one of chemistry, the other of medicine.—ANDRUS ERIC, a near relative, is teacher in the faculty of law, at Abo.—ARVID AUGUSTUS, a clergyman of Enköping, who has published much on the early literature of the North, and written dramas.

AGAPETUS I., pope in 535, who pawned the sacred vessels to enable him to travel to Constantinople.—The second of the name was chosen in 946.

AGARD, ARTHUR, an English antiquarian. B. 1540; d. 1615.

AGARDH, CHARLES ADOLPHUS, professor of botany in the university of Lund, Sweden.

AGASIAS, a sculptor of Ephesus, who made the immortal gladiator which was found with the Apollo Belvidere, at Antium.

AGASSIZ, LOUIS, one of the most eminent naturalists of the day, b. at Orbe, Switzerland, in 1807, educated at the universities of Zurich, Heidelberg, and Munich, has published extensively on subjects of natural history, but chiefly on Fishes and Molluscs. He is now (1851) a professor at Cambridge, near Boston.

AGATHO, a tragic and comic writer at Athens, in 935 B. C.

AGATHOCLES, the Sicilian tyrant, was b. in Rhegium, in Italy, and became successively a soldier, centurion, general, and pirate. After defeating the Carthaginians, he proclaimed himself king of all Sicily. His soldiers, on account of arrears, obliged him to fly from his camp, and murdered his sons, whom he had left behind. Returning with a strong force, he put to death the mutineers, with their wives and children. Unable to live in tranquillity and inaction, though now far advanced in years, he made an expedition into Italy, and thence to the Lipari Islands, which he laid under contribution, and plundered of all the treasures of the temples. After his return he is said to have been poisoned by means of an envenomed toothpick, aged 95.

AGELAS, an admired Greek sculptor, who lived about 435 B. C.

AGELNOTH, an Anglo-Saxon prelate, promoted to the see of Canterbury in 1020. D. 1038.

AGELIUS, ANTHONY, a learned eccle-

siastic of Naples in the 16th century. D. 1608.

AGER, or AGERIUS, NICHOLAS, a physician and botanist in the 17th century, and professor of medicine at Strassburgh.

AGESANDER, a Rhodian sculptor, supposed to have lived in the 5th century B. C. He is celebrated by having, in conjunction with his sons, executed that admirable monument of Grecian art, the Laocoon, which was discovered in the 16th century in the baths of Titus.

AGESILAUS, king of Sparta, succeeded his brother Agis. He acquired great renown by his exploits against the Persians, and also against the Thebans and Athenians, but was defeated by Epaminondas. D. 360 B. C.

AGGAS, RALPH, a surveyor and engraver of the 16th century, who first drew a plan of London, which, although referred to the time of Henry VIII. and Edward VI., appears not to have been made on wood until about 1560. It was republished in 1618, and re-engraved by Vertue in 1748. D. 1579.

AGILULF, king of the Lombards, crowned at Milan in 591. Soon after his accession, he quitted the Arian communion for the Catholic, in which he was followed by numbers of his subjects, many of whom had hitherto been Pagans. D. in 619.

AGIS III., king of Sparta, succeeded his father, Archidamus, 346 B. C. He was a prince of great magnanimity; and, though he detested the Macedonian domination, he would not expose his country to ruin by resisting it, until Alexander was deeply engaged in his Persian expedition; when he raised an army of 20,000 men, which was defeated by Antipater, governor of Macedon, and Agis himself slain, 337 B. C.—AGIS IV., king of Sparta, was the son of Eudamidas, and celebrated by his virtues and death. His first attempt was to renew the original law for the equal division of landed property, which was opposed by a party, at the head of which was his colleague, Leonidas. The latter was deposed, and the joint sovereignty devolved to his son Cleombrotus, who entered into the views of Agis. Previously, however, to a partition of the lands, Agesilaus, uncle to Agis, who was deeply in debt, proposed the abolition of all debts, which would render the former measure more palatable. This deed accomplished, the influential and wily Spartan found means to postpone the other equalizing operation, until

Agis was obliged to march on an expedition. During his absence, Agesilaus conducted himself so tyrannically, that a conspiracy was formed to restore the deposed king, Leonidas; which succeeding, Agis and his colleague, Cleombrotus, took sanctuary in a temple. The latter was immediately dragged forth and banished, but Agis remained a considerable time in safety, until his friends were bribed to betray him, and he was thrown into a prison. He suffered death with great magnanimity, 241 B. C.

AGLIONBY, EDWARD, an old English poet, who wrote a genealogy of Queen Elizabeth, for which she granted him a pension.—JOHN, a learned divine, chaplain to Queen Elizabeth; was concerned in the present translation of the New Testament, and d. at Islip, in 1610.—WILLIAM, an English diplomatist and polite writer, of the 17th and 18th centuries; author of a book entitled "Painting Illustrated."

AGNELLIUS, ANDREW, an abbot of Ravenna, in the 9th century, often confounded with a bishop of Ravenna of the same name in the 6th century. Agnellus wrote a history of the lives of the prelates of Ravenna, which is often quoted by Jerome Rubens, and is full of uninteresting matter but deserved sarcasm upon the debauchery of the monks.

AGNESI, MARIA GAETANA, a learned Italian lady. B. at Milan, in 1718. In her ninth year she spoke the Latin with correctness, and also delivered an oration in this language, in which she maintained that the study of the ancient languages was proper for females. In her eleventh year, she is said to have spoken Greek as fluently as her mother tongue. She now proceeded to perfect herself in the oriental languages, so that she was usually called a *living polyglot*. She next studied geometry and speculative philosophy. Shortly subsequent to her twentieth year she devoted herself to mathematics, and composed a treatise on conic sections; besides which, in her thirtieth year, she published a work on the rudiments of analysis, which has been considered as the best introduction to Euler. This gained her so much reputation, that she was appointed, in her thirty-second year, professor of mathematics at the university of Bologna. But her deep study of this abstruse science seems to have cast a gloom over her spirits; and, secluding herself altogether from society, retired to the strict order of blue nuns, and d. 1799, in her

eighty-first year.—MARIA TERESA, sister of the above, was a musician of much genius. B. at Milan, 1750. She composed three operas, "Sophonisba," "Ciro," and "Nitoeri."

AGNOLO, BACCIO D', a Florentine sculptor and architect of great reputation. B. 1460; d. 1543.

AGOBARD, archbishop of Lyons, was one of the most celebrated prelates of the 9th century. His works were buried in obscurity, until the manuscript of them was accidentally found in a bookseller's shop at Lyons. D. 840.

AGOP, JOHN, a learned Armenian critic and grammarian of the 17th century. His works were printed at Rome, 1675.

AGORACRITES, a Grecian statuary in the 5th century B. C. He was a pupil of Phidias, and one of the most skillful artists of his time.

AGOSTINI, LIONARDO, an eminent antiquary of the 17th century, officially employed by Pope Alexander VII.

AGOSTINO, PAUL, of Valerano, a celebrated musician. B. 1593; d. 1629.

AGOULT, WILLIAM D', a Provençal poet. D. 1181.

AGREDA, MARIA D', the writer of some wild legends, was b. at Agreda, in Spain, in 1602; took the veil, 1620, in a convent founded by her father and mother, dedicated to the "Immaculate Conception," of which she was chosen superior, 1627, and d. 1665.

AGRICOLA, CNEIUS JULIUS, an eminent Roman commander, b. A. D. 40, in the reign of Caligula. His first military service was under Suetonius Paulinus in Britain; and, on his return to Rome, he was made quæstor in Asia, and became tribune of the people and prætor under Nero. By Vespasian, whose cause he espoused, he was made a patrician and governor of Aquitania; the dignity of consul followed; and, in the same year, 77, he married his daughter to Tacitus, the historian, who has so admirably written his life. Next year he was appointed governor of Britain; extended his conquests into Scotland; and built a chain of forts from the Clyde to the Frith of Forth, to prevent the incursions of the inhabitants of the North. He defeated Galgacus on the Grampian Hills, and then made peace with the Caledonians. On the accession of Domitian, Agricola had a triumph decreed him, but he was recalled, and sent governor to Syria, where he d. A. D. 93; aged 54.—GEORGE, the most celebrated metallurgist of his time. B. at Glauchen, Misnia,

in 1494, and d. 1555.—**GEORGE ANDREW**, a German physician, author of a curious work on the multiplication of trees and plants. B. at Ratisbon, 1672, and d. 1738.—**JOHN**, a polemical writer of celebrity. B. at Esleben, Saxony, 1492, and d. at Berlin, 1566. From being the friend and scholar, he became the antagonist of Martin Luther, against whom, as well as Melancthon, he maintained a spirited controversy, advocating the doctrine of faith in opposition to the works of the law, whence the sect, of which he became leader, received the name of Antinomians.—**RODOLPHUS**, one of the most learned men in the 15th century, spoken of both by Erasmus and Bayle with great respect. B. in Friesland, 1442, and d. 1484. He was the first who introduced the Greek language into Germany.

**AGRIPPA, CAMILLE**, a celebrated architect of Milan in the 16th century, who, under the pontificate of Gregory XIII., accomplished the removal of a vast obelisk to St. Peter's Square.—**HENRY CORNELIUS**, was b. in 1486, at Cologne, of a noble family. He became secretary to the emperor Maximilian, by whom he was knighted for his bravery in the Italian wars. He next travelled through various parts of Europe, and, while in England, wrote a commentary on St. Paul's Epistles. In 1518 he settled at Metz, which place, however, he was obliged to quit, at the instigation of the monks, and went to Cologne, and thence to Geneva. He next travelled to Antwerp, in 1528, and was taken into the service of Margaret of Austria, governess of the Low Countries. In 1530 he published his treatise of the "Vanity of the Sciences," and soon afterwards his "Occult Philosophy." In 1535 he was at Lyons, where he was imprisoned for defaming the king's mother, but soon obtained his discharge, and d. the same year at Grenoble. All his works were collected and printed at Lyons, 1550, in 3 vols.—**I., HEROD**, grandson of Herod the Great. He gave great offence to Tiberius, who threw him into prison; but, on Caligula's succession, was not only released, but received from that emperor a golden chain equal in weight to the iron one he had worn in his confinement, as also the kingdom of Judea. He commenced a persecution of the Christians, in which the apostle St. James perished; and he is the person represented to have been eaten by worms, on account of his impiety in accepting the adoration of the people.—

**II., HEROD**, son and successor of the preceding, was the seventh and last of the Jewish monarchs of the family of Herod the Great. It was before this prince that St. Paul pleaded his cause with so much eloquence, that Agrippa acknowledged he had almost persuaded him to be a Christian. He d. at Rome about the year 94.—**MARCUS VIPSANIUS**, the celebrated friend and general of Augustus Cæsar. D. 12 B. C.—**MENENIUS**, consul of Rome, 503 B. C. He is celebrated for having appeased a commotion among the Romans, by the political fable of the belly and the members; and d. at an advanced age, very poor, but universally esteemed for his wisdom and integrity.

**AGRIPPINA**, the elder, daughter of Marcus Agrippa, was married in the first instance to Tiberius, who divorced her, and she became the wife of Germanicus Cæsar, whom she accompanied in his military expeditions. On the death of the latter at Antioch, A. D. 19, she returned to Rome. Tiberius, jealous of the affection of the people for Agrippina, banished her to a small island, where she d. of hunger, in 35.—**AGRIPPINA**, the younger, daughter of the foregoing, and mother of Nero, was at once cruel and licentious. After losing two husbands, she married her uncle, the emperor Claudius, whom she poisoned in 54, to make way for her son Nero, who caused her to be assassinated, and exhibited to the senate a list of all the crimes of which she had been guilty.

**AGUESSEAU, HENRY FRANCIS D'**, the descendant of a noble family of Saintonge, was b. at Limoges, 1663, and after completing his education, which was begun under the direction of his father, he cultivated poetry with taste and elegance, and acquired the esteem and friendship of men of letters, particularly of Boileau and Racine. In the office of advocate-general of Paris, in 1691, and nine years after, of procurer-general, he displayed all the energies of his nature; he gave vigor and support to the laws, banished corruption from the tribunals, and distributed justice with an impartial hand. His attention was particularly directed to the management of the hospitals; and in the enlarged views of a benevolent heart, he often resisted with boldness and success the intrigues of royal favorites, and even the prejudices of Louis XIV. After this monarch's death he was appointed by the Duke of Orleans, the regent, to succeed Voisin as chancellor, and by his eloquence and

firmness he opposed and rejected the schemes of Law, which were afterwards too fatally adopted, and hurled the whole kingdom into ruin and despondency. The machinations of his enemies were, however, too powerful against his integrity of conduct, and Aguesseau was twice obliged to resign the seals, and retire in disgrace, and twice again he was solicited by the regent to resume a situation which he adorned and dignified. His moderation and equity were ever apparent, and in his retirement at Fresnes, where, as he says, he passed the fairest days of his life, the chancellor of France was employed in the education of his children, in literary pursuits, and often amused himself in digging the ground. Temperance and cheerfulness added to the pleasures of science, and contributed to the health of the body and vigor of the mind, and till his 80th year he enjoyed a robust constitution. At this advanced age infirmities came upon him, he resigned the office of chancellor, and d. soon after, on the 9th of February, 1751.

AGUILLON, FRANCIS, an eminent mathematician, was a Jesuit of Brussels, and d. at Seville, 1617.

AGUIRRA, JOSEPH SAENS D', a Spanish Benedictine, made cardinal by Innocent XI. He wrote voluminously on theology, philosophy, &c. D. 1699.

AGUJARI, LUCRETIA, a celebrated singer of Parma, who received a salary of £100 a-night for two songs. D. 1783.

AGYLÆUS, HENRY, a lawyer and general scholar. B. 1533; d. 1595.

AHLWART, PETER, a learned German, son of a shoemaker at Greifswald, where he was b. in 1710, and d. 1791. He was the founder of the Society of Abelites, the object of which was to promote sincerity.

AHMED-BEN-FARES, surnamed *El Razi*, an Arabian lexicographer and lawyer. D. 999.

AHMED-BEN-MOHAMMED, or ABOU AMROU, a Spanish Moor, who wrote poems in the Eastern style, and an historical work on the annals of Spain. D. in 970.

AHMED RESMY HAJI, a Turkish historian, who was counsellor of the Divan, and chancellor to the Sultan Mustapha III.

AHMED SHAH EL ABDALY, founder of the kingdom of Candahar and Canbul. D. 1773.

AHRENDT, or ARENTS, MARTIN FREDERIC, an antiquary and palæograph-

er, was a native of Holstein. He spent forty years in travelling on foot through Norway, Sweden, Denmark, France, Spain, Italy, and other parts of Europe, in search of Scandinavian antiquities and Runic monuments, and carried on an extensive correspondence with his learned cotemporaries relative to the objects of his investigation. D. 1824.

AIDAN, a monk, who converted a large portion of the northern part of Britain to Christianity. D. 651.

AIGNAN, STEPHEN, a French writer, and a member of the Academy. He was a zealous republican, and at the early age of 19, in the fiercest time of the revolution, was appointed to an official situation in the district of Orleans. He subsequently filled offices under Napoleon; and also distinguished himself as the author of several dramas and poems, as well as by the translation of part of the works of Goldsmith and Pope. B. 1773; d. 1825.

AIKIN, EDMUND, an architect, and the author of an account of St. Paul's Cathedral. D. 1820.—JOHN, M. D., b. 1747, at Kibworth, Leicestershire, was the only son of Dr. T. Aikin, a dissenting minister and schoolmaster. He commenced his education at home; from thence he went to the dissenters' academy at Warrington, and in 1764 became a student in the university of Edinburgh; settled in Chester as a surgeon, but soon removed to Warrington, where he remained until 1784, in which year he proceeded to Leyden, and graduated as a physician. On his return he went to Yarmouth, Norfolk, where, with little interruption, he continued till 1792, when he removed to London. Dr. Aikin devoted himself chiefly to literature, in which he was eminently successful. In 1796 he became the editor of the Monthly Magazine, which he superintended from its commencement till 1806. In 1799 he published, in conjunction with Dr. Enfield, the first volume of a General Biographical Dictionary, in 4to, which, however, was not completed till 1815. D. 1822.

AIKMAN, WILLIAM, son of an advocate of Scotland of the same name, was b. 1784, and brought up to the profession of his father. A natural bias for the arts, however, prevailed upon the son to relinquish the honors of the Scotch bar for distinction in the cultivation of painting; and an absence of five years in visiting Italy and Constantino-ple and Smyrna, served to improve and adorn his mind, and enlarge and correct

his taste. As his fortune was independent he did not court the patronage of the great by flattery, and to his merit alone he was indebted for the esteem of John duke of Argyll, and of the earl of Burlington, and for the affectionate friendship of Allan Ramsay, Thomson, Swift, Pope, Arbuthnot, Gay, Somerville, and the other wits of the age. His genius was exerted in portrait painting, and many of those who then shone in rank and fashion will receive more celebrity from his pencil than from their own merit. A picture of the royal family of England, now in possession of the duke of Devonshire, and several portraits of the earl of Buckingham's family, were among the last of his pieces. D. 1731.

AILBY, PETER D', a cardinal and legate, chancellor of the university of Paris, and president of the famous Council of Constance, which condemned John Huss. B. 1350; d. 1419.

AINSWORTH, HENRY, a biblical commentator of much learning and acuteness, who was among the most eminent of the English non-conformist divines of his time. D. 1622.—ROBERT, a grammarian, whose Latin dictionary is well known. B. at Woodyale, Lancashire, 1666; d. 1743.

AIRAULT, PETER, an advocate of Paris, b. at Angers, where he also d., 1601, July 21st, in his 65th year. As a magistrate he behaved with firmness and integrity, and was deservedly called the rock of the accused. He left ten children, the eldest of whom, René, was intrusted to the Jesuits for his education, and induced to enter into the order, from which he never could extricate himself, though his father procured the interest of the king of France and of the pope. René d. at la Fleche, 1664, in his 77th year. His father wrote some treatises, especially on the power of fathers. &c.

AITON, WILLIAM, a botanist of Lanarkshire, and head-gardener to George III. at Kew. He formed the best collection of exotics then known, and published a catalogue of them. D. 1793.

AITKEN, ROBERT, a printer, who was imprisoned by the British during the American revolution, for his attachment to liberty. He published a magazine, an edition of the Bible, and the Am. Phil. Trans. D. 1802.

AITZEMA, LEO, of Friesland, wrote a history of the United Provinces. B. 1600; d. 1669.

AKALIA, MARTIN, physician to Henry

III., and author of several medical books. B. 1479; d. 1588.

AKBAH, a celebrated Saracen, who conquered the whole of Africa.

AKBER, MOHAMMED, a descendant of Tamerlane, and sultan of the Moguls, who ascended the throne when he was only 14, and became distinguished as a great conqueror, but a wise and clement monarch.

AKENSIDE, MARK, a physician of note, but more distinguished as a poet. He was b. at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, in 1721, and educated at Edinburgh and Leyden. When only 23 years of age he wrote a poem on the "Pleasures of Imagination," which gave him a poetical fame which has lasted to the present day. He also wrote several odes, a satire, and some medical books, all of more or less merit. D. 1770.

AKERLAD, JOHN DAVID, a Swede, distinguished as an orientalist and antiquary. D. 1819.

AKIBA, a Jewish rabbi, of literary taste, who joined Barcochebas, a pretended Messiah, and was flayed alive, at the age of 120, by the emperor Hadrian.

ALABASTER, WILLIAM, an English divine, author of a Latin tragedy called Roxana, and a pentaglot dictionary. D. 1640.

ALAIN, CHARTIER, author of the "Chronicles of Charles VII.," and other French works, in the 14th century.—DE LISLE, surnamed the *Universal Doctor*, because of his learning. D. 1294.

ALAMANNI, LOUIS, a Florentine poet and statesman, distinguished for his love of philosophy and Greek literature. B. 1496; d. 1556. Two others of the same name are known in the literary world.

ALAN, WILLIAM, sometimes called ALEYN, an eminent Catholic divine. B. in 1580. He was educated at Oxford, but changed his religion, and became archbishop of Mechlin and a cardinal. It was at his suggestion that Philip II. undertook the invasion of England. He was supposed to have been poisoned in 1594.

ALAND, Sir JOHN FORTESCUE, (Lord Fortescue,) a baron of the exchequer, and a puisne judge of the courts of King's Bench and Common Pleas, in the reigns of George I. and II., was descended from the famous Sir John Fortescue; was b. in 1670; was an able lawyer, and well versed in Saxon literature; lived in habits of intimacy with Pope, and the other wits of the day; and wrote the

legal burlesque of "Stradling versus Styles."

**ALARD, FRANCIS**, a native of Brussels, was bred in the Roman church; but, meeting with the works of Luther, he turned Protestant, and escaped to Wittenberg. After some time he returned to Brussels, and d. in 1578.—

**WILLIAM**, son of the above, became rector of the college of Krempen. D. 1644.

—**LAMBERT**, son of the last named, compiled a Greek Lexicon, wrote some theological works and Latin poems, and was inspector of the public schools of Brunswick. D. 1672.

**ALARIC I.**, king of the Visigoths, and conqueror of Rome, was descended from a noble family, and for some years served in the imperial armies; but, being refused preferment, he revolted against Arcadius, and desolated many of the provinces, sparing neither age nor sex. In the year 400, being then the acknowledged sovereign of the Visigoths, he invaded Italy, and carried off immense plunder. In 402, he made a second irruption, but was defeated by Stilicho, and compelled to sue for peace. After this, he was employed in the service of the emperor Honorius, but soon violated his engagements, and again entered the Roman territory, and laid siege to the capital. His terms were complied with, and he retired into Tuscany; but, being joined by his brother, Ataulphus, he returned again to Rome, which he sacked in 410. After ravaging Italy, he sailed for Sicily, where, after taking the city of Cosenza, he d. 410.—

**ALARIC II.**, king of the Visigoths, succeeded his father Euric in 484, and reigned over all the country between the Rhone and the Garonne. He adapted to his states the Theodosian collection of laws, and published it as the law of the Visigoths, since known by the title of the code of Alaric. He was slain in a battle by Clovis, king of the Franks, 507.

**ALASCO, JOHN**, uncle to Sigismund, king of Poland, was in great esteem with most of the learned men of his day, and enjoyed the friendship of many of them, particularly Erasmus and Zuinglius, through whom he became a convert to the Protestant faith; to which he was so zealously devoted as to obtain the title of the Reformer of Poland. B. 1499; d. at Frankfort, 1560.

**ALBAN, Sr.**, celebrated as the first Christian martyr in Great Britain, was b. at Verulam, near St. Alban's, Hertfordshire, in the 3d century. D. 303.

**ALBANEZE**, an Italian musician of great repute. D. 1800.

**ALBANI, ALEXANDER**, a cardinal and virtuoso. In 1762, his collection of drawings and engravings, consisting of 300 volumes, was purchased by George III. for 14,000 crowns. B. 1692; d. 1779.

—**JOHN FRANCIS**, nephew of the above, in 1747 was made a cardinal, which was followed by numerous preferments. He opposed the suppression of the Jesuits. He imitated his uncle in his encouragement of letters; but the French, when they entered Rome, confiscated his estates, and his valuable collection was sent off to Paris. B. 1720; d. 1802.—

**LOUISA MARIA CAROLINE**, countess of, married Charles Stuart, "the Pretender." She was cousin of the last reigning prince of Stolberg-Gedern; married in 1772, when she took the title of countess of Albani; but to escape from the barbarity of her husband, who lived in a continual state of intoxication, she retired in 1780 to a cloister. B. 1752; d. 1824.—**JOHN JEROME**, a civilian and theological writer, b. at Bergamo in 1504, arrived at the dignity of a cardinal in 1570, and d. in 1591.

**ALBANO, FRANCISCO**, a celebrated painter. B. at Bologna, 1578, and d. 1660. Albano excelled in delineating feminine and infantine beauty; and his pictures are exceedingly valuable.—**GIOVANNI BAPTISTA**, younger brother of the above, was also a painter, and chiefly excelled in landscape.

**ALBATEGNI**, an Arabian chieftain and astronomer. He lived in the 9th century, and wrote a work entitled "The Science of the Stars."

**ALBERGATI, CAPACELLI**, a Bolognese marquis, dramatic writer and actor, and called the Garrick of Italy. D. 1802.

**ALBERIC**, a monkish historian of the 13th century, who compiled a Chronicle of Universal History up to 1241.

**ALBERONI, GIULIO**, a cardinal, and minister of the king of Spain, was the son of a gardener; but being possessed of uncommon talents, and with a disposition suited to the intriguing policy of the court, he obtained patronage, and rapidly reached the highest office in the state. By his ability and activity he created a naval force, reorganized the army, and rendered Spain more powerful than it had been since the time of Philip II.; but he was eventually foiled by the combined efforts of England and France, who made his dismissal from the councils of the Spanish monarch tho

chief condition of peace. B. 1664; d. 1752.

ALBERT, ERASMUS, a learned German divine of the 16th century, who composed a Latin work called "The Koran of the Cordeliers." D. 1551.—ALBERT of Aix, or ALBERTUS AQUENSIS, a canon of Aix-la-Chapelle in the 12th century. He wrote in Latin what is esteemed an accurate "History of the Expedition to Jerusalem, under Godfrey of Bulloyn, and other Leaders," reprinted in 1662.—LOUIS JOSEPH D', son of Louis Charles, duke de Luynes. B. in 1672, and d. 1758. He distinguished himself in several battles, for which he was appointed field-marshal by the emperor Charles VII., who sent him ambassador to France, and created him prince of Grimberghen.—ALBERT, of Stade, a monk of the 13th century, who wrote a "Chronicle from the Creation to 1256."—ALBERT, of Strasburg, the compiler of a "Chronicle from 1273 to 1378."—HENRY CHRISTIAN, a professor of the English language at the university of Halle, Germany. D. in 1800.—ALBERT I., emperor and duke of Austria, surnamed the Triumphant, was son of the emperor Rodolph of Hapsburg, and a competitor for the imperial crown with Adolphus of Nassau, whom he defeated and killed in battle. B. 1248; d. by assassination, 1308.—ALBERT II., emperor and duke of Austria, was son of Albert the fourth duke of Austria, and succeeded to the kingdom of Hungary and Bohemia on the death of Sigismund, whose daughter he had married. D. 1429.—ALBERT, archduke of Austria, son of Maximilian II., was b. 1559. He was at first destined for the church, and, when very young, was created cardinal and archbishop of Toledo. In 1598, Philip II. of Spain contracted his daughter Isabella to Albert, who thereupon renounced his cardinalate and ecclesiastical character. The Netherlands, and the provinces of Burgundy and Charleroi, were her portion, and they were henceforth considered as joint sovereigns of those countries. D. 1621.—JANE D', daughter of Margaret, queen of Navarre, and the mother of Henry IV. of France. D. 1572.—ALBERT, king of Sweden, was elected to the throne on the deposition of Magnus II. in 1363. The latter, supported by Denmark and Norway, endeavored to recover his crown, but was defeated by Albert, and taken prisoner. The nobles, however, became dissatisfied with his rule, and applied for aid to Margaret, queen of Denmark and Nor-

way, by whom he was defeated in a bloody battle, taken prisoner, and confined for seven years. He was at length liberated on condition of surrendering Stockholm to Margaret; and he passed the remainder of his days at Mecklenburg, where he d. in 1412.—ALBERT, marquis of Brandenburg-Culmbach, surnamed the German Alcibiades, b. in 1522, was a principal actor in the troubles of Germany during the reign of Charles V., against whom he made war. D. in indigence and exile, 1558.—CHARLES D', duke of Luynes. B. in 1578. Henry IV., of France, who was his god-father, placed him as a page about his son, afterwards Louis XIII., over whom, by his artful manner, he gained such an ascendancy that he obtained the highest honors in the state, and was made constable of France; but his ambition and tyranny rendered him odious to the people. D. 1621.

ALBERTET, a mathematician and poet of Provence in the 13th century.

ALBERTI, ARISTOTILE, a mechanic of Bologna in the 15th century. It is said he removed entire the tower of St. Mary del Tempis 35 paces, and, at Cento, set upright another which was five feet out of its perpendicular.—CHERUBINO, a famous Florentine painter. B. 1552; d. 1615.—GIOVANNI, brother of the above, was also an eminent painter at Rome, and greatly admired for the excellence of his perspective.—DOMINICO, a Venetian composer and harpsichord player of eminence in the last century.—GEORGE WILLIAM, a learned German divine. B. 1725; d. 1758.—JOHN, a German lawyer, who abridged the Koran, with notes, and also published, in 1556, the New Testament in Syriac. D. 1559.—LEANDER, a Bolognese monk, author of a history of his native city, and one of Italy. D. 1552.—LEONI BAPTISTA, an eminent architect, painter, sculptor, and scholar. B. at Venice in the beginning of the 15th century. At the age of 20 he composed a Latin comedy, entitled "Philodoxius," which many learned men believed at first was the work of the ancient poet, Lepidus; and, as such, it was printed by the younger Aldus. The invention of the camera obscura has been attributed to him. D. 1485.

ALBERTI DI VILLANOVA, FRANCIS D', an eminent Italian lexicographer. B. 1737; d. 1803.

ALBERTINI, FRANCIS, an ecclesiastic of Florence, and an able antiquary, in the beginning of the 16th century; author of several valuable works.—PAUL,



a Venetian priest and author, who was intrusted with an embassy to Turkey. His preaching and his writings, chiefly on theology, were so much valued, that at his death a medal was struck to his memory. B. 1430; d. 1475.

ALBERTUS, MAGNUS, a Dominican, and one of the most celebrated schoolmen of the 13th century, was b. at Lauingen, Suabia. He was successively vicar-general and provincial of his order; and his celebrity as a public preceptor attracted the attention of Pope Alexander IV., who appointed him master of the holy palace. In 1260, he was elected bishop of Ratisbon, but afterwards resigned this dignity, and went to Cologne, where he d., in 1280. His works, which were voluminous, and on various subjects, were published at Lyons, 1651.

ALBICUS, archbishop of Pragne, whose encouragement of John Huss caused him to be much abused by the opponents of that reformer.

ALBINOVANUS, C. PEDO, a Latin poet of the time of Augustus. He was the friend of Ovid, and author of several poems, &c.

ALBINUS, a Roman, consul in the year 157 B. C.; and author of a history of Rome, written in Greek, which is commended by Cicero.—BERNARD SIEGFRED, one of the ablest anatomists of modern times, was b. at Frankfort in 1696. He was a pupil of the celebrated Boerhaave, and became a professor of anatomy in the university of Leyden. D. 1770.—CHRISTIAN BERNARD, brother of the above, professor of anatomy at Utrecht, and author of two valuable works on that science. D. 1778.

ALBO, JOSEPH, a learned Spanish rabbi, who assisted, in 1412, at a conference between the Christians and Jews, and wrote a book, called "Sopher Hikkarim," against the gospels.

ALBOIN, king of the Lombards in the 6th century. He succeeded his father, Audoin, in 561; conquered and slew Cunimund, king of the Gepidæ, whose daughter, Rosamond, he afterwards married. He subjugated great part of Italy; but having incurred the just resentment of his wife, by sending her wine in a cup, wrought from the skull of her own father, and forcing her to drink from it, she had him assassinated, A. D. 574.

ALBON, JAQUES D', Marquis de Fron-sac, and Maréchal de St. Andre, a French general, who acquired great reputation about the middle of the 16th

century. Quesnoy, St. Quentin, Renti, &c., were the chief scenes of his exploits. At the death of Henry II. he was chosen one of the regency; and fell in the battle of Dreux, 1562.

ALBRECHTSBERGER, a German musician, and one of the most learned of modern contrapuntists, was b. at Kloster Neubar, in 1736; became court organist and a member of the academy at Vienna, and was the instructor of Beethoven. D. 1803.

ALBRET, CHARLOTTE D', sister of John d'Albret, king of Navarre, and wife of Cæsar Borgia. She was a poetess of no mean powers, and as remarkable for virtue as her husband was for vice. D. 1514.—CHARLES D', constable of France in the reign of Charles VI., to whom he was related by blood. He commanded the French army at the famous battle of Agincourt, in which he lost his life, 1514.—JEANNE D', daughter of Margaret, queen of Navarre, and mother of Henry of Navarre, afterwards Henry IV., of France. D. in 1572.

ALBUQUERQUE, MATTHIAS D', a Portuguese general, who was sent to Brazil in 1628, and successfully defended the province of Pernambuco against the Dutch. He was made commander of the army in 1643, when he gained the decisive victory of Campo Major, and was created a grandee of Portugal.—COELHO, EDWARD D', a Portuguese nobleman, in the 17th century, who fought with great bravery against the Dutch in the Brazilian war, of which he wrote a history. D. 1688.—ALFONSO, a native of Lisbon, whose great genius laid the foundation of the Portuguese power in India. He was sent by Emmanuel, king of Portugal, in 1503; with his brother Francis, to form an establishment in the East; and by his spirited bravery, he supported his allies, and maintained the superiority of his nation. He gained large possessions on the coast of Cochin, which was secured by strong and impregnable fortifications. His return to Europe was attended by the death of his brother, who perished in the voyage; but private sorrow gave way before public concerns, and Albuquerque, in 1508, invested with new power by his sovereign, sailed back to India. In his way he plundered the coast of Arabia; with unparalleled boldness, having a corps of only 470 men, he undertook the siege of Ormuz, an island at the entrance of the Persian gulf, subject to a king of its own, and defended by numerous forces; and after some months' obstinate resistance,

the place submitted to the conqueror, and the king in despair became tributary to Portugal. His arms were now directed against Goa, which he subdued; and his power was extended over the whole coast of Malabar. Afterwards he sailed towards the east, and made the islands of Sumatra, Malacca, and the neighboring cities tributary to the Portuguese government. On his return to Goa he meditated fresh conquests, when he suddenly fell sick, and d. 1515, in his 63d year.

**ALBUTIUS, CAIUS SILUS**, an eloquent orator in Rome, in the age of Augustus. He starved himself to death because of an insult which had been inflicted upon him.

**ALCAMENES**, a disciple of Phidias, who afterwards became a rival.

**ALCÆUS**, an ancient lyric poet of renown, who flourished at Mytelene about 600 years before Christ. Horace gives him a high position. He lived at Lesbos, and was a lover of Sappho.—There was also an Athenian poet of the same name.

**ALCIATI, ANDREW**, a lawyer of eminence at Milan, who d. 1550.—**FRANCIS**, nephew of Andrew, also an eminent lawyer, whom Pope Pius VI. made a cardinal.—**TERENCE**, a Jesuit, who aided Cardinal Pallavicino in writing the history of the Council of Trent.

**ALCIBIADES**, a famous Greek, son of Clinias and Dinomache, who lost his father in the battle of Charonea, and was educated by Pericles, his grandfather by the mother's side. He early excelled, both in mental and bodily exercises, while his beauty, his birth, and the favor of Pericles, gained him position and popularity. He became a friend of Socrates, who instructed him in knowledge and virtue. But so long as Cleon lived he was luxurious and prodigal, and it was only after the death of that demagogue that he began to take part in public affairs. He commanded the Athenian fleets which devastated the Peloponnesus, and was afterwards sent on the expedition against Sicily, but during the preparations, all the statues of Hermes having been broken one night, he was accused of the impiety, recalled, and condemned to death. He did not return to Athens, but went to Sparta, where he excited the Lacedemonians to ally themselves with the Persian king against his native country, then engaged with Chios. He next passed into Asia Minor and roused all Ionia against Athens. After being reconciled to his

countrymen, he made war upon the Lacedemonians and the Persians, and was successful both by sea and land. At the instance of Lysander, who was himself instigated by the thirty tyrants, he was burnt to death in the house of his mistress Timandra, in Phrygia. He was a man of rare personal address, great eloquence and audacity, and commanding talents, but dissolute in his life, and without elevation or dignity of soul. B. 450 B. C.; d. 404 B. C.

**ALCIDAMUS**, a Greek orator, who lived about 400 B. C.

**ALCINOUS**, a commentator on Plato, who flourished in the 2d century.

**ALCIPHON**, an epistolary writer among the Greeks, who has given some charming descriptions of the manners and customs of his times.

**ALCMEON**, the first anatomist, and a disciple of Pythagoras. He lived at Crotona.

**ALCMAN**, a Grecian lyric poet, who lived 672 B. C.

**ALCOCK, JOHN**, a learned English bishop of the time of Edward IV., who raised him to great dignities. D. 1500.—**JOHN**, author of some choral music. D. 1806.—**NATHAN**, a celebrated physician of the last century, who lectured at Oxford on anatomy.

**ALCUINUS, FLACCUS**, an English prelate, a pupil of Bede, and a teacher of Charlemagne. His writings, most of which are extant, are numerous; his style is elegant and sprightly, and his language sufficiently pure for the age; and he may be considered as one of the learned few whose genius dissipated the gloom of the 8th century. Andrew du Chesne published his works in one volume, folio, 1617. D. at Tours, 804.

**ALCYONIUS, PETER**, an Italian, for some time corrector of the press for Aldus Manutius, and author of some learned publications. He translated some of Aristotle's treatises, and was severely censured by Sepulveda for inaccuracy. In his work on banishment he displayed such a mixture of elegant and barbarous words, that he was suspected of largely borrowing from Cicero's treatise de Gloria; and it is said that to avoid detection of this illiberal deed, he burnt the only extant manuscript of Cicero, which had been given by Bernard to the library of a nunnery, of which Alcyonius was physician. At Florence he was promoted to a professor's chair, but the ambition of rising to higher eminence drew him to Rome, where he lost all his property during the

insurrection of the Colonnas. When the imperial troops took the city, 1527, he espoused the cause of the pope, and though wounded, joined him in the castle of St. Angelo, and afterwards in bold and elegant language he arraigned, in two orations, the injustice of Charles V. and the barbarity of his soldiers.

ALDEGRAEF, a Westphalian painter and engraver. B. 1502.

ALDEN, JOHN, a magistrate of Plymouth colony, one of the first company who settled in New England. D. 1687.

ALDERETE, DIEGO GRATIAN DE, a Spanish author, who translated the Greek classics. D. 1580.—BERNHARD, a Spanish Jesuit, who was the first to be made a doctor by the university of Salamanca. D. 1657.

ALDHELM, ST., an English prelate, b. at Malmesbury, where he founded a monastery. D. 709.

ALDHUN, an English bishop of the 10th century, the founder of the bishopric of Durlham. D. 1018.

ALDIS, ASA, an eminent lawyer of Vermont, and chief justice in 1816. B. 1770; d. 1847.

ALDOBRANDINI, SYLVESTER, a Florentine lawyer and writer, appointed advocate of the treasury by Pope Paul III. D. 1558.—CLEMENS, son of the preceding, became pope under the name of Clement VIII.—ANTHONY, a Bolognese lawyer and statesman. B. 1756.—JOHN, his brother, a professor of natural philosophy at Bologna. He invented a method of securing the human body against fire, now superseded by that of Paulin. B. 1762; d. 1834.—TOBIAS, a physician and botanist of Cesena, was superintendent of the Farnesian garden at Rome, on which account his name was prefixed to the description of it written by Peter Cashell.

ALDRÉD, the first English bishop who visited Jerusalem. On the death of Edward he crowned Harold, and performed the same ceremony for William. D. 1068.

ALDRICH, HENRY, b. in Westminster, 1647. From Westminster-school he went to Christ Church, Oxford, and was elected student, and afterwards canon and dean. He built an elegant chapel to Trinity college, and the beautiful church of All Saints. He had also great skill in music, and composed many services for the church. D. 1710.—ROBERT, a native of Buckinghamshire, who became master and provost of Eton. In 1537 he was made bishop of Carlisle. D. 1555.

ALDROVANDUS, ULYSSES, a celebrated natural historian. B. at Bologna, 1522. He was a great traveller, and formed a most superb collection of minerals, plants, animals, &c., by which he ruined his fortune, and d. in an hospital, 1605.

ALDRUDE countess of Bertinoro, is celebrated in Italy for her courage and her eloquence. When Ancona was besieged by the arms of the Venetians, and of the emperor Frederic I. in 1172, she pitied the situation of the distressed inhabitants, and with heroic intrepidity flew to their relief, at the head of her dependants and friends, and supported by William Degli Adelardi, of Ferrara. Her troops were animated by her eloquence and her example, and the enemy fled at her approach; and though on her return home she was attacked by some parties of the enraged besiegers, she routed them in every encounter, and added fresh laurels to her fame. The history of that memorable siege has been published by Buon-Campagnono of Florence.

ALDUS, MANUTIUS, a native of Bassano, illustrious as a correct printer, and as the restorer of the Greek and Latin languages to Europe. He is the inventor of the Italic letter, and was alone permitted by the pope the use of it. D. at Venice, 1516.

ALEANDER, JEROME, a cardinal, b. in 1480, distinguished himself in the 16th century as a violent opposer of Luther and the reformation. D. 1542.—His great nephew, of the same name, inherited the ability of his ancestor, and was eminent as a scholar and an antiquary.

ALEMAN, a cardinal of the 13th century. He was degraded from the purple for his opposition to Eugenius IV. The sentence was reversed by Nicholas V.; and after the cardinal's death, in 1400, he was canonized.—MATTHEW, a Spaniard; author of "Guzman de Alfarache," or the "Spanish Rogue."

ALEMANNI, NICHOLAS, a learned Greek antiquary, b. 1583, and became keeper of the Vatican library at Rome. D. 1626.

ALEMBERT, JEAN LA RONDE D', one of the most famous philosophers and mathematicians that France has produced. He was b. at Paris in 1717, but was exposed by his parents, Madame de Tencin, and the poet Destouches, at the church of le Ronde, from which he took part of his name. His talents were precocious, and at 4 years of age was sent

to school, the principal of which declared, when his pupil was only 10 years old, that he could teach him no more. He entered Mazarin College at the age of 12. He wrote, in his earliest years, a commentary on the epistle of Paul to the Romans. He studied law, but did not cease to occupy himself with mathematics. Some philosophical papers, which he wrote, made him a member of the academy in 1741. He soon after wrote a book on Dynamics, another on Fluids, and a Theory of the Mind, and assisted Euler and Newton in their scientific researches. His astronomical publications were also valuable. But in the latter part of his life he devoted himself to Belles Lettres, and became one of the writers of the "Encyclopædie." His literary works were distinguished by purity of language, as well as vigor of thought. Though a man of moderate means, he was noted for his beneficence. He was a friend of Voltaire, Madame L'Espinasse, to whom he was attached, Frederick II., and other distinguished persons, but lived in modest retirement. His opinions were destitute. D. 1783.

ALEN, JOHN VAN, an eminent Dutch landscape painter. D. 1698.

ALENIO, JULIUS, a Jesuit of Brescia, who rendered himself distinguished by his zeal in propagating Christianity in China. D. 1649.

ALER, PAUL, a learned French Jesuit. D. 1727. His "Gradus ad Parnasum" has been long in established use in all the public schools of Europe.

ALES, ALEXANDER, a native of Edinburgh, who warmly opposed the tenets of Luther, which he afterwards as eagerly embraced, when he had suffered persecution for his religion, and seen the firmness with which his countryman, Patrick Hamilton, was burnt to death, by Beaton, archbishop of St. Andrews, for Protestantism. He came back to London from Germany, when Henry VIII. abolished the papal power in England, and he there enjoyed the friendship of Cranmer, Cromwell, and Latimer. He afterwards retired to Germany, and was appointed to a professional chair at Frankfort upon Oder, but persecuted by the court of Bradenburg, at Leipsic; he d. 1565, in his sixty-fifth year. He wrote a commentary on the writings of St. John, on the epistle to Timothy, and on the Psalms.

ALESIO, MATTHEW PEREZ D', a painter and engraver at Rome, whose figure of St. Christopher, in fresco, in the

great church of Seville, is much admired. D. 1600.

ALESSI, GALEAS, an architect, b. at Perugia, whose works are spread over Germany and the south of Europe; but his fame principally rests on the monastery and church of the Escorial. D. 1572.

ALEXANDER THE GREAT, was the son of Philip, king of Macedon, by Olympias, daughter of Neoptolemus, king of Epirus, and b. 356 B.C.; the same year in which the temple of Diana at Ephesus was destroyed. Alexander received his education under Lysimachus and Aristotle, and gave several proofs of manly skill and courage while very young; one of which, the breaking in of his fiery steed, Bucephalus, is mentioned by all his historians as an incident which convinced his father of his future unconquerable spirit. Alexander was much attached to his mother, and sided with her in the disputes which led to her divorce from Philip. While the latter was making preparations for his grand expedition into Asia, he was assassinated by Pausanias; and Alexander succeeded to the throne on his 20th year. His youth at first excited an inclination in several of the states of Greece to throw off the yoke of the Macedonian usurpation; but he soon quelled the design, and was acknowledged general of Greece. He then marched into Thrace, and gained several conquests. During his absence Thebes revolted; and when Alexander returned, he took that city by storm, made a dreadful carnage of the inhabitants, and destroyed all the buildings except the residence of Pindar the poet. This severe example had its effect on the other states; and even Athens distinguished itself by a servile submission to the conqueror. Alexander next turned his arms against Darius, king of Persia; and, at 22, crossed the Hellespont, at the head of 40,000 men. With this force he defeated the Persians at the Granicus, and made himself master of numerous places. At Gordium, where he assembled his army, he is said to have cut the famous knot on which the fate of Asia depended. Shortly after this, he again defeated the king of Persia near Issus, and took immense treasures and many prisoners; among whom were the mother, wife, and children of Darius. This victory was followed by the conquest of Phœnicia, Damascus, and several other states. Alexander next besieged Tyre, which long resisted him, and, in revenge, he committed

horrible cruelties on the inhabitants. He then went to Jerusalem, passed into Egypt, subdued it, and founded the city of Alexandria. Darius now collected another army, and was defeated at Arbela, which decided the fate of Western Asia. This great battle was followed by the capture of Susa and Persepolis; the last of which Alexander destroyed at the instigation of his mistress. He now prepared for an expedition to India; and, after a perilous march, reached the Indus, 327 B. C., which he crossed at the part where the city of Attock now stands. Alexander received the submission of several of the petty princes of the country, but was opposed by Porus, who valiantly withstood the invader; and, although conquered and made prisoner, the victor, pleased with his spirit, restored him his dominions, and made him an ally. The conqueror next entered the fertile plains now called the Punjab, took the city of Sangala, and directed his course to the Ganges; from which object, however, he was diverted by the rainy season, and the disaffection of his own troops. He accordingly erected twelve altars of an extraordinary size to mark the limits of his progress, remnants of which are said to be still in existence. Alexander, therefore, retraced his steps to the Hydaspes, on the banks of which he built two cities, Nicaea and Bucephala; and embarked, with his light troops, on board a fleet he had constructed, leaving the main army to march by land. After a severe contest with the Mallii, in which he was wounded and his whole army nearly lost, he proceeded down the river to Patala; and, having entered the Indian Ocean, and performed some rites in honor of Neptune, he left his fleet; giving orders to Nearchus, who had the command, to sail to the Persian Gulf, and thence up the Tigris to Mesopotamia. Alexander then prepared to march to Babylon, towards which capital he proceeded in a triumphal progress. Reaching Susa, he began to give way to a passion for pleasure and joviality, and married Statira, the daughter of Darius. At length he reached Babylon, where he gave orders indicating future undertakings of great magnitude; when he was seized with an illness, in consequence of indulging in habits of intemperance, and d. of a fever, in the 13th year of his eventful reign, and the 33d of his life, 323 B. C. When required to name his successor, he is said to have replied, "To the most worthy." Pursuant to

his own direction, his body was conveyed to Alexandria in a golden coffin, inclosed in a sumptuous sarcophagus, supposed to be now in the British Museum.—SEVERUS, emperor of Rome, was b. at Acre, in Phœnicia, in 205. The principal public event of his reign was the war with Artaxerxes, king of Persia, over whom he gained a great victory in person, and on his return to Rome was honored with a triumph. He next marched against the Germans, who had invaded Gaul; and while there, a sedition broke out in his army, headed by Maximin, and the emperor and his mother were murdered, 235.—King of Poland, elected on the death of his brother, John Albert, in 1501. D. 1506.—I., bishop of Rome, succeeded Evaristus in the tenth year of Trajan, and suffered martyrdom under Hadrian, in 119. This pontiff is said to be the first who introduced the use of holy water into the Catholic church.—II., elected to the papal throne in 1061. D. 1073.—III. succeeded Adrian IV. in 1159. D. at Rome, 1181.—IV., ascended the papal throne in 1254. D. 1261.—V., originally a Greek monk from Candia, was raised to the papal throne in 1409 by the council of Pisa. His munificence, during his pontificate, was so unbounded, that he used to say, "When I became a bishop, I was rich; when a cardinal, poor; and when a pope, a beggar." D. 1410.—VI., a native of Valencia, in Spain, was raised to the popedom in 1492. As an ecclesiastic, Alexander was in the highest degree ambitious, bigoted, and intolerant; and formed alliances with all the princes of his time only to break them. This pontiff pursued his profligate career, till 1503, when he was cut off by the same means he had used for the ruin of others. At a banquet which he and his son, the infamous Cæsar Borgia, had prepared for some newly created cardinals, the poison intended for them was by some mistake administered to the contrivers of the plot; and Alexander died the next day in great agony.—VII. This pontiff expended vast sums in improving and embellishing the city of Rome, and was a great friend to the fine arts and literature. B. at Sienna, in 1559, elected to the popedom in 1605, and d. in 1667.—VIII., the last pope of that name, was elected, 1689, at the advanced age of 89; and d. two years afterwards.

ALEXANDER, I. king of Scotland, son of Malcolm III., ascended the throne in 1107; and merited by the vigor and

impetuosity of his character, the appellation of *The Fierce*. D. 1124.—II., son of William the Lion, was raised to the throne of Scotland, 1214, being then in his 16th year. In 1221, he married Joan, sister of Henry III. of England; by which peace was restored to the two kingdoms. D. 1249.—III., son of the preceding, succeeded, 1249, when only 8 years of age. He married Margaret, daughter of Henry III. of England, and lived upon terms of close friendship with his father-in-law, whom, in his wars with the barons, he assisted with 5000 men; accidentally killed while hunting, in 1285.—A Sicilian abbot of the 12th century; author of a memoir of Roger, king of Sicily.—AB ALEXANDRO, a Neapolitan juriconsult of the 12th century. He was much attached to the belles lettres, and is chiefly known by a work entitled “*Dies Geniales*,” an imitation of the *Noctes Atticæ* of Gellius.—TRALLIANUS, a Greek physician of the 6th century. His works are considered the best after those of Hippocrates.—Bishop of Alexandria, who opposed Arius, and condemned his errors at the council of Nice. D. 326.—Bishop of Hierapolis, in the 5th century, who espoused the doctrine that there were two different natures in Christ; for which he was banished by the council of Ephesus.—Of Ægea, the tutor of Nero, whom he is said to have corrupted by his instructions.—DE MEDICI, a licentious duke of Florence, assassinated by Lorenzo de Medici, a relation, at the instigation of Strozzi, a republican, 1537.—An English abbot, who supported the rights of his master, Henry III., at the court of Rome, with such boldness, that Pandulphus, the pope’s legate in England, excommunicated and imprisoned him. D. 1217.—NOEL, a Dominican, a laborious writer. B. at Rouen, 1639, and d. at Paris, 1724. His most celebrated work is a Latin Church History, in 26 vols.—Of Paris, a Norman poet of the 12th century, who wrote a metrical poem called “*Alexander the Great*,” in verses of twelve syllables, which measure has ever since been called “*Alexandrine*.”—NEUSKOI, grand duke of Russia. B. 1218. The most noted action of his life was a great victory he obtained over the more northern tribes on the banks of the Neva. D. 1263.—Sir WILLIAM, earl of Stirling, an eminent Scottish statesman and poet in the reigns of James I. and Charles I. D. 1640.—WILLIAM, a major-general in the American army of the revolution. He was b.

in New York, 1726; received a classical education; and was distinguished for his knowledge of mathematics and astronomy. His father was a native of Scotland, and he was the reputed rightful heir to an earldom in that country; on which account he was usually called Lord Stirling; but was unsuccessful in his efforts to obtain from the government the acknowledgment of his claim. At the commencement of the revolution he joined the American army, and in the battle on Long Island, August 27, 1776, was taken prisoner, after having, by attacking Cornwallis, secured to a part of the detachment an opportunity to escape. He was always warmly attached to General Washington, and the cause which he had espoused. D. at Albany, 1783.—WILLIAM, an able artist. B. at Maidstone, 1768. His father, who was a coachmaker, gave him a good education, and sent him at an early age to study the fine arts in London, which he did with so much success, that he was selected to accompany the embassy of Lord Macartney to China. On his return, besides his drawings in illustration of the work of Sir George Staunton, he published a splendid one of his own, entitled, “*The Costume of China*,” which obtained so much notice that he was induced to publish a second part. At the time of his death, in 1816, he was keeper of the antiquities at the British Museum.—JAMES, a native of Scotland, who came to New York in 1715. He was bred to the law, and became eminent in his profession. By honest practice and unwearied application to business, he acquired a great estate. For many years he was a member of the legislature, and of the council. In 1721, he was appointed attorney-general; and afterwards was secretary of the province. His death took place in the beginning of 1756.—NATHANIEL, a governor of North Carolina. He received his collegiate education at Princeton, N. J., obtained his first degree in 1776, and afterwards studied medicine. Subsequently he entered the army; but at the close of the war pursued his profession in the state of which he became chief magistrate in 1806. In all his public stations he had the reputation of conducting with ability and firmness. D. 1808, aged 52 years.—CALEB, D.D., b. in Northfield, Mass., and graduated at Yale College in 1777. He was first settled, as a Congregational minister at New Marlborough; and, afterwards, at Mendon, in his native state. His con-

tinuance in each of these situations was less than two years. The remaining part of his life was spent in teaching, and in other kindred pursuits. He published a Latin Grammar, an English Grammar, and some other small works. D. 1828.—THOMAS, earl of Selkirk, known as the founder of a colony in Canada, and for his writings on politics and statistics. D. in 1820.—I., emperor of Russia and king of Poland, eldest son of Paul I., was b. Dec. 22, 1777; succeeded, March, 1801; and was crowned at Moscow, September following. In 1803, Alexander offered his mediation to effect a reconciliation between England and France; and in 1805, a convention was entered into between Russia, England, Austria, and Sweden, for the purpose of resisting the encroachments of the French on the territories of independent states. On the 2d of December, the battle of Austerlitz took place, at which Alexander appeared at the head of 50,000 men, but was defeated, and compelled to retreat to his dominions. On November 26, 1806, was fought the battle of Pultusk; and on the 7th and 8th February, 1807, that of Eylau; on the 14th June the Russians were completely defeated at Friedland, by Napoleon. The result of this victory was an interview between the two emperors, which led to the treaty of Tilsit. The seizure of the Danish fleet by the English occasioned a declaration of war from Russia; but hostilities only extended to the cessation of trade between the two nations. A second meeting of the French and Russian sovereigns took place at Erfurt, Sept. 27, 1808; Bonaparte being anxious to secure the friendship of Alexander previously to his meditated subjugation of Spain. The interruption of commerce with England now began to be severely felt by Russia; and Alexander determined to throw off the French yoke. On the 23d March, 1812, an imperial ukase was issued, ordering a levy of two men out of every 500 throughout the Russian empire, and all matters of dispute with Great Britain were pacifically arranged. On joining his army in Poland, February, 1813, Alexander published the famous manifesto, which served as the basis of the coalition of the other European powers against the French emperor. Germany, and then France, became the scene of hostilities; and the capture of Paris, April 30, 1814, was followed by the abdication of Bonaparte, and the restoration of the Bourbons. After the con-

clusion of peace, Alexander visited England, in company with the king of Prussia. His death took place at Taganrock, in the Crimea, Dec. 1, 1825; and he was succeeded by his second brother, Nicholas, agreeable to a document signed by his eldest brother, Constantine, resigning to him the right of succession.

ALEXANDRINI, JULIUS, a physician of Trent, in the 16th century. He was the first who endeavored to prove the connection of bodily diseases with the passions.

ALEXIS, a Greek comic poet, uncle and instructor of Alexander.

ALEXIS, MICHAELOVITSCH, czar of Russia. B. in 1630; succeeded his father Michael in 1646; d. 1677. He was the father of Peter the Great, and the first Russian monarch who acted on the policy of a more intimate connection with the other European states.—PETROVITSCH, only son of Peter the Great. B. 1690. This unhappy prince opposed the new policy of his father, and expressed an unalterable attachment to the ancient barbarous usages and customs of his country; for which the czar resolved to disinherit him. Alexis fled to his brother-in-law, the emperor of Germany, and lay concealed for some time at Vienna, until his retreat was discovered by his father, before whom he was conducted as a criminal, and compelled formally to renounce the succession; after this he was tried by secret judges, and condemned to death, 1719.—DEL ARCO, a Spanish painter. B. at Madrid, in 1625. He was deaf and dumb; but his reputation as a portrait painter was considerable. D. in 1700.

ALEXIUS I., COMNENUS, emperor of the East. B. at Constantinople, 1048. He signalized himself in the wars with the Turks and Saracens, was bountiful to his friends and clement to his enemies, a lover of letters, and equally versed in the arts of government and of war. D. 1118.—II., COMNENUS, succeeded his father Michael on the throne of Constantinople in 1180, when only 12 years of age; and, with his mother, was murdered two years afterwards by Andronicus, who usurped the crown.—III., ANGELUS, emperor in 1195, gained that station by the basest perfidy towards his brother, Isaac Angelus, whom he confined in prison, and then caused his eyes to be put out. His effeminate reign rendered him despicable, and his capital was besieged and taken, 1203, by an army of Venetian and French crusaders, headed by his

nephew, Alexius, son of Isaac. The usurper received the same punishment he had inflicted on his brother, and d. a few years afterwards in a monastery at Nice; and the conqueror placed his blind father on the throne, with whom he reigned as Alexius IV.; but his elevation was succeeded by a rebellion, and he was deposed, imprisoned, and put to death, 1204. — V., DUCAS, surnamed Murtzuffle, from his black shaggy eyebrows, was raised to the throne after the murder of Alexius IV., but deposed by the crusaders, who attacked and took his capital, and he was put to an ignominious death.

ALEYN, CHARLES, an English historical poet. D. 1640.

ALFARABI, an eminent Arabian philosopher in the 10th century, who obtained much reputation in his day, both as a great traveller, and as a master of 70 languages. Among his works is an Encyclopædia, the manuscript of which is in the Escorial.

ALFARO Y GAMON, JUAN DE, a distinguished Spanish painter. B. 1640.

ALFENUS VARUS, PUBLIUS, a Roman civilian, who became consul, and is mentioned by Horace and Virgil with gratitude.

ALFIERI, VITTORIA, count, was b. at Asti, in Piedmont, in 1749, of a rich and distinguished family. His early education was defective; for, though sent to the academy of Turin, he learned nothing. He afterwards travelled over Italy, France, England, Spain, Portugal, Germany, Russia, and Holland, returned, tried to study history, and then became a wanderer again for three years. From pure listlessness he took to writing dramatic poetry, at the age of 27, and devoted the rest of life to becoming a tragic poet. He first studied Latin and Tuscan, for which purpose he went to Tuscany; meeting on the journey the Countess of Albany, consort of the English pretender, he became attached to her, and lived alternately, leading an irregular and roving life, in England, France, and Italy. He composed 21 tragedies and 6 comedies, and is regarded as the great tragic poet of his native land. Above the degeneracy of his times, cherishing an ardent hatred of despotism, and possessing a free, proud, and passionate heart, his works are pervaded by a decided political spirit. His style was stiff and unadorned, but bold, lofty, and correct. D. 1803.

ALFORD, MICHAEL, an English Jesuit. B. in London, 1587. He d. at St. Omer's,

1652, leaving behind him two celebrated works, "Britannia Illustrata," and "Annales Ecclesiastici Britannorum."

ALFRAGAN, or AHMED BEN FERGAN, an Arabian astronomer of the 9th century; author of an "Introduction to Astronomy," and other scientific works.

ALFRAGO, ANDREW, an Italian physician; author of a history of Arabian physicians and philosophers, and other works connected with the East, where he resided for some years. D. at Padua, 1520.

ALFRED THE GREAT. This monarch was the youngest son of Ethelwolf, king of the West Saxons, and was b. at Wantage, Berks, in 849. On the death of his brother Ethelred, Alfred succeeded to the throne of England, 871, at a time when his kingdom was a prey to domestic dissensions, and to the invasions of the Danes, with whom, after a disastrous engagement, he was forced to conclude a treaty on disadvantageous terms. The Danes soon violated their engagement, and renewed their hostility with such success, that, in 877, the king was under the necessity of concealing himself in the cottage of one of his herdsmen. He afterwards retired to the island of Athelney, and there received information that one of his chiefs had obtained a great victory over the Danes. Alfred then disguised himself as a harper, entered the Danish camp, and gained a knowledge of the state of the enemy. After this, he directed his nobles to meet him at Selwood, with their vassals, which was done so secretly, that the Danes were surprised at Eddington, and completely routed. He now put his kingdom into a state of defence, increased his navy, and brought London into a flourishing state; but, after a rest of some years, an immense number of Danish forces landed in Kent, and committed great ravages; they were, however, soon defeated by Alfred, who caused several of the leaders to be executed at Winchester. Thus he secured the peace of his dominions, and struck terror into his enemies, after 56 battles by sea and land, in all of which he was personally engaged. But the warlike exploits of Alfred formed, perhaps, the least of the services he rendered his country. He composed a body of statutes, instituted the trial by jury, and divided the kingdom into shires and hundreds; was so exact in his government, that robbery was unheard of, and valuable goods might be left on the high



roads. His great council, consisting of bishops, earls, aldermen, and thanes, was, by an express law, called together twice a-year in London, for the better government of the realm. The state of learning in his time was so low, that, from the Thames to the Humber, scarcely a man could be found who understood the service of the church, or could translate a single sentence of Latin into English. To remedy this evil, he invited men of learning from all quarters, and placed them at the head of seminaries in various parts of his kingdom; and, if he was not the founder of the university of Oxford, it is certain he raised it to a reputation which it had never before enjoyed. Alfred himself wrote several works, and translated others from the Latin, particularly "Orosius's History of the Pagans," and "Boëthius's Consolations of Philosophy." England is indebted to him for the foundation of her naval establishment, and he was the first who sent out ships to make the discovery of a northeast passage. To crown his great public character, Alfred is described as one of the most mild and amiable men in private life; of a temper serene and cheerful, and not averse to society, or to innocent recreation; he was also personally well-favored, possessing a handsome and vigorous form, and a dignified and engaging aspect. D. 900.—"The Philosopher," an Englishman, was greatly esteemed at the court of Rome, and wrote five books on the "Consolations of Boëthius." D. 1270.—An English bishop of the 10th century; author of a "History of the Abbey of Malmesbury," a treatise "De Naturis Rerum," &c.

ALGARDI, ALEXANDER, a Bolognese sculptor of the 17th century.

ALGAROTTI, FRANCIS, an eminent Italian writer. B. at Venice, 1712; d. 1764.

ALHAZEN, an Arabian mathematician, who was the first that showed the importance of refractions in astronomy. D. at Cairo, in 1038.

ALI, cousin, son-in-law, and vizier of Mahomet, and one of the main pillars of the new faith. He obtained the name of the Lion of God, always victorious; but was opposed in his succession to the caliphate by Omar and Othman, and retired into Arabia, and made a collection of the sayings of the prophet. There he laid the foundation of a new sect, and, after the death of Othman, he was declared caliph, 655; but was murdered four years afterwards in the mosque.

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ALI BEG, a man of extraordinary learning and attainments, b. in Poland of Christian parents, but who was kidnapped in his infancy by a horde of Tartars, and sold to the Turks, in whose language and religion he was educated. His skill in languages procured him the post of chief interpreter to the grand signior; while his leisure hours were employed in translating the Bible and the catechism of the Church of England into the Turkish language. D. 1675.

ALI BEY, a Greek, son of a Natolian priest. B. 1728. He fell, when a child, into the hands of robbers, who carried him to Cairo, and sold him to Ibrahim, lieutenant of the Janizaries, who adopted him. Ali soon rose to the rank of sangiak, or member of the council; and when his patron was assassinated by Ibrahim, the Circassian, he avenged his death, and slew the murderer with his own hand. This action raised him numerous enemies, and he was obliged to fly to Jerusalem, and thence to Acre; but in time he was recalled by the people, and, being placed at the head of the government, Egypt began to recover its former splendor. In a battle fought against the troops of a rebellious Mameluke, Ali was cut down, after defending himself with a degree of desperate valor, and d. of his wounds eight days after, in 1773.

ALI PACHA, an Albanian, born at Zepelina, 1744, who, by fifty years of constant warfare, brought under his sway a large extent of territory, which the Porte sanctioned. He took the title of Pacha of Jannina, and received agents from foreign powers. But the Porte was made jealous by his intrigues with England, Russia, and France, and finally had him shot.

ALIAMET, JAMES, a French engraver of the last century.

ALIPAC, J., a French minor poet. B. 1796.

ALISON, ARCHIBALD, a clergyman of Edinburgh, educated at Oxford, and afterwards preferred to various livings in the church of England. In 1780 he published his famous "Essay on the Nature and Principles of Taste." He subsequently published two sermons, and a memoir of Lord Woodhouse. B. 1757; d. 1839.—There is another of the same name, distinguished for his "Treatise on Population," and his "History of Europe," still living.—RICHARD, one of the ten composers who set the psalms to music, at the order of Queen Elizabeth.

ALIX, PETER, a French abbot and author, of the 17th century.

ALKEMADE, CORNELIUS VAN, a Dutch antiquary and writer. D. 1676.

ALKMAAR, HENRY D', a German poet of the 15th century, the reputed author of that exquisite satire called "Reynard the Fox."

ALLAINVAL, LEONOR SOULAS D', a French abbot and dramatic poet. D. at Paris, 1753.

ALLAINE, DE LA COURTIERE, J., a French author. B. 1750.

ALLAIS, DENIS VAIRASSE, a French author of the 17th century.

ALLAN, DAVID, a Scotch painter, born at Edinburgh. B. 1744; d. 1796. He was called the Scottish Hogarth.—

GEORGE, son of David, a literary man, who was elected to parliament for the city of Durham. B. 1768; d. 1828.—

GEORGE, an attorney and antiquary. D. 1800.—SIR WILLIAM, an eminent historical painter, was born at Edinburgh in 1782. Of humble parentage, he at an early age evinced a decided predilection for art; and, when still a young man, he pursued his favorite study with equal enterprise and ability, visiting Morocco, Greece, and Spain, and penetrating the remote and semi-barbarous territories of Russia and Turkey, that he might familiarize himself with the rude and picturesque aspects there presented. "The Polish Captives," "The Slave Market at Constantinople," and various kindred subjects, testify to his skill in this department of art; but he did much also to illustrate the historic lore of his own land, as his vivid representation of Mary and of Rizzio, the murder of Archbishop Sharpe, and the Battle of Waterloo, amply testify. He was an old and attached friend of Sir Walter Scott; and his amiable, unassuming manners, and his vast fund of anecdote, procured him general love and esteem. In 1841 he succeeded Sir D. Wilkie as president of the Royal Scottish Academy, and was soon afterwards knighted. D. 1850.

ALLARD, GUY, a French writer on geological history. D. at Dauphiny, 1716.—JEAN FRANCOISE, a French general officer, distinguished during the emperorship of Napoleon, who afterwards entered the Egyptian and Persian service, and finally became an aid of Runjeet-Singh. B. 1785; d. 1830.

ALLATIUS, LEO, a native of the island of Scio, who studied belles lettres and the languages at Rome. After visiting Naples and his native country,

he returned to Rome, where he applied himself to physic, in which he took a degree, but literature was his favorite pursuit, and as his erudition was great, he distinguished himself as a teacher in the Greek college at Rome. He was afterwards employed by Pope Gregory XV. to remove the elector palatine's library from Germany to the Vatican, in reward for which service, though for a while neglected, he was appointed librarian. Though bred and employed among ecclesiastics, he never entered into orders because, as he told the pope, he wished to retain the privilege of marrying if he pleased. His publications were numerous but chiefly on divinity, and, though full of learning and good sense, remarkable for unnecessary digressions. In the controversy of the gentlemen of the Port Royal with Claude concerning the eucharist, he greatly assisted the former, for which he was severely abused by their bold antagonist. It is said by Joannes Patricius that he wrote Greek for forty years with the same pen, and that when he lost it, he expressed his concern even to the shedding of tears. D. at Rome, in his 83d year, 1669.

ALLEGREIN, CHRISTOPHER GABRIEL, a French sculptor. D. 1795.

ALLEGRI, ALEXANDER, an Italian satirical poet, who flourished at Florence at the end of the 16th century.—GREGORIO, an eminent composer, whose works are still used in the pope's chapel at Rome. His "Miserere" is always used on Good Friday, and is much admired. Clement XIV. sent a copy of this beautiful composition to George III. in 1773. To his extraordinary merit as a composer of church music, he is said to have joined a devout and benevolent disposition, and an excellent moral character. His famous Miserere was at one time thought so sacred, that it was forbidden to be copied on pain of excommunication. But Mozart disregarded the injunction, and it has since been published. B. at Rome, 1590; d. 1652.

ALLEIN, JOSEPH, a non-conformist minister, who wrote the celebrated "Alarm to Unconverted Sinners," which has been so frequently republished. B. at Devizes, 1623; d. 1658.

ALLEN, ETHAN, one of the most distinguished of the generals of the American revolution. He was born at Salisbury, Connecticut, and educated in Vermont. He early took a part with the "Green Mountain Boys," against the royal authorities. In 1775, soon

after the battle of Lexington, at the request of the legislature of Connecticut, he raised a body of 230 men, and assaulted and took the fortress of Ticonderoga. As he approached De La Place, the commander, he demanded its surrender "in the name of Jehovah and the continental congress." The same year, he was taken prisoner in an attempt to reduce Montreal. He was sent to England and, after being cruelly maltreated on the voyage, was confined in Pendennis castle, near Falmouth. He was next returned to Halifax and then imprisoned five months in New York. In 1778 he was exchanged for Col. Campbell and returned to Vermont, where he was welcomed with great joy. Allen was a man of strong mind, earnest and eccentric character, devoted patriotism, and audacious bravery. He published, besides a narrative of his captivity, a "Vindication of the Colonies," and a work on theology. B. 1743; d. 1789.—**IRA**, a brother of Ethan, was the first secretary of Vermont. He took an active part in the war on the lakes in 1775, was a commissioner to congress, became agent of the state, in Europe, for the purchase of arms, was captured and imprisoned in England, and afterwards in France; but after tedious litigation was released. B. 1752; d. 1814.—There were seven brothers of this family, all more or less distinguished in the colonial annals.—**JOHN**, a chancellor of Ireland, who was basely assassinated by the earl of Kildare in 1534.—**JOHN**, first minister of Dedham, Massachusetts. B. 1590.—**THOMAS**, an eminent scholar and mathematician of Elizabeth's time. B. 1542; d. 1632.—**THOMAS**, an antiquarian and historical writer, who compiled the "History and Antiquities of London," etc. B. 1803; d. 1833.—**MATTHEW**, one of the first settlers of Connecticut, in 1692.—**WILLIAM**, chief-justice of Pennsylvania, an early friend to Benjamin West, and an acquaintance of Franklin. D. 1780.—**SOLOMON**, a major in the revolutionary war, who, after the seizure of Andre, conducted him to West Point. He was also concerned in quelling Shay's insurrection, and afterwards became a successful preacher.—**JAMES**, an eccentric poet of Boston. B. 1739; d. 1808.—**WILLIAM HENRY**, a naval officer of the U. S. who was engaged during the war of 1812, and was killed in an action between the Argus and the Pelican in the British Channel. B. 1734; d. 1813.—**PAUL**, a poet and

legislator of Rhode Island, who wrote for the Port Folio and United States Gazette. B. 1775; d. 1826.

**ALLERSTAIN**, a German Jesuit and astronomer, who died as a missionary in China, in 1778.

**ALLERTON, ISAAC**, one of the first settlers of Plymouth, who came over in the Mayflower.

**ALLESTRY, RICHARD**, an English divine. B. 1619; d. 1680.

**ALLEY**, bishop of Exeter under Elizabeth. D. 1570.

**ALLEYN, EDWARD**, an English actor in the reigns of Elizabeth and James I., but principally known as the founder of Dulwich college, was born at St. Botolph, London, Sept. 1, 1566. He was one of the original actors in Shakspeare's plays, and his popularity procured him not only friends, but opulence. He built at his own expense the Fortune playhouse, Moorfields, and still added to his income by being keeper of the king's wild beasts, with a salary of £500 per annum. His erection of Dulwich college is attributed to a superstitious cause. Whilst with six others he was acting the part of a demon in one of Shakspeare's plays, he is said to have been terrified by the real appearance of the devil, and the power of the imagination was so great that he made a solemn vow to build the college, which, in 1614, was begun under the direction of Inigo Jones, and in three years finished at the expense of £10,000. This noble edifice, destined to afford an asylum to indigence and infirmity, was solemnly appropriated on the 13th Sept. 1619, to the humane purposes of the founder, who appointed himself its first master. The original endowment was £800 per annum, for the maintenance of one master, one warden, always to be unmarried and of the name of Alleyn, four fellows, three of whom are in orders, and the fourth an organist, besides six poor men, and six women, and twelve boys to be educated till the age of fourteen or sixteen, and then to be apprenticed. D. 1626.

**ALLIONI, CHARLES**, a celebrated physician, writer, and professor of botany in the university of Turin. B. 1725; d. 1804.

**ALLIX, PETER**, a learned divine, b. at Alençon, in France, 1644, minister of the Reformed Church at Rouen and Charenton, who went to England, and created D.D. at Oxford, and made treasurer of the church at Salisbury. D. in London, 1717.

**ALLOISI, BELSHAZAR**, a Bolognese historical and portrait painter, who obtained the name of Galanino. D. 1638.

**ALLORI, ALEXANDER**, a Florentine painter, who excelled in naked figures. D. 1607.—**CHRISTOFANO**, the son of the above, was also an eminent painter. D. 1619.

**ALLSTON, WASHINGTON**, the greatest historical painter that America has produced, was a native of Charleston, S. C., but at the age of 7 was sent, by the advice of physicians, to Newport, R. I. He early discovered a taste for imitative art, a taste which was fostered by his acquaintance with Malbone, who became a distinguished miniature painter. In 1796 he entered Harvard College, where he was noted for the elegance of his compositions; but his leisure hours were chiefly devoted to the pencil. An old rich-toned Italian landscape, some pictures by Pine, and a copy of Vandyke's head of Cardinal Bentivoglio, were his models. He went to London in 1801, and entered as a student in the Royal Academy. He there made the acquaintance of West and Fuseli, and exhibited some of his pictures at Somerset House in 1802. He next visited France, and afterwards Italy. He pursued the study of art at Rome for four years, where he distinguished himself by his coloring, which acquired for him the name of the American Titian, and also entered into relations of intimate friendship with Thorwaldsen, Coleridge, and other men of note. In 1809 he visited America, and married the sister of Dr. Channing. In 1811 he resumed his residence in London, where his first historical picture, the "Dead Man Revived," obtained for him the first prize of the British Institution. A small volume of poems, called the "Sylph of the Season, and other poems," was published by him in 1813. His wife died in 1815, and three years after he came home, bringing with him the "Elijah in the Wilderness," having disposed of several large and fine pictures before he quitted England, such as Uriel in the Sun, Jacob's Dream, and St. Peter liberated by the Angel. The Elijah was afterwards purchased and taken back to England. During the next 12 years, while he resided in Boston, he painted several of his finest works, among others his Jeremiah, Saul and the Witch of Endor, Miriam, singing the song of triumph, Dante's Beatrice, and the Valentine. In 1830 he was married a second time to the daughter of the late Chief

Justice Dana, of Cambridge, where he then took up his residence, and began the largest and most ambitious of his pictures, the Feast of Belshazzar. This work, owing to various hindrances, was never finished, but what was done of it will remain for ever a monument of his surpassing genius and skill. In 1836 Mr. Allston was asked by congress to fill two of the four vacant panels in the Rotunda at Washington, but he declined the request, in order that he might devote his undivided energies to the completion of his Belshazzar. His friends, in 1839, made a collection of more than fifty of his pictures, which were publicly exhibited in Boston, and gave to all who saw them the rarest delight. Never before, we venture to say, on the continent of America, had there been such an exhibition. Two years afterwards Mr. Allston published a highly successful tale, called *Monaldi*, and thus, amidst days passed in the exercise of his beautiful art, and evenings of refined social enjoyment, he enjoyed a happy old age, rich in the possession of the highest genius, and in the attachment of the most accomplished friends. His character was without reproach, his feelings tender, his conduct dignified, and his attachments, as well as his opinions, profound and sincere. He d. suddenly, on 9th of July, 1843.

**ALLY, Vizier**, ex-nabob of Oude, was the adopted son of the former nabob of Oude, Yusuf ab Dowlah, who declared him successor. The English government, however, deposed him in favor of the brother of Yusuf, but settled on him a pension of £25,000. While engaged with the agents of the East India Company, who had been sent to meet him at Benares for the purpose of making arrangements for his future residence, he gave a signal, on which his armed followers rushed in and treacherously murdered the Company's officers. For a time he made his escape, but surrendered on condition that his life should be spared. D. in prison, 1817, aged only 36.

**ALMAGRO, DIEGO D'**, a Spaniard of low origin, who accompanied Pizarro in the expedition against Peru, in which his valor, profligacy, and cruelty were equally displayed. In 1525 he took Cuzco, the capital of Chili, by storm, and put Atahualpa, the last of the Incas, to a most horrid death; but quarrelling with the brothers of Pizarro about the division of their spoil, a schism ensued, and Almagro was eventually taken prisoner and strangled, 1538.

**ALMAMON**, or **ABDALLAH**, a caliph of Bagdad, son of Haroun al Raschid, who founded the academy of Bagdad, and was a patron of science. D. 833.

**ALMANASOR**, **JACOB**, a caliph of the Saracens in Africa, who, after conquering a large territory, became a baker at Alexandria, where he died, 1205.

**ALMANZOR**, surnamed the Victorious, the second caliph of the house of Abas, succeeded to the throne in 753.

**ALMARUS**, abbot of the monastery of St. Austin, Canterbury, made bishop of Sherborne, 1022.

**ALMEIDA**, **FRANCISCO**, a Portuguese, appointed, in 1505, the first viceroy of India. After a perilous voyage, he crossed the Cape of Good Hope, and proceeded along the coast of Africa, spreading terror and desolation, but was killed on his return in a quarrel with the natives at the Cape, in 1509.—

**LORENZO**, son of Francisco, was also an enterprising commander and navigator, by whom Ceylon was made tributary to Portugal. He lost his life in an engagement with the Egyptian fleet in the bay of Cambaya.

**ALMELOVEEN**, **THEODORE JANSEN VAN**, a most learned physician, born near Utrecht, professor of history, the Greek language, and medicine, at Harderwick. D. 1742.

**ALMINARA**, **MARQUEZ**, Spanish envoy to France from Charles IV.; diplomatist, and the author of an able "Reply to Cevallos," respecting the former's abdication, and of "A History of the Inquisition."

**ALMON**, **JOHN**, a political writer and publisher, and the friend of Wilkes. In 1774 he commenced the Parliamentary Register; he was also the author of a "Life of Lord Chatham," and various biographical, political, and literary anecdotes. B. 1738; d. 1805.

**ALOADDIN**, commonly called the Old Man of the Mountains. He was the sheik of a Syrian tribe professing the Mahometan religion, called the Arsacides. He lived in a castle between Damascus and Antioch, and was surrounded by a number of intrepid youths, whom he intoxicated with pleasures, and rendered subservient to his views, by promising still greater voluptuousness in the next world. As these were too successfully employed to stab his enemies, he was dreaded by the neighboring princes. From the name and character of his followers the word assassin is derived.

**ALOMPRA**, the founder of the Burman empire, a man of obscure birth, but who established a new dynasty about the middle of the 18th century.

**ALONZO DE VIADO**, a Spanish liberal and writer. B. 1775.

**ALPAGO**, **ANDREW**, an Italian physician, who visited the East, and some time resided at Damascus. On his return he was made professor of medicine at Venice, where he translated Avicenna, Averroes, and Serapion, and enriched the work with notes, some of which now remain in manuscript. D. 1555.

**ALPHANUS**, **BENEDICT**, archbishop of Palermo, better known as a physician and a poet. He was the author of the lives of some saints in verse. D. 1086.

**ALPHERY**, **MEKEPPER** or **NICEPHORUS**, a native of Russia, descended from the imperial family. During the civil dissensions of his country he removed to England and studied at Oxford. In 1618 he succeeded to the living of Wooley, in Huntingdonshire, and though he was twice invited to return to Russia with the certainty of being placed on the throne, he preferred the character of a parish priest in England to the splendor of the purple. He was ejected from his living during the civil wars, and ill treated by the republican soldiers, though his Presbyterian successor behaved towards him with humanity. He saw the restoration, and was replaced in his living, but retired to Hammersmith, where his son had settled, and there died, aged about 80. The last descendant of this family married a Johnson, a cutler, at Huntingdon, by whom she had eight children. She was living in 1764.

**ALPHONSO I.**, or **ALONZO ENRIQUEZ**, first king of Portugal, son of Henry of Burgundy, count of Portugal. He fought successfully against the Moors, and raised his country to a powerful monarchy. D. 1185.—III., the Great, king of the Asturias, b. 847, succeeded his father Ordogeno, 865, and d. at Zamora, 912. He conquered many places from the Moors, was a patron of learned men, and distinguished himself for piety and justice.—IV., surnamed the Brave, son of king Denis, whom he succeeded, 1324, was an able and impartial sovereign, and d. 1357.—V., surnamed the Magnanimous, king of Arragon, b. 1384, succeeded his father, Ferdinand the Just, 1416, and d. at Naples, 1458, leaving his Neapolitan dominions to his natural son Ferdinand.

and those of Spain, Sardinia, and Sicily to his brother Juan, king of Navarre. This monarch was accounted the most accomplished prince of his time; he gave shelter to the Greek literati expelled from Constantinople, and was in other respects a great patron of learning.—X., called the Wise, king of Leon and Castile, succeeded his father, Ferdinand III., 1251, and d. 1284, aged 81. As a ruler, Alphonso was misguided and unfortunate; but as a patron and an encourager of the sciences, he obtained much reputation. He completed a code of laws, begun by his father, still known under the title of "Las Partidas," and preceded the other nations of Europe in substituting the vernacular tongue for the Latin in law proceedings. His favorite pursuit, however, was astronomy, and he employed the most famous astronomers to draw up the celebrated tables called after him the Alphonsine Tables, which were first published at Venice, 1483.

ALPHONSUS, TASTADUS, bishop of Avila, a voluminous Spanish writer, who flourished during the 15th century.

ALPINI, PROSPERO, a Venetian physician. B. 1553, and d. 1617. He was the greatest botanist of his day, the first who explained the impregnation and generation of plants by the sexual system, and the author of many valuable works on his favorite pursuit.

ALSOPI, ANTHONY, an eminent English divine and scholar, who d. 1726. His principal work was a selection from *Æsop*, entitled "Fabularum *Æsopicarum* Delectus," published in 1698.—VINCENT, a nonconformist divine of the 17th century, b. in Northamptonshire. D. 1703.—RICHARD, a native of Middletown, in Connecticut; a miscellaneous writer, and the translator of various works from the French and Italian; among which was the "Natural and Civil History of Chili," from the Italian of Molina. B. 1759; d. 1815.

ALSTEDIUS, JOHN HENRY, a German philosopher and Protestant divine. B. 1588; d. 1638.

ALSTON, CHARLES, an eminent Scotch physician and botanist; author of "*Tirocinium Botanicum Edinburgense*," &c.; and public lecturer at Edinburgh. B. 1683; d. 1760.—JOSEPH, governor of South Carolina, after having been for several years a distinguished member of the legislature of that state, was elected chief magistrate in 1812. He married the daughter of Aaron Burr, and in consequence of that connection was unjust-

ly suspected of being concerned in the reputed treasonable enterprises of that individual. Mrs. Alston was lost on her passage from Charleston to New York in 1812. B. 1778; d. 1816.—WILLIAM, a volunteer of the revolutionary war, who served as captain under Marion. He was for several years member of the senate of South Carolina. B. 1756; d. 1839.

ALSTROEMER, JONAS, a distinguished Swede, b. of poor parents at Alingas, West Gothland, in 1685. After struggling with poverty for a long time, he visited London, and paying particular attention to the commercial and manufacturing sources of British prosperity, he returned to Sweden in 1723, resolving to carry the plans he had formed into execution. Having obtained a license to establish manufactures in the town in which he was born, it soon became the seat of industry and activity, which afforded an example to the whole kingdom. He established a sugar-house at Gottenburgh, and traded to the Indies and the Levant; improved rural economy; cultivated plants proper for dyeing; and improved the wool trade, by importing sheep from Spain and England, and the goat from Angora. For these important benefits, Alstroemer received a patent of nobility, was made Knight of the Polar Star, and honored with the title of Chancellor of Commerce; the Academy of Sciences chose him a member, and the national states decreed him a statue to be erected to his memory on the Exchange of Stockholm. D. 1761.

ALTAEMPS, MARK, a nephew of Pope Pius IV., memorable as one of the cardinals in the council of Trent.

ALTER, FRANCIS CHARLES, a German Jesuit and laborious critic; Greek teacher in the school of St. Anne at Vienna. D. 1804.

ALTHAMERUS, a divine of Nuremberg; author of various theological works, and a principal promoter of the Reformation in Berne, Switzerland. D. 1450.

ALTHUSEN, or ALTHUSIUS, JOHN, a German civilian, was b. about the middle of the 16th century, and d. in the 17th. He was professor of law at Herborn, and syndic of Bremen. In 1603 he published his "*Politica Methodice Digesta*," in which he boldly taught that kings are nothing more than magistrates, that to the people belongs the sovereignty, and that, as a natural consequence, they may change and even punish their rulers. Althusen was the

author of several other works, the principal of which is a Latin Treatise on Roman Jurisprudence.

**ALTICOZZI, LORENEO**, a Jesuit author and polemic, who wrote the "Sum of St. Augustine," B. at Cortona, 1689; d. 1777.

**ALTILIO, GABRIEL**, a Neapolitan; author of some Latin poems of great beauty. D. 1501.

**ALTING, HENRY**, an eminent German divine, distinguished himself at the synod of Dort, as deputy from the Palatinate, and did much in advancement of the Protestant interest in Germany. B. 1583; d. 1644.—**JAMES**, son of the above, was educated at Groningen, and went to England, where he was ordained a priest of the church by the Bishop of Worcester. In 1643 he was chosen Hebrew professor at Groningen, and afterwards professor of divinity. B. 1618; d. 1679.—**MENSON**, a burgo-master of Groningen, author of the best description of the Low Countries now extant. D. 1713.

**ALTISSIMO**, the poetical surname of an Italian poet named Christopher. His surname and a poetic crown were given to him on account of his great popularity as an improvisatore.

**ALTMAN, JOHN GEORGE**, a Swiss historian and divine, curate of Inns in the same canton, and professor of moral philosophy and Greek at Berne. B. 1697; d. 1758.

**ALTORF, ALBERT**, a Bavarian painter, architect, and engraver. He raised himself by his merits to the rank of senator of Ratisbon, which city he adorned with many handsome edifices. B. 1488; d. 1578.

**ALTON, RICHARD**, count d', an Austrian general, who had the command of the Low Countries in 1787. Though a strict disciplinarian and a man of bravery, he betrayed weakness during the insurrections in Brabant, 1789, for which he was sent for to Vienna, to clear his character. He d. on the journey.—His brother distinguished himself against the Turks, and also against the French at the siege of Valenciennes. He was killed near Dunkirk, 1793, much regretted as a good soldier and an amiable man.

**ALURED**, an ancient English historian, who flourished in the beginning of the 12th century. His annals are very valuable, and comprise the history of the Britons, Saxons, and Normans, down to his own time, 1129.

**ALVA, FERDINAND ALVAREZ**, duke of,

the descendant of an illustrious family in Spain, was a famous general under the emperors Charles V. and Philip II. He made his first campaign at the battle of Pavia. At the siege of Metz he performed prodigies of valor; and in the war with the pope he was completely successful; but he was as cruel as he was brave. In 1567, Philip sent him to reduce the Low Countries, then in a state of revolt. Here he landed with 10,000 men, and immediately commenced a series of cruelties almost unparalleled in the annals of history, annihilating every remaining privilege of the people. He was subsequently employed against Don Antonio, who had assumed the crown of Portugal, and drove him from that kingdom, the whole of which he reduced to Philip's authority. B. 1515; d. 1589.

**ALVARADO, DON PEDRO**, one of the rapacious conquerors of Spanish America, who accompanied Cortes to America. He was appointed to the government of Guatimala, and was slain in 1541.—**ALPHONSO D'**, a Spanish adventurer, who accompanied Pizarro in his expedition to Peru; and who was equally distinguished for his bravery and his cruelty. D. 1553.

**ALVAREZ, EMANUEL**, a distinguished Portuguese grammarian. B. at Madeira, 1526; d. at the college of Evora, of which he was rector, 1582.—**FRANCIS**, a Portuguese divine, b. at Coimbra, towards the end of the 15th century, and d. 1540, leaving behind him in Portuguese an account of his embassy to David, king of Abyssinia, and a description of Ethiopian manners and customs, which is deemed the first accurate account of Abyssinia.—**GOMEZ**, a Spanish poet. The chief of his works, which were written in Latin, is a poem on the Order of the Golden Fleece. B. 1488; d. 1538.—**DON JOSE**, one of the most eminent sculptors of the 19th century, was b. near Cordova in Spain, 1768. Patronized by Charles IV., he proceeded to Paris in 1799, with a view of prosecuting his studies; and he soon gained himself a name in the French metropolis. Napoleon presented him with a gold medal; but the great captain's subsequent conduct towards Spain inspired the artist with such aversion for him, that he would never model his bust. He was afterwards imprisoned for refusing to take the oath of allegiance to Joseph Bonaparte, when proclaimed king of Spain. Many of his best works are at Madrid. D. 1827.

**ALVAROTTO, JAMES**, a lawyer of Padua, distinguished for his attainments both in the civil and canon law; author of "Commentaria in Libros Feudorum." B. 1474; d. 1542.

**ALVENSLEBEN, PHILIP CHARLES**, count of, son of a counsellor of war at Hanover, was a distinguished diplomatist, and in 1791 was placed at the head of the department for foreign affairs at Hanover, in which he gave general satisfaction. The count wrote a "History of the War from the Peace of Munster to that of Hubertsbourg." B. 1745; d. 1802.

**ALVIANO, BARTHOLOMEW**, an eminent Venetian general, whose exertions against the Emperor Maximilian, in 1508, caused the republic to decree him triumphal honors. In the siege of Padua by the emperor, and at the battles of La Motte and Alariguano, Alviano displayed the most heroic qualities. His death was occasioned by excessive fatigue while laying siege to Brescia. B. 1455; d. 1515.

**ALXINGER, JOHN BAPTIST D'**, a German poet, born at Vienna, in 1755, of a rich family, early acquired a thorough knowledge of the classics. Though he became a doctor of laws, and held the title of court advocate, he availed himself of his legal station only to make up disputes, or plead for the poor. Poetry was his favorite pursuit. Besides minor pieces, he wrote "Doolin of Mentz," and "Bliomberis," two chivalresque epics, in Wieland's style. Alxinger was liberal, and firmly attached to his friends. D. 1797.

**ALYPIUS**, an architect of Antioch, employed by Julian in his attempt to rebuild the temple of Jerusalem. He was subsequently banished, on a charge of practising the black art, and died in exile. Alypius wrote a "Geographical Description of the World," published in 1628 at Geneva.—Bishop of Tagasta, Africa, the friend of St. Augustine, with whom he was baptized at Milan, in 388. He opposed the Donatists and Pelagians with great zeal; and died in 430.

**AMADEDDULAT**, first sultan of the Buiyan dynasty, was the son of a fisherman of Dilem, on the Caspian Sea. He rose to distinction in the armies of Makan, sultan of Dilem, and subsequently gained possession of Persia Proper, Persian Irak, and Kerman, of which he assumed the sovereignty, and fixed the seat of his government at Shiraz, in 933. He died, 949, and left his crown to his nephew, Adadeddulat.

**AMADEUS V.**, count of Savoy, succeeded to the sovereignty of that state, 1285, and died at Avignon, 1323. Although a prince of such small dominions, he acquired the surname of Great, from his wisdom and success.—VIII., count of Savoy, elected 1391. He was one of the most singular men of his time, and acquired the name of Pacific.—IX., count of Savoy, who married Jolande of France, and distinguished himself by his good deeds, so that his subjects called him the Blessed. D. 1472.

**AMATA, FRANCIS**, a Spanish lawyer of much reputation, and professor of legal science at Salamanca. D. 1640.

**AMAK, or ABULNAGIE AL BOKHARI**, a Persian poet of the 5th century, entertained at the court of sultan Khedar Khan, who instituted an academy of poets, of which he made Amak president. His chief poem is the "History of the Loves of Joseph and Zuleiskah."

**AMALARIUS, FORTUNATUS**, archbishop of Treves in 810. He established Christianity in Saxony, consecrated a church at Hamburgh, and was sent ambassador in 813 to Constantinople by Charlemagne. D. 814.

**AMALTHEUS, ATILIUS**, archbishop of Athens. D. 1600.—**JEROME**, an Italian physician and poet of some repute. B. 1507; d. 1574.—**JOHN BAPTIST**, brother of the above, was born, 1525; attended the Venetian ambassador to England, and, on his return, was made secretary to Pope Pius IV. His Latin poems were printed, 1550; and he died, 1573.—**CORNELIUS**, another brother of the above, was also eminent in physic and poetry.

**AMAND, MARK ANTHONY GERARD**, Sieur de St., a French poet. B. at Rouen, 1594; d. 1661. He was one of the first members of the French academy.

**AMAR DURIVIER, J. A.**, author of a great variety of literary works, translations from Gay; Terence, Lucan, &c. B. 1765.

**AMARA-SINGHA**, a Hindoo author of great antiquity, who compiled a dictionary of the Sanscrit language, part of which was published at Rome, 1798.

**AMARETTI, Abbé C.**, a Milanese mineralogist, born in 1743; author of "Viaggio di Trilaghi." "Memoirs of Leonardo di Vinci," &c., &c. He was a knight of Napoleon's order of the Iron Crown.

**AMASEO, ROMULUS**, an eminent



teacher of the belles lettres at Padua. His celebrity caused him to be invited to Rome by Paul III., by whom he was employed in various embassies; and by Julius III. he was appointed secretary of the briefs. He translated Pausanias and the Cyrus of Xenophon into Latin; and published a volume of his own Latin speeches. B. 1459; d. 1552.

AMATI, a celebrated violin maker of Cremona, about the year 1600.

AMATUS, a Portuguese Jew, born 1511, at Castel Bianco. He studied medicine with success at the university of Salamanca, and afterwards gave lectures on the science at Ferrara, Ancona, and other places.

AMAURI, DE CHARTRES, a French visionary of the 13th century, who maintained the eternity of matter, and that religion had three epochs, agreeable to the three persons of the Trinity. His opinions were condemned by the council of Paris, 1209, and some of his followers burnt. To avoid a similar fate, he renounced his errors, but died of vexation.

AMBERGER, CHRISTOPHER, a painter of Nuremberg, in the 16th century, was a disciple of Hans Holbein. He was likewise a good engraver on wood. D. 1550.

AMBOISE, FRANCIS, a French writer, educated in the college of Navarre, and afterwards an advocate in the parliament of Paris, and counsellor of state. He published several poetical pieces in French and Latin, but is chiefly known as the collector and editor of the works of the celebrated Abelard. D. 1612.—

GEORGE D', a French cardinal and minister of state, born of a noble family, 1460. He became successively bishop of Montauban, archbishop of Narbonne, and lastly of Rouen. Louis XII. made him prime minister, and he soon acquired great popularity by taking off the taxes which had been usually levied on the people at the accession of every new monarch. The king, by his advice, undertook the conquest of the Milanese, which succeeded. Soon after this, he was appointed the pope's legate in France, with the dignity of cardinal, and in that capacity effected a great reform among the religious orders. He d. 1510.—AMERY D', a famous French admiral, and brother of the above, who gained a splendid victory over the sultan of Egypt, in 1510.—MICHAEL D', a natural son of Amboise, admiral of France, born at Naples. He was the author of numerous poems in the

French language, which he published under the name of the Signior de Chavillon. D. 1547.

AMBROGI, ANTOINE, a Roman Jesuit and poet. He translated Virgil and some of the works of Voltaire into Italian. B. 1712; d. 1788.

AMBROGIO, Tesco, one of the most celebrated among the early Italian orientalis. B. at Pavia, 1469; d. 1540.

AMBROSE, St., bishop of Milan, was born, 340, at Arles, in Gallia Narbonensis, of which province his father was lieutenant. While yet a youth, he pleaded causes with so much eloquence, that Probus, prefect of Italy, chose him one of his council, and afterwards nominated him governor of Milan, which office he held 5 years. In 374, Auxentius, bishop of Milan, died; and so fierce was the contest in the election of a successor to the vacant see, that the governor was called upon to quell the tumult. This he attempted by persuasion in the great church; and at the conclusion of his address, a voice in the crowd exclaimed, "Ambrose is bishop."

This circumstance was considered as of divine direction, and Ambrose was declared to be the object not only of the popular choice, but of divine selection. His first efforts were directed to the extermination of Arianism, which was then making great progress. He also successfully resisted the Pagans, who were attempting to restore their ancient worship. When Maximinus invaded Italy, and actually entered Milan, Ambrose remained at his post, to assuage the calamities produced by the invading army. When, in consequence of a tumult at Thessalonica, Theodosius sent an order for a general massacre, Ambrose repaired to the emperor, remonstrated with him on his barbarity, and prevailed on him to promise that the command should be revoked. The mandate was, however, carried into execution, and 7000 persons were slaughtered in cold blood. Shortly afterwards, when Theodosius, in the anguish of self-reproach, was about to enter the great church of Milan, Ambrose met him at the porch and sternly forbade him to appear in the holy place. The emperor pleaded the example of David:—"You have imitated David in his crime, imitate him in his repentance," was the reply; and Theodosius was compelled, not only to perform a penance, but to sign an edict, which ordained that an interval of thirty days should pass before any sentence of

death or of confiscation should be executed. D. at Milan, in 397.

**AMBROSINI, AMBROZIO**, a Ferrarese; author of several oratorios, canzoni, and sonnets. D. 1700.—**GIULIO**, a Mantuan, author of a work on "Demonology." B. 1580.

**AMEILHON, HUBERT PASCAL**, a learned Frenchman, author of "Histoire du Bas Empire," of a celebrated work on the "Commerce of the Egyptians," and of "Researches into the Mechanical Arts of the Ancients." B. 1730; d. 1811.

**AMELIA, ANNE**, princess of Prussia, sister of Frederic the Great. She was distinguished by her taste for the arts, and set to music "The Death of the Messiah," by Ramler. B. 1723; d. 1787.—Duchess dowager of Saxe Weimar, duchess of Brunswick and Luneburg, who liberally patronized men of learning and genius, among whom were Wieland, Goëthe, Schiller, and Herder. B. 1739; d. 1807.—Youngest child of George III. and Queen Charlotte; a princess who in mind and manners was amiable and accomplished. B. 1733; d. 1810.

**AMELOT, NICOLAS**, a French minister of state in 1783, who was accused of persecuting one Latude, as the agent of M. Pompadour, during the ancient régime. For some offence to the republicans, he was imprisoned in the Luxemburg, where his life was saved and prolonged by a young female, who avowed a passion for him; but at length he died in the prison. His victim, Latude, on escaping from the Bastille, brought an action of damages, and recovered from Amelot's heirs.

**AMELOT DE LA HOUSSAYE, NICOLAS**, a French historian of the 17th century. He resided for some time at Venice, as secretary to the French embassy, and wrote a history of its government. He also translated "The Prince," by Machiavel, and other Italian works into French. D. 1706.

**AMELUNGHI, JEROME**, a Pisan poet, preceding Tasso in the mock-heroic style; author of "La Gigantea del Foraboseo," in 1547.

**AMENTA, N.**, an admired Neapolitan poet. B. 1659.

**AMERBACH, JOHN**, a printer of Basil, in the 15th century; the first who used the Roman type instead of Gothic and Italian. D. 1515.—**BONIFACE**, son of the above, syndic of Basil; and intimate friend of Erasmus. D. 1562.—**VITAS**, a learned professor at Wittem-

burg, in the 16th century; editor of the orations of Isocrates and Demosthenes; and translator of selections from Epiphanius and Chrysostom.

**AMERICUS VESPUCCIUS**, or, more properly, **AMERIGO VESPUCCI**, an eminent navigator, was born at Florence, in 1451. After receiving a liberal education, he was sent by his father to Spain for the purpose of conducting his commercial affairs; and, being at Seville when Columbus was making preparations for his second voyage, he resolved to quit mercantile pursuits, and enter on the career of discovery. His first expedition to the new continent was in 1499, under the command of Ojeda, a year after the discovery and examination of that part of the coast by Columbus. After this he entered the service of King Emmanuel of Portugal, and made two voyages in Portuguese ships: the first in 1501; the second in 1503. The object of this last voyage was to find a westerly passage to Malacca. He arrived at Brazil, and discovered the Bay of All Saints. In 1505 he again entered the service of the king of Spain, but made no more voyages, as appears from memoranda, showing that he was at Seville till 1508, at which time he was appointed principal pilot. His duties were to prepare charts, and prescribe routes for vessels in their voyages to the new world, which took his name, though the honor clearly belonged to Columbus, whose priority of discovery is not to be questioned. D. 1516.

**AMES, WILLIAM**, a native of Norfolk, who, after being educated at Christ's college, Cambridge, left his country, where his Calvinistical tenets were becoming unpopular, and settled as professor in the university of Franeker, in Holland. Here he enjoyed fame and independence; but as the air of the place was too sharp for his asthmatic constitution, he removed to Rotterdam, with the intention of passing into New England. He, however, d. at Rotterdam, 1663, aged 57. He was a learned divine, and his writings were voluminous, his principal work being "Medulla Theologica."—**JOSEPH**, a ship-chandler of Wapping, who, in an advanced period of life, studied antiquities, and rose by his genius and application to consequence, and to the secretaryship of the Society of Antiquaries. He published an account of the earliest printers, with a register of the books which they printed, in quarto, 1749, besides the list of English heads engraved in mezzotinto, &c., in 8vo.

He also compiled the "Parentalia," from Wren's papers. He d. Oct. 7th, 1759, and the following year his curious collection of fossils, shells, medals, &c., was sold by public auction. His daughter married Captain Dampier, in the East India sea-service.—FISHER, LL.D., one of the most eloquent of American statesmen and writers, was b. at Dedham, in Massachusetts, April 9, 1758. He was educated at Harvard university, where he received his degree in 1774. He studied law in Boston, and commenced the practice of it in his native village. But the affairs of the revolution soon drew his attention to politics, and he became conspicuous by his speeches, and by his animated and beautiful style as an essay writer. He distinguished himself as a member of the Massachusetts convention for ratifying the constitution, in 1788, and from this body passed to the house of representatives in the state legislature. Soon after he was elected the representative of the Suffolk district in the congress of the United States, where he remained with the highest honor during the eight years of Washington's administration. On the retirement of Washington, Mr. A. returned to his residence at Dedham, where he occupied himself with the management of his farm and the practice of the law. The latter he relinquished, a few years afterwards, in consequence of his declining health; but he felt too deep an interest in the welfare of his country to withdraw his mind and pen from politics. He wrote much in the public papers, relating to the contest between Great Britain and revolutionary France, as it might affect the liberty and prosperity of America. In 1804 he was chosen president of Harvard college—an honor which he declined. He d. July 4th, 1803. His writings, in the following year, were published in one volume octavo, pre-faced by a memoir of his life, from the pen of the Rev. Dr. Kirkland.

AMHERST, JEFFREY, Lord, an English general of considerable celebrity, descended from an ancient family seated at Sevenoaks, in Kent. He was b. 1727, and at the age of fourteen embraced the military profession. In 1741 he was aid-de-camp to General Ligonier, at the battles of Dettingen, Fontenoy, and Rocoux, and in 1756 obtained the colonelcy of the 15th regiment of foot. His abilities and experience were now called into action; he was employed, 1758, at the siege of Louisbourg, and was made

governor of Virginia, and commander-in-chief of the forces in America; and, in this part of the world, the fall of Niagara, Ticonderoga, Quebec, and Montreal, with the submission of all Canada, marked the progress of his judicious and successful measures. His great services were honorably rewarded by the court; he was made a knight of the Bath, in 1771, appointed governor of Guernsey, the next year lieutenant-general of the ordnance, and in 1776, created baron Amherst of Holmsdale. In 1778 he was made commander-in-chief, and though upon the change of ministry these offices were withdrawn, he was again reinstated in 1793, when, two years after, he resigned the command of the forces to the duke of York, and was raised to the rank of field-marshal. D. 1797.

AMHURST, NICHOLAS, an English political and miscellaneous writer. B. at Marden, Kent, 1701, and d. 1742. He was author of the "Terræ Filius," a satirical work on the university of Oxford; and published, with the assistance of Pulteney and Lord Bolingbroke, the work by which he is most known, entitled "The Craftsman."

AMICO, ANTONIO, a Sicilian priest, and canon of the cathedral of Palermo, distinguished by some considerable works in history, for which Philip IV. of Spain made him historiographer royal. D. 1641.—VITO MARIA, a professor of theology in the 18th century; principally known by his Sicilian antiquities.

AMICONI, GIACOMO, a Venetian historical and portrait painter, who visited England in 1729. He afterwards went to Spain, and was appointed portrait painter to the king. D. 1752.

AMILCAR, a Carthaginian general, of great valor, was descended from the ancient kings of Tyre; and being early intrusted with military command, he distinguished himself in the wars of Carthage, particularly against the Romans, towards whom he bore an implacable hatred. He was the father of Hannibal.

AMIOT, Father, one of the most learned of the French missionaries to China. B. at Toulon, 1718, and d. at Pekin, 1794. This zealous Jesuit, who arrived at Macao in 1750, was invited to Pekin, in 1751, by the emperor of China, and remained in that capital 43 years. By continued application he became acquainted with the Chinese and Tartar languages; and, from time to

time, remitted to France the result of his labors, which afterwards appeared in several publications.

AMINTA, T., author of the mock-heroic poem, "La Nanca," in 1566.

AMMAN, JOHN CONRAD, a native of Schaffhausen. B. 1669; d. 1724, in the Netherlands. He was chiefly distinguished by his success in teaching persons born deaf and dumb to speak.—

JOHN, his son, was a fellow of the Royal Society in London, and a member of the Academy of Sciences at Petersburg, where he lectured on botany, and acquired great reputation. D. 1740.—

PAUL, was a native of Breslaw, who settled in 1674 at Leipsic, where he gave lectures on physiology, natural history, and botany. D. 1691.—JUSTES, a famous engraver and painter at Zurich, in the 16th century. He painted with great brilliancy on glass, but excelled chiefly in engraving, both on wood and copper. D. 1591.

AMMANATI, BARTOLOMEO, a Florentine architect and sculptor in the 16th century, whose chief performances are the colossal statue of Neptune at Venice and the statue of Hercules at Padua.

AMMIANUS, MARCELLINUS, a Latin historian of the 4th century, b. at Antioch. He wrote the Roman history from the reign of Nerva to the death of Valens, in 31 books, of which only 13 are extant. D. about 390.

AMMIRATO, SCIPIO, an esteemed Neapolitan poet, b. in 1531; author of a "History of Florence," which he wrote at the instance of the Grand-Duke Cosmo; of the "Argomenti" to "Orlando Furioso;" and of numerous prose tracts, political and historical. D. 1601.

AMMON, ANDREAS, a Latin poet, b. at Lucca, in Italy, of whose genius Erasmus made frequent and honorable mention. He was sent to England in an official character.

AMMONIUS, a surgeon of Alexandria, who invented a method of extracting the stone from the bladder, which procured him the surname of the Lithotomist.—LEVINUS, a monk of Flanders, much esteemed by Erasmus for his learning and piety. D. 1556.—SACCAS, a philosopher of the 3d century, founder of the neo-platonic sect, who d. about 243.

—ANDREW, a learned native of Lucca, who settled in England. He lived some time in Sir Thomas More's house, and afterwards in St. Thomas's college; for he was not in circumstances sufficient to hire or keep a house of his own. There subsisted a strong friendship and close

correspondence between him and Erasmus. The advice which Erasmus gives him in regard to pushing his fortune, has a good deal of humor in it, and was certainly intended as a satire on the artful methods generally practised by the selfish and ambitious part of mankind. "In the first place (says he) throw off all sense of shame; thrust yourself into every one's business, and elbow out whomsoever you can; neither love nor hate any one; measure every thing by your own advantage; let this be the scope and drift of all your actions. Give nothing but what is to be returned with usury, and be complaisant to every body. Have always two strings to your bow. Feign that you are solicited by many from abroad, and get every thing ready for your departure. Show letters inviting you elsewhere, with great promises." Fortune, at length, began to smile upon Ammonius, for he was appointed secretary to Henry VIII., and honored by Pope Leo X. with a public character at the court of that prince; and in all appearance he would have soon risen higher, had not death carried him off when he was but of a middle age. He d. of the sweating sickness in 1517. Ammonius wrote several Latin poetical pieces.

AMONTONS, WILLIAM, was b. in Normandy, 1663. He was in the third form of the Latin school at Paris, when, after a dangerous illness, he contracted such a deafness as obliged him to renounce almost all conversation with mankind. In this situation he began to think of employing himself in the invention of machines; he applied, therefore, to the study of geometry; and, it is said, that he would not try any remedy to cure his deafness, either because he thought it incurable, or because it increased his attention. He studied with great care the nature of barometers and thermometers; and, in 1687, presented a new hygroscope to the Royal Academy of Sciences, which was very much approved. Amontons found out a method to acquaint people at a great distance, in a very little time, with whatever one pleased. This method was as follows: Let there be people placed in several stations, at such a distance from one another, that, by the help of a telescope, a man in one station may see a signal made by the next before him; he must immediately make the same signal, that it may be seen by persons in the station next after him, who are to communicate it to those in the following stations, and

so on. In this probably originated the modern telegraph. When the Royal Academy was newly regulated in 1699, Amontons was admitted a member of it, and read there his "New Theory of Friction," in which he happily cleared up a very important part of mechanics. D. 1705.

AMORE, S. D., a Sicilian poet, author of "L'Augusto," and "Il Sesostri," tragedies. B. 1644.

AMORETTI, CHARLES, a mineralogist. He became one of the keepers of the Ambrosian library, at Milan, and published, in Italian, "A Tour from Milan to the Three Lakes of Como, Lugano, and Major." B. 1740; d. 1816.

AMORY, THOMAS, D. D., was son of a grocer at Taunton in Somersetshire, and distinguished himself as a preacher among the dissenters. After passing the greatest part of his life near the place of his nativity, as public teacher, and as instructor of youth, he removed to London, where he formed an intimate acquaintance with the most respectable members of his persuasion. He was a bold assertor of toleration, and, therefore, warmly espoused the cause of those who solicited the repeal of the test act. His discourses from the pulpit were excellent, and his writings, which were mostly on theological subjects, have been enumerated by Dr. Kippis, Biogr. Brit. I. p. 178. B. 1700; d. 1774.—

THOMAS, an eccentric character, son of counsellor Amory, who went with king William to Ireland, and acquired considerable property in the county of Clare. Young Amory was not born in Ireland, though he resided there, and frequently accompanied Dean Swift in his walks and excursions round Dublin. He shunned all company, and only walked abroad during the night. The most remarkable of his publications are his "Memoirs on the lives of several ladies," and his life of John Bunce, Esq. In this last he is supposed to give a description of himself. He is said, by a person who knew him, to have had a peculiar look, though not without the deportment of the gentleman. His application to his studies was intense, and his walks through the most crowded streets exhibited him wrapped in the deepest meditation, and inattentive to what surrounded him. B. 1692; d. 1789.

AMPÈRE, ANDRÉ MARIE, whose name is imperishably connected with the great discoveries in electro-magnetism, was b. at Lyons, 1775. In 1804 he was nominated professor in the Polytechnic School

of Paris; and here, in connection with Oersted, Faraday, and other distinguished men of science, with whom he was in constant correspondence, he paved the way for those brilliant discoveries that have already issued in the electric telegraph, and promise an illimitable extension of the boundaries of science. D. 1836.

AMSDORF, NICHOLAS, a spirited follower of Luther, and bishop of Nuremberg. He d. at Magdeburg, 1541, and the sect who adhered to his tenets, and maintained, in opposition to Melancthon, that good works are not necessary to salvation, were called Amsdorfians.

AMURATH I., an Ottoman emperor, who succeeded his father Orchan, and was known for his cruelties towards his son, and those who espoused his cause. He was a great warrior, and obtained 87 victories, in the last of which he perished, 1389, aged 71, by the hand of a soldier. He was the first who established the formidable force of the Janizaries.—II., emperor of the Turks, was son of Mahomet I., whom he succeeded in 1421. He was an exceedingly warlike prince, and among his numerous victories was that of Varna, in 1444, when the Christians were defeated, and numbered among their slain the king of Hungary. George Castriot, celebrated by the name of Scanderbeg, at length put a period to the career of Amurath, who d. of chagrin at his reverses, in 1451.—III. succeeded his father, Selim II., in 1575. On his accession, he caused his five brothers to be murdered. D. 1596.—IV. succeeded his uncle Mustapha in 1622. He recovered Bagdad from the Persians in 1637; after which he put 30,000 of his prisoners to the sword. D. 1640.

AMYN AHMED, a learned Persian of the 17th century, who wrote an elaborate work, entitled, "The Seven Climates, or a Geographical Description of the East."

AMYOT, JAMES, was b. at Milan, 1513, of an obscure family; but though of a dull understanding, he improved himself by indefatigable application, and after studying at Paris, he acquired independence and reputation, as tutor to the children of persons of respectability. His merit recommended him to Margaret of Berri, sister to Francis I., and he was promoted to a public professorship in the university of Bourges. His time was here usefully devoted to literature, and he published translations of the loves of Theagenes and Chariclea, besides Plutarch's lives and morals. He

visited Venice and Rome, and on his return to France he was, at the recommendation of cardinal de Tournon, intrusted with the care of the king's two younger sons, and for his meritorious services was raised to the bishopric of Auxerre, the abbey of Cornelius de Compiègne, the high office of great almoner and curator of the university of Paris, and commander of the order of the Holy Ghost. Among his various works, chiefly translations, the most celebrated is his version of Plutarch, which remains unsurpassed in the French language. B. 1514; d. 1593.

AMYRAULT, MOSES, a French Protestant divine. B. at Bourgneil in Touraine, 1596. He at first studied the law, but afterwards entered the church and was divinity professor at Saumur, and distinguished himself by his zeal and activity so much, that he was deputed by the national council of Charenton to present an address to the French king, concerning the inspection of edicts in favor of the Protestants, without, however, paying homage upon his knees. Richelieu, who was present at this interview, saw and admired the bold character of Amyrault, and wished to use his abilities to procure a reconciliation between the Roman church and the Protestants, but in vain. His life was passed in the midst of theological disputes, and his works, which are very numerous, are chiefly theological. D. 1664.

AMYRUTZES, a philosopher of Trebizond, who was carried to Constantinople with David, emperor of Trebizond, when that city was reduced, 1461. He renounced the Christian faith for Mahometanism, and assumed the name of Mahomet Beg. He translated several books into Arabic, at the desire of Mahomet II., whose favor he enjoyed.

ANACHARSIS, an illustrious Scythian philosopher. He travelled to Athens in the time of Solon, with whom he contracted an intimate friendship; and Solon not only instructed him, but sought all opportunities of doing him honor. He had a quick and lively genius, a strong and masterly eloquence; and there was something so determined and resolute in his manner, that those who imitated him were said to speak in the Scythian style. He was extremely fond of poetry, and wrote upon certain laws of the Scythians and Greeks. Cræsus invited him to Sardis, and offered him money: but the philosopher answered, "that he was come to Greece to learn the laws

and manners of that country; that he had no occasion for gold or silver; and that it would suffice for him to return to Scythia a wiser and more intelligent man than he came from thence." After staying long in Greece, he prepared to return home: and passing through Cyzicum, he found that city celebrating very solemnly the feast of Cybele, and vowed to do the same, if he should get home in safety. Upon his arrival in Scythia, he attempted to change the ancient customs of his country, and to establish those of Greece, which proved extremely disagreeable to the Scythians, and at length destructive to himself. For entering one day a thick wood, to perform his vow to Cybele as secretly as might be, he was discovered in the midst of the solemnity, and shot dead with an arrow by the king himself. There are many beautiful apophthegms of this philosopher preserved by Laertius, Plutarch, and other writers.

ANACLETUS, or CLETUS, reckoned by Roman Catholics the third pope, succeeded Sinus, as bishop of the church of the Romans, in 79, and held that office till his death in 92, when he was enrolled among the saints and martyrs.

ANACREON, a Greek poet, b. at Teos, a seaport of Ionia, flourished about the 62d Olympiad. This poet had a most delicious wit, and love and wine had the disposal of all his hours. The manner of his death, which happened at Abdera, is said to have been very extraordinary; for they tell us, he was choked with a grape-stone, which he swallowed as he was regaling on some new wine. A small part only of Anacreon's works remains; and these consist chiefly of bacchanalian songs and love sonnets. "The odes of Anacreon (says Rapin) are flowers, beauties, and perpetual graces."

ANARIA, G. L., a noble Calabrian cosmographer. B. 1561; author of a celebrated work on demonology, published at Venice, "apud Aldum." D. 1589.

ANASTASIUS I., emperor of the East. B. at Illyricum, 430, and d. 518. He was elevated to the throne in 491.—II., raised to the throne of Constantinople from the condition of secretary, 713, was a man of learning, and a zealous Catholic, yet he did not neglect the defence of the empire, then threatened by the Saracens. He was put to death by Leo, who had usurped the crown.

ANASTASIUS I., pope, a Roman, succeeded Siricius in 323, and d. 402.

His epistle to John, bishop of Jerusalem, who had written to him in behalf of Rufinus, a presbyter of Aquileia, is extant, together with Rufinus' apology.—II., son of a Roman citizen, succeeded Pope Gelasius in 496, and d. in 498.—III., a Roman by birth, was raised to the papal chair, after Sergius, 911, and d. two years afterwards.—IV., succeeded Eugenius III., 1153, and d. the following year. Ten letters of this pope are preserved in the Collections of Councils by Labbé and Harduin, and in Du Chesne's History of France.—THEOPOLITANUS, bishop of Antioch in the 6th century, banished by Justin the Younger for holding the opinion that the body of Christ was incapable of suffering even before the resurrection. He was afterwards restored to his see by Mauritius. D. 599.—BIBLIOTHECARIUS, a Roman abbot, of Greek origin, of the 9th century; author of "Liber Pontificalis." He was principal librarian in the Vatican.

ANAXAGORAS, of Clazomenæ, a celebrated philosopher. B. 500 B. C. He inherited a considerable estate in his own country, which he relinquished to indulge his thirst for knowledge at Athens, where he applied to the study of poetry and eloquence, and taught philosophy, having had among his pupils Euripides, the tragedian, and Pericles, the orator. His reputation, however, created him enemies, and he was condemned to death on a charge of atheism, but the sentence was commuted into banishment. Anaxagoras then withdrew to Lampsacus, where he taught philosophy undisturbed until his death, which happened in his 72d year, 428 B. C.

ANAXANDRIDES, a Greek comic poet, said to have been the first who introduced love adventures on the stage. He was a native of Rhodes, and starved to death at Athens, for libelling the government. B. 400 B. C.

ANAXARCHUS, a Grecian philosopher of the Eleatic sect of Leucippus. He was the friend and companion of Alexander the Great.

ANAXIMANDER, the friend and disciple of Thales, of Miletus. B. 610 B. C. He had a considerable knowledge of astronomy and geography, and was the first who noticed the obliquity of the ecliptic: he also taught that the moon receives her light from the sun, and that the earth is globular; and to him is ascribed the invention of the sphere and geographical charts.

ANAXIMENES, the pupil and suc-

cessor of Anaximander. He maintained that air is the first principle of all things; and Pliny attributes to him the invention of the sun-dial.—A Greek historian and philosopher of Lampsacus, son of Aristocles. He was one of the preceptors of Alexander the Great, whom he accompanied in most of his campaigns, and afterwards wrote the history of his reign, and that of his father Philip.

ANCHIETA, Jos., a Portuguese Jesuit, surnamed the Apostle of the New World. B. at Teneriffe, 1538, and d. 1597. At the age of 28 he went to Brazil, where he founded the first college for the conversion of the savage natives.

ANCHWITZ, N., the Cracovian nuncio to the Polish Diet: a man as talented as base; who sold Poland to Russia and her partitionary colleagues, in 1782, and was hanged the year after, in an insurrection of the people.

ANCILLON, DAVID, a Protestant divine. B. at Metz, who in his youth refused to sacrifice his religion to the solicitations of the Jesuits. He studied divinity and philosophy at Geneva, under Du Pin, Spanheim, the Deodati, &c., and deserved to be recommended by the synod of Charenton to the church of Meaux. After the revocation of the edict of Nantes, he retired to Frankfort, and settled at Hanau, where his discourses were heard and admired by the most crowded audiences. His colleagues in the ministry, however, were jealous of his popularity, and their little intrigues forced him to abandon the place. He went to settle at Berlin, where he was received with kindness by the court, and had the satisfaction to see his family promoted to places of honor and trust. As his learning was very extensive, he published several useful works, and from the affluence of his circumstances, he made so judicious a collection of books, that it was frequently visited as a curiosity by foreigners who travelled through Metz. The best known of his works are, "A relation of the controversy concerning traditions, 1657;" "An apology for Luther, Zuinglius, and Beza, 1666;" "The Life of William Farel;" "Conversations;" two volumes, 12mo, published by his son. D. 1692.—CHARLES, eldest son of the foregoing, was b. at Metz, July 29th, 1659, and was made inspector of the French courts of justice, in Berlin, and historiographer to the king. He wrote on the edict of Nantes, and the persecution of the Protestants, &c. D. at Berlin, 1751.

ANCOURT, FLORENT CARTON D', a

French actor and dramatic writer. B. at Fontainebleau, 1661. The Jesuits tried to gain him into their society, but he preferred the study of philosophy and law to divinity, and at last turned his thoughts to the stage by marrying an actress. In this attempt he obtained credit to himself and wealth to the actors. His conversation was so agreeable that he was universally courted, and Louis XIV. bestowed many marks of his favor upon him, as also the duke of Bavaria, whose arrival at Paris was celebrated by the poet, by a particular entertainment written on the occasion. Ancourt retired, in 1713, to his estate at Courcelles le Roy, in Berry, that he might devote himself to religion. He there translated the Psalms into verse, and wrote a sacred tragedy, never printed. He d. 6th December, 1726, in his sixty-fifth year. His plays were fifty-two in number.

ANCUS MARTIUS, fourth king of Rome, elected on the death of Tullus Hostilius, 634 B. C. During his reign, Rome was enlarged by taking in the walls of the Aventine Hill, and occupying the hill Janiculum, beyond the Tiber. He also built the bridge called Sublicius, erected a public prison in the forum, extended the territories of Rome quite to the sea, and built the town and port of Ostia, at the mouth of the Tiber. Ancus died after a prosperous reign of 24 years.

ANDERSON, ADAM, a native of Scotland, was for many years a managing clerk in the South-Sea House, a trustee for the settlements in Georgia, and in the court of the Scotch corporation in London. He wrote a work on the "Historical and Chronological Deduction of Trade and Commerce." B. 1695; d. 1765.—ALEXANDER, an eminent scholar of the 17th century, born at Aberdeen, and afterwards professor of mathematics at Paris; author of various treatises principally connected with his favorite science.—Sir EDMUND, lord chief-justice of the Common Pleas under Queen Elizabeth, to which situation he was promoted in 1582. He sat on the trials of the unfortunate Mary, queen of Scots, and of Davidson, the secretary, for issuing the warrant under which she was executed. "Anderson's Reports," folio, 1644, is still a book of authority. D. 1605.—GEORGE, a native of Tundern, Sleswick. During 1644, and the six following years, he spent his time in travelling through the East, and visited the Arabias, Persia, India, China, the Japanese Islands, Tartary, and the Holy

Land. The Duke of Holstein-Gottorp, on his return, having vainly endeavored to induce him to commit his adventures to writing, employed his librarian, Olearius, to take down the account from his own mouth as he related them to his highness, the scribe being concealed behind the tapestry of the apartment. This work was afterwards published in Sleswick, 1669.—GEORGE, a young man of extraordinary talents, born at Weston, Buckinghamshire, in 1760. His parents were peasants, and he worked as a day-laborer in the fields; his genius, however, overcame every difficulty, and he attained of himself so great a knowledge of the mathematics, as procured him a clerk's place at the Board of Control, and afterward the situation of head-accountant. Mr. Anderson published a "General View of the Affairs of the East India Company, since the conclusion of the War in 1754;" and translated from the Greek of Archimedes, "Arenarius, or a Treatise on numbering the Sand." D. 1796.—JAMES, an advocate at the Scottish bar, eminent for his learning and antiquarian research. B. at Edinburgh, 1662. His first work, "An Essay, proving the Independence of the Crown of Scotland," published 1705, procured him the thanks of the Scottish parliament, under whose auspices he subsequently produced a series of the "Charters and Seals of the Scottish Monarchs from the earliest Antiquity down to the Union with England." But the book which gained him the greatest reputation was, "Selectus Diplomatum et Numismatum Scotie Thesaurus." D. 1798.—JAMES, a Scottish miscellaneous writer. B. at Hernston, near Edinburgh, 1739. He published a series of "Essays on Planting," which procured him much reputation as an agriculturist; and, in 1780, the university of Aberdeen conferred on him the degree of LL.D. In 1783 he removed to Edinburgh, and projected the establishment of the North British Fisheries; for which purpose he was employed by government to survey the coast of Scotland, and received great commendation for his services. Dr. Anderson was the author of a number of publications chiefly on agricultural affairs; he also wrote for the Encyclopædia Britannica, and was a monthly reviewer. D. 1808.—JOHN, F.R.S., professor of natural philosophy in the university of Glasgow, and founder of the useful institution in that city bearing his name, was born in 1726, at Rose-



neath, in Dumbartonshire. His great characteristic was an ardent desire for the instruction of his fellow-men; and he was indefatigable in studying and exemplifying the application of science to mechanical practice; for which purpose, in addition to his academical labors, he taught his *anti-toga-class*, as he called it, twice every week, during the session, to the end of his life. He died in 1796, directing by his will that the whole of his property should be devoted to the establishment of an educational institution in Glasgow, to be denominated Anderson's University, for the use of the unacademical classes; which may justly be considered as the parent of the various Mechanics' Institutions which have of late years arisen throughout the country.—JOHN, son of a merchant at Hamburgh, of which city he himself became principal magistrate in 1725. He was employed in various negotiations to different European courts; and during his residence there, he cultivated an acquaintance with all whom he found distinguished for their literary attainments, and kept up a voluminous correspondence with them after his return. His principal work is, "The Natural History of Greenland, Davis's Straits, and the Countries situated in the Arctic Circle." D. 1743.—LAWRENCE, one of the chief promoters of the reformation of religion in Sweden. He was chancellor to Gustavus Vasa; but having engaged in a conspiracy, he passed the years of life left to him by the king's clemency, in retirement. D. 1552.—ROBERT, M. D., a native of Carnwath, in Lanarkshire; author of numerous works, critical and biographical. Of those most highly valued are the following: "Lives of the British Poets," in 14 vols., published in 1795; "Works and Life of Tobias Smollett;" and the "Life of Samuel Johnson." He was the friend and patron of genius, wherever it appeared. As it was chiefly owing to him that Campbell's "Pleasures of Hope" was brought out, the poem was dedicated to him. D. 1830.

ANDRADA, DIEGO DE PAYVA D', a learned Portuguese divine, distinguished by his eloquence at the council of Trent. D. 1575.—FRANCIS, his brother, wrote the history of John III., king of Portugal.—THOMAS, another brother, was an Augustin friar, who wrote the "Sufferings of Jesus."

ANDRAL, WILLIAM, an eminent French physician, first brought into notice by Murat. He was born at Es-

pedaillac, in 1769.—GABRIEL, his son, equally eminent in the same profession. He was the professor of Hygiene in the faculty at Paris. B. 1797. His "Clinique Médicale," and "Précis d'Anatomie Pathologique," had a great influence in undermining the system of Broussais.

ANDRE, C. C., a German writer on science, and editor of the "Compendione Bibliothek." B. 1763.—There was a German composer of the name of André, whose son, J. A. ANDRE, first applied lithography to the printing of music.—JOHN, an adjutant-general in the British army during the American war. He was originally a merchant's clerk; employed to negotiate the treason of General Arnold, who proposed to surrender the American works at West Point. He was seized in disguise and sent prisoner to the commander-in-chief, General Washington. His case was submitted to a board of general officers, by whom he was condemned to death, as a spy, and hung, Oct. 2, 1780. His youth, his accomplishments, and his character, created a great deal of sympathy in his behalf. A monument to his memory has been erected in Westminster Abbey.—YVES MARI, a French Jesuit and mathematical writer. B. 1675; d. 1764.

ANDREA, CAVAL CANTI, an Italian writer of novels and poetry, whose style was admired for its elegance. D. 1672.—CECCHINI, a Tuscan poet, who published a tragedy, called "Troja Distrutta," in 1663.—SALVADORE, another Tuscan poet, who flourished at the beginning of the 17th century. B. 1600.

ANDREAADA, FERDINAND, a Portuguese admiral, who led the first European fleet that visited China. He reached the coast in 1518.

ANDREAL, JOHN REINHARD, a Hanoverian naturalist. B. 1724; d. 1793.

ANDREAS, JAMES, a reformer of Wirtemberg, and chancellor of the university of Tubingen. B. 1528; d. 1590.—JOHN, a bishop of Aleria, in Corsica, and a great promoter of the art of printing. B. 1417; d. 1475.—JOHN, a famous canonist of Florence. His austerity was such that he was said to have laid upon the bare ground for twenty years, with nothing to cover him but a bear-skin. He had a daughter, of great beauty and learning, who was accustomed to lecture to his students during his absence. Her name was Novella, and in her honor he called one of his commentaries "The Novellae." D. of the plague in 1348.—

**JOHN** was b. a Mahometan, at Xativa, in the kingdom of Valencia, and succeeded his father in the dignity of alfaqui of that city. He was enlightened with the knowledge of the Christian religion, by being present at a sermon in the great church of Valencia on the day of the Assumption of the blessed Virgin, in 1417. Upon this he desired to be baptized; and in memory of the calling of St. John and St. Andrew, he took the names of John Andreas. At the desire of Martin Garcia, bishop of Barcelona, he undertook to translate from the Arabic, into the language of Arragon, the whole law of the Moors; and after having finished this undertaking, he composed his famous work of "The Confusion of the Sect of Mahomet:" it contains 12 chapters, wherein he has collected the fabulous stories, absurdities, impossibilities, lies, and contradictions, which Mahomet has dispersed in the Koran. This book, which was published at first in Spanish, has been translated into several languages; and all those who write against the Mahometans quote it very much.

**ANDREINI, ISABELLA**, a native of Padua, an excellent poetess and most celebrated actress toward the beginning of the 17th century.—**FRANCIS**, a celebrated comic writer of Pistoia. D. 1616.—**JOHN BAPTISTE**, his son, a dramatic writer, whose "L'Adamo" is said to have suggested to Milton his "Paradise Lost."

**ANDRELINI, PUBLIO FESTO**, an Italian, who was poet-laureate to Louis XII. D. 1518.

**ANDREOSSI, ANTHONY FRANCIS**, a count of France, distinguished as a military officer and diplomatist, who served under Napoleon, both in Italy and Egypt. He was afterwards an ambassador to London, Vienna, and Constantinople, and author of several military memoirs. B. 1761; d. 1828.—**FRANCIS**, a French engineer, who assisted in forming the canal of Languedoc. D. 1688.

**ANDREOZZI**, a celebrated Italian composer. B. 1767.

**ANDRES, DON JUAN**, a Spanish author, who wrote on the "Origin of Letters."

**ANDRE DES VOSGES, J. F.**, author of "Le Tartare;" "Paris." B. 1744.

**ANDREW, JOHN**, a learned bishop of Aleria, in Corsica; and editor of the works of Herodotus, Livy, and other classics. D. 1493.—Bishop of Crete. B. at Damascus, and d. about 720. He wrote commentaries on the Scriptures, &c., published at Paris, 1644.—of Ratis-

bon, an historian of the 15th century, who wrote a chronicle of the dukes of Bavaria, and a history of Bohemia.—Of Pisa, a sculptor and architect. B. 1270; d. 1345. He built several grand structures at Florence and Venice; and also obtained great reputation as a painter, poet, and musician.—Of Cyrene, an impostor who, in the reign of Trajan, had the art to deceive his fellow-countrymen, the Jews, into a belief that he was ordained to be their liberator. They accordingly revolted, and horrible cruelties were committed on both sides before they were reduced to obedience.

**ANDREWS, HENRY**, a self-taught mathematician. B. of poor parents at Frieston, near Grantham, 1774, and d. Jan. 26, 1820. Having, while in a menial employment, occupied his leisure moments in the study of astronomical science, he attained therein great proficiency, and for more than 40 years was a computer of the Nautical Ephemeris, and the calculator of Moore's Almanac.

—**JAMES PETTIT**, an English miscellaneous writer, youngest son of Joseph Andrews, Esq., of Newbury, Berks. where he was b. 1737, and d. at Brompton, 1797.

—**LANCELOT**, an eminent English divine, bishop of Winchester in the reigns of James I. and Charles I. B. in London, 1565. There is a pleasant story related of him, in the life of Waller the poet, who, going to see the king at dinner, overheard a very extraordinary conversation between his majesty, the bishop of Winchester, and Neale, bishop of Durham. These two prelates standing behind the king's chair, his majesty asked them, "My lords," said he, "cannot I take my subjects' money when I want it, without all this formality in parliament?" The bishop of Durham readily answered, "God forbid, sir, but you should; you are the breath of our nostrils." Whereupon the king turned, and said to the bishop of Winchester, "Well, my lord, what say you?" "Sir," replied the bishop, "I have no skill to judge of parliamentary cases." The king answered, "No put-offs, my lord; answer me presently." "Then, sir," said he, "I think it lawful for you to take my brother Neale's money, for he offers it." This prelate d. September 27, 1626, having written many tracts, particularly "A Manual of Private Devotions and Meditations for every Day in the Week;" "A Manual of Directions for the Visitation of the Sick," and "Tortura Torti."—**LORING**, an editor of Boston. D. 1805.—**JOHN**, provost of the

university of Pennsylvania, distinguished as a scholar. B. 1746; d. 1818.

ANDRIEN, BERTRAND, of Bordeaux, the restorer of the art of engraving medals, which had declined after the reign of Louis XIV. B. 1761; d. 1822.

ANDRIEUX, FREDERICK WILLIAM JOHN STANISLAUS, a fertile dramatic poet of France, whose works have great popularity. He was a deputy in 1798, and distinguished himself by his speeches in favor of primary schools and the liberty of the press. He opposed the measures of Napoleon when he was first consul, but the emperor gave him the legion of honor, and made him a professor in the college of France. His principal works are "Anaximander," "Les Etourdes," "Décade Philosophique," "Molière avec ses Amis," "Brutus," and the "Examen Critique du Théâtre des Grecs." B. 1759; d. 1833.

ANDRIOLI, M. A., a Veronese physician; author of a work on "Platonic Love." 1676.

ANDRISCUS, a man of mean extraction, who, pretending to be the son of Perseus, the last king of Macedonia, took the name of Philip, and was called Pseudo Philippus. Having obtained a signal victory over Juventus, the Roman prætor, he assumed the kingly power; but in the end was conquered by Metellus, before whom he walked in chains.

ANDROMACHUS, of Crete, physician to Nero; he wrote, in elegiac verse, a description of the Theriaca, a medicine which he invented.—Of Cyresthes, a Greek architect, who built the famous octagonal Temple of the Winds, at Athens, which, till lately, was used as a mosque by the Turks. He is also said to be the inventor of the weathercock.—LIVIVS, the oldest dramatic author in the Latin language, who flourished about 240 years B. C.—Of Rhodes, a follower of Aristotle, and to whom we are indebted for restoring and publishing the works of that philosopher, 63 B. C.—Of Thessalonica, a learned Greek of the 15th century. D. 1478.—I., emperor of the East, was the son of Isaa, and grandson of Alexis Comnenus. He was of an active martial mind, and eloquent; but had many vices. On the death of his cousin, the emperor Manuel, in 1163, he was chosen partner in the government with Alexis II., who, being a mere youth, soon fell a sacrifice to his coadjutor's thirst for power; but the people, exasperated at his various cruelties, proclaimed Isaac Angelus emperor, put out the eyes of Andronicus, led him through

the streets in derision, and at length stabbed him, aged 73. A. D. 1185.

ANDRONICUS PALÆOLOGUS II., surnamed the Elder, succeeded Michael VIII., in 1233; but was glad to find refuge in a cloister, in 1325, his grandson having driven him from the throne.

ANDROUET DU CERCEAU, JAMES, an eminent French architect of the 16th century, who designed the Pont Neuf, and commenced the building of it in 1578. He was also employed, in 1596, to continue the gallery of the Louvre; but was obliged to quit France during the persecution of the Protestants.

ANDROS, EDMUND, a governor of the province of New York in 1674, and subsequently of New England. He was a tyrant and a bigot, who restrained the press, imposed taxes, prohibited marriage, according to his will. At length his capricious and arbitrary conduct roused the people into revolt. On the morning of April 18, 1689, the people of Boston took up arms against him, assisted by some from the country, seized both the council and the governor and had them confined. In the February following he was sent to England for trial, but the case involved the government in such a dilemma that they dismissed it without coming to a final decision. In 1692 he was made governor of Virginia, where he conducted himself with more discretion. He died in London, in 1714. Fort Androsoggin was named after him.

ANDRUS, JOSEPH Y., one of the first agents of the Colonization Society, who died at Sierra Leone, in 1821.

ANDRY, NICHOLAS, a physician and medical author, of Lyons, in the 17th century; afterwards dean of the faculty of medicine in the royal college of Paris where he also filled a professor's chair. D. 1742.

ANEURIN, a British poet and chieftain of the 6th century, supposed by some authors to be the same with Gildas, the historian; he took part in the battle of Catterath, which he made the subject of a poem; this, and "Odes of the Months," form the whole of his known works, and are to be found in the Welsh Antiquology. D. 570.

ANFOSSI, PASQUALE, an Italian musician, b. at Naples, who was composer to the theatre at Rome, and afterwards travelled to Paris, where he performed his "Persecuted Unknown," but the delicate and beautiful music of the piece did not find the warmest reception. From France he went to Lon-

don, where he was director of the Italian theatre in 1783. He returned to Rome in 1795, and brought out several pieces, whose success compensated him for his many disappointments. He frequently reminds us of Sacchini and Piccini, his masters, after whom he formed his style; but his taste, expression, and style of progression are extraordinary. His principal works are, "La Fruta Gardinieri," "Il Geloso di Cimento," "Avaro," "Il Carioso Indiscreto," "Viaggiatori Felici," &c., which are mostly comic operas. He wrote, besides, several oratorios and psalms. B. 1729; d. 1795.

ANGE, FRANCIS, a planter of Pennsylvania, who lived till he was 134 years old. He remembered the death of Charles I., and at 130 was in good health and sound mind. D. 1767.

ANGE DE ST. JOSEPH, LE PERE, a Carmelite of Toulouse, whose real name was la Brosse. He travelled into Persia as missionary, and translated the Persian pharmacopœia into Latin, besides writing a treatise on the language of the country, a useful and very valuable performance. He d. at Perpignan, 1697.

ANGELI, BONAVENTURA, a celebrated historian, of Parma. D. 1576.—PETER, a distinguished modern Latin poet. B. at Barga, Tuscany, 1517; d. 1596.

ANGELICO, JOHN, an Italian Dominican, who painted the chapel of Nicholas V. D. 1443.

ANGELIS, STEPHEN DE, an Italian mathematician of the 17th century; he was for some time a Jesuit, but quitted the order, and became a teacher of mathematics at Padua.

ANGELO, FIORIOZZOLI, a Florentine poet, honored by Clement VIIIth's friendship, and much esteemed; author of "Discorso degli Animali," "I Lucidi," and "La Trinuzzia," comedies, and a great variety of other works. He is chiefly admired by his countrymen for the purity and beauty of his diction. D. 1548.—POLICIANO, b. in 1454; author of numerous works, in prose and verse, translations from Greek and Latin: "Rusticus," "Orfeo Favola," &c.—MICHAEL BUONAROTTI, the greatest of Italian artists, alike eminent in painting, sculpture, and architecture, no bad poet, and a noble-hearted man. He was descended from an ancient family of the counts of Canosa, and was b. at Caprese or Chiusi, in 1474. It is said that he was suckled by a woman of Settinianno, who was the wife of a distinguished sculp-

tor, so that he drank in the influences of one of the great arts in which he was destined to excel with his milk. He gave evidence of genius at an early age, so much so as to excite the jealousy of his young rivals, one of whom, Forrigiano, gave him a blow, the marks of which he carried to his grave. Perhaps, however, the impetuous boldness of Michael was as much the cause of their encounter as his genius. Ghirlandajo was his first master in drawing, and Bertholdo in statuary. Before he was 16 he copied the head of a satyr in marble with such skill as to excite universal admiration. Attracting no less attention as a painter, he was commissioned, in connection with Leonardo da Vinci, to decorate the senate hall of Florence. In the prosecution of this order, he sketched his famous cartoon of a scene from the Pisan war. Pope Julius II. then invited him to Rome, and intrusted him with the erection of his sepulchral monument. This work was twice interrupted, once by the artist himself, whose pride had been offended by the pope, and a second time by the petty envy of his cotemporary. Bramante and Juliano du San Gælo persuaded the pope to get Michael to paint the dome of the Sistine chapel, in the hope that he would fail, and so abandon the favor of his patron. Angelo refused the task, but being ordered to undertake it, he executed the frescoes with such masterly genius that they excited general wonder and praise. The chapel is to this day one of the grandest monuments of art. Michael then returned to his labors for the sepulchre, when Julius died. But Adrian VI. commissioned him to complete the work, which he did, making many statues for it, and particularly the statues of Moses and Christ, which were afterwards placed in the church "della Minerva," at Rome. Under Clement VII. he finished the new Sacristy, and Laurentindan library at Florence. In the first the monuments of the Medici are by him, e. g., the figures of Day and Night. Tumultuous times followed in Italy, which separated him from his public labor for a while, but when these had passed, he was engaged to paint the Last Judgment for the Sistine chapel. He was already sixty years of age, and hesitated about undertaking a work which might hazard his fame. But the subject was one congenial to his own profound and lofty tone of thought. How he accomplished it, the grand and gigantic picture which

has ever since been alike the worship and the despair of succeeding artists, is the proof. His sublime and inexhaustible mind poured over the broad and high walls of the chapel the profoundest studies, the richest experience, and the holiest sentiments of the man. At a later day he painted a "Conversion of St. Paul," and a "Crucifixion of St. Peter," and he sculptured a group of the "Descent of Christ into Hell," and a Bacchus, which Raphael said was equal to the masterpieces of Phidias and Praxiteles. In 1546 he was compelled to continue the building of St. Peter's, the plans of which he recovered from their confusion, and corrected. The capitol of the Farnese palace and other edifices were the work of his hands. His style in architecture was grand and imposing, full of untamed imagination and native original strength. Indeed, all his works, his poetical and prose writing as well as his statues, partook of the character of the man, who was ardent, severe, firm, and haughty, but profound, original, and true. D. at Rome in 1564.—MICHAEL, another of the name, but better known as Caravaggio, from the place of his birth, was at first no other than a day-laborer; but having seen some painters at work upon a brick wall which he had helped to raise, he was so charmed with their art, that he immediately applied himself to the study of it, and in a few years made so considerable a progress, that in Venice, Rome, and other parts of Italy, he was cried up and admired as the author of a new style in painting. His pieces are to be met with in most of the cabinets in Europe; and one picture of his drawing is in the Dominican church at Antwerp, which Rubens used to call his master. B. 1569; d. 1609.

ANGELONI, FRANCESCO, an Italian historian, principally known by an elaborate work on the history of Rome, which he illustrated by a reference to ancient medals. D. 1652.—LUIGI, a distinguished Italian writer, who lived at Paris.

ANGELUCCI, THEODORE, an Italian poet and physician, who held a professorship at Padua, was a member of the academy of Venice, and principal physician at Montagnana, where he d. 1600.

ANGELUS, CHRISTOPHER, a Greek, who, being driven from his own country by the Turks, found an asylum in England in 1603; and, under the patronage of the bishop of Norwich, he was placed in Trinity college, Cambridge,

whence he removed to Balliol college, Oxford, where he was of great service to the junior students, and where he d. 1638. He published many works in Greek, English, and Latin.

ANGERSTEIN, JOHN JULIUS, a distinguished patron of the fine arts. B. at St. Petersburg, 1735; d. at Blackheath, Jan. 22, 1822. He removed to England under the patronage of the late Andrew Thompson, and was the first who proposed a reward of £2000 from the fund at Lloyd's to the inventor of the life-boats. His celebrated collection of paintings, esteemed inferior to none of the same extent in Europe, was purchased by the English government for £60,000, and forms the nucleus of a national gallery.

ANGHIERA, PETER MARTYR D', an Italian scholar of a noble Milanese family. B. 1455; d. 1526, at Grenada, leaving several historical works, which are usually quoted under the name of Peter Martyr.

ANGILBERT, ST., the son-in-law of Charlemagne, and afterwards abbot of St. Riquier. He had a great taste for poetry, but nothing remains of him except a history of his monastery. He d. 814.

ANGIOLELLO, JOHN MARIO, a Venetian historian of the 15th century, taken captive by the Turks, and made slave to sultan Mustapha, whom he attended in an expedition to Persia, 1473, and wrote the history of Mahomet II., in the Turkish and Italian languages; also the history of Ussun Cassan. He d. about 1530.

ANGLES, COUNT BOISSY D', one of the committee of Public Safety during the French revolution. B. 1756; d. 1824.

ANGLESEA, HENRY WILLIAM PAGET, marquis of, and earl of Uxbridge, a British general of cavalry, who lost a leg at Waterloo, and became lord-lieutenant of Ireland in 1828.

ANGLUS, THOMAS, an English priest, the friend of Sir Kenelm Digby, known by the several names of Albius Candidus, Bianchi, Richworth, White, and Vitus, which he assumed in the different countries of Europe, where he spent the greatest part of his life. He distinguished himself by his learning and genius, but his fondness for the Peripatetic philosophy, and his attempts to apply the principles of Aristotle to explain the mysteries of religion, created him many enemies, who procured the condemnation of his writings, both at Douay and at Rome. He d. after the restoration of Charles II., but the year is unknown.

**ANGOULEME, CHARLES DE VALOIS**, duke d', natural son of Charles IX. B. 1575; d. 1659. Catherine de Medicis bequeathed to him her estates, but the will was set aside in favor of Margaret de Valois. Charles, however, retained the title of count d'Auvergne, and in 1619 was made duke d'Angoulême. He gained great reputation as a military commander, but was twice charged with treason, and the second time condemned to death, which sentence was changed into perpetual imprisonment. He was, however, once more pardoned, and employed both in a military capacity and in various embassies; he also wrote his own memoirs.—**LOUIS ANTOINE DE BOURBON**, duke d', nephew of Louis XVIII., who fought against Bonaparte, and after the downfall of that leader, was president of the electoral college in the department of the Gironde. B. 1775.—**MARIA TERESA CHARLOTTE**, duchess d', daughter of Louis XVI., a princess of understanding and character. B. 1778.

**ANGUIER, FRANCIS** and **MICHAEL**, two sculptors, natives of En, Normandy. Francis, the eldest, was keeper of the royal cabinet of antiquities, and executed several great works, particularly the mausoleum of the duke of Montmorency. Michael's best piece was a crucifix over the altar of the church of the Sorbonne. The former d. 1669; the latter, 1686.

**ANGUILLARA, JOHN ANDREW DELL'**, one of the most celebrated Italian poets of the 16th century, was b. at Sutri, in Tuscany, about 1517. His principal work is his translation of Ovid's *Metamorphoses*, which, though often unfaithful, and sinning against good taste, has great merit. For the representation of his tragedy of *Ælipus*, a theatre was built at Vincenza by the celebrated Palladio. Anguillara, however, lived and died in poverty. D. 1564.

**ANGUSCIOLA, SOPHONISBA**, a native of Almona in Italy, eminent for her historical and portrait paintings, and also a writer of some repute. She bestowed such attention to her profession that she became blind. Her sisters Lucia and Europa also excelled in the execution of the pencil. B. 1550; d. 1626.

**ANICH, PETER**, son of a turner, was b. at Oberpersuf, near Inspruck, 1723, and after being employed as a laborer and a shepherd, his genius for mechanics burst forth, and was improved and corrected by the friendly assistance of Father Hill, a Jesuit. He was admired for his knowledge of astronomy, for the elegance and accuracy of the maps and

charts which he drew; and for the superior beauty of the pair of globes which he made for the university of Inspruck. D. 1766.

**ANICHINI, LEWIS**, a Venetian engraver, much celebrated for the delicacy and precision with which he engraved even the minutest objects. It was at the sight of his pieces that Michael Angelo exclaimed, that the art of engraving under his hand had reached the summit of perfection. His best pieces was a medal of Alexander the Great, prostrating himself before the high-priest at Jerusalem, the head of Pope Paul III. and Henry III. of France on the reverse.

**ANKERSTROEM, JOHN JAMES**, a Swedish officer, who, in the war carried on by Sweden against Russia, took part against his country because of an animosity he cherished against the king. He was discovered and sentenced to death, but the pardon of the king, instead of producing gratitude and loyalty, rendered his hatred more inveterate. He conspired with the counts Horn and Ribbing, barons Badke and Pechlin, and Col. Liljehorn, and others, against Gustavus, and as the unsuspecting monarch entered a room where a masked ball was assembled, the assassin discharged at him a pistol containing two balls and some nails. The wound was mortal, and the king expired, 29th March, 1792. The 27th of April following the murderer was led to execution, but instead of repenting he gloried in his deed. His right hand and his head were cut off. The others were banished.

**ANNA COMNENA**, daughter of Alexis Comnenus, emperor of Constantinople, and celebrated for the Greek history which she has written, in which, with great elegance and spirit, though often with partiality, she records the events which distinguished her father's reign. D. 1148.

**ANNA IVANOVNA**, daughter of Ivan Alexiovitch, emperor of Russia, married in 1710 Frederic William, duke of Courland, and succeeded Peter II. on the throne, 1730. At the death of her husband, 1719, she took for her favorite, Biren, a person of low birth, but great duplicity; and when raised to the throne her subjects were ruled by this capricious and cruel minion, who, it is said, banished no less than 20,000 persons to Siberia through pique, malice, and revenge. Anna d. 1740, aged 47.

**ANNAND, WILLIAM, A.M.**, a native of Edinburgh, who was chosen one of the ministers and became a popular

preacher there. He behaved with great kindness towards the persecuted Presbyterians, and opposed James when he wished to dispense with the penal laws. At the revolution he was made dean of Raphoe, in Ireland, where he died, 1710, aged 64. He wrote a volume of valuable sermons, little known.

**ANNAT, FRANCIS**, a native of Rouergue, of the order of the Jesuits, teacher of philosophy at Toulouse, and afterwards employed at Rome and in France, in the service of the pope. He was made confessor to the French king 1654, which office he held 16 years, and then solicited his dismissal from increasing infirmities. He is known for his great zeal in opposing the Jansenists. D. 1670.

**ANNE**, of Austria, queen of France, eldest daughter of Philip III. of Spain; married Louis XIII. of France, 1615, at whose death, 1643, she was declared sole regent during the minority of her son, Louis XIV., who assumed the reins of government, 1661. Anne then retired, passing the remainder of her life in pious exercises. B. 1604; d. 1663.—

**ANNE**, of Beaujeu, daughter of Louis XI. of France, and wife of Peter Beaujeu, duke of Bourbon; appointed by her father's will *gouvernante* during the minority of his son, Charles VIII. This preference excited a civil commotion, which was terminated by the defeat of the insurgent nobles, 1488. The princess held the reins with much firmness, and in general acted prudently. D. 1522.—**ANNE**, of Brittany, queen of France, daughter and heiress of Francis II., duke of Brittany; married to Charles VIII., of France, 1491; and, on his death, 1499, to Louis XII. This princess first instituted the order of maids of honor to the queen; first had the prerogative of guards and gentlemen of her own, and was the first who gave audience to foreign ambassadors. B. 1476; d. 1514.—**ANNE**, of Cleves, daughter of John, third duke of Cleves, and wife of Henry VIII. of England, who divorced her. D. 1557.—**ANNE**, queen of Great Britain, second daughter of James II., by his first wife, Anne Hyde, was born in 1664; married to Prince George of Denmark, 1683; succeeded to the crown on the death of William III., 1702; and died, 1714, aged 50. The contention of parties during the reign of Anne was extremely violent, in consequence of the hopes entertained by the Jacobites that she would be induced by natural feelings to favor the succession of her

brother, the Pretender. Her reign was also much distinguished for learning; and the number of eminent writers who flourished under her, several of whom rose to high stations, has rendered it a sort of Augustan age of English literature, though her own acquirements had no share in making it such.

**ANNESLEY, ARTHUR**, earl of Anglesea, born at Dublin, 1614. At the commencement of the civil wars he joined the royal party, and sat in the parliament at Oxford, 1643; but having made peace with the republicans, he was sent commissioner to Ulster, 1645. He, however, took an active part in the restoration of the king, for which he was created earl of Anglesea, made treasurer of the navy, and, shortly afterwards, lord privy seal. D. 1686.—**SAMUEL**, an English divine, born in Warwickshire about 1620; d. 1696. At the time of the rebellion, he preached some violent sermons against the crown and church, for which he received the vicarage of St. Giles, Cripplegate; but, in 1662, he was ejected from it for non-conformity.

**ANNET, PETER**, a deistical writer of the 18th century; author of "The Free Enquirer," and other works of a skeptical turn. He was a native of Liverpool. D. 1778.

**ANNIUS**, of Viterbo, a Dominican monk, who wrote various books which he pretended were the remains of eminent ancient authors, particularly Manetho, Archilochus, and Xenophon. For a time the imposture succeeded, and they were printed in 1498. D. 1502.

**ANNO**, archbishop of Cologne in the 11th century. He was chancellor to the emperor Henry III., and regent during the minority of Henry IV.; and from the exemplary conduct he displayed in those situations, as well as from the sanctity of his life, he acquired the title of Saint.

**ANQUETIL, LOUIS PIERRE**, a celebrated historian, writer of a "Universal History." B. at Paris, 1728; d. 1808.—**DU PERRON, ABRAHAM HYACINTHE**, brother of the preceding, was born at Paris, 1731. In order to gratify his taste for oriental literature, he joined the expedition fitting out for India, in 1754, as a private soldier; employed every moment of his leisure in the study of the Sanscrit; and made sufficient progress in that tongue to translate the "Vendidad Sade," a dictionary of the language. On the taking of Pondicherry by the English, he returned

to Europe, visited London and Oxford, and conveyed the various MSS. he had obtained to Paris. He was then appointed oriental interpreter in the king's library, with a pension, and devoted himself to the publication of his researches. D. 1805.

ANSALDI, C. J., a celebrated man of learning, of Piacenza. B. in 1700. His best antiquarian treatises are in Latin.

ANSART, ANDREW JOSEPH, a French historian and ecclesiastical writer. He became a Benedictine, but, being appointed to a place of trust in his order, he decamped with the funds, and joined the order of Malta. B. 1729; d. 1790.

ANSARIUS, bishop of Hamburg and Bremen. B. in France, 801; d. 864. He preached the gospel to the Danes and Swedes, and was very instrumental in converting the northern nations to Christianity.

ANSELM, archbishop of Canterbury in the reigns of William Rufus and Henry I., born at Aost, Piedmont, 1033; died at Canterbury, 1109, and canonized in the reign of Henry VII.

ANSELMÉ, of Paris, an Augustine monk, the original compiler of the "Historical Genealogies of the House of France." B. 1625; d. 1691.—GEORGE. There were two of this name: the elder, a mathematician of some eminence in the early part of the 15th century. D. 1440. The latter, his grandson, who assumed the name of NEPOS, was physician at Parma, of which city he was a native. D. 1528.

ANSON, GEORGE, Lord, a British commander, who managed the fleet of ships sent out during the Spanish war, to attack the enemy on the coast of South Carolina, where he landed and founded a town. But he did not acquire celebrity till he was placed at the head of an expedition to the South Sea, in 1740. After losing all his ships but one, and encountering many difficulties, but not without having severely harassed the Spanish settlements, he was so fortunate as to capture a rich galleon, on her passage from Acapulco to Manilla, and to reach England in safety, after an absence of nearly four years. He was successively made rear-admiral of the blue, a lord of the admiralty, rear-admiral of the white, and vice-admiral of the blue. In 1747 he defeated a French squadron, and captured six men of war and four East Indiamen. He was rewarded with a barony, and rose through all the intermediate ranks of the navy till he became admiral, and

commander-in-chief of the British fleet. D. 1762.—PETER HUBERT, a miscellaneous French writer. B. 1744; d. 1810.

ANSPACH, ELIZABETH, Margravine of, was the youngest daughter of the earl of Berkeley. When little more than sixteen, she married Mr. (afterwards earl of) Craven, by whom she had seven children; but after living together thirteen years, they separated from mutual feelings of dissatisfaction. Lady Craven made a tour, and took up her residence in the court of Anspach, where she established a theatre, wrote plays, directed the performance, and became a principal personage with the margrave.

ANSTEY, CHRISTOPHER, a poet, was born in 1724; studied at Eton and Cambridge; and on succeeding to some patrimonial property, resided principally at Bath. He blended the avocations of a country gentleman with literary pursuits, and, among many other things, produced that humorous poem, "The New Bath Guide," which obtained a rapid and deserved popularity. D. 1805.

ANSTIS, JOHN, an antiquary, and the author of various heraldic works, was born at St. Neots, Cornwall, in 1669, and educated at Oxford. He was member for St. Germans, and in 1713 appointed garter king at arms. D. 1744.

ANTAR, an Arabian chief and distinguished poet, who lived in the 6th century. His works, which form a portion of the famous Moallakah, are devoted to the description of his warlike deeds, and his love for the fair Abta. The celebrated Arabian romance, entitled "Antar," by Asmai, affords a perfect idea of the manners, opinions, and superstitions of the early Arabians; and of this there is an English version, entitled "Antar, a Bedoueen Romance, translated from the Arabic by Terrick Hamilton," in 4 vols. 12mo.

ANTHEMIUS, PROCOPIUS, of the family of the tyrant Procopius, married Flavia Euphemia, daughter of Marcian. His alliance as well as his valor procured him the title of Augustus, 467. He gave his daughter in marriage to Ricimer, a general, who soon after attacked Rome and imbrued his hands in the blood of his father-in-law, 472.—A Lydian, eminent as an architect, sculptor, and mathematician. He was employed by the Emperor Justinian. D. 534.

ANTHING, FREDERIC, the companion in arms and biographer of the famous Marshal Suwarrow, was born



at Gotha, in Saxony, and died at St. Petersburg, in 1805.

**ANTHONY, SAINT**, the founder of monastic life, was born at Coma, in Egypt, 251. He sold his possessions, which he distributed to the poor, and retired into the desert, where, for 20 years, his virtue was exposed to the greatest temptations from the wiles of Satan, till he prevailed, and saw himself at last surrounded by a crowd of followers, zealous to merit his blessings and to imitate his piety. He twice visited Alexandria to give assistance to the suffering Christians under the persecution of Arius. He died 356, in the 105th year of his age.—**FRANCIS**, was born in London, 1550, and studied at Cambridge, where he laid the foundation of that chemical knowledge which enabled him to impose upon the credulous and the unwary, by selling his panacea of potable gold, on which a treatise was printed at Hamburg, 1598. His success as an empiric was great, but he was violently opposed by Drs. Gwinne and Cotta, and it was confidently asserted that his nostrum was poisonous, and many on their death bed attributed their death to it. The inoffensiveness of his manners, his learning and his private virtues, however, stemmed the torrent of unpopularity, and though he was fined and imprisoned for practising without a license, his reputation and his fortune increased. D. 1623.—**King of Navarre**, was son of Charles of Bourbon, duke of Vendome, and married Joan d'Albret, 1548, who brought him the principality of Bearne and the kingdom of Navarre. He was a weak and irresolute prince. He abandoned the Protestant tenets for the Catholic faith, and then formed, with the duke of Guise and the constable Montmorency, the famous league called triumvirate. During the civil wars, in 1562, he took the command of the army, and Blois, Tours, and Rouen surrendered to his arms. He was wounded on the shoulder at the siege of this last place, and died 35 days after at Andeli, 17th Nov., 1562. His son was afterwards the celebrated Henry IV., of France.—**A titular king of Portugal**, was son of Lewis, the second son of King Emanuel. His pretensions to the throne were opposed by Philip II. of Spain, who sent the duke of Alva against him, 1580, and obliged him to fly from his dominions. Anthony was a wretched fugitive in Holland, France, and England. D. at Paris, 1595.

**ANTIGNAC**, a popular French song writer. B. 1770.

**ANTIGONUS**, one of the generals of Alexander the Great, the most powerful who shared the Grecian empire, slain at the battle of Ipsus, 301 B. C.

**ANTIMACHO, MARK ANTHONY**, an Italian author, who translated much from the Greek. B. 1472; d. 1552.

**ANTINE, MAUR FRANCOIS D'**, a French Benedictine monk; author of an "Essay on the Art of verifying Dates," &c. B. 1688; d. 1748.

**ANTIOCHUS THE GREAT**, king of Syria and Asia. He conquered the greatest part of Greece, of which some cities implored the aid of Rome; and Hannibal, who had taken refuge at his court, encouraged him to make war against Italy; but his measures were not agreeable to the advice of Hannibal, and he was conquered and obliged to retire beyond Mount Taurus, and pay a yearly fine of 2000 talents to the Romans. His revenues being unable to pay the fine, he attempted to plunder the temple of Belus in Susiana, which so incensed the inhabitants, that they killed him with his followers, 187 B. C.—Of Ascalon, a philosopher, and disciple of Philo, the Platonist.—A monk of Seba, Palestine, who wrote in the 7th century 190 homilies on the Scriptures, still extant.

**ANTIPATER**, a native of Macedon, pupil of Aristotle, and the faithful minister of Philip and Alexander. While Alexander was abroad, he left Antipater in the government of Macedon; and by his prudent management he kept all Greece in order. On the death of his master, in the distribution of his territories, Antipater obtained the European provinces. Not long after the confederate states of Greece attacked him, but he subdued them, and subverted their democratic forms of government, on which he was called the father of Greece. He died 318 B. C.—**LETIUS CÆTIUS**, a Roman historian, who lived in the time of Græceus, and wrote an account of the Second Punic War.—Of Sidon, a Stoic philosopher and poet, much praised by Cicero and Seneca. He lived about 140 B. C.

**ANTIPANES**, a Greek comic poet, in the time of Alexander, who gained three prizes at the Olympic games.

**ANTIPHILUS**, a painter, rival of Apelles; celebrated for a fine drawing representing a youth blowing a spark of fire.

**ANTIPHON**, the Rhamnusian, an

Athenian orator, who flourished 430 B. C. He was the first who laid down the rules of oratory, and assisted in establishing the tyranny of the four hundred; for which he was put to death, 411 B. C.

ANTIQUARIOUS, JAMES, a learned Italian scholar of Campanus. D. 1512.

ANTISTHENES, founder of the sect of the Cynics, by whose means Melitus was put to death, and Anytus banished, for their persecution of Socrates. He was born at Athens, 423 B. C.

ANTOINETTE, MARIE, of Lorraine, archduchess of Austria and queen of France, born at Vienna, in 1755, was the daughter of the Emperor Francis I. and Maria Theresa. In 1770, when only 15 years of age, she was married to Louis XVI.; and when her husband ascended the throne she gained the affections of the people by repeated acts of generosity. It was, however, soon observed that her natural liveliness brought upon her the scandal of her enemies about the court, who attributed the undisguised frankness and cheerfulness of her nature to levity and indiscretion. An extraordinary occurrence added fuel to the flame of calumny, while it subjected the name of the queen to a disgraceful law-suit. Two jewellers demanded the payment of an immense price for a necklace, which had been purchased in the name of the queen. In the examination which she demanded, it was proved that she had never ordered the purchase. A lady of her size and complexion had impudently passed herself off for the queen, and at midnight had a meeting with a cardinal in the park of Versailles. She was beheaded during the revolution of 1792. Her fate produced a profound impression on the world.

ANTONELLE, PETER ANTONY, Marquis d'; a conspicuous character in the French revolution. He voted for the death of the queen, and for the destruction of the Girondists. He was himself near meeting the fate to which he consigned others, as he was tried for complicity in the conspiracy of Babeuf; but he was fortunate enough to be acquitted, and d. at an advanced age, in 1817.

ANTONELLI, NICHOLAS MARIA, count of Pergola, who rose through various ecclesiastical promotions to the cardinalship. B. 1697; d. 1767.

ANTONI, SEBASTIANO DEGLI, a Vicenzan noble author. B. in 1665; author of "The Conspiracy of Brutus," a tragedy.

ANTONIANO, SYLVIO, an Italian

poet, made a cardinal by Clement VIII. B. 1540; d. 1603.

ANTONIDES, or VANDER GOES, JOHN, a Dutch poet. B. in Zealand, 1647. He is principally known by his poem in honor of the river Y, which flows through Amsterdam; in which city his works were collected and published, 1714. D. 1684.

ANTONINE, DE FORCIGLIONI, a Roman prelate and saint. B. at Florence, 1389; d. 1459, and canonized in 1523. He highly distinguished himself at the council of Florence, where he disputed with the Greeks.

ANTONINI, ANNIBAL and JOSEPH, two brothers, natives of Italy, in the 17th and 18th centuries: they wrote in conjunction the history of Lucania; and Annibal was the compiler of an Italian grammar and dictionary.

ANTONINUS PIUS, TITUS AURELIUS FULVIUS, emperor of Rome, was b. at Lanuvium, 86; succeeded Adrian, 138; and d. 161. His reign was distinguished by tranquillity, and by such excellent management, as procured him the title of *Pius*.—MARCUS ANNIUS AURELIUS, surnamed the Philosopher. B. 121; adopted by Pius Antoninus, whom he succeeded, in conjunction with Lucius Verus, as emperor of Rome; and d. 180. His death occasioned universal mourning throughout the empire; the Roman senate and people voted him a god, and his image was long afterwards regarded with peculiar veneration. This emperor's book of meditations in Greek and Latin has been often printed, and universally admired for the excellence of its morality.—A geographical author, the writer of a valuable Itinerarium, whose age is unknown. Burton published an excellent commentary on it, as far as relates to Britain.

ANTONIO, or ANTONELLO, b. at Messina, Sicily, 1426; d. 1475. He is said to have been the first artist who introduced oil painting into Italy.—NICHOLAS, a Spanish historian. B. at Seville, 1617; d. 1684.

ANTONIUS, GODEFROY, a lawyer, who became chancellor of the university of Giessen.—MARCUS, one of the greatest orators ever known at Rome. It was owing to him, according to Cicero, that Rome might boast herself a rival even to Greece itself in the art of eloquence. He defended, among many others, Marcus Aquilius; and moved the judges in so sensible a manner, by the tears he shed, and the scars he showed upon the breast of his client, that he carried his

cause. He was unfortunately killed, during the disturbances raised at Rome by Marius and Cinna, in the year of Rome, 667.—**MARCUS**, the triumvir, was son of Antonius Creticus, by Julia, a noble lady of such merit, that Plutarch affirms her to have been "comparable to the wisest and most virtuous ladies of that age." Marc Antony, losing his father when young, launched out at once into all the excess of riot and debauchery, and wasted his whole patrimony before he had put on the manly gown. He afterwards went abroad to learn the art of war under Gabinius, who gave him the command of his horse in Syria, where he signalized his courage in the restoration of Ptolemy king of Egypt. From Egypt he went to Cæsar, in Gaul; and after some stay there, being furnished with money and credit by Cæsar, returned to Rome to sue for the questorship. In this suit he succeeded, and afterwards obtained the tribunate, in which office he was amazingly active for Cæsar, who, when he had made himself master of Rome, gave Antony the government of Italy, with the command over the legions there, in which post he gained the love of the soldiery. But what was more to his honor, he assisted Cæsar so successfully on several occasions, that, twice particularly, when Cæsar's army had been put to flight, he rallied the scattered troops, and gained the victory. He was afterwards a colleague of Cæsar in the consulship, and on the death of the latter, strove to get possession of the sovereign power. But the patriots of the day took part with Octavius, Cæsar's son, against him, when he went with an army to Cisalpine Gaul, and laid siege to Mantua, which Decimus Brutus valiantly defended. It was during this absence that Cicero spoke those famous orations against Antony. The senate declared him a public enemy, and both consuls, Hirtius and Pansa, accompanied by Octavius, met him in the field. At first he vanquished Pansa, but was afterwards subdued by Hirtius. Both consuls fell, and Octavius took command of the republican army; Antony fled with his troops over the Alps. But Octavius betrayed the senate, and joined with Antony and Lepidus to form a triumvirate. Their return to Rome was marked by violence, bloodshed, and proscription. They were opposed by Brutus and Cassius, who were, however, defeated at Philippi. Owing chiefly to the military skill of the latter, Antony obtained the sovereign dominion, and

went into Asia, where he had the most splendid court that ever was seen. The kings and princes of Asia came to his levee, and acknowledged no other sovereign in the East but him. Queens and princesses, knowing him, doubtless, to be a man of amour and gallantry, strove who should win his heart; and the famous Cleopatra of Egypt succeeded. When that queen gave out a false report of her death, Antony threw himself upon his sword and perished—a fit end to a life of dissolute violence and crime.—**ÆLIUS NEBRISSENSIS**, a Spanish writer, and an eminent professor at the university of Salamanca, who wrote the "History of New Spain," and other works. B. 1442; d. 1520.

**ANTONY**, of Bourbon, son of Charles of Bourbon, duke of Vendome. B. 1527; married Joan of Albret, queen of Navarre, 1548; and d. from a wound received in the shoulder at the siege of Rouen, 1562.—**Sr.**, of Padua, a learned Franciscan monk, was b. at Lisbon, 1195; d. at Padua, 1231; and was canonized. His works were printed at the Hague, 1641.

**ANVARI**, a Persian poet. B. at Chorrassan. He was well versed in astrology, and composed several books on that science; but having failed in a prediction, he retired from the court of the sultan Sangler, and d. at Balke in 1206.

**ANVILLE**, **JOHN BAPTIST BOURIGNON**, a most famous French writer on geography. B. at Paris, 1702; d. at Paris, 1782. As much esteemed for the gentleness and simplicity of his manners as for his extensive knowledge. He labored at his maps 15 hours a day for 50 years.

**ANYSIUS**, or **ANISO**, **GIOVANNI**, an Italian poet of some celebrity. B. at Naples, about 1472; d. 1540.

**ANYTA**, an ancient Greek poetess, some of whose compositions are still preserved.

**ANYTUS**, an Athenian rhetorician, who aided in procuring the condemnation of Socrates, and was himself afterwards banished.

**APEL**, **JOHN**, of Nuremberg, one of the earliest preachers of the Reformation, and originally a lawyer. B. 1486; d. 1536.

**APELLES**, one of the most celebrated painters of antiquity, was b. in the isle of Cos, and flourished in the time of Alexander the Great. He was in high favor with that prince, who made a law that no other person should draw his picture but Apelles, who accordingly drew him holding a thunderbolt in his

hand. The piece was finished with so much skill and dexterity, that it used to be said there were two Alexanders: one invincible, the son of Philip; the other inimitable, the production of Apelles. Alexander gave him likewise another remarkable proof of his regard: for when he employed Apelles to draw Campaspe, one of his mistresses, having found that the painter had conceived an affection for her, he resigned her to him; and it was from her that Apelles is said to have drawn his Venus Anadyomene. One of Apelles' chief characteristics was, the making his pictures so exactly resemble the persons represented, that the physiognomists were able to form a judgment as readily from his portraits as if they had seen the originals. His readiness and dexterity at taking a likeness was once of singular service in extricating him from a difficulty in which he was involved at the court of Egypt: he had not the good fortune to be in favor with Ptolemy; a storm forced him, however, to take shelter at Alexandria during the reign of that prince; where a mischievous fellow, in order to do him an unkindness, went to him, and in the king's name invited him to dinner. Apelles went: and seeing the king in a prodigious passion, told him, by way of excuse, that he should not have come to his table but by his order. He was commanded to show the man who had invited him; which was impossible, the person who had put the trick upon him not being present: Apelles, however, drew a sketch of his image upon the wall with a coal, the outlines of which discovered him immediately to Ptolemy.—There was a native of Syria of the same name, who was the founder of an heretical sect, some time during the 2d century.

APÉLLICUS, a philosopher to whom the world is indebted for the works of Aristotle, which he collected, at great expense, about 90 years B. C.

APER, MARCUS, a Gaul, who was among the finest orators of his time. D. 85.

APIAN, PETER, a German mathematician and astronomer, who made several valuable observations on comets. B. 1495; d. 1589.

APICIUS. There were three noted Roman epicures of this name: the first lived in the time of the republic, the second under Tiberius and Augustus, and the third in the time of Trajan. It was the second one, however, who was the most famous. He is said to have

wasted £1,250,000 on the luxuries of the table, wrote a book on the pleasures and incitements of eating, and finding his finances reduced, hung himself from fear of starvation.

APION, a historian of Oasis in Egypt, who was a professor at Rome during the 1st century. His "Antiquities of the Jews," in which he attacked that nation, was answered by Josephus.

APOLLINARIUS, CLAUDIUS, a bishop of Hieropolis, who wrote a defence of the Christian religion about 177. It was addressed to Marcus Aurelius.—There was a presbyter of Alexandria of this name, in the 4th century, who wrote a history of the Hebrews in Greek heroic.—His son became bishop of Laodicea, and wrote a treatise, which he sent to Julian, against paganism. D. 382.

APOLLODORUS, a grammarian of Athens, flourished 104 B. C.—A famous painter at Athens, 408 B. C. Pliny mentions two pictures by him, one of a priest of Apollo at the altar, and the other of the shipwreck of Ajax.—A celebrated architect. B. at Damascus, and lived under Trajan and Adrian. He was employed by the former in building the great stone bridge over the Danube, and other structures; but, falling into disgrace with Adrian, he lost his life through that emperor's caprice.

APOLLONIA, a female Christian martyr, who, at a very advanced age, fell a sacrifice to intolerance at Alexandria, 248.

APOLLONIUS, COLLATIUS, a monk and poet of Navarre in the 15th century, who published an epic on the siege of Jerusalem, and other pieces.—DYSCOLUS, a grammarian of Alexandria in the 2d century, who wrote a work on syntax; a collection of historical curiosities is also ascribed to him.—There was another grammarian of this name, who lived in the reign of Augustus Cæsar, and compiled a Lexicon Homericum, printed at Paris, 1778.—A mathematician of Alexandria, about 240 years B. C. He composed several curious geometrical works, of which his book on conic sections alone exists.—RHODUS, so called from the city of Rhodes, in which he presided over a school of rhetoric, was a native of Alexandria, and afterwards became keeper of the celebrated library there, in which situation he remained until his death, 240 B. C. He wrote a poem, in four books, on the expedition of the Argonauts.—TYANEUS, a philosophic empiric of Tyana, in Cappadocia. B. about the Christian era. He visited Rome, where

Vespasian became his dupe; but Domitian sent him to prison.—A Roman senator and Christian martyr, who lived in the reign of Commodus, and probably suffered death about 186.

APONO, or ABANO, PETER OF, an astrologer and physician, born at Abano, who made himself celebrated by a work entitled, "Conciliator Differentiorum Philosophorum et precipue Medicorum." B. 1250; d. 1816.

APOSTOLIUS, MICHAEL, a learned Greek of the 15th century.

APPIAN, an ancient historian. B. at Alexandria, whence he went to Rome, in the reign of Trajan, and became an eminent pleader. He wrote the history of Rome in Greek.

APPIANI, ANDRE, a celebrated Milanese painter. B. 1750. His pieces are found in most of the palaces of Milan; but his masterpiece, in fresco, adorns the cupola of Santa Maria de S. Celso. B. 1750; d. 1818.

APPLETON, NATHANIEL, Congregational minister of Cambridge, Mass. He was b. Dec. 9, 1698, at Ipswich; graduated, in 1712, at Harvard university; and was ordained Oct. 9, 1717. He was much distinguished in his time, for learning and moral worth. In 1771 his alma mater conferred on him the degree of doctor of divinity, an honor which had been conferred upon but one person, Increase Mather, about 80 years before. He d. Feb. 9, 1784, in the 91st year of his age.—JESSE, D.D., graduated at Dartmouth college, in 1792. He was ordained pastor of the Congregational church at Hampton, N. H. in Feb. 1797. In 1807 he was chosen president of Bowdoin college, the duties of which station he faithfully performed for about 10 years, when his health became impaired. D. 1819.

APREECE, or RHESE, JOHN, a learned antiquary. B. in Wales in the early part of the 16th century, and d. in the reign of queen Mary. One of his works, entitled "Fides Historiæ Britanniæ," is preserved in manuscript in the Cottonian collection.

APROSIO, ANGELICO, an Augustine monk, born at Genoa. He wrote a number of books, but is best known by a work, entitled "Bibliotheca Aprosiana." B. 1607; d. 1681.

APTHONIUS, a rhetorician of Antioch, who wrote a book called "Progymnasmata Rhetorica," in the 3d century.

APTHORP, EAST, a learned divine. B. in New England, 1732, and d. at Canterbury, 1816. The Society for the

Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts sent him out as one of their missionaries to Cambridge, Massachusetts, in which state he resided for a short time, and then returned to England, and obtained the living of Croydon, Surrey, about 1765. In 1778 he took the degree of D.D., and was appointed to the rectory of St. Mary-le-Bow, London; but, in 1793, he resigned his living on obtaining the valuable stall of Finsbury, in St. Paul's cathedral.

APULEIUS, LUCIUS, a Platonic philosopher in the 2d century, b. at Madaura, Africa. He composed several books, the chief of which is a romance, entitled "The Golden Ass," which has been translated into almost all the modern European languages.

AQUAVIVA, ANDREW MATTHEW, duke of Atri, Naples, was celebrated both as a scholar and a soldier. B. 1456; d. 1528.—CLAUDE, b. at Naples, 1542, became general of the order of Jesuits, and d. 1615.—OCTAVIO, a prelate of great reputed piety and learning. D. archbishop of Naples, 1612.

AQUILA, of Sinope, Pontus, an architect and mathematician in the time of Adrian, by whom he was employed in the rebuilding of Jerusalem, where he embraced the Christian religion, but was afterwards excommunicated for practising astrology, when he turned Jew.

AQUILANO, SERAFINO, an admired Italian poet. B. at Aquila, Abruzzo, 1466; d. 1500.

AQUILANUS, SEBASTIANUS, a Neapolitan physician of Padua. D. 1543.

AQUINAS, St. THOMAS, called the angelical doctor, was of the noble family of Aquine, descended from the kings of Aragon and Sicily. He was educated by the monks of Mount Cassino, and removed to Naples; but the inclination which he had to embrace an ecclesiastical life was opposed by his mother, who, after great difficulties, obtained him from the power of the monks, and confined him in her castle for two years. He, however, escaped, and fled to Naples, and afterwards to Rome; and when improved by study, and the famous lectures of Albertus Magnus at Cologne, he appeared at Paris, and read public lectures to an applauding audience. On his return to Italy, he became divinity professor to several universities, and at last settled at Naples, where he led an exemplary life of chastity and devotion, and refused the archbishopric of the city, in the most disinterested manner, when offered by Clement IV. Gregory

X. invited him to the council of Lyons, to read the book which he had written against the Greeks; and he d. on his way to join the pontiff at the monastery of Fossanova, near Terracina, 7th March, 1274, in his 50th year. He was canonized, 1323. His writings, which are numerous, and mostly upon theological subjects, prove him to have been a man of great learning, and extensive knowledge. They have been published, in 17 vols. folio. It was in defence of Thomas Aquinas that Henry VIII. composed the book which procured him from the pope the title of Defender of the Faith.

AQUINO, CHARLES D', a Neapolitan Jesuit, and an eminent teacher of rhetoric at Rome. B. 1654; d. 1740.—LOUIS CLAUDE D', a distinguished musician. At the age of 6 he performed on the harpsichord before Louis XIV.; at 8, the celebrated Bernier declared he could teach him no more; and at 12 he became organist of a church at Paris. B. 1694; d. 1772.—PHILIP, a learned Jew of the 17th century, b. at Avignon, converted to the Christian faith, and received baptism at Aquino, Naples, whence he derived his name. He was celebrated for his skill in the Hebrew language; and was intrusted by Le Jay with the care of printing and correcting the Hebrew and Chaldee text of his Polyglot Bible.

ARABSCHAH, a Mahometan historian, who wrote a history of Tamerlane, and a treatise on the divine unity. He was a native of Damascus, where he d. 1450.

ARABELLA STUART, commonly called the Lady Arabella, was the only child of Charles Stuart, earl of Lennox, the brother of Henry Lord Darnley, father to James VI. of Scotland, by Elizabeth, daughter of Sir William Cavendish. This innocent victim of jealousy and state policy, while an infant, lost her father, and thus became heiress to a large estate. Several matches were projected for her at home and abroad; and her cousin, King James, was inclined to marry her to Lord Esme Stuart, whom he had created duke of Lennox, and whom, before his marriage, he considered as his heir; but this union was prevented by Queen Elizabeth, who held the Lady Arabella under restraint. She was finally married in secret to the earl of Hertford, but some Scottish noblemen conspiring to place her on the throne, the plot was discovered and she was wrongfully arrested as an accomplice of their design. She was com-

mitted to the Tower, where she passed the rest of her life in close and melancholy confinement. D. 1615, in her 38th year.

ARAGON, TULLIA D', a poetess of the 16th century; descended from an illegitimate branch of the royal family of Spain; and highly celebrated for her wit, beauty, and various accomplishments.

ARAJA, FRANCISCO, a Neapolitan musician and composer in the 18th century, who entered the service of the Empress Catherine of Russia, and produced at St. Petersburg "Cephalo et Procris," the first opera written in the Russian language.

ARAM, EUGENE, was a native of Ramsgill, Yorkshire, and the son of a gardener. His genius displayed itself while he followed the humble occupation of his father; mathematical calculations and geometrical knowledge were quickly acquired by him, and, with the most indefatigable zeal, Lilly's grammar, though in unintelligible language, was learned by heart, and afterwards Camden's Greek. He then with rapid steps advanced to the comprehension of more difficult authors, till the whole store of Latin and Greek literature was open to his understanding. He also studied and made himself perfect in Hebrew, and with these great acquirements he gained his livelihood, by engaging in several schools in the south of England. In 1757 he came to the free school at Lynn, a perfect master of the most abstruse studies, and acquainted with heraldry and botany. He had begun to make collections for radical comparisons between the modern languages and ancient tongues, and already more than 3000 words had been selected to establish their affinity in a comparative lexicon, when his labors were stopped by the hands of justice. He was arrested at Lynn, 1758, for the murder of Daniel Clarke, a shoemaker of Knaresborough, who had been murdered thirteen years before; and, after a trial, in which he defended himself with coolness and ability, he was found guilty of the crime, and falling in an attempt to commit suicide, he suffered death at York, August, 1759. He acknowledged the justice of his sentence, and attributed the crime to a suspicion of adultery between his wife and Clarke. Mr. Bulwer has made his story the subject of a most romantic fiction, in which, however, he has taken great liberties with the facts of the case.

ARATOR, a Latin poet of the 5th

century, born in Liguria, who turned the Acts of the Apostles into verse.

ARATUS, a Sicilian astronomer and poet, whose "Phænomena" was translated by Cicero, and from which St. Paul quotes in his address at Athens.—The son of Clinias, who restored Sicily, brought about the Achæan league, and rescued Corinth from the Macedonian Antigonus. He wrote "Commentaries" on his own life. D. 216 B. C.

ARBOGAST, LOUIS FR. AU., a Frenchman, professor of mathematics at Strasbourg, and eminent as a geometrician. D. 1803.

ARBOGASTES, a French soldier of fortune, who went to Rome at the time of Valentinian the Younger, became a general of the army, and after the death of the emperor, caused the rhetorician Eugenius to assume the purple. He was defeated by Theodosius, fled to his native mountains and put an end to his life, about 395.

ARBRISSEL, ROBERT OF, founder of the abbey of Fontevraud, was born in the village of Arbrissel, Brittany, about 1047. D. 1117.

ARBUCKLE, JAMES, a Scotch poet, born at Glasgow, and died in the north of Ireland, where he had settled as a schoolmaster, 1734.

ARBUTHNOT, ALEXANDER, a Scottish divine and a zealous reformer, was born in 1583, and died in 1583.—JOHN, a celebrated writer and physician in the reign of Queen Anne, was born at Arbuthnot, near Montrose, and educated at Aberdeen. He was appointed physician in ordinary to the queen, and admitted a fellow of the college. He engaged with Pope and Swift in many of their literary schemes, particularly in the satire under the title of "Martinus Scriblerus." In 1727, Dr. Arbuthnot published "Tables of Ancient Coins, Weights, and Measures," which valuable work was followed by an "Essay concerning Aliments," &c., and another on the "Effects of Air on Human Bodies." So excellent a character did he bear with his cotemporaries, that Swift thus pithily describes him: "He has more wit than all our race, and his humanity is equal to our wit." D. 1735.

ARCERE, ANTHONY, a very learned Frenchman, who applied to the study of the oriental languages, made a tour into the East, and returned richly furnished with manuscripts. B. 1664; d. 1699.—LOUIS STEPHEN, a French ecclesiastic, poet, and historian of the 18th

century; chiefly known by his works on Rochelle and Amiens.

ARCESILAUS, a Greek philosopher, the founder of the second or middle academy, was born at Pitane, in Æolia, 316 B. C.—A king of Macedon, natural son of Perdicas II., whom he succeeded, after murdering his brother Alcetas. He liberally encouraged literature and the arts, entertained and patronized Euripides and Zeuxis, 398 B. C.—A Greek philosopher, the disciple and successor of Anaxagoras at Lampsacus, but removed afterwards to Athens, where he had Socrates for a pupil.—A geographer; author of a treatise on all the countries conquered by Alexander, in whose time he lived.—A Christian divine, bishop of Mesopotamia, who flourished under Probus, about 278, and was a zealous champion for the Catholic faith, against the Manichæans.

ARCHENHOLZ, JOHN, a Swedish historian, born at Helsingfors, 1695; d. 1777.—JOHN WILLIAM VON, a very voluminous German author. His two most important works are "Annals of British History," 20 vols., and a "History of the Seven Years' War." B. 1742; d. 1818.

ARCHIAS, AULUS LICINIUS, a native of Antioch, chiefly known from the eloquent orations made by Cicero, to defend his right to the citizenship of Rome.

ARCHIGENES, a Greek physician of the Pneumatic sect, who flourished in the times of Domitian and Trajan. His works are frequently referred to by Galen.

ARCHILOCHUS, a Greek satirist, born in the isle of Paros, 600 B. C. The invention of the Iambic metre is attributed to him.

ARCHIMEDES, the most celebrated mathematician among the ancients, was a native of Syracuse, and related to King Hiero. He was equally skilled in the sciences of astronomy, geometry, mechanics, hydrostatics, and optics; his aptness in solving problems had become proverbial in Cicero's days, and his singular ingenuity in the invention and construction of warlike engines is much dwelt upon by Livy. The combination of pulleys for raising immense weights, the endless screw, &c., were invented by him; but his genius for invention was never more signally displayed than in the defence of Syracuse, when it was besieged by Marcellus; for among other astonishing novelties, he produced a burning glass, composed of

reflecting mirrors, by which he fired the enemy's fleet. At length, however, the city was taken by storm, and Archimedes, then in his 74th year, was among the slain, 212 B. C.

ARCHINTO, CHARLES, a learned Milanese of noble family, who founded an academy for the sciences and mechanics in his native city, which he enriched with an extensive library, &c. B. 1669.

ARCHON, LOUIS, an antiquary, chaplain to Louis XIV.; author of a "History of the Royal Chapel of France." B. 1645; d. 1717.

ARCHYTAS, a Pythagorean philosopher and mathematician of Tarentum, who was one of the first who applied the theory of mathematics to practical purposes, 400 B. C.

ARCO, NICHOLAS, Count, a Latin poet, born at Arco, in the Tyrol, 1479; d. 1546.

ARCON, J. C. ELEONORE LEMICEAUD, a French officer, born at Pontarlier, 1733; d. 1800.

ARCUDIUS, PETER, a Greek priest, born in the isle of Corfu, who wrote several pieces in defence of the Roman church, and was sent by Clement VIII. to Russia, to settle some religious differences. D. 1635.

ARCUDI, ALEXANDER THOMAS D', a Dominican of Venice, who wrote several works, chiefly biographical, of which the "Galatana Letterata" is the principal. D. 1720.

ARCULPHUS, a French divine of the 7th century, who visited the Holy Land, and wrote an account of his travels.

ARCY, PATRICK, a military writer of the 18th century, born at Galway. D. 1779.

ARDENE, ESPRIT JEAN DE ROME D', a French author, born at Marseilles, 1684; d. 1748.—JOHN PAUL, brother of the preceding, was a priest at Marseilles, and superior of a college; but more celebrated as a florist than as an ecclesiastic. D. 1769.

ARDERN, JOHN, an English surgeon of Newark-upon-Trent, to whom the credit of being the reviver of surgery in England in the 14th century has been given.

ARDERNE, JAMES, an English divine, made dean of Chester by Charles II. D. 1691.

ARDINGHELLI, MARIA, a Neapolitan author, of noble origin, born in 1730. He was distinguished in algebra and the physical sciences.

AREAGATHUS, a Greek physician,

who lived 269 B. C., and practised with repute at Rome; but having introduced the use of caustics and the knife, he was banished.

ARENA, ANTHONY DE, a French writer of the 16th century, chiefly known by his poem on the war of Provence, carried on by Charles V. D. 1544.—JAMES DE, a learned civilian and writer in the 13th century. He was professor of law at Padua and Bologna, and wrote "Commentaries on the Digest and the Code."—JOSEPH DE, an officer in the French service, born in Corsica; arrested at the opera, Aug. 10, 1801, and executed Jan. 31 following, for an attempt on the life of Bonaparte, then first consul.

ARENDRT, MARTIN FREDERIC, a celebrated traveller, was born at Altona, in 1769. He commenced his travels in 1798, visiting the northern parts of Europe, and making researches into the antiquities of the countries through which he passed. He afterwards travelled through Spain, Italy, and Hungary; and it was his practice to carry all his papers with him, live on the charity of others, and sleep in the open air. D. 1824.

ARESI, PAUL, bishop of Tortona, Milan, who taught theology, philosophy, and rhetoric, at Rome and Naples, and wrote some philosophical and religious pieces. B. 1574; d. 1644.

ARETEUS, a Greek physician in the time of Vespasian; his works are held in great esteem.

ARETIN, A. and J. G., brothers. B. in 1769 and 1771; authors of several German works on the fine arts, "Magazin des Arts du Dessin."—CHRISTOPHER, Baron. B. in 1773; a laborious German bibliograph, curator of the Royal library at Munich, and member of the most famous German academies. Among his works are, "Historical and Literary Memoirs;" a "History of the Jews of Bavaria;" "On the Effects of Printing;" and many curious treatises on Mnemonics, a Universal Language, the Divining Rod, &c. He edited the "Aurora" in 1806, and published the "Nouvel Indicateur Littéraire," at Tübingen, 1808. D. 1824.

ARETINO, CHARLES, b. in Tuscany, in the 15th century. He was secretary to the republic of Florence; and eminent both as a Greek scholar and a Latin poet. D. 1470.—FRANCIS, a learned civilian of Italy in the 15th century.—GUIDO, a Benedictine monk, who lived in the 11th century. He rendered him-



self famous by discovering a new method of learning music, or rather by restoring the true principle of the ancient Greek music; and was said to have been the inventor of the six notes in music, Ut, Re, Mi, Fa, Sol, La. They are thought to have been taken from a hymn of St. John, composed by Paul, in 770, and which runs as follows:

*Ut queant laxis Re sonare fibris  
Mi ra gestorum, Fa muli tuorum,  
Sol ve pollutis, la bias reatum.—*

LEONARDO, was one of the ablest men in eloquence and science of the 15th century; and left several works, the catalogue of which may be seen in Gesner's "Bibliotheca." He d. about 1443, being then 74 years of age, at Florence; where there is a marble monument erected to him in the church of the Holy Cross, with an inscription to the following purport:—"Since the death of Leonardo, history is in mourning; eloquence is become mute; the Greek and Latin muses cannot forbear shedding tears."—FRANCISCO, a man of great reading, and well acquainted with the Greek language. He studied at Sienna, about the year 1443; and afterwards taught law there with such a vivacity of genius, that they called him the Prince of Subtleties, and his wit became a proverb. He taught also in the university of Pisa, and in that of Ferrara.—PIETRO, a native of Arezzo, who lived in the 16th century. He was famous for his satirical writings, and was so bold in his invectives against sovereigns, that he got the title of the Scourge of Princes. He used to boast that his lampoons did more service to the world than sermons; and it was said of him, that he had subjected more princes by his pen than the greatest warriors had ever done by their arms. Aretino wrote also many irreligious and obscene pieces, and was the author of some comedies, which were esteemed pretty good of their kind. B. 1491; d. 1556.

ARETIUS, BENEDICT, an ecclesiastic, distinguished for his botanical and theological attainments, who lived at Berne, Switzerland. D. 1574.

ARGAIR, GREGORY, a Spanish Benedictine, who wrote an ecclesiastical history of Spain, which he ascribed to St. Gregory. He lived at Madrid, during the 17th century.

ARGALL, RICHARD, a poet, who flourished in England in the time of James I.—SAMUEL, a deputy-governor of Virginia, who in 1612 carried off Pocahon-

tas to Jamestown, whose attack on the settlement in Acadie began the war between the French and English, and who subdued the Dutch settlements on the Hudson. He was knighted by King James, in 1623.

ARGELLATI, PHILIPPO, a printer at Bologna, afterwards a magistrate. B. 1685.—FRANCISCO, his son, author of a "Decamarone," written in imitation of Boccacio. D. 1754.

ARGENS, JOHN BAPTISTE DE BOYER, Marquis d', a French miscellaneous writer, who was invited by Frederic William, king of Prussia, to become one of his chamberlains. B. 1704; d. 1771.

ARGENSOLA, LUPERCIO LEONARDO D', a Spanish historian and poet. B. in Aragon, about 1565; d. 1613.—BARTHOLOMEW, his brother, was canon of Saragossa, and chaplain of the Empress Maria, of Austria. He was the author of a "History of the Conquest of the Moluccas," and of a continuation of "Zurita's History of Aragon." It was said of the two brothers, that the perfect resemblance of their talents made their countrymen believe them to be twins of Apollo and a Muse. B. 1566; d. 1631.

ARGENSON, MARK RENE LE VOYER, Marquis d', celebrated as the first who introduced lettres de cachet, during his administration of the Police at Paris, 1697, was b. at Venice, where his father was ambassador from the French court. He was highly respected for his abilities, and the firmness of his character. He succeeded d'Aguesseau in the office of chancellor, 1719, but was disgraced the following year, and d. of a broken heart in 1721.

ARGENTERO, a celebrated Piedmontese physician, who translated Galen. B. 1553.

ARGENTIE, JOHN, an eminent Italian physician. B. 1513; d. 1572.

ARGOLI, JOHN, the son of Andrew, a celebrated mathematician, was b. in 1609, at Tagliacozzo, in the Neapolitan territory, and d. about the year 1660. Several philological and archæological works proceeded from his pen, but he is best known as a poet. When only fifteen, he wrote his Idyl on the silk-worm, and two years subsequently, his Endymion, in twelve cantos, which he completed in seven months, during which period he shut himself up, and suffered no one to enter his room, except to bring his food.

ARGONNE, DON BONAVENTURE D', a native of Paris, author of some useful

works, especially miscellanies of history and literature, replete with entertaining anecdotes and valuable reflections, published under the name of Vigneul de Marville. He d. a Carthusian monk at Gaillon, near Rouen, 1704, aged 64. He wrote also a method of reading the church fathers.

ARGUELLES, AUGUSTUS, a Spanish patriot during the revolution of 1812. B. 1775.

ARGUSTIN, ANTONIO, a Spanish antiquarian, and author of "Dialogos de los Medallas." B. 1517.

ARGYROPYLUS, JOANNES, a learned man who fled from Constantinople when taken by Mahomet II., and contributed to the revival of Greek literature in Europe. He was received with kindness by Cosmo de Medicis, duke of Tuscany, placed in the professor's chair at Florence, and made tutor in the prince's family. He retired from thence, during the plague, to Rome, where he lectured on Aristotle. He d. of a fever occasioned by eating melons, in his 70th year, about 1478. He translated several of Aristotle's works, in a manner which proved him to be an able Grecian, and a scholar of the most comprehensive erudition. He was an intemperate epicure, so that the whole of his fortune was squandered in supplying the delicacies of his table. He treated the character of Cicero with contempt, because he had said of his favorite Greek, that it is a language *verborum inops*. He left some sons equally learned.

ARIADNE, daughter of Leo I. married to Zeno, who succeeded as emperor, 474. She was so disgusted with the intemperance of her husband, and so eager to enjoy the company of her favorite Anastasius, that she forgot her dignity and character in barbarity. Zeno, when intoxicated, was shut up in a sepulchre, where he was suffered to die; and Anastasius, though of obscure origin, was placed on the throne. D. 515.

ARIAS MONTANUS, BENEDICT, a native of Seville, eminent for his knowledge of modern and ancient literature. He was engaged by Philip II. of Spain, to publish an edition of the polyglot Bible, which he completed, and published at Antwerp, 1569-72. The monarch liberally offered the author a bishopric, but it was modestly refused, and only a pension of 2000 ducats accepted, with the honor of being chaplain to the king. Arias wrote some biblical and historical treatises, besides translating

the Psalter into Latin verse. B. 1527; d. 1598.

ARICI, CÆSAR, an Italian poet, who wrote an admired didactic poem, called "La Cultivazione d'egli Olivi." B. 1785.

ARI FRODE, an Icelandic scholar of the 11th century, and the earliest of the northern historians. Of his numerous writings only the Schedæ and Landnamabok remain.

ARION, a Lesbian poet, the inventor of dythrambies, but his hymn to Neptune is all that remains of his works.

ARIOSTO, ARTILIO, a Bolognese composer, who gave lessons to Handel, with whom and Bononcini, he composed his well-known opera of "Muzio Scevola." His masterly execution on the viol d'amore, a new instrument, gave him applause and opulence in England. D. 1725.—LUDOVICO, an illustrious poet. B. at Reggio, 1474, of a family allied to the dukes of Ferrara. His early genius displayed itself in the composition of the play of Pyramus and Thisbe, which he acted with his brothers and sisters; but his father, like the father of Ovid, viewed his studies with a jealous eye, and bade him forsake the muses for the bar. This he did for a while; but after his father's decease he returned to his favorite pursuits, and, under the friendly patronage of Hippolito, cardinal d'Este, he began the plan of a poem, which was to immortalize the Italian muse. The cardinal seems to have valued him rather as a scholar and man of business than as a poet; for when Ariosto presented a copy of his immortal Orlando, the cardinal inquired, "Where did you pick up this trumpery, master Ludovico?" He was invited to write in Latin by Cardinal Bembo; but with the ardor of a poet he replied, that he aspired to the first rank of Italian composition, while he could only stand as second as the votary of the Latin muse. He read with attention the works of Homer and Virgil, and, with a mind stored with all the learning of ancient times, he borrowed a subject from Bojardo's Orlando Inamorato, and produced his incomparable poem of Orlando Furioso. Though devoted to poetry, Ariosto was at times employed in negotiations; and when, on the death of Hippolito, Alphonso, duke of Ferrara succeeded as patron of the poet, he showed his regard for him by appointing him governor of Graftignana, a post which he discharged with honor and fidelity. For his retirement, he built a house at Ferrara; and when questioned why he, who shone in the

description of magnificent halls, and splendid palaces, had made it so small, he replied, that words were cheaper than stones. He read his poems with so sweet a voice, that his friends were enraptured to hear him; and he possessed so delicate an ear, with, at the same time, so sensitive and so choleric a temper, that he once entered into the shop of a potter, who had been repeating some of his verses with an improper accent, and broke a great number of the pots exposed to sale. The man expostulated in vain at the violence of the stranger. I have not sufficiently revenged myself on thee, exclaimed Ariosto; I have broke only a few pots, and you have spoiled the most beautiful of compositions to my face. He d. at Ferrara, 8th July, 1533, in his 59th year. Ariosto possesses all the fire of genuine poetry; he passes with incredible rapidity and ease from the terrible to the tender, from the soft to the sublime; every character is interesting; his heroes are valiant without rashness; his heroines are feminine without weakness; and nature appears in all her native majesty, adorned by all the graces of art, and recommended by the most enchanting language of poetry. Besides the Orlando, Ariosto wrote satires, comedies, and miscellaneous poems. His principal works have been translated into the various languages of Europe, and he ranks among the classics of the world.—GABRIEL, brother of the above, very inferior to him in genius, but a respectable Latin poet. His works were published at Ferrara in 1582.—HORACE, son of the last named; author of a poem entitled *Alphæus*, several comedies, and a defence of the Orlando against the criticism of Pellegrini.

ARISI, FRANCIS, an eminent advocate of Cremona; author of various works, of which the most valuable is his "*Cremona Literati*." B. 1657; d. 1743.

ARISTENATUS, a Greek writer of the 4th century, praised by Ammianus Marcellinus, but only known now by two books of elegant Amatory Epistles.

ARISTARCHUS, a critic and grammarian, of Samothrace, who flourished about 150 B. C. Having settled at Alexandria, he was made tutor to the son of Ptolemy Philomater. His criticisms were so severe that his name has become proverbial.—A Greek philosopher, supposed to have flourished about 4 centuries B. C. He is said to be the first who knew of the earth's rotatory motion on its own axis; and a work of his treats

of the magnitude and distance of the sun and moon.

ARISTEAS, a Jew, in the employment of Ptolemy Philadelphus, who assisted in the Septuagint translation of the Bible.

ARISTIDES, an Athenian, whose equity and integrity gained for him the glorious appellation of the Just, was the son of Lysimachus. Being an admirer of the laws of Lycurgus, he preferred an oligarchy to a democracy, and was, consequently, the great opponent of Themistocles, the head of the democratical party. The dissensions between these two eminent men were so prejudicial to the common weal, that Aristides himself once exclaimed, that "the Athenians would never prosper till he and Themistocles were consigned to the dungeon for condemned criminals." The self-denial and patriotism of Aristides were strongly manifested by his giving up his share of the command to Miltiades, before the battle of Marathon; and his conduct after the battle, when intrusted to divide the spoils, was equally praiseworthy. In the year 491 B. C. he was archon, or chief magistrate; an office which he filled with high reputation. Themistocles, however, succeeded in having him sentenced to banishment by ostracism. On this occasion, a voter who could not write, and did not know him, met him, and asked him to inscribe the name of Aristides on the shell for him. "Did Aristides ever injure you?" said the patriot. "No," replied the man, "but I am weary of hearing him called the Just." Aristides wrote his own name, and returned the shell. Being recalled from banishment, when Xerxes was preparing to invade Greece, he laid all private differences aside, and acted in perfect concert with Themistocles. At the battle of Plataea he commanded the Athenian forces, and fought bravely, and, subsequent to the battle, his wisdom put an end to a dangerous quarrel which arose between the confederates. He d. of old age about 467 years B. C., and did not leave sufficient property to defray the expense of his funeral. He was buried at the public cost, a pension and an estate were given to his son, and suitable portions to his daughters.—ELIUS, a native of *Adriani*, in Mysia; an orator of great practice and ability during the reigns of Antoninus, Aurelius, and Commodus.—A Christian philosopher, of Athens, in the 2d century. Jerome praises his "*Apology for the Christian Faith*," but none of his

writings are extant.—A painter of Thebes in the 3d century B. C., famous for his power of representing the passions.—**QUINTILIAN**, a Greek musician, who, about the year 130, wrote a treatise on music.—An historian of Miletus, often mentioned by Plutarch.

**ARISTIPPUS**, founder of the Cyrenaic sect of philosophers, was b. at Cyrene about 4 centuries B. C. He became a pupil of Socrates, but his mode of life was so effeminate as to induce that great man to compose the lecture on pleasures, which is preserved in the *Memorabilia* of Xenophon. Excellent as that lecture is, it had little effect on Aristippus; who, both in lecturing and living, made pleasure the chief good. At Corinth he was the companion of the courtesan Lais; and, at Syracuse, he was favored by the tyrant, Dionysius, to whom he paid his court. He established a school of philosophy at Cyrene, which continued for about a century, when it was merged into the sect of Epicurus.

**ARISTO**, of Chios, a Stoic philosopher, 260 B. C.—An Aristotelian philosopher, of Ceos, 230 B. C. A work of his, entitled "Amatory Similes," is cited by Athenæus.

**ARISTOGITON**, a citizen of Athens, 516 B. C., who was executed, after being horribly treated, for conspiring with his friend Harmodius to slay the tyrants Hippias and Hipparchus. Hipparchus they succeeded in slaying; and Hippias, who put Aristogiton to death, was expelled the state about three years afterwards, when the statues of Aristogiton and Harmodius were placed in the forum, and it was decreed that no slave should ever bear the name of either.

**ARISTOMENES**, a Greek, son of Nicomedes, a descendant of the regal family of Messene, whose exertions caused the Messenians, in conjunction with the Arcadians and Argives, to commence the second Messenian war, 685 B. C., in order to shake off the yoke of Sparta. The Messenians, however, were unsuccessful, and went over to Sicily, where they founded the city of Messina.

**ARISTOPHANES**, a dramatic poet of Athens, cotemporary with Socrates, Plato, &c., in the 5th century B. C. His comedies were marked by a severity of satire which made him at once feared and popular; and his description of Athenian manners was so exact, that when Dionysius, of Syracuse, wished to study the language and manners of Athens, Plato sent him the comedies of Aristophanes as the readiest means of

doing so. Only 11 of his 50 comedies remain. These are *Plutus*, *The Clouds*, *The Knights*, *The Acharnenses*, *The Wasps*, *Peace*, *The Birds*, *The Female Orators*, *the Priestesses of Ceres*, and *Lysistrata*. "The Clouds," which he wrote in ridicule of Socrates, is the most celebrated of all his comedies: Madame Dacier tells us, she was so much charmed with this performance, that, after she had translated it, and read it over 200 times, it did not become the least tedious to her. Aristophanes, having conceived some aversion to the poet Euripides, satirizes him in several of his plays, particularly in his "Frogs" and his "Thesmophoriazusen." He wrote "The Lysistrata" when all Greece was involved in war; in which comedy the women are introduced debating upon the affairs of the commonwealth; when they come to a resolution not to go to bed with their husbands till peace should be concluded. He invented a peculiar kind of verse, which was called by his name, and Suidas says, that he also was the inventor of the tetrameter and octameter verse. The time of his death is unknown.

**ARISTOTLE**, the chief of the Peripatetic philosophers. B. at Stagyræ, a small city in Macedon, in the 99th Olympiad, about 384 B. C., was the son of Nichomachus, physician to Amyntas, the grandfather of Alexander the Great. By the advice of the Delphic oracle he went to Athens when about 18, and studied under Plato till he was 37. He followed his studies with most extraordinary diligence, so that he soon surpassed all in Plato's school. He ate little, and slept less; and that he might not oversleep himself, Diogenes Laertius tells us, that he laid always with one hand out of bed, having a ball of brass in it, which by its falling into a basin of the same metal, awaked him. When he had studied about 15 years under Plato, he began to form different tenets from those of his master, who became highly piqued at his behavior. Upon the death of Plato, he quitted Athens, and retired to Atarnya, a little city of Mysia, where his old friend Hermias reigned. Here he married Pythias, the sister of this prince, whom he is said to have loved so passionately, that he offered sacrifice to her. Some time after, Hermias having been taken prisoner by Maranon, the king of Persia's general, Aristotle went to Mitylene, the capital of Lesbos, where he remained till Philip, king of Macedon, having heard of his great reputation,

sent for him to be tutor to his son Alexander, then about 14 years of age. Aristotle accepted the offer; and in eight years taught him rhetoric, natural philosophy, ethics, politics, and a certain sort of philosophy, according to Plutarch, which he taught nobody else. Philip erected statues in honor of Aristotle; and for his sake rebuilt Stagyræ, which had been almost ruined by the wars. Aristotle having lost the favor of Alexander by adhering to Calisthenes, his kinsman, who was accused of a conspiracy against Alexander's life, removed to Athens, where he set up his new school. The magistrates received him very kindly and gave him the Lyceum, so famous afterwards for the concourse of his disciples; and here it was, according to some authors, that he composed his principal works. When Aristotle was accused of impiety by one Eurymedon, a priest of Ceres, he wrote a large apology for himself, addressed to the magistrates: but, knowing the Athenians to be extremely jealous about their religion, and remembering the fate of Socrates, he was so much alarmed that he retired to Chalcis, a city of Eubœa, where he ended his days in the 63d year of his age, being the third of the 114th Olympiad, two years after Alexander. The Stagyrites carried away his body, and erected altars to his memory.

ARIUS, a divine of the 4th century, and the head and founder of the Arians, a sect which denied the eternal divinity and consubstantiality of the Word. He was born in Libya, near Egypt. The Arian principles, according to Spanheim, were, that Christ was only called God by way of title; that he was less than the Father, who only was eternal and without beginning; that he was a creature, having a beginning of existence, created out of things, having no being before the beginning of all things: hence he was made God, and the Son of God by adoption, not by nature; and that the Word was also subject to change; that the Father created all things by him as an instrument; and that he was the most excellent of all creatures; that the essence of the Father was different from the essence of the Son; neither was he co-eternal, co-equal, nor consubstantial with the Father; that the Holy Ghost was not God, but the creature of the Son, begot and created by him, inferior in dignity to the Father and Son, and co-worker in the creation. His death happened in the year 336.

ARKWRIGHT, Sir RICHARD, a man who was born in one of the lowest stations of life, being literally a penny barber at Manchester, but by uncommon genius and persevering industry invented and perfected a system of machinery for spinning cotton, that had in vain been attempted by many of the first mechanics of the 17th and 18th centuries; and which, by giving perpetual employment to many thousand families, increased the population, and was productive of great commercial advantage to his country. The machine is called a "Spinning Jenny." Sir Richard died Aug. 3, 1792, leaving property to the amount of near half a million sterling.

ARLAND, JAMES ANTHONY, a Genevese painter of great merit. His last work was the "Amour of Jupiter with Leda," which, from some whim unexplained, he destroyed by cutting it to pieces. A copy of it was sold in the artist's lifetime for 600 guineas. B. 1668; d. 1743.

ARLOTTO, MAINARDO, a facetious Florentine of the 15th century, and of whose witticisms a collection has been frequently printed, was a parish minister in the bishopric of Fiesole; who, though regarded as a religious buffoon by some, was as benevolent as he was jocose. B. 1395; d. 1433.

ARMELLINI, MARIAUD, a learned Dominican, born at Ancona, was the author of "Bibliotheca Benedictina Casinensis," and other works. D. 1737.

ARMFELDT, GUSTAVUS MAURICE, Count, a Swedish statesman of some note. D. 1814.

ARMINIUS, or HERMANN, who by his intrepidity and success acquired the title of "the Deliverer of Germany," was the son of Segimer, a chief of the Catti. Having been sent to Rome as a hostage, he was there educated, served in the Roman army, and for his valor was raised to citizenship and knighted. But his attachment to his native country induced him to revolt, and he became one of the most powerful leaders of the discontented German nations. He drew Varus, the Roman commander on the Rhine, into that ambuscade in which he and nearly all his troops were slain, and completely baffled Germanicus; but after having for years withstood the vast power of Rome, Arminius was assassinated by one of his own countrymen, in the 37th year of his age, A. D. 21.—JAMES, a native of Oude-water, in Holland, 1560, founder of the sect of

the Arminians. As he lost his father early, he was supported at the university of Utrecht, and of Marburg, by the liberality of his friends; but when he returned home, in the midst of the ravages caused by the Spanish arms, instead of being received by his mother, he found that she, as well as her daughters, and all her family, had been sacrificed to the wantonness of the ferocious enemy. His distress was for a while inconsolable, but the thirst after distinction called him to the newly founded university of Leyden, where his industry acquired him the protection of the magistrates of Amsterdam, at whose expense he travelled to Geneva and Italy, to hear the lectures of Theodore Beza and James Zabarella. On his return to Holland, he was ordained minister of Amsterdam, 1588. As professor of divinity at Leyden, to which office he was called, 1603, he distinguished himself by three valuable orations on the object of theology—on the author and end of it—and on the certainty of it—and he afterwards explained the prophet Jonah. In his public and private life, Arminius has been admired for his moderation; and though many gross insinuations have been thrown against him, yet his memory has been fully vindicated by the ablest pens, and he seemed entitled to the motto which he assumed,—a good conscience is a paradise. A life of perpetual labor and vexation of mind at last brought on a sickness of which he died, October 19, 1619. His writings were all on controversial and theological subjects.

ARMSTRONG, Dr. JOHN, a celebrated poet, born at Castleton, Edinburghshire, where his father and brother were ministers. He took his degree of M.D. in the university of Edinburgh, 1732, but he did not meet with the success in his profession which his merits deserved. His first exertions for the amusement of the public were some small medical tracts, which were followed by the "Economy of Love," a poem after the manner of Ovid, objectionable for its licentiousness, though admired for the spirit of its lines, corrected and purged in the edition of 1768. In 1744 the "Art of Preserving Health" was published, and on this great and highly finished performance, the fame of Armstrong totally depends. By means of his friends, the poet was recommended to the notice of the great. He was appointed physician to the lame and sick soldiers, behind Buckingham house,

and in 1760, he was made physician to the army in Germany. It was at this time that he wrote his poem called "Day," inscribed to John Wilkes; and the freedom of remark which he used in one passage upon Churchill not only drew the vengeance of the satirist upon him, but dissolved the friendship which had before cordially existed with Wilkes. He collected his scattered pieces which he published in 1770, and the following year he wrote a "Short Ramble through France and Italy," by Lancelot Temple. He died in September, 1779, leaving behind him about £3000, a sum which surprised his friends, as they knew that his income was small.—JOHN, a physician and medical writer, celebrated for his researches on the causes and phenomena of febrile diseases. B. 1784; d. 1829.—JOHN, an American general, distinguished in the Indian wars. He defended Fort Moultrie, and was in the battle of Germantown. D. 1795.—JOHN, son of the preceding, was also a general, who at the age of 18 joined the revolutionary army, contrary to the wishes of his parents, was aid to Mercer at the battle of Princeton, receiving him into his arms when he fell, and afterwards served as major under Gates. Just before the close of the war, he wrote a series of anonymous addresses which are celebrated as the "Newburg Letters," and the effect of which was so great, that Washington felt called upon to issue an address to countermand their influence. He was subsequently secretary of state for Pennsylvania, a member of the old congress, a United States senator from New York, minister to France under Jefferson, and secretary of war under Madison. He passed the latter part of his life in literary and agricultural pursuits. B. 1758; d. 1843.

ARMYNE, Lady MARY, daughter of Henry Talbot, the fourth son of George, earl of Shrewsbury, married Sir William Armyne, and rendered herself distinguished by her piety and benevolence, as well as her knowledge of history, of divinity, and of the languages. She endowed three hospitals. D. 1675.

ARNALD, RICHARD, B.D., a native of London, educated at Benet's and Emanuel college, and presented to the rectory of Thurcaston in Leicestershire. He published several sermons, but his best known performance is his "Commentary on the Apocrypha." D. 1756.

ARNALL, WILLIAM, an attorney's clerk, who became a political writer in

the pay of Sir Robert Walpole. It appears from the report of a secret committee, that, in four years, he received £10,997 6s. 8d. for his pamphlets; and though so liberally rewarded, he died of a broken heart and in debt, 1741, aged 26.

ARNAUD, FRANCIS THOMAS BACULARD D', a prolific French writer of the time of Voltaire. His principal works were "Epreuves des Sentiments," "Loisirs Utiles," "Coligny," &c. B. 1718; d. 1751.

ARNAUD DE VILLA NOVA, a physician, who improved himself by travelling through Europe, and created himself enemies by having recourse to astrology. He enjoyed some reputation at Paris, and afterwards retired to Sicily, to Frederic, king of Aragon. He was shipwrecked on the coast of Genoa as he was returning to attend Pope Clement, who labored under a severe illness, 1310 or 1313.

ARNAULD, HENRY, a French ecclesiastic, the son of an eminent advocate, was born in 1597, and, after having been intrusted with important missions to Rome, and other Italian courts, was made bishop of Angers, in 1649, and thenceforth devoted himself strictly to the performance of his episcopal duties. His piety and charity were exemplary, and the only time, during nearly half a century, that he quitted his diocese, was to reconcile the prince of Tarento with his father. Angers having revolted, the queen mother threatened that city with severe vengeance, and was long inflexible. Arnauld at length saved it, by saying, when he administered to her the sacrament, "Receive, madam, your God, who pardoned his enemies, even when he was dying on the cross." To a friend who told him that he ought to take one day in the week for recreation, he replied, "I will readily do so, if you will point out any day on which I am not a bishop." D. 1692.

ANTHONY, brother of Henry, was born at Paris, in 1612, studied in the colleges of Calvi and the Sorbonne, and took his doctor's degree in 1641. The publishing, in 1643, of his work on "Frequent Communion," which was virulently attacked by the Jesuits, was his first appearance on the arena of controversy, where, during the remainder of his life, he made so conspicuous a figure. He next espoused the cause of Jansenius, for which he was expelled from the Sorbonne. The result of this was, that he was compelled to live in

retirement till the year 1668, and, while thus secluded, he produced many treatises. The Calvinists were the next objects of his attack; after which he had a contest with Malebranche. The intrigues of his enemies having rendered it necessary for him to quit France, he withdrew to the Netherlands, where he continued hostilities against the Jesuits and Protestants. He died at Brussels, in 1694. Arnauld was a man of extensive erudition, and an indefatigable and excellent writer on a variety of subjects, literary and philosophical as well as theological. His works extend to no less than forty-five quarto volumes. Though in social life his manners were mild and simple, he was of an impetuous disposition. Nicole, his fellow-laborer in some of his controversies, having declared to him that he was tired of this ceaseless warfare, and wished to rest, "Rest!" exclaimed Arnauld, "will you not have all eternity to rest in?"

ARNAULT, ANTOINE VINCENT, an esteemed dramatic poet of France, who laid the foundation of his fame by the tragedy of "Marius à Minturnés," which was first performed in 1791. He soon after published his "Lucrece," and then "Cincinnatus" and "Orcas," besides several operas. In 1797 Bonaparte committed to him the organization of the government of the Ionian isles. While there he wrote his "Veneticus." In 1805 he was made president of the National Institute. After the restoration he was banished, and resided in Belgium and Holland. His tragedy of "Germanicus," when first performed in 1817, excited a furious contest between the opposite political parties. Two years after he returned to Paris, and subsequently wrote "Les Guelfes et les Gibelins," "Lycurge," and "Guilliam I.," besides contributing to several periodicals, and editing a life of Napoleon. In 1833 he was appointed perpetual secretary of the academy. He took an active part in the literary controversy between the classic and romantic schools, in favor of the former. D. 1834.

ARNOLDT, CHRISTIAN, professor of logic at Rostock, in Germany; author of "Observations on the Right Use of Logic in Divinity," &c. B. 1623; d. 1683.—JOSHUA, brother of the above, and his successor in the chair at Rostock; author of a "Dictionary of Ecclesiastical Antiquities," and other valuable works. B. 1626; d. 1685.—GOTTLIEB VOX, imperial Russian counsellor, assistant to the Empress Catherine II. in her

literary employment, and author of a learned work on "The Origin of European Dialects," published in 1318. D. 1829.—CHARLES, son of the last-named, Hebrew professor at Rostock; author of "Philological Discourses," "Bibliotheca Politico Heraldica," &c. B. 1673; d. 1781.—JOHN, a native of Anhalt; author of a treatise "On True Christianity." B. 1555; d. 1621.

ARNE, Dr. THOMAS AUGUSTINE, a celebrated composer of music. At the early age of 18 he produced an opera, entitled "Rosamond," and shortly afterwards composed the music for a masque, entitled "Alfred," written by Thompson and Mallet. On the masque of "Comus" being adapted to the stage, Arne's music for it obtained him so high a reputation, and such constant employment, that a mere catalogue of the various works he was subsequently the author of, would demand a far larger space than we can afford. His sister was the celebrated Mrs. Cibber. B. 1704; d. 1773.—MICHAEL, son of the preceding, and, like him, a musical composer; author of the music of *Alemena* and of *Cymon*.

ARNIGIO, BARTHOLOMEW, an Italian poet, was originally a blacksmith, but at 18 years of age devoted himself to literature, and distinguished himself so much, that the university of Padua gave him the degree of doctor. As a physician, which profession he followed, he was far less distinguished than as a poet. His works are numerous. B. 1523; d. 1577.

ARNIM, LUDWIG ACHN VON, a German poet, and writer of romances, was b. at Berlin, studied at Gottingen, and passed his life in literary leisure and independence, at Heidelberg, Berlin, and his country seat. His chief works are "Ariel's Offenbarungen," "Der Knabe Wunderhorn," "Der Wintergarten," "Grafin Dolores," "Die Kronen-Wächter," "Die Gleichen." D. 1831. His wife, BETTINA BRENTANO, is still more celebrated than himself, both from her own writings, and the interesting relation in which she stood as a child to the illustrious Goethe, her correspondence with whom, so singularly fresh, impulsive, and full of sentiment, has been translated into several languages.

ARNOLD, CHRISTOPHER, a German peasant, whose energy and natural genius enabled him to become one of the most accomplished astronomers of his age. The only work he left was entitled "Signs of Divine Grace, exhibited in a

Solar Miracle." B. 1646; d. 1695.—JOHN, an English watchmaker, and author of many inventions for the more accurate mensuration of time. B. 1744; d. 1799.—JOHN, a miller, celebrated in consequence of the interference on his behalf of Frederic the Great of Prussia. Believing that Arnold had been wronged of territorial land, by the decision against him of a lawsuit, Frederic reversed the sentence, and imprisoned the judges.—Dr. SAMUEL, a musical composer of eminence. He edited the works of Handel, and composed the "Prodigal Son," and other excellent oratorios. His opera of the "Maid of the Mill" still keeps the stage. B. 1789; d. 1802.—THOMAS, an English physician, eminent for his skill in the treatment of mental insanity. He was the author of "Observations on the Management of the Insane," "A Case of Hydrophobia successfully treated," &c. B. 1742; d. 1816.—Rev. THOMAS, D.D., head-master of Rugby school, and professor of modern history in the university of Oxford, was b. at Cowes, in the Isle of Wight, and educated at Winchester and Corpus Christi college, Oxford. Dr. Arnold was a most accomplished scholar, a successful instructor of youth, and an author of sterling value. In proof of the latter it is necessary only to mention his admirable History of Rome, his edition of Thucydides, his Lectures on Modern History, and his various pamphlets on political and ecclesiastical subjects. From the time of his appointment to the head-mastership of Rugby, in 1828, the school which had previously been declining, rose rapidly in public estimation, and at the time of his death contained 370 boys, including those on the foundation. His singularly upright character, and his warm-hearted benevolence, joined to the accomplishment of the scholar and the gentleman, gave him great influence over all whom he approached. His memoirs is one of the most interesting and instructive books of the day.—B. 1795; d. 1842.—NICHOLAS, a professor of theology at Franeker, in Friesland, whose sermons and polemical works are not without merit. B. 1628; d. 1680.—JEFFREY, the writer of a History of Mystic Theology, and also a History of the Church and of Heretics,—himself a zealous pietist, who preached at Perleburg. D. 1714.—BENEDICT, the most notorious of the name, was b. in Connecticut, of obscure parentage, and was in early life, a dealer in horses, which may account for some parts of his subsequent con-



duct. On the breaking out of the revolutionary war, he espoused the cause of the colonists with enthusiasm. He was chosen to the command of a volunteer military company of New Haven, and immediately after the battle of Lexington, joined the army of Washington, at Cambridge, 1775. The Massachusetts committee of safety appointed him a colonel, and authorized him to raise four hundred men for the purpose of taking Ticonderoga, which he took with the aid of Col. Allen, on the 10th of May. He commanded the expedition sent against Canada the same year. He commenced his march on the 16th of Sept., through the wilderness of Maine, with about one thousand men, and quitted Canada on the 18th of June following. After this he was appointed to the command of the American fleet on Lake Champlain. In the northern campaign of 1777, he acted a conspicuous part under Gen. Gates, and was present at the capture of Burgoyne's army. Being rendered unfit for actual service by a severe wound in the leg after the recovery of Philadelphia, he was appointed to the command of the American garrison. All the while the thoughtless extravagance of his living, reduced him to the necessity of resorting to every and any means to support it. He was guilty of every species of artifice by which property both public and private might be obtained, and converted to his own use. More than half of the amount of his accounts were rejected, first by the commissioners, and afterwards by congress. He was soon obliged to abide the decision of a court-martial, upon charges preferred against him by the executive of the state of Pennsylvania, and he was subjected to the mortification of receiving a reprimand from the commander-in-chief. His trial commenced in June, 1778, and ended Jan. 26, 1779. The sentence of reprimand was approved by congress, and soon afterwards carried into execution. It is probable that this was the moment, when, smarting under the inflictions of supposed injuries, he resolved to obtain revenge by the sacrifice of his country. Obtaining by artifice the command of the important post of West Point, he, in a letter addressed to Col. Beverly Robinson, signified his change of principles and his wish to restore himself to the favor of his prince by some signal proof of his repentance. This led the way to a correspondence between him and Sir Henry Clinton, the object of which was to concert the means

of putting West Point into the hands of the British. The plan was well laid, and the execution certain, but a fortunate accident thwarted the design. The arrangement was effected through the agency of major John André, aid-de-camp to Sir Henry and adjutant-general of the British army. André who had effected all the arrangements with Arnold, had procured a pass from him, authorizing him, under the feigned name of John Anderson, to proceed on public service to White Plains, or lower, if he thought proper. He had passed all the guards and posts on the road without suspicion, and was nearing New York in perfect security, when the reins of his bridle were seized and his horse stopped. André, instead of producing his pass, asked the man hastily, where he belonged, and being answered, "*to below*," replied immediately, "and so do I." He then declared himself to be a British officer on urgent business, and begged that he might not be detained. The man who stopped him was a militia man, and being instantly joined by two others, André discovered his mistake, but it was too late to repair it. The militia men could neither be coaxed nor bribed from doing their duty. André contrived to apprise Arnold of his danger, and he effected his escape. When the great soul of Washington learned the defection of his general, he was almost overwhelmed by his discovery. "I thought," he said, "that a man who had shed his blood in the cause of his country could be trusted, but I am convinced now, that those who are wanting in private probity are unworthy of public confidence." Arnold, with the hope of alluring the discontented to his standard, published an address to the inhabitants of America, in which he endeavored to justify his conduct. This was followed in about a fortnight, by a proclamation, addressed "to the officers and soldiers of the continental army, who have the real interest of their country at heart, and who are determined to be no longer the tools of congress and of France." These proclamations did not produce the effect designed, and in all the hardships, sufferings, and irritations of the war, Arnold remains the solitary instance of an American officer who abandoned the side first embraced in the contest, to turn his sword upon his former companions in arms. He was soon dispatched, by Sir Henry Clinton, to make a diversion in Virginia; and

committed extensive ravages on the rivers, and along the unprotected coasts. It is said that, while on this expedition, Arnold inquired of an American captain, whom he had taken prisoner, what the Americans would do with him, if he should fall into their hands. The officer replied, that they would cut off his lame leg, and bury it with the honors of war, and hang the remainder of his body on a gibbet. After his recall from Virginia, he conducted an expedition against New London, in his native state of Connecticut. Burning the town and the stores which were in it, Arnold returned to New York in eight days. He survived the war but to drag out a dishonorable life, and transmit to his children a name of hateful celebrity. He obtained only a part of the debasing stipend of an abortive treason. He enjoyed the rank of brigadier-general; but the officers of the British army manifested a strong repugnance to serve with him. He resided principally in England after the conclusion of the war, was in Nova Scotia, and afterwards in the West Indies, where he was taken prisoner by the French, but making his escape, and returning to England, he d. in Gloucester-place, London, June 14th, 1801.—ARNOLD, of Brescia, a bold and independent reformer of the 12th century, was originally one of the disciples of Abelard, in whose instructions he found, not only the profoundest theological learning, but the noblest spirit of freedom. Returning to his native city in 1136, he began to preach against the abuses of the church, when his accurate knowledge of Christian antiquities, his dauntless spirit, and his vehement eloquence, gave force as well as authority to his harangues. Thus he instigated the people against the clergy; and, in France, where he was obliged to flee in 1139, he also found numerous adherents; for the immorality and arrogance of the clergy had everywhere excited discontent. The fierce flame which he had kindled could not be extinguished by the excommunication pronounced against him and his adherents by Innocent II. Arnold preached his doctrine in safety at Zurich, in Switzerland, until 1144, when he appeared at Rome, and by the powers of his eloquence, occasioned a violent excitement among the people against the clergy. The furious multitude, which he could no longer restrain, revered him as their father, and even the senate protected him, till Adrian IV., in 1155, laid an interdict

upon the city. This disgrace, never before experienced, subdued the Romans. They sued for mercy, and Arnold was obliged to fly. He was taken in Campania, and burned at Rome, as a heretic and a rebel; his ashes were thrown into the Tiber, and his party was suppressed. But the spirit of his doctrine descended upon the sects which arose during the same and the following centuries.

ARNOLDE, RICHARD, a citizen of London in the 16th century, and author of a work entitled "Arnolde's Chronicle," containing much valuable information.

ARNOT, HUGO, an eminent Scottish writer. He was educated for the bar, but illness rendering him unfit for so laborious a profession, he devoted himself to literature. His "History of Edinburgh," and collection of celebrated criminal trials, show him to have possessed very considerable abilities. He only survived the publication of this work about a twelvemonth; the asthma made rapid advances on him, and long before his death reduced his person almost to a shadow. Harry Erskine, meeting him one day eating a dried haddock or spelding, is said to have accosted him thus: "Mr. Arnot, I am glad to see you looking like your meat." Mr. Arnot when at the bar was so little of a casuist, that he would never undertake a case, unless perfectly satisfied as to its justice. One being brought before him, of the merits of which he had a very bad opinion, he said to the intending litigant, in a serious manner, "Pray, what do you suppose me to be?" "Why," answered the client, "I understand you to be a lawyer." "I thought, sir," said Arnot sternly, "you took me for a scoundrel." B. 1749; d. 1786.

ARNOUL, an eminent French prelate of the 12th century; author of various works in prose and verse, to be found in the Spicilegium of D'Acheri and the Bibliotheca Patrum.

ARNOULT, JEAN BAPTISTE, a French Jesuit and author. The most valuable of his works is "Le Précepteur," which was the model of Dodsley's Preceptor. B. 1689.—SOPHIE, a Parisian actress, famous in the annals of gallantry and wit. She was on the stage from 1757 to 1778. Her father kept a Hotel Garni and had given her a good education. The princess of Modena, having by chance heard her sing, during Passion week, while the former was at the con-

fessional, brought her to the attention of Madame de Pompadour, who got her a place at the opera. Her beauty and her exquisite performance soon enchanted the public. Persons of rank and the literati sought her acquaintance, among the rest Rousseau, Duclos, Helvetius, Mably, and Diderot. She was compared to Ninon de l'Enclos and Aspasia. Her wit was so successful that her *bon mots* were collected. It is related that when she saw the heads of Sully and Choiseul on a box, during the revolution, she exclaimed, *C'est la recette et la dépense*. While the priest was giving her extreme unction on her death-bed, she said to him suddenly, *Je suis comme Magdeleine, beaucoup des péchés me seront remis, car j'ai beaucoup aimé*. B. 1740; d. 1802.

ARNULPH, or ERNULPHUS, bishop of Rochester in the reign of Henry I.; author of "Textus Roffensis," an account of the charters, &c., of his cathedral. D. 1124.

AROMATRI, JOSEPH, an Italian physician: author of "Riposte alle considerazione di Alessandro Tassoni Sopra le rime del Petrarca." B. 1586; d. 1660.

ARPINO, JOSEPHINO, an Italian painter, patronized by Pope Gregory XIII. B. 1560; d. 1640.

ARRIA, a Roman lady, who, when her husband, Cæcina Pætus, was ordered to put himself to death, for rebellion against the Emperor Claudius, perceiving him hesitate, plunged a dagger into her bosom, exclaiming, "*Pætus! non dolet.*"

ARRIAN, a Greek historian, who took up his residence at Rome in the 2d century. He was patronized by the emperor Adrian; and the younger Pliny admired him so much as to address to him no fewer than seven of his epistles. The historical writings of Arrian were numerous, but two of them only remain entire, viz., seven books on the expedition of Alexander, and a book on the affairs of India: the latter being a sequel to the former. There are some historical fragments of Arrian in Photius. In addition to the above, we have of Arrian's writing, "Enchiridion," a moral treatise, an epistle to Adrian, &c.

ARRIAZZI Y SUPERVIELA, DOX JUAN BAPTISTA DE, a distinguished poet of Madrid. His principal works were "Emilia," and "Poesias Patrioticas," and are more remarkable for their elegance of diction than for vigor of imagination or intensity of feeling. B. 1770; d. 1837.

ARRIBAVENE, JOHN FRANCIS, an Italian poet of the 16th century; author of "Maritime Eclogues," &c.

ARRIGHETTI, PHILIP, an ecclesiastic of Florence; author of a life of St. Francis, and translator of the Rhetoric and Poetics of Aristotle into Italian. B. 1582; d. 1662.

ARRIGHETTO, or ARIGGO, HENRY, a Florentine poet and ecclesiastic of the 12th century. His poems are still popular for their pathos and elegance of style.

ARRIGHITTI, a Jesuit of the 18th century; author of a work on the Theory of Fire.

ARROWSMITH, AARON, an eminent geographer and hydrographer. His maps and charts are very numerous, and held in high estimation; and his tract, entitled "A Companion to the Map of the World," contains much valuable information. D. 1750; d. 1823.

ARSACES I., the founder of the Parthian monarchy, and of the dynasty of the *Arsacides*, flourished in the 3d century B. C. In revenge for an ungrateful insult offered to his brother by the governor of a province, he raised the standard of revolt in Parthia against Selencus; and, having succeeded in emancipating his countrymen, they elected him their king. He reigned prosperously for 38 years.

ARSENIUS, a Roman deacon of the 4th century, and tutor to Arcadius, son of Theodosius. The emperor coming into his study, and seeing the pupil sitting and the master standing, ordered his son to rise, and receive his lessons in a becoming posture, which so irritated the prince, that he directed an officer to dispatch Arsenius; but the officer gave him information of the prince's baseness, on which he fled into Egypt, where he d. at the age of 95.

ARSILLA, FRANCESCO, an Italian physician of the 16th century; author of a poem, "De Poetis Urbanis." D. 1540.

ARTALIS, JOSEPH, a Sicilian gentleman, who distinguished himself for courage at the memorable siege of Candia; author of "La Pasife," an opera, and numerous poems. B. 1628; d. 1679.

ARTAXERXES I., surnamed Longimanus, was the third son of Xerxes, king of Persia. He slew his brother Darius on suspicion of his being guilty of the murder of his father. Artaxerxes then ascended the throne 465 B. C., and in his time peace was restored between Persia and Athens, after a war of 51 years. D. 424 B. C.—II., surnamed

Mnemon, was the eldest son of Darius Nothus, and began his reign, 404 B. C. He d. at the age of 94, after reigning 62 years.—III., succeeded his father, the preceding monarch, 359 B. C. He murdered two of his brothers, and afterwards put to death all the remaining branches of the family. In Egypt he slew the sacred bull Apis, and gave the flesh to his soldiers; for which his eunuch, Bagoas, an Egyptian, caused him to be poisoned, and after giving the carcass to the cats, made knife handles of his bones.

ARTAXERXES BEBEGAN, or ARD-SHIR, the first king of Persia, of the race of Sassanides, was the son of a shepherd. On the death of his grandfather, he solicited the government, but being refused, he retired to Persia Proper, where he excited the people to revolt. He defeated and slew Ardavan and his son. He married the daughter of Ardavan, who attempted to poison him, for which she was sentenced to death. The officer, however, to whom the execution was committed, concealed the queen, who was in a state of pregnancy, and she was afterwards delivered of a son. The secret being discovered to the king, he applauded the conduct of the officer, and acknowledged the child as his heir. He d. A. D. 240.

ARTEAGA, STEPHEN, a Spanish Jesuit of the 18th century; author of a Treatise on Ideal Beauty; a History of Italian Theatrical Music, &c. D. 1799.

ARTEDI, Peter, a Swedish physician and naturalist. After his death, his "Bibliotheca Ichthyologica," and "Philosophia Ichthyologica," were edited by Linnæus. B. 1705; accidentally drowned, 1735.

ARTEMIDORUS, DALDIANUS, an Ephesian; author of a Treatise on Dreams. He lived in the reign of Antoninus Pius.—Also an Ephesian; author of a geographical work, of which only some fragments remain. He flourished in the 1st century B. C.

ARTEMISIA, queen of Caira, and one of the allies of Xerxes at the famous battle of Salamis.—Another queen of Caira, whose splendid monument to her husband, Mausolus, was the origin of the word mausoleum. This monument was regarded as one of the seven wonders of the world. The greatest artists of Greece labored upon it: Bryaxes, Scopas, Leochares, Timotheus, and some say, Praxiteles. It was an oblong square, 400 feet in circumference, and 130 feet high. The principal side was adorned

with 36 columns, and 24 steps led to the entrance. D. 351 B. C.

ARTEMON, the inventor of the battering ram and the testudo, was a native of Clazomene, and cotemporary with Pericles.—Also a heretic of the 3d century.

ARTEVELDE, JAMES VON, a rich brewer, of Ghent, who by his wealth, eloquence, and talents, acquired unbounded influence over his countrymen. Having compelled the count of Flanders to take refuge in France, he formed an alliance with Edward III. of England, and strove to transfer the Flemish sovereignty to the Black Prince. He was killed in a popular tumult, at Ghent, in 1345.—PHILIP, his son, a man of restless but determined spirit, was chosen the leader of the Flemings in their revolt of 1382. He made himself master of Bruges, but the same year was defeated and killed at the battle of Rosbec. The leading events of his life have been wrought into a beautiful drama, by Mr. Henry Taylor—a drama which is to be numbered among the most pleasing and noble specimens of English literature.

ARTHUR, sometimes called Artus, an ancient British prince, whose story is so interwoven with the romantic fiction of a later age, that it is difficult to separate the genuine incidents of his life from those which are fictitious. He was born about 501, of an adulterous connection between the princess Igeina of Cornwall, and Uther a chief of the Britons. He married the celebrated Genevra, of the family of the dukes of Cornwall, established the famous order of the Round Table, performed many heroic deeds against the Picts, Scots, and Saxons, and, as the poets relate, against the Danes, French, and Norse, killing the giants of Spain, crushing rebellion at home, and performing a journey to Rome. D. 542.

ARTIGUS, DON JOHN, was born at Monte Video, in 1760, and was originally in the Spanish service, but quitted it to fight for the independence of his country. After having greatly contributed to establish the republic of Buenos Ayres, he became an object of suspicion to the government of that state, was declared a traitor, and compelled to take up arms. For some years he kept possession of the territory called the Banda Oriental. At length, however, he was defeated, and compelled to seek refuge in Paraguay, where he d. in 1826.

ARTIZENIUS, HENRY, professor of rhetoric and history at Nimeugen;

author of a treatise "De Nuptiis inter Fratrem et Sororem," &c. B. 1702; d. 1759.—**JOHN HENRY**, son of the above, professor of law at Utrecht; author of a work "On the Jurisprudence of the Netherlands," and editor of the works of Arator, &c. B. 1734; d. 1797.—**OTHO**, uncle of the last named, professor of the belles lettres at Amsterdam, author of a dissertation "De Milliario Aureo," &c. B. 1703; d. 1763.

**ARTUSI, GIOVANNI MARIA**, an ecclesiastic of Bologna; author of "The Art of Counterpoint," and other musical works.

**ARUNDEL, THOMAS**, son of the earl of Arundel, was made bishop of Ely, though only 21 years old, under Edward III., and afterwards translated to York, and from thence to Canterbury. He also held with the primacy the office of lord chancellor. His quarrel with Richard II. obliged him to leave the kingdom, and to fly to Rome, and to his resentment may in some degree be attributed the success with which Henry IV. invaded England, and seized the crown. He was a zealous defender of the temporal power of the church, and he persecuted the followers of Wickliff with great severity, and forbade the translation of the Bible into the vulgar tongue. D. 1414.—**THOMAS HOWARD**, earl of, is famous for the discovery of the Parian marbles which bear his name, and which he gave to the university of Oxford. Prideaux, Chandler, and Mattaire are in the number of those who published an account of these valuable relics of antiquity.—**BLANCHE**, daughter of Lord Worcester, and wife of Lord Arundel, is celebrated for her brave defence of Wardour castle against the parliamentary forces. Though assisted only by 25 men, she resisted the attack of 1300 men, and at last capitulated on honorable terms, which the conquerors basely violated. B. 1603; d. 1669.

**ARVIEUX, LAURENT D'**, a native of Marseilles, who, during 12 years residence in Palestine, acquired the oriental languages, and was employed as a useful negotiator for the French court. His name deserves to be mentioned with every mark of respect, for his deliverance of 380 captives from the dungeon of Tunis, who, in mark of their gratitude, presented him with a purse of 600 pistoles, which he generously refused. He also redeemed 240 slaves at Algiers, and served his country at Constantinople, Aleppo, and other places. B. 1635; d. 1702.

**ASAPH, SAINT**, a British monk of the 5th century, who wrote a life of Vortigern. The Welsh See has taken its name from this saint.

**ASBURY, FRANCIS**, senior bishop of the Methodist Episcopal church in the United States. He was born in England, but passed the most of his life in the ardent service of the American Methodists. B. 1745; d. 1816.

**ASCHAM, ROGER**, an eminent English writer, born at Kirkby Wiske, near Northallerton, in Yorkshire, about the year 1515. He was entered at Cambridge in 1530, chosen fellow in 1534, and tutor in 1537. It was then a period of literary and religious revolution, and Ascham joined the party of those who were endeavoring to enlarge the bounds of knowledge and truth. He became a Protestant, and applied himself particularly to the Greek language, in which he attained to an excellence peculiar to himself, and as there was no public lecturer in Greek read it publicly in the university with universal applause. In order to relax his mind after severe studies, he thought some diversion necessary; and shooting with the bow was his favorite amusement, as appears by his "Treatise on Archery," which he dedicated to King Henry VIII., who settled a pension upon him, at the recommendation of Sir William Paget. Mr. Ascham, being remarkable for writing a fine hand, was employed to teach this art to Prince Edward, the lady Elizabeth, and the two brothers, Henry and Charles, dukes of Suffolk. In Feb. 1548, he was sent for to court, to instruct the lady Elizabeth in the learned languages, and had the honor of assisting this lady in her studies for two years; when he desired leave to return to Cambridge, where he resumed his office of public orator. He was afterwards Latin secretary to King Edward, Queen Mary, and Queen Elizabeth. Being one day in company with persons of the first distinction, there happened to be high disputes about the different methods of Education; this gave rise to his treatise on that subject, entitled "The Schoolmaster," which he undertook at the particular request of Sir Richard Sackville. This work was in high esteem among the best judges, and is frequently quoted by Dr. Johnson in his Dictionary. His style, in his own age, was mellifluous and elegant, and is still valuable as a specimen of genuine English. D. 1568.—**ANTHONY**, an ambassador of Crom-

well to Spain in the year 1640, where he and his interpreter were assassinated, it is supposed by some of the adherents to the cause of the royal family. A discourse on the "Revolutions and Confusions of Government," was the work of his pen.

ASCLEPIADES, a famous physician of Bithynia, who flourished at Rome during the time of Pompey, and founded a new medical sect, about 20 years B. C. The new order preserved their secrets as an hereditary possession, and gave themselves out, at the same time, as physicians, prophets, and priests. They lived in the temple of the god Esculapius, and by exciting the imaginations of the sick prepared them to receive healing dreams and divine apparitions; observed carefully the course of disease; applied, besides their conjurations and charms, real magnetic remedies, and noted down the results of their practice. They were, therefore, the founders of scientific medicine. In the course of time strangers were initiated into their mysteries.

ASCOLI, **LECCO DI**, a Bolognese mathematician burned to death as a heretic, at Florence, in the year 1358.

ASDRUBAL, the brother-in-law of Hannibal, who succeeded Hamilcar, in the command of the Carthaginian army in Spain. Carthage, or as it was then called, New Carthage, was built by him, and he extended the Carthaginian conquests greatly by his courage and ability. He was assassinated, 220 B. C.

ASELLIUS, **CASPAR**, a professor of anatomy at the university of Padua, who discovered the lacteals, a system of vessels whose office is to absorb the chyle formed in the intestines. They were observed as he was dissecting a dog, and published in 1627.

ASGILL, **Sir CHARLES**, a military officer, who was to have suffered death by order of Washington, in retaliation for the death of the American captain Hardy, but was spared at the intercession of the queen of France. D. 1823.—**JOHN**, an English barrister, whose wit and whose misfortunes alike were remarkable. He was brought up at Lincoln's inn under the patronage of Judge Eyre in King William's reign, and his abilities were such that he rose to consequence and employment. Two treatises replete with humor and sarcasm had already given him popularity, when he published another on the possibility of avoiding death, which drew down upon him the odium of the friends of

the church, and particularly of Dr. Sacheverell; so that, when he afterwards went to Ireland, and by success in the law purchased an estate, and procured a seat in the house of commons, he was ignominiously expelled for the contents of his pamphlet. On his return to England, he was returned for Bramber, in Sussex; and here the morality of his writings was also called in question, and though he made an eloquent defence in favor of his opinions, which he refused to retract, he was expelled as a disgraced and unworthy member. This blow hastened the ruin of his fortunes, he became a prisoner of the King's Bench and afterwards of the Fleet, where he continued to subsist by writing political pamphlets, and by transacting some professional business. After 30 years thus spent in confinement and poverty, he expired in November, 1735, aged upwards of 80.

ASII, **JOHN**, a Baptist divine, pastor of a congregation at Pershore. He was author of a "Dictionary of the English Language," and he also wrote an "Introduction to Lowth's Grammar," which has passed through a vast number of editions. B. 1724; d. 1779.

ASHBURTON, **ALEXANDER BARING**, Lord, the second son of Sir Francis Baring, Bart., and for many years the head of the great mercantile house, Baring Brothers & Co., was b. in 1774. After due initiation into business in London, he came to the United States, where he aided in swelling the fortunes of his firm. His political life commenced in 1812 as member for Taunton, which he continued to represent till 1820; after which he sat for Callington in successive parliaments till 1831, and in 1832 he was returned for North Essex. Lord Ashburton commenced life as a Whig. On the formation of the Peel ministry in 1834, he became president of the Board of Trade; and in 1835 he was raised to the peerage. In 1842 he was appointed by Sir Robert Peel as a special commissioner to settle the disputes about the Oregon territory, which then threatened to involve this country in a war with England. Lord Ashburton continued to support the policy of Sir Robert Peel, until the final measure of free trade in corn was proposed in 1846, when his position as a peer and a great land-owner probably overcome his convictions as a man. Lord Ashburton married, in 1798, the daughter of William Bingham, Esq., of Philadelphia,

and by that lady, who survived him, he left a numerous family. D. 1848.

ASHE, SIMON, a nonconformist, chaplain to Lord Warwick during the civil wars. He was a man of property, and of great influence among his persuasion. He was educated at Emmanuel college, and settled in Staffordshire, where he became acquainted with Dod, Ball, Hildersham, Langley, and others. His principles were offensive to Cromwell's party, and it is said, that he was greatly instrumental in the restoration of Charles II. He d. 1662. He published sermons, and also edited Ball's works.

ASHLEY, ROBERT, a native of Nash-hill in Wilts, educated at Hartball, Oxford, and the Middle Temple, London. He was called to the bar, and distinguished himself as an eminent writer, as a collector of books, in Holland, France, &c., and as a benefactor to the society to which he belonged. He published a "Relation of the Kingdom of Cochin China," and the "Life of Almanzer," &c., and d. October, 1641, in an advanced old age.

ASHMUN, JOHN HOOKER, a distinguished American scholar, was b. at Blanford, Mass., on the 8d July, 1800. He was graduated at Harvard university in 1818, and appointed professor of law in the same institution, in 1829. Although he did not reach the age of 33 years he acquired an enviable reputation. "The honors of the university," says Judge Story, in his funeral discourse, "were never more worthily bestowed, never more meekly worn, and never more steadily brightened. He gathered about him all the honors, which are usually the harvest of the ripest life." D. 1833.—JEHUDI, an agent of the American Colonization Society, was b. at Champlain, N. Y., educated at Burlington college, and made a professor in the Bangor theological school. He afterwards joined the Episcopal church, and edited the "Theological Repository." Being appointed to take charge of a reinforcement to the colony at Liberia, he embarked for Africa, June 19, 1822, and arrived at Cape Monserado, August 8th. About three months after his arrival, while his whole force was 35 men and boys, he was attacked by 800 armed savages, but by his energy and desperate valor the assailants were repulsed, and again, in a few days, when they returned with redoubled numbers, were utterly defeated. When ill health compelled him to take

a voyage to America, he was escorted to the place of embarkation by three companies of the militia: and the men, women, and children of Monrovia parted with him with tears. He left a community of 1200 freemen. He arrived at New Haven, August 10, 1823, a fortnight before his death. He was a person of great energy of character, and most devoted piety, and his services to the infant colony were invaluable.

ASHMOLE, ELIAS, a celebrated English philosopher and antiquary, and founder of the Ashmolean museum at Oxford, was born at Lichfield, in Staffordshire, the 23d of May, 1617. Besides filling several offices, civil and military, he was a diligent and curious collector of manuscripts. In 1650 he published a treatise written by Dr. Arthur Dee, relating to the philosopher's stone; together with another tract on the same subject, by an unknown author. About the same time he was busied in preparing for the press a complete collection of the works of such English chemists as had till then remained in manuscript: this undertaking cost him great labor and expense; and at length appeared towards the close of the year 1652. The title of this work was, "Theatrum Chemicum Britannicum," &c., &c. He then applied himself to the study of antiquity and records. In 1658 he began to collect materials for his "History of the Order of the Garter;" which he lived to finish, and thereby did no less honor to the order than to himself. In September following he made a journey to Oxford; where he set about a full and particular description of the coins given to the public library by Archbishop Laud. Upon the restoration of King Charles II., Mr. Ashmole was appointed to give a description of his medals, which were accordingly delivered into his possession; and King Henry VIII.'s closet was assigned for his use. On the 8th of May, 1672, he presented his "Institution, Laws, and Ceremonies, of the most noble Order of the Garter," to the king, who received it very graciously, and, as a mark of his approbation, granted him a privy seal for £400. In 1679 a fire broke out in the Middle Temple, in the next chamber to Mr. Ashmole's, by which he lost a noble library, with a collection of 9000 coins ancient and modern, and a vast repository of seals, charters, and other antiquities and curiosities; but his manuscripts, and his most valuable gold med-

als, were at his house at South Lambeth. In 1683 the university of Oxford having finished a magnificent repository near the theatre, Mr. Ashmole sent thither his curious collection of rarities; and this benefaction was considerably augmented by the addition of his manuscripts and library at his death, in 1692.

ASHTON, CHARLES, a learned critic, was elected master of Jesus college, Cambridge, July 5, 1701, and installed in a prebend of Ely on the 14th of the same month. His great knowledge in ecclesiastical antiquities was excelled by none, and equalled by few.—THOMAS, rector of St. Botolph, Bishopsgate, a popular preacher and excellent divine. B. 1716; d. 1775.

ASHWELL, GEORGE, an English divine of the 17th century; author of several religious works. B. 1612; d. 1693.

ASHWORTH, CALEB, a native of Northamptonshire, who, from the humble employment of carpenter, rose, by the instruction and patronage of Dr. Doddridge, to the respectability of minister of a dissenting congregation, and at last successor in the school of his able master. He wrote *Paradigms of Hebrew verbs*, and other works, and was respected as a man and as a scholar. B. 1709; d. 1774.

ASKEW, ANNE, an accomplished lady, daughter of Sir William Askew, of Kelsey, in Lincolnshire. B. in 1529. She received a learned education, and in early life showed a predilection for theological studies. By these she was led to favor the Reformation; in consequence of which she was arrested, and, having confessed her religious principles, committed to Newgate. She was first racked with brutal cruelty in the Tower, and afterwards burned alive in Smithfield, July 16, 1546; a punishment which she endured with amazing courage and firmness.—ANTHONY, a physician and scholar of the 18th century; author of an appendix to the Greek Lexicon of Scapula, &c. B. at Kendal, 1722; d. 1784.

ASPASIA, a celebrated female, native of Miletus, who went as an adventurer to Athens in the time of Pericles, and by the combined charms of her manners and conversation, completely won the affections of that eminent man. Her station had freed her from the restraints which custom had laid upon the education of the Athenian matron, and she had enriched her mind with accomplish-

ments rare even among men. After parting with his wife, by mutual consent, Pericles attached himself to Aspasia, by the most intimate ties which the laws allowed him to contract with a foreign woman, and she acquired an ascendancy over him which soon became notorious, furnished themes for the comic satirist, and subjects for graver strictures by his more serious enemies. But many of the rumors which were set afloat in regard to them were unquestionably without foundation. They had their origin in the peculiar nature of Aspasia's private circles; which, with a bold neglect of established usage, were composed not only of the most intelligent men to be found at Athens, but also of matrons, whose husbands carried them thither to profit by her conversation. This must have been instructive as well as brilliant, indeed, since Plato did not hesitate to describe her as the preceptress of Socrates, and to assert that she both formed the rhetoric of Plato, and composed one of his most admired harangues, the funeral oration. Hermippus, the comic poet, brought a criminal prosecution against her, on the ground of offences against religion, and as a corruptor of the Athenian women; but the indictment was not sustained. After the death of Pericles, Aspasia attached herself to an obscure youth named Lysicles, whom she fitted for and raised to some of the highest employments in the republic.—There was another of the same name, a native of Phocœa, in Asia Minor, who seems to have been almost as extraordinary a person as the first. She was so remarkable for her beauty that a satrap of Persia carried her off and made her a present to Cyrus the Younger. Her modesty and grace won his affections, and he lived with her as with a wife, so that their attachment was celebrated throughout Greece. Her original name had been Milto, but Cyrus changed it to Aspasia. When he died she fell into the hands of Artaxerxes, whom she despised, and who relinquished her to his son Darius. She was afterwards made a priestess of Diana of Ecbatana, but Justin says a priestess of the sun.

ASPINWALL, WILLIAM, a skilful and noted physician, was b. in 1743, at Brookline, in Massachusetts, and took his degree at Harvard college, during the revolution. He was appointed a surgeon in the army, and at the battle of Lexington fought as a volunteer. He was particularly successful in the treatment of small-pox; yet when vaccine inoculation



was introduced, he warmly adopted the practice, and abandoned his hospital, although it greatly reduced his professional emoluments. D. 1823.

ASSALINI, PIETRO, a physician of Modena, who was surgeon-major in the French army, and accompanied Napoleon in his expedition to Egypt. He saw a great deal of the plague at Jaffa, and wrote intelligently of that pest. He also wrote on yellow fever, dysentery, diseases of the eyes, and improved several surgical instruments.

ASSAROTTI, OCTAVIUS. B. at Genoa in 1753, and d. there in 1829. The Abbé Assarotti was one of those few noble spirits whose lives are devoted to the amelioration of the miseries of their fellow-creatures. He was the great rival of the Abbé l'Epée in the establishment of institutions for the instruction of the deaf and dumb: a model of piety, humanity, and charity.

ASSELYN, JOHN, a Dutch painter of the 17th century, was pupil to Isaiah Vandervelde, and afterwards went to Rome. Settling at Amsterdam, in 1645, he obtained great reputation by the productions of his pencil, which consisted principally of historical paintings, battle-pieces, and landscapes with ruins, and were distinguished for their adherence to nature, and a correct style of coloring. A set of his landscapes (24 in number) has been engraved by Perelle. D. 1650.

ASSEMANI, JOSEPH SIMON, an archbishop of Tyre, and librarian at the Vatican. He was profoundly skilled in the oriental languages, and published several learned works, such as the "Bibliotheca Orientalica," "Italicæ Historiæ, &c.," "Kalendica," "Ecclesiæ Universæ," &c. B. 1687; d. 1768.—STEPHEN EVODIUS, his nephew, bishop of Apamea, succeeded him as keeper of the Vatican library, and was also an oriental scholar. He published an Oriental Catalogue, and "Acta Sanctorum Martyrum," &c.

ASSER, a Rabbi of the 5th century; one of the compilers of the Babylonian Talmud. D. 427.

ASSERIUS MENEVENSIS, a learned ecclesiastic, the tutor, friend, and biographer of Alfred the Great, by whom he was made bishop of Sherborne. His "Annals" contain, at once, the fullest and most authentic account of the life of his august sovereign and friend. D. 909.

AST, GEORGE ANTHONY FREDERICK, a German philologist. B. at Gotha, who wrote an introduction to the study of the works of Plato, which is one of the

best of the kind. He also put forth an admirable edition of those works, with a Latin translation, and able and expanded commentaries, to which was added subsequently, a "Lexicon Platonium." He was professor at the university of Landsehut, and afterwards at that of Munich. B. 1778; d. 1841.

ASTELL, MARY, b. at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, about the year 1688. Her uncle, a clergyman, observing marks of a promising genius, took her under his tuition, and taught her mathematics, logic, and philosophy. She left the place of her nativity when she was about 20 years of age, and spent the remaining part of her life at London and Chelsea, in writing for the advancement of learning, religion, and virtue, and in the practice of those religious duties which she so zealously commended to others. D. 1731.

ASTLE, THOMAS, an eminent archæological writer, and author of a Treatise "On the Origin and Progress of Writing," &c., &c. D. 1803.—JOHN, a portrait painter, pupil of Hudson, who married Lady Daniel, and gained great wealth. D. 1787.

ASTLEY, PHILIP, author of "Remarks on the Profession and Duty of a Soldier," "A system of Equestrian Education," &c.; but better known as the founder, and for many years the manager of the Amphitheatre in London, which still goes by his name. B. 1742; d. 1814.

ASTON, SIR ARTHUR, a brave commander of the royalist troops in the reign of Charles I., who greatly distinguished himself at the battle of Edgehill, &c. He was governor of Drogheda in 1649, when it was taken by Cromwell, and is said to have had his brains beaten out with his own wooden leg.—SIR THOMAS, also a royalist, who, in the civil wars, raised a troop of horse for the king's service; and was high sheriff of Cheshire, in 1635. He was killed while attempting to escape after being captured by the republicans, in 1645.

ASTOR, JOHN JACOB, a New York merchant, noticeable for the enterprise and energy by which he accumulated one of the largest fortunes in America, was b. at Waldorf, Germany, in 1763. He came to this country, in 1784, a poor orphan boy, landing at Baltimore; supported himself as he could for a while, but gradually got into the fur business, which rapidly enlarging by a profitable trade he carried on with the Mohawk Indians, when New York was a wilder-

ness, enabled him to project that stupendous expedition across the Rocky Mountains, and around Cape Horn, by which the American fur trade was established on the coasts of the Pacific. Washington Irving, in his "Astoria," and "The Adventures of Captain Bonneville," has written charming descriptions of the various incidents of these gigantic enterprises. He was subsequently engaged in the Canton trade. By his will, Mr. Astor established a public library in the city of New York, which bids fair to become one of the most extensive and valuable institutions of the kind within the limits of the United States. D. 1848.

ASTORGA, a Spanish marquis and grande, declared a traitor by Napoleon, in 1808.

ASTORGAS, MARCHIONESS D', a woman in the reign of Charles II. of Spain, who killed with her own hands a beautiful mistress to whom her husband was attached. She afterwards prepared the heart of her victim for her husband to eat, which, when he had done so, she rolled the bleeding head of his mistress before him on the table. This wretched woman escaped into a convent, where she became insane through rage and jealousy.

ASTORI, JOHN ANTHONY, secretary to the academy of the Anemosi, at Venice, and also to that of the academy at Rome, who wrote copiously on Greek and Roman literature and antiquities. B. 1672; d. 1743.

ASTORINI, ELIAS, a professor of mathematics and natural philosophy, at Cosenza, who published a dissertation on the life of the Fœtus, a translation of Euclid's Elements, and another of Apollonius Pergæus on Conic Sections. D. 1702.

ASTRUC, JOHN, a French physician, who wrote several medical dissertations, and a Natural History of Languedoc. B. 1684; d. 1766.

ATAHUALPA, or ATABALIPA, the last of the Incas, succeeded his father, in 1529, on the throne of Quito, whilst his brother Huascar, obtained the kingdom of Peru. They soon made war against each other, and when the latter was defeated, his kingdom fell into the hands of Atahualpa. The Spaniards, under Pizarro, taking advantage of these internal disturbances, invaded Peru, where they were entertained with no little hospitality by the king and his people; but, instead of returning the kindness, they took Atahualpa cap-

tive, and requested him to acknowledge the king of Spain as his master, and embrace the Christian religion. Upon his asking their authority for this request, the friar Valverde gave him the breviary as authority. Atahualpa putting it to his ear, said, "It tells me nothing;" and then threw it away. This was made a pretext for a massacre of the people and the imprisonment of the Inca. He offered a large sum of gold as a ransom: this the Spaniards took, but still kept him prisoner. At last, he was burnt, in 1533.

ATAIDE, DON LOUIS D', a Portuguese noble and military officer, who was appointed viceroy of India, in 1569, at a period when all the native powers were combined to expel the Portuguese. His efforts to quell the revolt were successful, and he returned; but on being sent out a second time, he d. at Goa, 1580.

ATANAGI, DENIS, an Italian author and editor, who lived at Urbino. Among his works are a "Treatise on the Excellence and Perfection of History;" and an edition of the "Rhetoric of Aristotle," a translation of the "Lives of Illustrious Men," ascribed to Pliny, but really written by Aurelius Victor. He was personally chastised for the publication of the latter, by a student who called the translation his own, and denounced Atanagi as a barefaced plagiarist. D. about 1570.

ATHA, a famous Turkish impostor, who flourished during the 5th century at Meron. He was originally a fuller, but entered as a soldier in the army of Abu Moslem, who was a leader of a fanatical sect, to the command of which Atha succeeded. He pretended to divine inspiration, and when he was attacked and besieged in the castle of Rech, by the troops of the reigning caliph, he set fire to the place and destroyed himself, his wives, and his followers in the flames. D'Herbelot says that he caused them to drink poisoned wine. Having been deprived of one eye in battle, he wore a golden veil, and was therefore called Mokanna. Moore's beautiful poem of the Veiled Prophet of Khorassan is founded upon his story.

ATHANASIUS, ST., bishop of Alexandria, a renowned father of the church. B. in that city about the year 296. He had a Christian education, and came into the family of Alexander, afterwards archbishop of Alexandria, whose private secretary he became. He then went to St. Anthony, led an ascetic life with that renowned anchorite, but at length re-

turned to Alexandria, where he became a deacon. Alexander took him to the council at Nice, where he gained the highest esteem of the fathers, by the talents which he displayed in the Arian controversy. He had a great share in the decrees passed here, and thereby drew on himself the hatred of the Arians. After six months he was appointed the successor of Alexander. The complaints and accusations of his enemies induced the Emperor Constantine to summon him, in 334, before the councils of Tyre and Jerusalem. Athanasius brought to light the iniquitous arts which had been practised against him, and threw his judges, who were likewise his enemies, into such confusion, that the imperial deputies could with difficulty rescue him from their anger. They could do nothing, however, further than suspend him from his office. He still continued in the discharge of his duties, until the emperor, deceived by new falsehoods, banished him to Treves. At the end of a year and some months, Constantius, having succeeded his father as emperor of the East, recalled him from banishment. His return to Alexandria resembled a triumph. The Arians made new complaints against him, and he was condemned by ninety bishops, assembled at Antioch. On the contrary, a hundred bishops, assembled at Alexandria, declared him innocent; and Pope Julius confirmed this sentence in conjunction with more than 300 bishops assembled at Sardis, from the East and West. In consequence of this, he returned a second time to his diocese. But when Constantius, emperor of the West, died, and Constantius became master of the whole empire, the Arians ventured to rise up against Athanasius. They condemned him in the councils of Arles and Milan, and, as he refused to listen to any thing but an express command of the emperor, when he was one day preparing to celebrate a festival in the church, 5000 soldiers suddenly rushed in to make him prisoner. But the surrounding priests and monks placed him in security. Displaced for a third time, he fled into the deserts of Egypt, and composed many writings, full of eloquence, to strengthen the faith of the believers, or expose the falsehood of his enemies. When Julian the apostate ascended the throne, he recalled the orthodox bishops to their churches. Athanasius therefore returned, after an absence of six years. The mildness which he exercised towards his enemies was imitated in Gaul, Spain,

Italy, and Greece, and restored peace to the church. But this peace was interrupted by the complaints of the heathen, whose temples were kept empty by his zeal. They excited the emperor against him, and he fled to Thebais. He returned under Valens eight months after, but was again compelled to fly. He concealed himself in the tomb of his father, where he remained four months, when Valens allowed him to return, and he remained undisturbed in his office till his death, in 373. He was a man of great mind, noble heart, invincible courage, unaffected humility, and lofty eloquence. His writings were on polemical, moral, and historical subjects, the latter especially of great importance in church history. His style was remarkable in that age for clearness and moderation, his Apology, addressed to Constantine, being a masterpiece.

ATHELSTAN, an illegitimate son of Edward the Elder, king of England, who succeeded his father in 925, in preference to the legitimate children, because of his maturer age and acknowledged capacity. He repressed the Danes at Northumberland, and defeated a combination of the Welsh and Scotch. He reigned 16 years.

ATHELING, EDGAR, grandson of Edmund Ironside, regarded as the future monarch, but defeated by the intrigues of Harold. He was in the first crusade under Baldwin I., and behaved with great intrepidity.

ATHENAGORAS, an Athenian philosopher of the 2d century. He became a convert to Christianity, and Clement of Alexandria was among his pupils. He wrote an "Apology for the Christians," and a treatise "On the Resurrection of the Dead," written about 178.

ATHENÆUS, a learned grammarian. B. at Naucratis, in Egypt, in the 3d century. The only work of his now extant is "The Deipnosophists, or the Table Talk of the Sophists."—One of the same name, of Byzantium, was an engineer in the time of the Emperor Gallienus, and an author of a treatise on the Machines of War.

ATHENAIS, empress of the West, the daughter of an Athenian sophist, but whose learning and beauty induced Theodosius the Younger to marry her, and she took the name of Eudoxia. The emperor, however, became jealous of her, and she was banished to Jerusalem, where she died, in 460. Among her writings was a poetical translation of part of the Old Testament.

**ATHEATON, HUMPHREY**, a major-general who came to this country in 1636, and was much employed in negotiations with the Indians. D. 1661.

**ATHOL, JOHN MURRAY**, duke of, a governor-general of the Isle of Man. D. 1830.

**ATKINSON, THEODORE**, chief justice of New Hampshire, and a delegate to the congress at Albany in 1754. D. 1779.—**THOMAS**, a miscellaneous writer of some note, was b. at Glasgow, 1801. Among other works, he published (in two senses, for he was a bookseller as well as an author) the *Chameleon* and the *Ant*, a weekly periodical, and was an extensive contributor to many of the local publications. D. 1833.

**ATKINS, SIR ROBERT**, a distinguished lawyer and patriot, who aided in the defence of Lord William Russel, and conducted that of Sir W. Williams, speaker of the House of Commons, when prosecuted for signing the orders to print Dangerfield's narrative of the popish plot. He also distinguished himself by his opposition to the arbitrary measures of James II., and at the revolution was made chief baron of the exchequer. He subsequently was made speaker. B. 1621; d. 1709.—**SIR ROBERT**, son of the preceding, was the author of the "Ancient and Present State of Gloucester." B. 1646; d. 1711.—**RICHARD**, of the same family, wrote the "Origin and Growth of Printing." D. 1677.

**ATLEE, SAMUEL JOHN**, a colonel in the old French war, who also acquired distinction at the battle of Long Island. In 1780 he was elected to Congress. D. 1786.

**ATRATUS, HUGO**, an English cardinal, known as Hugh the Black; a skilful mathematician and natural philosopher; author of "Canones Medicinales," &c.

**ATTAIGNANT, GABRIEL CHARLES DE L'**, a French ecclesiastic and poet; author of "*Pièces Dérobées à un Ami*," &c. B. 1697; d. 1779.

**ATTERBURY, FRANCIS**, a celebrated English prelate, was born in 1662, and received his education at Westminster, where he was elected a student of Christ-church college, Oxford. He distinguished himself at the university as a classical scholar, and gave proofs of an elegant taste for poetry. In 1687 he took his degree of M.A., and for the first time appeared as a controversialist in a defence of the character of Luther, entitled "Considerations on the Spirit of Martin Luther," &c. He was also thought to have assisted his pupil, the

Hon. Mr. Boyle, in his famous controversy with Bentley on the Epistles of Phalaris. Having taken orders in 1691, he settled in London, where he became chaplain to William and Mary, preacher of Bridewell, and lecturer of St. Bride's, and soon distinguished himself by the spirit and elegance of his pulpit compositions, but not without incurring opposition, on the score of their tendency and doctrine, from Hoadly and others. Controversy, however, was altogether congenial to the disposition of Atterbury, who, in 1706, commenced one with Doctor Wake, which lasted 4 years, on the rights, privileges, and powers of convocations. For this service, he received the thanks of the lower house of convocation, and the degree of doctor of divinity from Oxford. Soon after the accession of Queen Anne, he was made dean of Carlisle, and, besides his dispute with Hoadly on the subject of passive obedience, he aided in the defence of the famous Sacheverell, and wrote a "Representation of the present State of Religion," which was deemed too violent to be presented to the queen, although privately circulated. In 1712 he was made dean of Christ-church, and, in 1713, bishop of Rochester and dean of Westminster. The death of the queen, in 1714, put an end to his hopes of further advancement; for the new king treated him with great coolness, doubtless aware of either the report or the fact of his offer, on the death of Anne, to proclaim the Pretender in full canonicals, if allowed a sufficient guard. Atterbury not only refused to sign the loyal declaration of the bishops in the rebellion of 1715, but suspended a clergyman for lending his church, for the performance of divine service, to the Dutch troops brought over to act against the rebels. Not content with a constitutional opposition, he entered into a correspondence with the Pretender's party, was apprehended in August, 1722, and committed to the Tower; and, in the March following, a bill was brought into the house of commons for the infliction of pains and penalties. This measure met with considerable opposition in the house of lords, and was resisted with great firmness and eloquence by the bishop, who maintained his innocence with his usual acuteness and dexterity. His guilt, however, has been tolerably well proved by documents since published. He was deprived of his dignities, and outlawed,

and I went to Paris, where he chiefly occupied himself in study, and in correspondence with men of letters. But, even here, in 1725, he was actively engaged in fomenting discontent in the Highlands of Scotland. D. 1731. As a composer of sermons, he still retains a great portion of his original reputation. His letters, also, are extremely easy and elegant; but, as a critic and a controversialist, he is deemed rather dexterous and popular, than accurate and profound.—LEWIS, an elder brother of the above, author of some "Sermons," "Tracts against Popery," &c. B. 1656; d. 1731.

ATTICUS, son of Julius Atticus, and a descendant from the family of Miltiades, acquired so much reputation as a teacher of eloquence at Athens, that he was invited by Titus Antoninus to superintend the education of his adopted sons, Marcus Aurelius and Lucius Verus. He subsequently became consul, prefect of the free cities of Asia, &c. He employed his great wealth in public works; but at the close of his life he retired to Marathon, his native place, where he d., A. D. 185.—TITUS POMPONIUS, a Roman knight, whose vast wealth enabled him to aid men of all parties, while his prudence prevented him from siding with any of them in their public measures. He thus escaped injury amid the contentions of Cinna and Marius, Cæsar and Pompey, and in the horrible times of the Triumvirate. Of the ability and influence of Atticus, we may form some opinion from the correspondence between him and Cicero. He is said to have written "Annals" of great value; but it is for his prudence, his wealth, and, above all, his friendship with Cicero, that he is now remembered. D. 33 B. C.

ATTIRET, JOHN FRANCIS, a French Jesuit and painter. Being appointed missionary to Peking, he acquired by means of his pictures, great favor with the Emperor Kien Long, of whose gardens he wrote a very amusing account. B. 1702; d. 1768.

ATWOOD, GEORGE, an eminent mathematician, author of a "Dissertation on the Construction and Properties of Arches," and many other valuable works on mechanical and mathematical science. B. 1745; d. 1807.—THOMAS, an eminent musician and composer, who commenced his musical education under Dr. Nares. In 1783 he set out for Naples, and after studying for a time with Filippo Cinque and La-

tilla, he proceeded to Vienna, where he reaped great advantages from the celebrated Mozart. In 1796 he was appointed organist of St. Paul's cathedral, and composer to the chapel royal; he also held the situation of organist at the chapel of the Pavilion, Brighton. His compositions consist of several dramatic pieces, numerous services and anthems, songs, glees, sonatas, and other pieces for the pianoforte. B. 1767; d. 1838.

AUBAIS, CHARLES DE BASCHI, Marquis of, an ingenious Frenchman, who published a work on "Historical Geography," and furnished materials for Menard's "Pièces fugitives pour l'Histoire de France." D. 1777.

AUBAT, ABBE, *censeur royal* in 1784; a sarcastic French fabulist, whom Voltaire pronounces first after La Fontaine.

AUBIGNE, THEODORE AGRIPPA D', a French Calvinist of good family, remarkable for his attachment to Henry IV., and for the honesty with which he spoke the truth to that king even when it was least agreeable. He spent the latter part of his life in retirement at Geneva. D. 1630.—CONSTANT D', son of the above, and father of the notorious Madame de Maintenon. His moral character was very inferior to that of his father; but as an author, his "Universal History," and his satires, poems, memoirs, &c., do him considerable credit.

AUBLET, JOHN BAPTIST CHRISTOPHER FUVÉE, an able French botanist, author of "Histoires des Plantes de la Guienne Française." It was in honor of him that Linnæus gave the name of *Verbena Aubletia* to a species of vervain. B. 1720; d. 1778.

AUBREY, JOHN, an eminent English topographer and antiquary. He left a vast number of MSS., evincing great research, of which Wood has availed himself in his Oxford biographies; but he only published one work, entitled "Miscellanies," a collection of popular superstitions. Many of his MSS. are in the Ashmolean Museum at Oxford. B. 1626; d. 1700.

AUBRIET, CLAUDE, a French painter of natural history subjects. D. 1740.

AUBRIOT, HUGH, a French merchant, mayor of Paris, and superintendent of finance to Charles V. He was imprisoned for heresy, but the populace, who had risen against the taxes termed *Maillots*, released him, and he escaped to Burgundy. It was from him that the French reformers had the name of *Huguenots*.

AUBRY DE MONTDIDIER, a French knight of the time of Charles V., who, according to tradition, was basely murdered, in 1371, by his companion in arms, Richard de Macaire. The murder was discovered by means of a dog of the deceased, who showed the most hostile disposition to the murderer. The king compelled Macaire to fight with his accuser, the dog, in order to decide the case; and the murderer was conquered. From this story the drama of "The Dog of Montargis" has been taken.—JOHN BAPTIST, a French prior who was deprived of his situation at the revolution, author of "Questions Philosophiques sur la Religion Naturelle," &c. B. 1735; d. 1809.—MLLE., a figurante of the French opera, who, in 1793, publicly personated the "Goddess of Reason" at Paris.—A Parisian librarian, and profound mathematician, author of a work addressed to the legislative body in 1799, "On Weights and Measures;" and another, "On the Decimal System." B. 1746.—JOHN FRANCIS, a French physician of the 18th century, author of "Les Oracles de Cos," a review of the practice of Hippocrates, and other ancient physicians.—DUBOUCHET N., a deputy of the Tiers Etats in 1789; and author of several works on political economy.—F., one of the French committee of public safety in 1794, who aimed at counter-revolution. He deprived Bonaparte, after the siege of Toulon, of military employments, and reduced him to great distress; the latter revenged himself afterwards, by preventing his re-entry into France after his deportation to Cayenne, on the return of some of his fellow-victims.—DE GORGES, MARIE-OLYMPIE, a female republican, celebrated for her beauty and talents. She founded the popular female societies called Tricoteuses, and was a perfect enthusiast in her political opinions. At length she was put to death by Robespierre's party, in consequence of her having denounced them in a pamphlet called the "Trois Urnes." She died with heroic spirit. She is the author of the "Mémoires de Madame de Valmont;" of "L'Esclavage des Nègres," a melodrame; "Le Mariage de Cherubin," a comedy; and "Moliere chez Ninon," an episodic piece, &c. B. 1755.

AUBUSSON, PETER D', surnamed the Buckler of the Church, after having served with great distinction under the Emperor Sigismund against the Turks, entered the Order of St. John of Jeru-

salem, became grand-master, and, in 1480, compelled Mahomet II. to raise the siege of Rhodes. D. 1502.

AUCHMUTY, SIR SAMUEL, a distinguished English general. He served with great zeal and ability in North and South America, and when commanding in India, reduced to the dominion of Great Britain the rich settlements of Java and Batavia. On his return to Europe, he was appointed to the command of Ireland, where he d. in 1822.

AUCKLAND, WILLIAM EDEN, Lord, an able negotiator, who was the third son of Sir Robert Eden, Bart., of West Auckland, Durlin. He was appointed under-secretary of state in 1772; went to Ireland in 1780 with Lord Carlisle, as chief secretary; in 1788 was ambassador to Spain; and in the year following was ambassador to Holland. He wrote "The Principles of Penal Laws," "The History of New Holland," and numerous other valuable works. B. 1744; d. 1814.

AUDE, JOSEPH, knight of Malta, secretary to the Neapolitan philosophical minister, Carraccioli, and subsequently to the French Pliny, Buffon, whose life he published in 1788. He is the author of several dramas; "Le Heline Angloise," "Le Retour de Camille," "Le Nouveau Rocco," and some melodrames; "The Exiles of Siberia," &c. B. 1755.

AUDEBERT, GERMAIN, a French lawyer of the 16th century, author of "Roma," "Venetia," and other Latin poems. D. 1598.—JOHN BAPTIST, a celebrated French engraver of natural history. The spirit of his engravings of monkeys, snakes, birds, &c., is inimitable. B. 1759; d. 1800.

AUDIFREDI, JOHN BAPTIST, a famous Italian astronomer, author of "Demonstrazione della Stazione della Cometa, 1769," &c. B. 1714.

AUDIFFREY, THERESE, born in Guinea in 1757. When returning thither, at 18, from Bordeaux, she was exposed, through the effect of her youthful beauty, to the rejected love of the captain of the vessel, but was relieved from his offered violence by Sonnini and the Chevalier Audiffredy, the latter of whom she married; and becoming one of the richest proprietors in Cayenne, she saved Pichegru, and the numerous deported victims of the 18th Fructidor, from being starved to death.

AUDINOT, founder of the Théâtre Audinot, and the inventor of melodrames. He was a favorite actor in, as well as author of, many of the latter. B. 1750; d. 1801.

AUDLEY, THOMAS, chancellor of England, during the reign of Henry VIII., was b. in 1488, of a noble family in the county of Essex, and in addition to considerable abilities and erudition, was possessed of an ample fortune. However, notwithstanding all these advantages, he was, during the whole period of his public life, one of the most vile and fawning hirelings of the king. He was appointed to succeed Sir Thomas More, as chancellor, having long acted as a mere instrument or speaker of the parliament, so justly denominated the "Black Parliament,"—and although Queen Ann Boleyn had been in many instances his patroness, yet he sat in judgment upon her, and also on his predecessor Sir Thomas More, and Bishop Fisher. In the affairs of Ann of Cleves and Catharine Howard, he was likewise made an active tool, and in short, refused no undertaking, however inconsistent and miserable, imposed upon him by the wayward and haughty Henry. As a reward for these base services, the title of Lord Audley of Walden was conferred upon him; he also received the order of the Garter. He d. in 1544, having been a liberal patron to Magdalen college, Oxford.

AUDOIN, JEAN VICTOR, one of the most diligent zoologists of his day. He was professor of the Museum of Natural History at Paris, and lectured as well as wrote extensively on entomology. B. 1797; d. 1841.

AUDRAN, the name of a family of French artists, of whom the following are the most eminent—CHARLES, the elder, whose works are numerous and excellent. B. 1594; d. 1679.—CLAUDE, a nephew of the preceding, was b. at Lyons, in 1639, and studied under his uncle. He was employed by Le Brun in painting part of the pictures of Alexander's battles at Versailles, and became professor of painting in the Royal Academy of Paris, where he d. in 1684.—GIRARD, the brother of the last-mentioned, and the most celebrated of the family, was b. at Lyons, in 1640; studied under Le Brun at Paris; and engraved that artist's pictures in a masterly style. D. 1708.—CLAUDE, a nephew of Girard, was b. at Lyons, in 1685. He was celebrated for ornamental designs; appointed king's painter. D. 1734.—JOHN, brother of Claude, was b. in 1667; studied engraving under his uncle, and d. at Paris, in 1756.

AUDRIEN, YVES M., a French ecclesiastic, who joined Robespierre, de-

clared for the revolution, and proposed his "Plan d' Education," to withdraw the education of youth from the priesthood. In 1800, while proceeding to his bishopric, he was dragged out of his carriage by the Chouans, and assassinated.

AUDUBON, JOHN JAMES, an eminent American ornithologist, whose fame belongs to the world, while it is the peculiar pride of America, was the son of an admiral in the French navy, living on a plantation in Louisiana, who took him to France, where he received a varied and accomplished education. At the age of 17 he returned from France—then in the midst of its revolution—to the woods of the new world, with fresh ardor, and began a collection of drawings, under the title of the "Birds of America." This collection multiplied upon his hands, and after many years of devoted toil, he was persuaded to undertake the publication of his great work, and with the view of obtaining subscribers he visited Europe in 1824. Everywhere he was well received. On the Continent, Herschel, Cuvier, and Humboldt, whom he had encountered in America, gave him a hearty reception. In Edinburgh he was warmly received by Brewster, Jeffrey, Wilson, and Sir Walter Scott. Professor Wilson gives a graphic description of Audubon in an article in "Blackwood's Magazine," and he was everywhere hailed as the American backwoodsman, who shared the highest elevations of science with European celebrities. He published, after his second return to America, a work on the Animals similar to his work on Birds. He pursued the objects of his pursuit into their native haunts, sometimes spending years away from his family, and painted them from nature. The life-like fidelity and beauty of his delineations placed him in the first rank as an artist, whilst his minute accuracy in describing their habits proves him to have been the closest observer. He was as stanch as a man as he was renowned as a naturalist. The childlike simplicity of his manners, and cheerfulness of temper, were worthy of all imitation, and made him beloved by all who knew him. At the age of 60 years, when he was first personally known to the writer of this sketch, he had all the sprightliness and vigor of a young man. In person he was tall, and remarkably well made. His aspect sweet and animated. His whole head was remarkably striking. The forehead high, arched, and uncloud-

ing; the hairs of the brow prominent, particularly at the root of the nose, which was long and aquiline; chin prominent, and mouth characterized by energy and determination. The eyes were dark gray, set deeply in the head, and as restless as the glance of the eagle. D. 1851.

AUERBACH, HENRY, the builder of the court and cellar at Leipsic, mentioned in Goethe's *Faust*. His real name was Strömer, but according to the fashion of the time, he took the name of the place where he was born. The building was erected in 1530, and tradition says that five years afterwards Doctor Faust was seen riding out of it in a barrel of wine.

AUGEREAU, PIERRE F. CHARLES, duke of Castiglione, marshal of France, was the son of a fruit merchant, served as a carbinier in the French army, went from thence into the Neapolitan service, established himself at Naples, in 1787, as a fencing master, and was banished thence, in 1792, with the rest of his countrymen. He served, afterwards, as a volunteer in the army of Italy, in which his talents and courage soon gained him promotion. He distinguished himself in 1794, as general of brigade in the army of the Pyrenees, and in 1796, as general of division in the army of Italy. He took the pass of Millesimo; made himself master of the intrenched camp of the Piedmontese at Ceva, afterwards of that at Casale; threw himself on the bridge of Lodi, and carried it with the enemy's intrenchments. June 16th, he passed the Po, and made prisoners the papal troops, together with the cardinal legate and the general's staff. Aug. 1st, he came to the assistance of Massena; maintained, during a whole day, a most obstinate struggle against a superior number of troops, and took the village of Castiglione, from which he derived his ducal title. In the battle of Arcole, when the French columns wavered, he seized a standard, rushed upon the enemy, and gained the victory. The directory bestowed this standard on him, Jan. 27th, 1797. He was the instrument of the violent proceedings of the 18th of Fructidor, and was saluted, by the decimated legislative body, as the saviour of his country. In 1799 he was chosen a member of the council of five hundred, and, therefore, resigned his command. He then obtained from the consul, Bonaparte, the command of the army in Holland. He led the French and Batavian army on the Lower Rhine to the support of Moreau, passed the river at Frank-

fort, and fought with the imperial general, with various success, until the battle of Hohenlinden ended the campaign. In October, 1801, being superseded by General Victor, he remained without employment till 1803, when he was appointed to lead the army, collected at Bayonne, against Portugal. When this enterprise failed, he went back to Paris, and, May 19th, 1804, was named marshal of the empire, and grand officer of the legion of honor. At the end of 1805, he was at the head of a corps of the great army in Germany, formed of troops collected under his command at Brest. He contributed to the successes which gave birth to the peace of Presburg, and in March, 1806, had possession of Wetzlar and the country around, until, in the autumn of this year, a new war called him to Prussia. The wounds which he received in the battle of Eylau compelled him to return to France. He was afterwards made a peer by Louis XVIII.; quarrelled with Napoleon, who proclaimed him a traitor in 1815. D. 1816.

AUGER, ATHANASIUS, a learned abbé, and professor of rhetoric at the college of St. Rouen. He published several political works (among others "Catéchisme du Citoyen François," &c.) in favor of the revolution. His learned publications are numerous: "Constitution des Romains;" "De la Tragédie Grecque;" the complete works of Isocrates, Lysias, Xenophon, &c. B. 1734; d. 1792.

AUGURELLO, GIOVANNI AURELIO, an Italian poet and professor of the Belles Lettres; author of "Chrysopæia," and other poems, Latin and Italian. B. 1440; d. 1524.

AUGUSTIN, Sr., bishop of Hippo, and one of the fathers of the Christian church, was b. at Tagaste, in Africa, A. D. 354. He was in his youth attached to the Manichean doctrines, and of very loose morals; but his conversion from his errors was complete and permanent; and he wrote with great zeal, and very voluminously, against all the sects which the church held to be heretical. D. 430.

—SAINT ANTHONY, a Spanish prelate of the 16th century; author of some treatises on law and on medals. D. 1536.—One called the Apostle of the English, flourished at the close of the 6th century. He was sent, with 40 monks, by Gregory, to introduce Christianity into the Saxon kingdoms. He was kindly received by Ethelbert, king of Kent, whom he soon converted: and such was his success with his subjects, that he is said to have



baptized 10,000 in one day. This success may be attributed to his reputation of miraculous power in the restoration of sight and life, more probably than any other cause. He has the merit of allowing no coercive measures to be used in the propagation of the gospel. Elated by the rapid progress he had made, Augustin became ambitious of possessing the supreme authority over the English churches as archbishop of Canterbury, and received the archiepiscopal pall from the pope, with instructions to establish 12 sees in his province. The British bishops in Wales, successors of the British converts of the 2d century, had never submitted to the jurisdiction of the church of Rome, and Augustin endeavored to persuade them to unite with the new English church. They asserted their independence, and 1200 Welsh monks were soon after put to the sword, as thought, at his instigation. D. 604.

AUGUSTULUS, ROMULUS, the last emperor of the West, was raised to the throne by his father, the patrician Orestes, who deposed Julius Nepos, in 476; but his reign was little more than nominal, and of very short duration; being soon after conquered and dethroned by Odoacer, king of the Heruli, who spared his life, and allowed him a pension.

AUGUSTUS, CAIUS JULIUS CÆSAR OCTAVIANUS, a Roman emperor, was the son of Caius Octavius and Accia, niece of Julius Cæsar, who, on the death of his father, which happened when he was only four years old, adopted him as his son. When Cæsar was assassinated, Octavius (for by that name he was called before his accession to the throne) was in Epirus, whence he immediately returned to secure his inheritance, and entered into an alliance with Antony and Lepidus, though he at first was inimical to the former. The triumvirate thus formed shed the best blood of Rome; and Octavius was fully as guilty as either of his associates. At length Lepidus was deposed, Antony hurried to ruin and death, and Octavius, then 36 years of age, became emperor, with the title of Augustus. As emperor, his course was wise and beneficent; literature and the arts flourished under his auspices; good laws were enacted; and he was in many respects deserving of the lavish praise heaped upon him by the writers of that time. B. 63 B. C.; d. A. D. 14.

AULISIO, DOMINIC, a Neapolitan pro-

fessor of civil law, but more celebrated as a linguist, and for his great proficiency in general science and the belles lettres. He was author of "Commentaries on Civil Law," a "History of the Rise and Progress of Medicine," &c. B. 1639; d. 1717.

AULNAGE, F. H. S. DE, a Spanish writer. B. in 1739; author of a work on ancient pantomime, and of "Histoire Générale des Religions," &c.

AULUS GELLIUS, a grammarian in the reigns of Trajan and Marcus Aurelius; chiefly remembered for his "Noctes Atticæ."

AUNGERVILLE, RICHARD, or RICHARD DE BURY, was the tutor of Edward III., by whom he was made bishop of Loudon, lord high chancellor, lord high treasurer, &c. He was a munificent patron of learning, and the author of a learned work, entitled "Philobiblion." B. 1281; d. 1345.

AUNOY, countess of, a lively French authoress of the 17th century. D. 1705.

AURELIAN, LUCIUS DOMITIUS, a Roman emperor, was the son of a peasant, and b. in Pannonia, about the year 220. Having throughout an active life greatly distinguished himself as a skilful, valiant, and successful general, he was chosen emperor on the death of Claudius II. in 270. He drove the barbarians from Italy, conquered Tetricus, who had assumed the purple in Gaul, and vanquished the celebrated Zenobia, of Palmyra, and carried her a prisoner to Rome; but while on his march towards Persia, in 275, he was assassinated by his mutinous troops.

AURELIO, LOUIS, an Italian monk of the 17th century; author of an account of the Bohemian rebellion. He also abridged the Universal History of Turcellinus, and other works. D. 1637.

AURIA, VINCENTIO, author of a history of eminent Sicilians. B. 1625; d. 1710.

AURIGNI, GILES, a French lawyer and poet of the 16th century; author of a poem, entitled "Tuteur d'Amour," and some other works of no great value.

AURUNGZEBE, the great Mogul, or emperor of Hindostan, was the third son of Shah Jehan. His early life was marked by gravity and seeming devotion, but these were merely the disguise of an ambitious and crafty spirit. He deposed his father, put to death two of his brothers, and the son of the elder of them, and assumed the sovereign authority. Ill, however, as he obtained his power, he used it with skill and

courage. He subdued Golconda, the Carnatic, Visapour, and Bengal, and routed the pirates who had infested the mouth of the Ganges. His achievements obtained him the respect of European as well as Asiatic powers. But the close of his life was embittered by the rebellious conduct of his sons, who aimed at deposing him, as he had deposed his father. After the death of Aurungzebe, the might and splendor of the Mogul empire rapidly declined. B. 1618; d. 1707.

AUSEGIUS, a French abbot of the 9th century, who made a collection of the capitularies of Charlemagne and his son Louis, which has been several times reprinted. D. 834.

AUSONIUS, DECIUS MAGNUS, a Roman poet of the 4th century; son of Julius Ausonius, a physician of Bordeaux. He early gave proof of genius, and was appointed tutor to Gratian, son of the emperor Valentinian; and when his pupil came to the throne, he made him prætorian præfect of Gaul, and subsequently raised him to the consulship. His poems are various both as to subject and merit; but though they contain much that is beautiful, they are but too frequently deformed by licentiousness.

AUSTEN, JANE, the celebrated authoress of "Pride and Prejudice," "Sense and Sensibility," and other prose fictions, was the daughter of a clergyman in Hampshire. B. 1775; d. 1817.

AUSTREA, D. JUAN, a Spanish admiral. B. in 1545; remembered as the conqueror of the Turks at Lepanto.

AUVERGNE, ANTHONY, a French musician and composer of the 18th century, who composed the first comic opera ever performed in France. D. 1797.

AVALOS, FERDINAND, marquis of Pescara, a brave Neapolitan soldier, and the author of a "Dialogue on Love," which he wrote while a prisoner of war, and dedicated to his wife, the beautiful Vittoria Colonna. B. 1489; d. 1525.—

ALPHONSO, marquis del Vasto, nephew of the preceding, was b. at Naples, in 1502, and obtained the command of the imperial army at his uncle's death, for the brilliant valor he displayed at the siege of Pavia. D. 1546.

AVAUX, CLAUDE DE MESNE, count of, a celebrated French diplomatist, and an accomplished scholar. D. 1650.

AVELLANEDA, ALPHONSUS FERNANDEZ DE, a Spanish writer, who, to the great annoyance of Cervantes, wrote a continuation of the first part of Don Quixote.

AVELLONE, F., an Italian dramatic writer, whose pieces are numerous, and many of them successful; "Lanterne Magique," "Jules Willenvel," &c. B. 1756.

AVENTINE, JOHN, a native of Bavaria; author of the "Annals of Bavaria," and of a curious work, entitled "Numerandi per Digitos," &c. B. 1466; d. 1534.

AVENZOAR, or EBN ZOAR, an Arabian physician of the 12th century. B. at Seville; author of a medical compendium, entitled "Al Theiser."

AVERANI, BENEDICT, a Florentine, was a learned and voluminous prose writer and poet. B. 1645; d. 1707.—JOSEPH, brother of the above; author of various scientific treatises, and of a defence of Galileo.

AVERDY, CLEMENT CHARLES DE L', comptroller-general of France in the 18th century; author of "Code Penal," and other useful works. He was guillotined in 1794, on a charge of having caused the scarcity of wheat which then afflicted France.

AVERROES, or AVEN ROSCH, an Arabian philosopher and physician of the 12th century. His talents caused him to be made chief ruler of Morocco, but being accused of heresy by the Mahometan priests, he was imprisoned and otherwise persecuted. Again, however, he acquired both the royal favor and the popular confidence, and d. at Morocco, in 1198, in possession of the highest honors below the sovereignty. He was author of a paraphrase of Plato's Republic, and several other works.

AVIGNY, a national French poet. B. at Martinique, in 1760; author of "Jeanne d'Arc," "Le Départ de la Pérouse," and some successful dramas, "Les Lettres," "Les Deux Jockeys," "Doria," &c. His best prose production is on the progress of the British power in India, inserted in Michard's "Histoire de Mysore."

AVILA, JOHN D', a Spanish priest, who for the space of 40 years journeyed through the Andalusian mountains and forests, enforcing by his precepts and example, the doctrine of the gospel; on which account he acquired the appellation of the Apostle of Andalusia. D. 1569.

AVILA Y ZUNIGA, LOUIS D', a distinguished diplomatist, warrior, and historian, under Charles V. He wrote "Commentaries" on the wars of his sovereign, who so much admired them,

that he deemed himself more fortunate than Alexander, in having such an historian.

AVIRON, JAMES LE BATHELIER, a French lawyer of the 16th century; author of "Commentaries on the Provincial Laws of Normandy."

AVISON, CHARLES, a composer and musician; author of "Essays on Musical Expression," &c. D. 1770.

AVITUS, MARCUS MLECILIUS, raised to the empire of the West, on the death of Maximus, in 455, but deposed after a reign of only 14 months.

AVOGADRO, LUCIA, an Italian poetess, whose early talents won the praise of Tasso. D. 1568.

AYALA, PETER LOPEZ D', a learned, brave, and eloquent Spanish statesman, was b. in Murcia, in 1332. After serving under four Castilian monarchs, both in the council and the field, he distinguishing himself also as a man of erudition. D. 1407.

AYESHA, daughter of Abubeker, and favorite wife of Mahomet. On the death of her husband she resorted to arms to oppose the succession of Ali; but though conquered by him, she was dismissed in safety, and d. in retirement, at Mecca, in 677. The Mussulmans venerate her memory, and designate her *the prophetess*.

AYLMER, JOHN, bishop of London in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. He was a ready, but not very rigidly principled writer; and was more disposed to intolerance than is consistent with the character of a true Christian. B. 1521; d. 1594.—The true name of Jack Cade.

AYLOFFE, Sir JOSEPH, an able antiquary of the 18th century. He was keeper of the state papers, and author of "The Universal Librarian," besides numerous other works. B. 1708; d. 1781.

AYMON, JOHN, a Piedmontese priest of the 17th century. He abjured Papacy for the doctrines of Calvin, but returned to his original faith, and had a pension from the Cardinal de Noailles. Availing himself of his intimacy with the librarian of the royal collection at Paris, he stole some MSS., one of which, an account of the synod of Jerusalem in 1672, he published in Holland. He wrote a "Picture of the Court of Rome," and some other works.

AYRAULT, PIERRE, a French lawyer of the 16th century; author of a treatise "De Patris Jure," occasioned by the seduction of his son by the Jesuits, and other works. B. 1526; d. 1601.

AYRTON, EDMUND, a composer of cathedral music, and one of the directors of the Commemoration of Handel. B. 1734; d. 1808.

AYSCOUGH, GEORGE EDWARD, son of the dean of Bristol, by a sister of the first Lord Lyttleton. He was the author of a volume of "Travels on the Continent," "Index to Shakspeare," and the "Tragedy of Semiramis." D. 1779.—SAMUEL, an industrious literary character of the last century. He contributed largely to the British Critic and other periodicals; and compiled a variety of laborious indexes, of which his index to Shakspeare is the principal. He was curate of St. Giles's, and lecturer at Shoreditch. B. 1745; d. 1804.

AYSCUE, Sir GEORGE, a distinguished admiral in the time of Cromwell, and one of the coadjutors of Blake in his famous action with the Dutch admiral, Van Tromp. At the restoration he was made rear-admiral of the blue; and being captured in Albemarle's action off Dunkirk, remained many years a prisoner.

AYTON, Sir ROBERT, a native of Fifeshire, in Scotland, a poet of considerable merit. He wrote in Greek, Latin, and French, as well as English. B. 1570; d. 1638.

AZAIS, P. H., author of a "Système Universel," and the editor of several literary and political works, "Le Mercure," "Aristarque," &c. B. 1706.

AZARA, DON JOSEPH NICHOLAS D', a Spanish grandee, born in Aragon, 1721; ambassador, first to Rome, and next to France; a good writer in Spanish, Italian, and French; a ripe antiquarian, and a great patron of the fine arts. His "Suite de Pierres Gravées," published in Spain, is much esteemed. He translated into Spanish "Middleton's Life of Cicero," "Bowles's Natural History of Spain," "Seneca," and "Bodoni's Horace." D. 1804.—FELIX D', a Spanish naturalist and traveller of the 18th century; author of a "Natural History of Paraguay," and other valuable works. B. 1746.

AZNAR, count of Gascony, distinguished for quelling an insurrection of the Navarrese Gascons in 824; but being discontented with Pepin, king of Aquitaine, for whom he put down the insurgents, he subsequently, in 831, seized on a part of Navarre, and became the founder of the kingdom of that name. D. 836.

AZUNI, DOMINIC ALBERT, a Sardinian, author of "Système Universel du Droit Maritime de l'Europe," &c., a work of

the highest merit, written in the purest French. Made president of the Genoese board of trade by Napoleon; he fell with his patron, and retired to private life. B. 1760; d. 1827.

AZZO, PORTIUS, an Italian jurist of the 13th century; author of "A Summary of the Codes or Institutes." He is said to have been executed for killing a man in a personal conflict.

## B.

BAADER, FRANCIS, one of the most eminent thinkers of Germany, who wrote on politics, theology, and the philosophical sciences. He produced no formal system, in any department of thought, but is commonly classed with the mystics. He was appointed professor in the university of Munich when the king of Bavaria wished to oppose the pantheistic tendencies of Schelling, Hegel, and other German authorities. His chief writings were the "Absolute Extravagance of the Practical Reason of Kant," 1797; a "Memoir upon Elementary Physiology," 1797; a "Memoir on Physical Dynamics," 1809; "Demonstration of Morals by Physics," 1813; "Principles of a Theory destined to give Form and Foundation to Human Life," 1820; "Lectures upon Religious Philosophy in opposition to the Irreligion of both Ancient and Modern Times," 1727; "Christian Idea of Immortality, as opposed to Unchristian Doctrines," 1836.

BAAHDIN, MAHOMET GEBET AMALI, a Persian author, who wrote a "Summary of the Canon and Civil Law," by the order of Abbas the Great.

BAAN, JOHN DE, a portrait painter, born at Harlaem, in 1633. His celebrity got him employment under Charles II. of England, whose whole family were painted by him. He was subsequently patronized by the duke of Tuscany. D. 1702.—JAMES, a son of the preceding, was of the same profession, but not so distinguished. D. 1700.

BAARSDAP, CORNELIUS, a physician under Charles V., who wrote the "Methodus Universal Artis Medical." D. 1565.

BAART PETER, a Flemish author, who wrote chiefly in Latin. His works were, the "Flemish Georgics," and "Le Triton de Frise." He flourished during the 18th century.

BABA, a Turkish fanatic, who about the year 1260 proclaimed himself a messenger of God; and collecting a considerable body of adherents, laid waste

to Aretolia. He was finally routed, and his sect destroyed.

BABBINGTON, ANTHONY, a Catholic of Derbyshire, who conspired with several other gentlemen to assassinate Queen Elizabeth of England, and rescue Mary, queen of Scots. He joined in the undertaking, it is said, in hope that the latter lady would in gratitude become his wife. The plot was discovered, and he was executed in 1586. A touching account of the affair is to be found in Leigh Hunt's "London Journal."—GERVASE, an English bishop, who was a great benefactor to the cathedral library at Worcester, and wrote notes on the Pentateuch. D. 1610.—WILLIAM, a noted physician and lecturer at Guy hospital, who wrote a new "System of Mineralogy," and other scientific works. B. 1757; d. 1833.

BABEK, a Persian fanatic, who gathered a multitude of followers, as the apostle of a new religion; and for more than twenty years baffled all the efforts made to suppress his influence. When he was finally conquered by the caliph, who succeeded Almamar, he was publicly executed. He began his career about 837, and was called "The Impious."

BABEAUF, FRANCIS NOEL, a French reformer and enthusiast, who was born at St. Quentin. He was of humble extraction, and for a time served in a menial capacity. But he parted with his employer, and became an attorney. Imprisoned at Arras for some trivial offence, he escaped to Paris, where, strongly sympathizing with the democrats of the revolution, he issued a paper called the Tribune, which had great acceptance among the people. His doctrines were those of the communistic revolutionists, and he vindicated a system of equal rights and common property. When Robespierre died, he was considered by his associates the next best man to govern France; but he was betrayed by some of his friends, and guillotined in

1797. His trial produced a prodigious sensation, and was published in three volumes.

**BABIN, FRANCIS**, a French divine of Angers, who edited the "Conferences" of that diocese. D. 1734.

**BABOUR**, the founder of the great Mogul dynasty, a descendant of Timour, or Tamerlane, as he is called; who undertook the conquest of Samarcand, and was deprived of his dominions by the Usbeeks. He recovered his fortunes, however, and overthrew Ibrahim, the last Hindoo emperor, whose throne he usurped. After an active reign he died in 1530. He was an accomplished but voluptuous prince, and wrote a history of his own life.

**BABRIAS**, a Greek poet, quoted by Suidas.

**BABYLAS**, a bishop of Antioch, put to death during the persecution of Decius, 251.

**BACAI, IBRAHIM**, a Mahometan author. D. 835 of the Hegira.

**BACCANI, BENEDICT**, professor of ecclesiastical history at Modena. B. 1657; d. 1721.

**BACCULARY SAUNA, VINCENT**, a commander and statesman under Charles II. and Philip V. of Spain, and who also wrote the memoirs of Philip V. D. 1726.

**BACCHYLIDES**, a Greek lyric poet, cotemporary with Pindar, and whom Horace is said to have imitated. He flourished about 450 B. C.

**BACCIO, ANDREW**, an Italian physician and author of the 16th century.—**DELA PORTA**, more generally known as Fra Bartolomeo, was a celebrated painter, born at Sarignano, in Tuscany, 1469. His teacher was Cosimo Roselli, of Florence, under whom, by the study of the works of Leonarda, he acquired great grandeur of style, and vigor of coloring and outline. The famous fresco in the hospital of Santa Maria Nuova, representing the last judgment, was begun by him and finished by Albertinelli. He enlisted in the cause of Savonarola, and was imprisoned in the monastery of San Marco, which was besieged; when he made a vow, that if he escaped he would become a monk. In consequence of this, he assumed the Dominican habit in 1500, and went under the name of Brother Bartolomeo. For four years he did not paint at all, and afterwards only sacred subjects. Raphael visited him in 1504, and some years afterwards he himself met Michael Angelo and Raphael at Rome, where he acknowledged their merits. His style of paint-

ing was severe and elevated, but at the same time graceful; in the use of color resembling Titian or Giorgone.

**BACELLAR, ANTHONY BARBOSA**, a Portuguese poet, historian, and civilian, who wrote a celebrated defence of the house of Braganza.

**BACH, JOHN SEBASTIAN**, a musical author who occupies the highest rank among the composers of Germany. He was b. at Eisenach in 1685, and studied at Luneburg, where he made himself familiar with the French style of music, by frequenting the chapel of the duke of Halle. In 1707 he was appointed organist at Muhlhausen, the next year at Weimar, in 1717 chapel-master at Cothen; in 1723 chanter and director of music at Leipsic, and in 1736 composer at the electoral court of Saxony. As a performer on the harpsichord and organ he was without a rival in his time, while his compositions are marked by great originality, strength, and fervor. D. 1750.—**CHARLES PHILIP EMANUEL**, the second son of the above, known as Bach of Berlin, was chapel-master to the Princess Amelia of Prussia, and afterwards director of music at Hamburg. He was b. in 1714, and as a composer attained a celebrity as wide as that of his father. Haydn seems to have regarded him as a master.—**JOHN CHRISTIAN**, another son of Sebastian, by a second wife, known as Bach of Milan, was a scholar of Emanuel, under whom he became a fine performer on keyed instruments. He afterwards went to Italy, where his success as a composer of vocal music got him the place of organist of the Duomo of Milan. In 1763 he was engaged by Matteuceo to compose for the opera in London, where he produced "Orione," which was extremely applauded for the richness of its harmonies, the ingenious texture of its parts, and its new and skilful use of wind instruments. In connection with Abel, he opened weekly subscription concerts, which were kept up for more than 20 years with uninterrupted prosperity. He was the first composer who observed the law of contrast as a principle of harmony. His symphonies are regarded generally as more original than his songs or pieces for the harpsichord. D. 1782.—**JOHN CHRISTOPHER**, another of the Bachs, was the greatest contrapuntist and most expert organist in Germany, where he was court and town organist at Eisenach. He was also an uncommon master of full harmony, as is proved by his "Es erhab sich ein Streit," a piece

of church music, having 20 obligato parts, yet perfectly pure in its harmonies.

**BACHAUMONT, FRANCIS LE COIGEAU DE**, was a counsellor of the parliament of Paris, of which his father was president. In the disturbance of 1648 he took part against the court, and a *mot* of his at that time originated the name of the Fronde. He said that the parliament reminded him of the school-boys who played with slings on the boulevards,—they dispersed at the sight of a police officer, and collected again as soon as he was gone. The comparison struck the general mind, and the enemies of Mazarin, adopting a hat-band in the form of a sling (*fronde*) were called *Frondeurs*. During the war of the Fronde, and afterwards, he was distinguished as a poet and author. His book called "A Journey to Montpellier" is lively and spirited. B. 1624; d. 1702.—**LOUIS PETIT**, the writer of a voluminous "Secret Memoirs towards a History of the French Republic of Letters." D. 1771.

**BACHE, RICHARD**, a postmaster-general of the United States from 1776 to 1782. He was the son-in-law of Dr. Franklin. D. 1811.—**BENJAMIN FRANKLIN**, the editor of a print called the "Aurora," which vehemently opposed the administrations of Washington and Adams. D. 1799.

**BACHELIER, NICHOLAS**, a French sculptor, pupil of Michael Angelo. Several of his productions are in the cathedral of Toulouse, his native city. D. 1554.—**JOHN JAMES**, a French painter. B. in 1724; was director of the royal porcelain manufactory of Sevres, and the discoverer of an encaustic composition for the preservation of marble statues. He devoted a fortune of 60,000 francs to the establishment of a school for gratuitously teaching the art of drawing. D. 1805.

**BACHER, GEORGE FREDERIC**, a German physician of the 18th century; author of "Treatises on Dropsy," a disease which he was very skillful in treating.—A son of the preceding, and of the same profession, was the author of a work on law, and a contributor to the "Journal de Médecine." D. 1807.

**BACHOVIVS, REINIER**, a German civilian of the 16th century; author of a catechism in vindication of Calvinism.—**REINIER**, son of the above; professor of civil law at Heidelberg; author of a treatise "De Actionibus," &c.

**BACHMEISTER, H. L. C.**, a miscel-

laneous writer. B. at Hernhorn, in the principality of Nassau-Dillenburg, in 1786; author of "An Abridgment of the Geography of the Russian Empire;" "A Collection of Memoirs relating to Peter I.;" "The Russian Library," 11 vols., &c. D. 1806.

**BACICI, JOHN BAPTIST GAULI**, an Italian painter, chiefly of scriptural subjects and portraits. B. 1639; d. 1709.

**BACKER, JAMES**, a Dutch historical painter of great ability. B. 1530; d. 1560.—**JACOB**, a portrait and historical painter. B. at Harlingen, 1609; d. 1651.

**BACKHOUSE, WILLIAM**, an English astronomer and alchemist; author of "The Complaint of Nature," "The Golden Fleece," &c. D. 1662.

**BACKHUYSEN, LUDOLE**, a painter of the Dutch school, distinguished mainly for his sea-pieces. He was b. in 1631 at Embden, and was originally destined for mercantile pursuits. But instead of poring over ledgers he made pen sketches of vessels and shipping scenes, which, attracting attention, he was induced to devote his life to art. He took regular instructions, and soon acquired extraordinary facility. It was his custom, when storms approached, to embark on the boats, to observe the commotion of the waters, the gathering of the clouds, and the breaking of the swell upon the shore. He carried his enthusiasm to such a pitch that the terrified sailors were often forced to carry him to land in the face of his most earnest entreaties to remain. Full of what he had seen, he put upon canvas, while the impression was fresh, and with admirable fidelity, the varying features of those scenes. This courageous zeal procured his pictures an eminent rank in their class. Truth was their prevailing characteristic, though his coloring was excellent, and his touch free and effective. He also attempted poetry, but not with the same success. D. 1709.

**BACKLER, D'ALBE**, Baron Aubert Louis, a French geographer and engineer, who was the author of the "Chart of the Theatre of War in Napoleon's first Italian Campaigns." B. 1761; d. 1824.

**BACKUS, AZEL, D.D.**, the first president of Hamilton college, and author of several published sermons. B. 1767; d. 1824.—**ISAAC**, a distinguished Baptist preacher of Norwich, Ct. He wrote a history of that sect, in 3 vols., which was greatly indebted to his exertions for its prosperity. B. 1724; d. 1806.

**BACON, ANNE**, wife of Sir Nicholas,

remarkable for her learning, translated the sermons of Ochinus from the Italian, and "Bishop Jewel's Apology for the Church of England," from the Latin. B. 1528; d. 1600.—ANTHONY, an elder brother of the chancellor, a skilful politician and learned man, was the friend of the earl of Essex, and a favorite of Henry IV. of France. He passed his time in the pursuit of knowledge.—JOHN, an eminent sculptor who invented a method of making statues in artificial stone. His chief works were a bust of George III., a figure of Mars, Lord Chatham's monuments in Guildhall and Westminster, and those of Guy, the founder of the hospital, and of Dr. Johnson and Howard in St. Paul's. B. 1740; d. 1799.—JOHN, an English monk, called the Resolute Doctor, who wrote a "Compendium of the Law of Christ." D. 1346.—FRANCIS, viscount of St. Albans, one of the most extraordinary men that any age can boast,—a scholar, a wit, a lawyer, a judge, a statesman, a politician and philosopher, whose writings will endure as long as the languages in which they are written can be read. He was born at London, Jan. 22, 1561, and from his earliest childhood evinced the greatest aptitude for learning, and a remarkable capacity of thought. He entered Cambridge in his 13th year, and was speedily distinguished for his progress in the sciences. Before he was 16 he wrote a thesis against the Aristotelian philosophy then in vogue. His precocity led Queen Elizabeth, when he first made her acquaintance, to call him her "young lord keeper." At the close of his collegiate studies, he went, as it was then the custom with young men, to the Continent for the purposes of travel. He was in the suite of Sir Amias Paulet, who sent him back to England on an important errand, which he managed so discreetly that he attracted the regard of the queen, and was at once established in court favor. Returning to France, he completed his travels, and then, though but 19 years of age, wrote an essay on the state of Europe, which gave astonishing evidence of extensive observation and mature judgment. The death of his father recalled him to England, where he engaged in the study of jurisprudence, and before he was 23 was made counsel extraordinary to the queen. His connection with Burleigh, the lord treasurer, and Sir Robert Cecil, first secretary of state, would have led to his instant ad-

vancement, but for the feud of the latter with Essex. In 1593 he was returned a member of parliament for Middlesex, where he at first conducted himself with great dignity and discretion, voting with the popular party against the measures of the ministers, but towards the end of Elizabeth's reign, his poverty betrayed him into acts of servility unworthy of his character. Under James I., a prince ambitious of the title of a patron of letters, he was knighted in 1703. Commissioned to make a report on the oppressions committed by the royal purveyors in the king's name, he executed the task with so much satisfaction both to the king and parliament, that the commons voted him their thanks, and James made him king's counsel, with a pension of £100. He soon after contracted an advantageous marriage, was created lord keeper of the seals in 1617, and lord high chancellor and baron of Verulam in 1619, and, in 1620, viscount of St. Albans. But his rapid preferment was only the precursor to a still more rapid fall. He was accused before the house of lords of having received money for grants of office and privileges under the seal of state. He was unable to justify himself, and finally confessed the bulk of the charges, throwing himself on the mercy of the peers. He was sentenced to pay a fine of £40,000, to be imprisoned in the Tower, and to be declared incapable of holding office, or to appear within the verge of the court. Basil Montague, in his admirable life of Bacon, ingeniously attempts to excuse his crimes, but his arguments are scattered like chaff in Mr. Macaulay's essay on Bacon, to be found in his Miscellanies. The sentence was not rigorously executed; he was soon released from the Tower, and the rest of his penalty remitted. Yet he survived his disgrace only a few years, and died in 1726. During his active political life, and in his fall, he had still been devoted to philosophy. His universal genius had made him master of all the sciences, and his immortal writings, the "Advancement of Learning," and the "Novum Organum," laid the foundations of true scientific method, which changed the philosophy of the world. He treated also, in the "Sylva Sylvarum," of natural history, wrote several works on medicine, and suggested extensive and wise reforms of law. His moral "Essays" are a treasure of profound thought, eloquently expressed. Indeed, in nearly

all departments of human investigation, he displayed prodigious capacity, and was as copious and beautiful as a writer as he was original and comprehensive as a thinker. In mathematics and astronomy he was, perhaps, behind others of his day, but in every other respect, he soared to such a height, that his cotemporaries scarcely estimated the greatness of his views and the importance of his discoveries.—ROGER, an English monk, whose genius would render the name of Bacon illustrious even if it had not belonged to the great counsellor whose life is given above. He was born in 1214, at Ilchester, in Somerset, and educated first at Oxford and then at Paris, where he took a degree as doctor of theology. In 1240 he returned to Oxford, where he joined the order of Franciscans. His inquisitive spirit, however, directed his taste rather to learning than religion, and he was soon distinguished for the extent as well as variety of his attainments. His favorite pursuit was natural philosophy; in the prosecution of which, having exhausted his own means, he relied upon the contributions of friends. He discovered many valuable facts in science; but such was the ignorance and superstition of the day, that his labors were regarded as heretical and their results as sorcery or magic. He replied by denouncing the ignorance and corruption of the priests, who could not comprehend his elevated aims, and they, in revenge, denounced him at the court of Rome. The pope silenced his teachings at the university; and not long after he was thrown into prison, where he was shut out from all human converse, and almost deprived of food. But the next pope, Clement IV., a more enlightened man, liberated him from confinement, and requested him to publish his works, which he did in the shape of what is now known as the "Opus Majus." Clement's successor, Nicholas III., was not so favorable to him, and his writings were again condemned and his person imprisoned. He suffered during ten years, and was only released by the intercession of some learned Englishmen. He died in 1294. His opinions were many of them those of his age, but he was in most respects greatly in advance of it. His views on optics were new and ingenious; he had investigated the refraction of light, knew the property of lenses, and was either the inventor or improver of the telescope. The camera obscura and the burning glass were not unknown to him, and he

made several discoveries in chemistry. He knew the secret of manufacturing gunpowder, was familiar with geography and astronomy; wrote Hebrew, Latin, and Greek with elegance; and has left behind admirable precepts in moral philosophy. Altogether he was perhaps the most wonderful man of his age.—SIR NICHOLAS, keeper of the great seal under Elizabeth, was born 1510. He was employed under Henry VIII., to whom he proposed a plan, which however was never adopted, for the erecting of a college to instruct young statesmen in all the branches of political knowledge. He was knighted by Elizabeth, and made keeper of the seals in the room of Heath, archbishop of York; but as he favored the Suffolk succession he was treated with coldness, and suspected of assisting Hales in writing a tract to favor the claims of the duchess of Suffolk against the rights of the queen of Scotland. He was, however, soon after reinstated in the queen's good opinion by the interference of Sir William Cecil, and he died 20th February, 1579.—NATHANIEL, a Virginia general, one of the earliest patriots of the New World, was educated at the Inns of Court in England, and after his arrival in this country was chosen a member of the council. The murder of six Indian chiefs induced the savages to take terrible vengeance, inhumanly slaughtering sixty for the six. Their incursions caused the frontier plantations to be abandoned. Governor Berkeley built a few forts on the frontiers, but this wretched expedient produced no beneficial effect, for the savages quickly found out, as an old history has it, "where the mouse-traps were set." The people were for wiser and more active measures. They chose Bacon for their leader, who after sending to the governor for a commission, which was refused, marched without one at the head of 80 or 90 men and defeated the Indians. For this act he was proclaimed a rebel. He was taken, tried, and acquitted, restored to the council, and promised also in two days a commission as general for the Indian war, agreeably to the passionate wishes of the people. As the governor refused to sign the promised commission, Bacon soon appeared at the head of 500 men and obtained it by force. The people had not misjudged his capacity to serve them: for by the wise and energetic measures he adopted, he restored his scattered friends to their plantations. While he was thus honorably employed, the governor again proclaimed him a rebel. This



measure induced him to countermarch to Williamsburg, whence he issued his declaration against the governor, and soon drove him across the bay to Accomac. He also exacted of the people an oath to support him against the forces employed by the governor. He then prosecuted the Indian war. The governor was again routed, and Jamestown burned. To prevent an attack by the governor when besieged by him, he seized the wives of several of the governor's adherents, and brought them into camp; sending word to their husbands, that they would be placed in front of his men. Entirely successful on the western shore, Bacon was about to cross the bay to attack the governor at Accomac, when he was arrested by death, October 1st, 1676. He appears to have been a man of noble impulses, great sagacity, and chivalric valor. His story has been wrought into a novel by Mr. Caruthers of Virginia; and Mr. Parke Godwin, we are told, has an unpublished drama, of which Bacon is the hero.—FRANCEL, D. D., an Oxford divine, celebrated for his wit and humor. In 1735 he became rector of Baldon, Oxfordshire, where he died, January 2, 1783. He wrote, besides five plays, published in 1757, an elegant poem called "The Artificial Kite," first printed in 1719, and inserted in the Gentleman's Magazine, 1758.—THOMAS, an Episcopal minister at Fredericktown, Maryland, died in 1768. He compiled "A Complete System of the Revenue of Ireland," published in 1737; also "A Complete Body of the Laws of Maryland," fol., 1765. He also wrote other valuable pieces.

BACONTHORPE, JOHN, called the Resolute Doctor, an English monk, author of a "Compendium of the Law of Christ," &c. D. 1346.

BACQUET, a French advocate, author of various law treatises, of which an edition, in 2 vols., was published at Lyons, in 1744. D. 1597.

BACQUE, LEO, a bishop of Pamiers, who wrote a Latin poem on the education of princes. B. 1600; d. 1694.

BACQUERRE, BENEDICT DE, a physician who wrote the "Summa Medicus."

BADCOCK, SAMUEL, an English divine and author of no mean celebrity, but chiefly known by his critiques in the Monthly Review. B. 1747; d. 1788.

BADEN, JAMES, professor of Latin and eloquence in the university of Copenhagen, author of a "Danish and German Dictionary," a translation of

Tacitus, and honored as one of the founders of Danish letters. B. 1735; d. 1805.—RICHARD DE, chancellor of Cambridge in 1326, when he founded University Hall. That building being burnt down, a new one was built by the daughter of Gilbert de Clare, and called Clare-Hall.

BADENS, FRANCIS, an historical and portrait painter of Antwerp. B. 1571; d. 1603.

BADGER, LOUIS, a native of Lyons, has immortalized his memory by an heroic instance of fraternal affection. To save his brother, who had assisted in defending Lyons against the republicans, and who was consequently exposed to the penalty of death after the surrender, he assumed his name, and cheerfully suffered for him.

BADIA Y ZEBLICH, DOMINGO, a Spanish traveller, who became a Mussulman in order to travel through the East, where he was everywhere received with favor, as a true believer. It is now known that he was employed as a political agent by the Prince of Peace, at the instigation of Bonaparte; and on his return to his native country he espoused the French cause there. After the battle of Vittoria he took refuge in France. B. 1766; d. 1824.

BADILE, ANTONIO, an Italian painter, celebrated for the accuracy and coloring of his portraits, but deriving still greater honor from having two such disciples as Paul Veronese and Baptista Zelotti. B. 1480; d. 1560.

BADUEL, CLAUDE, a French Protestant divine, author of some theological treatises, &c. D. 1561.

BAERSIUS, or VEKENSTIL, HENRY, a printer and mathematician of the 16th century. He resided at Louvain, and there published, in 1528, "Tables of the Latitudes and Longitudes of the Planets," &c.

BAERSTRAT, a Dutch painter, chiefly of sea-pieces. D. 1687.

BAFFIN, WILLIAM, an English navigator of the 17th century, famous for his discoveries in the Arctic regions, was born in 1584. He visited West Greenland in 1612, again in 1615, and made a voyage to Spitzbergen in 1614. In 1623 and 1624 he ascertained the limits of that vast inlet of the sea since distinguished by the appellation of Baffin's Bay.

BAF' KARKAH, or ABU ZOHAL, an Arabian commentator on Euclid.

BAGEDIN, MAHOMET, an Arabian mathematician of the 10th century, au-

thor of a treatise "On the Division of Superficies," of which there is a Latin version by John Dee.

**BAGE, ROBERT**, an English novelist, was born at Derby, in 1728, and died at Tamworth, in 1801. During the greater part of his life he followed the occupation of a paper-maker. "Mount Kenneth," "Barham Downs," "The Fair Syrian," &c., owe their existence to him.

**BAGFORD, JOHN**, a book collector and antiquary, whose letters are in the British Museum. B. 1651; d. 1716.

**BAGGER, JOHN**, a learned Dane, bishop of Copenhagen, and author of several treatises in Latin and Danish. B. 1646; d. 1698.

**BAGGESEN, EMMANUEL**, a Danish poet. He usually wrote in the German language, and his chief productions are a pastoral epic, entitled, "Parthenaisc, oder die Alpenriese," and a mock epic, entitled, "Adam and Eve," but his songs and short poems are very numerous and popular. B. 1764; d. 1826.

**BAGLIONE, GIOVANNI**, an Italian painter of the 17th century, distinguished for his works in fresco; many of which adorn the walls and ceilings of the churches at Rome. D. 1644.

**BAGLIONI, JOHN PAUL**, an Italian soldier of fortune of the 16th century. He was put to death by Leo X., in 1520.

**BAGLIVI, GEORGE**, an illustrious Italian physician, born at Apulia, and elected professor of anatomy at Rome; was author of "The Praxis Medica," and several works connected with his profession, all of which were written in Latin. B. 1667; d. 1706.

**BAGNIOLI, JULIUS CESAR**, an Italian poet, author of "The Judgment of Paris," a poem, &c. D. 1600.

**BAGOT, LEWIS**, an English prelate, and brother to the first Lord Bagot, was born in 1740. He was at first a canon of Christ-church, Oxford, then dean, and successively became the bishop of Bristol, Norwich, and St. Asaph. He was the author of "Sermons on the Prophecies," &c. D. 1802.

**BAGRATION, K. A.**, a Russian prince and counsellor, who especially distinguished himself in the campaigns in Italy under Suwarrow, and was mortally wounded at the battle of Moscow in 1812.

**BAGSHAW, WILLIAM**, an English divine, ejected from his living for non-conformity, in 1662. He was the author of some works on practical divinity. D. 1703.—**EDWARD**, an English civilian

of the 17th century. In the commencement of the rebellion he sided with the parliament, but subsequently became a royalist. He wrote several works on law and politics.—**EDWARD**, son of the preceding, was a clergyman, and an opponent of Baxter.

**BAHIER, JOHN**, a French priest, and the author of some Latin poems which are in the collection of De Brienne. D. 1707.

**BAHRDT, CHARLES FREDERIC**, a German divine and author. He was born at Bischofswerda, and studied at Leipsic, where a prosecution having been commenced against him at Vienna for the heterodoxy of his writings, he fled to Prussia; and at length he settled at Halle, took a farm and an inn, and openly avowed himself a deist. D. 1792.

**BAIAN, or BAION, ANDREW**, a native of Goa, who was converted to Christianity, and ordained a priest at Rome about 1630. He translated the Æneid into Greek verse, and the Lusiad into Latin.

**BAIER, JOHN WILLIAM**, a German divine, author of a "Compendium of Theology," &c. B. 1647; d. 1694.—

**JOHN JAMES**, a German physician, and director of the botanical garden at Altdorf; author of "De Hortis celebrioribus Germaniæ, et Horti Medici Academici Altdorfini Hist.," &c., &c. B. 1677; d. 1735.

**BAIF, LAZARUS**, a French abbot, and counsellor to the parliament of Paris, in the 16th century; author of treatises "De re Navalii," "De re Vestitaria."—**JOHN ANTONY**, son of the above, and author of some poems. D. 1592.

**BAIL, LOUIS**, a French divine of the 17th century, author of an "Account of Celebrated Preachers," a "Summary of Councils," &c.

**BAILEY, NATHAN**, an English lexicographer, was a schoolmaster at Stepney. Besides several school books, he was the author of "Dictionarium Domesticum;" but his principal work was an "Etymological English Dictionary," which may fairly be regarded as the basis of Dr. Johnson's unrivalled work. D. 1742.—**PETER**, author of "Sketches from St. George's Fields," "The Queen's Appeal," &c. D. 1823.

**BAILLET, ADRIAN**, a learned Frenchman, born of poor parents at Neuville, 1649, in Picardy, and educated by the humanity of the fathers of a neighboring convent. He early distinguished himself by his great application, and the extent of his learning. In 1680 he

became library keeper to M. de Lamignon, and began to form an index of every subject which was treated in the books which he possessed; and so voluminous were his labors, that they were contained in 35 folio volumes, and all written with his own hand. His next work was "Jugemens des Savans," which had a very rapid sale, and which he totally gave to the bookseller requesting only a few copies for his friends. As in this work he mentioned not only the praises but the censures passed on different authors, he met with violent opposition from those who suffered under the severity of his criticism. The Jesuits were particularly severe against him, because he had spoken disrespectfully of their society; and, on the other hand, expressed himself in handsome terms of the gentlemen of the Port Royal. Besides these, his indefatigable labors produced a prolix "Life of Descartes," 2 vols. 4to., a "History of Holland," the "Lives of Saints," 4 vols. folio, and several theological works; and he formed the plan of "An Universal Ecclesiastical Dictionary," which was to contain a perfect system of divinity, supported by authorities from scripture and from the fathers of the church, but died 1706, before it was completed.

BAILLIE, ROCHE, surnamed La Rivière, physician to Henry IV. of France, and author of "A Summary of the Doctrines of Paracelsus." He pretended to great skill in astrology. D. 1605.—ROBERT, a Scotch divine, born in Glasgow, 1599. He was one of the deputation sent to London to exhibit charges against Archbishop Laud; and also one of the commissioners sent from the general assembly of Scotland to Charles II. at the Hague. His letters, and a journal of his transactions in England, were published in 1775. D. 1662.—MATTHEW, M.D., a celebrated anatomist and physician, was born in 1671 at the manse of Shotts, in Lanarkshire, Scotland. He succeeded Dr. Hunter as lecturer on anatomy, in conjunction with Mr. Cruickshank, at St. George's Hospital; he was also one of the physicians in ordinary to their majesties George III. and IV., and was held in high esteem among his professional brethren. His professional income at one time amounted to £10,000 per annum, and no physician since the days of Dr. Sydenham had attained such a supremacy. He was the author of several highly esteemed works, as well as of many im-

portant papers in the Philosophical Transactions, &c.; and he presented to the College of Physicians a valuable museum of anatomical specimens. D. 1823.—JOANNA, his sister, became distinguished as one of the greatest female writers of Great Britain. She was born at Bothwell about the year 1765, and at an early age, manifested a strong predilection for literary pursuits. Her first dramatic efforts were published in 1798, under the title, "A Series of Plays," in which it is attempted to delineate the stronger passions of the mind, each passion being the subject of a tragedy and a comedy. A second volume was published in 1802, and a third in 1812. During the interval she gave the world a volume of miscellaneous dramas, including the "Family Legend," a tragedy founded upon a story of one of the Macleans of Appin, and which, principally through Sir Walter's endeavors, was brought out at the Edinburgh theatre. She visited Scott in Edinburgh in 1808. In the following year the drama in question was played with great temporary success, and Sir Walter Scott's enthusiasm in its favor communicating itself to Edinburgh society, the drama ran fourteen nights. In 1814 it was played in London. The only "Play of the Passions" ever represented on a stage was "De Montfort," brought out by John Kemble, and played for eleven nights.—In 1821 it was revived for Edmund Kean, but fruitlessly. Miss O'Neill played the heroine. In fact, like all Joanna's dramatic efforts, it was a poem—a poem full of genius and the true spirit of poetry—but not a play. Scott, however, was strongly taken by it; his lines are well known:

"Till Avon's swans—while rung the grove  
With Montfort's hate, and Basil's love!—  
Awakening at the inspiring strain  
Deem'd their own Shakspeare lived again!"

In 1836 the authoress published three more volumes of plays. Previous to this, in 1823, a long-promised collection of poetic miscellanies appeared, containing Scott's dramatic sketch of "Macduff's Cross," with, *inter alia*, some of Mrs. Heman's poetry and Miss Catharine Fanshaw's *jeux d'esprit*. She always lived in retirement, and latterly in strict seclusion, in her retreat at Hampstead. The literary fame which she had acquired by her own works, aided in no small degree by the long and loudly expressed admiration of Walter Scott, who always visited her when in London, never succeeded in drawing her generally into society. D. 1850. During the

greater part of her life she lived with a maiden sister, Agnes—also a poetess—to whom she addressed her beautiful Birthday poem. They were of a family in which talent and genius were hereditary. Their father was a Scottish clergyman, and their mother a sister of the celebrated Dr. William Hunter.—**JOHN**, an active and able officer of the East India Company, went out to India as a cadet, in 1791, where at the commencement of the Mahratta war he effected the peaceable transfer to the British dominions of a territory yielding an annual revenue of £225,000. On returning to England, Colonel Baillie was, in 1820, elected M. P. for Hendon; and subsequently represented the burghs of Inverness, &c. D. 1833.

**BAILLON**, **WILLIAM DE**, a French physician, and author of *Conciliatorum Medicinalium*. B. 1538; d. 1616.

**BAILLY**, **DAVID**, a painter, engraver, and author, of Leyden. B. 1630.—**JOHN SYLVAIN**, a famous astronomer. B. at Paris, 15th September, 1736. The accidental friendship of the abbé de la Caille directed him in the pursuit of science; and in 1763 he introduced to the academy his observations on the moon, and the next year his treatise on the zodiacal stars. In 1766 he published his essay on the satellites of Jupiter, and in other treatises enlarged further on the important subject. In 1775 the first volume of his history of ancient and modern astronomy appeared, and the third and last in 1779; and in 1787 that of Indian and oriental astronomy, in 3 vols. 4to. He was drawn from his literary retirement to public view as a deputy to the first national assembly; and such was his popularity, that he was, on July 14th, 1789, nominated mayor of Paris. In this dangerous office he conducted himself in a very becoming manner, which offended the terrorists, and at the same time showing sympathy with the royal family, he became unpopular. He resigned his office, and in 1793 was guillotined by order of the sanguinary tribunal of Robespierre, showing in his death as in his life, resignation, firmness, and dignity.

**BAILY**, **FRANCIS**, famous in the annals of astronomical science, was the son of a banker at Newbury, and for many years well known on the Stock Exchange, in which busy arena he realized an ample fortune. The Astronomical Society was organized by him, and throughout life he was the most considerable contributor to its memoirs. Sys-

tematic order and steady perseverance were the secrets of his success. D. 1844, aged 70.

**BAINBRIDGE**, **DR. JOHN**, an eminent physician and astronomer. B. in 1582. He gained considerable reputation by his work entitled a "Description of the late Comet in 1628," and was appointed professor of astronomy at Oxford. D. 1643.—**WILLIAM**, a commodore of the United States navy, was b. at Princeton, N. J., May 7th, 1774. He was apprenticed to the sea-service at an early period of his life, and at the age of 19 rose to the command of a merchant vessel. In 1798 he entered the naval service with the rank of lieutenant. In 1800 he sailed for Algiers as commander of the frigate *George Washington*; and in 1803 he sailed for Tripoli, as commander of the frigate *Philadelphia*, in consequence of the grounding of which he was captured. On the 29th of December, 1812, having the frigate *Constitution* under his command, he captured, after a severe action, the British frigate *Java*; and his generosity to the prisoners gained for him a strong expression of their gratitude. Since the close of the war Commodore Bainbridge commanded, with great reputation and popularity, at several naval stations; and for several years filled the office of a commissioner of the Navy Board. He d. at Philadelphia, July 27th, 1833, in his 60th year.

**BAINÉ**, **MICHAEL**, a divine, deputy at Trent, whose writings were condemned as Calvinistic. B. 1513; d. 1589.

**BAINES**, a noted friend of civil and religious liberty in the British parliament. He was originally a printer at Leeds, but in 1833 was elected to parliament, where he served 7 years. He wrote a "History of the reign of George III.," &c. B. 1774; d. 1848.

**BAIRD**, **SIR DAVID**, a distinguished English general, who served in the East Indies, Egypt, Cape of Good Hope, Spain, &c. D. 1829.

**BAJAZET I.**, a warlike, but tyrannical sultan of Turkey, who succeeded Amurath, his father, in 1389, having strangled his rival brother, Jacob. The greatness and rapidity of his conquests got him the name of *Il Derim*, or the Lightning. In three years he acquired Bulgaria, Macedonia, a part of Servia, Thessaly, and the states of Asia Minor. Constantinople was besieged by him for ten years, which at last yielded. He was finally defeated by Tamerlane on the plains of Agora. He d. in Timour's camp in 1403.—There was a second sul-

tan of this name, who was poisoned in 1512.

**BAKER, DAVID**, an English monk of the Benedictine order, originally a Protestant, but being converted to the Romish faith, he came to England as a missionary from Italy. He wrote an exposition of Hylton's "Scale of Perfection." D. in 1641.—**SIR RICHARD**, author of a "Chronicle of the Kings of England," &c. B. 1568; d. 1645.—**THOMAS**, a divine and antiquary; author of "Reflections on Learning," &c., &c. B. 1656; d. 1740.—**HENRY**, a diligent and ingenious naturalist. He was originally brought up as a bookseller, and married one of the daughters of the celebrated Daniel De Foe. He obtained the gold medal of the Royal Society, for his microscopical experiments on saline particles; and wrote "The Universe," a poem, "The Microscope made Easy," &c. B. 1704; d. 1774.—**DAVID ERSKINE**, son of the above, was author of the "Companion to the Playhouse," subsequently enlarged by Stephen Jones, and published under the title of "Biographia Dramatica." D. 1774.—**SIR GEORGE, M.D.**, b. in 1722, was a physician of considerable reputation, and a fellow of the Royal and Antiquarian Societies. D. 1809.

**BAKEWELL, ROBERT**, a country gentleman of small fortune, who acquired considerable notoriety as a grazier at Dishley, in Leicestershire. He greatly improved his breeds of cattle and sheep. B. 1726; d. 1795.

**BAKKER, PETER HUZINGA**, a Dutch poet; author of a poem on the Inundation of 1740, and of numerous songs and satires on England. B. 1715; d. 1801.

**BALAMIO, FERDINAND**, a Sicilian physician; translator, into Latin, of several treatises by Galen. B. 1555.

**BALASSI, MARIO**, a Florentine painter. B. 1604; d. 1667.

**BALBI, ADRIAN**, a geographer. B. at Venice, in 1784. He wrote a statistical Essay on the Kingdom of Portugal, an Ethnographic Atlas of the Globe, and an Abridgment of Geography, all works of profound and extensive research, which have made him an authority both in Europe and America. D. 1848.

**BALBINUS, DECIMUS CÆLIUS**, chosen emperor of Rome, in conjunction with Maximus, in 237; and murdered by the soldiery in the following year.

**BALBOA, VASCO NÚÑEZ DE**, a Castilian, one of the first who visited the West Indies. He established a colony on the isthmus of Panama, where he

built the first town on the continent of South America, penetrated into the interior, discovered the Pacific Ocean, and obtained information respecting the empire of Peru. Jealous of his talents and success, rival adventurers accused him of disloyalty, and he was put to death in 1517, by Pedrarias Davila, the Spanish governor of Darien.

**BALBUENA, BERNARDO DE**, a Spanish poet, and bishop of Porto Rico. D. 1627.

**BALBUS, LUCIUS CORNELIUS THEOPHANES**, a native of Cadiz, whose military exploits caused Pompey to obtain for him the privileges of a Roman citizen; and he subsequently became consul, being the first foreigner on whom that dignity was conferred.

**BALCANQUAL, WALTER**, a Scotch divine, who accompanied James I. to England. He was made dean of Rochester and bishop of Durham, but in the civil wars he was a severe sufferer, being driven from place to place for shelter. He wrote the "Declaration of Charles I. concerning the late Tumults in Scotland," &c. D. 1642.

**BALCHEN, JOHN**, an English admiral, who was lost, with all his crew, on board his ship the Victory, in a violent storm off Jersey, October 3, 1744.

**BALDERIC**, bishop of Dol in Brittany, in the 12th century; author of a history of the Crusade to the year 1099.

**BALDI, BERNARD**, an Italian mathematician and poet; author of Italian poems, lives of mathematicians, &c. He was a man of almost universal genius, and abbot of Gnaitallo. B. at Urbino, 1553; d. 1617.—**DE UBALDIS**, an Italian lawyer and author. B. 1319; d. 1400.—**JAMES**, a German Jesuit and poet. B. 1603; d. 1668.—**LAZZARO**, a Tuscan painter, employed by Alexander VII. to paint the gallery at Monte Cavallo. D. 1703.

**BALDINGER, ERNEST GODFREY**, a German physician and author. B. 1738; d. 1804.

**BALDINUCCI, PHILIP**, a Florentine artist and connoisseur; author of "A General History of Painters," &c. B. 1634; d. 1696.

**BALDOCK, RALPH DE**, bishop of London, and lord high chancellor in the reign of Edward I.; author of a "History of British Affairs," which was extant in Leland's time, but is now lost. D. 1307.—**ROBERT DE**, a divine, who was favored by Edward II. He shared his royal master's misfortunes, and died in Newgate.

**BALDWIN, WILLIAM**, an English writer of the 16th century; one of the chief authors of "The Mirror for Magistrates."—**THOMAS**, a Baptist minister of Boston, who was a while at the head of his denomination in New England. D. 1828.—**FRANCIS**, a learned civilian of the 16th century, much employed by the potentates of his time. He wrote "Leges de Re rustica Novella," &c., &c.—**ABRAHAM**, a president of the university of Georgia, member of the convention which passed the constitution of the U. S., and subsequently a member of congress. D. 1807.

**BALDWIN I.**, a distinguished leader in the 4th crusade. On the conquest of Constantinople by the Latins in 1204, he was elected emperor of the East; but being taken prisoner by the Greeks, he was never afterwards heard of.—**II.**, succeeded his brother Robert, as emperor of the East, in 1228. On the taking of Constantinople, in 1261, by Michael Palæologus, Baldwin escaped to Italy, where he d. 1273.

**BALDWIN**, archbishop of Canterbury. This prelate accompanied Richard I. to Palestine, and d. there, 1291. His writings were published by Tissier, in 1662.

**BALDWIN I.**, king of Jerusalem, succeeded to that dignity in 1100, took Antipatris, Cæsarea, and Azotus in 1101, and Acre in 1104. D. 1118.—**II.**, king of Jerusalem, succeeded the above in 1118; Eustace, brother of Baldwin I., having renounced his claim to the throne. Baldwin II. was taken prisoner by the Saracens in 1124, and gave them the city of Tyre as his ransom. D. 1181.—**III.** succeeded to the throne in 1143. He took Ascalon and other places from the infidels. D. 1163.—**IV.**, the son of Amaury, succeeded his father on the throne of Jerusalem in 1174. He subsequently resigned in favor of his nephew. D. 1185.—**V.**, nephew and successor of the last named, was poisoned in 1186.

**BALE, JOHN**, an English ecclesiastic. B. at Cove, in 1495, who became bishop of Ossory, in Ireland. Educated a Romanist, he was converted to Protestantism. His clergy opposed and forsook him, and so furious was their opposition, that in one tumult five of his servants were murdered in his presence. He was obliged to fly, and after enduring many hardships, found shelter in Switzerland, where he remained till the death of Mary. On his return to England, he made no attempt to recover his Irish diocese, but settled as a prebend of

Canterbury, in 1563. He wrote "An account of the Ancient Writers of Britain," several Scripture plays, and numerous polemical tracts.—**ROBERT**, prior of the Carmelites of Norwich; author of "Annales Ordinis Carmelitarum," &c. D. 1593.

**BALECHOU NICHOLAS**, a French engraver, whose works are held in high estimation. B. 1710; d. 1765.

**BALEN, HEINDRICH VAN**, a Dutch painter, whose "Judgment of Paris" and "Drowning of Pharaoh" are much admired. John van Balen, his son, was a distinguished historical and landscape painter. B. 1560; d. 1632.

**BALES, PETER**, a skilful penman, employed by Secretary Walsingham to imitate writings. He published a work called "The Writing Master." B. 1547; d. 1600.

**BALESTRA, ANTONY**, a Veronese historical painter. B. 1666; d. 1720.

**BALFOUR, ALEXANDER**, a novelist and miscellaneous writer, was a native of Forfarshire, Scotland. He was the author of "Highland Mary," besides other novels and poems, and for many years a contributor to various Scottish periodicals. B. 1767; d. 1829.—**SIR ANDREW**, an eminent botanist and physician, and one to whom medical science in Scotland owes a lasting debt of gratitude for a botanic garden, museum, &c. B. 1630; d. 1694.

**BALGUY, JOHN**, an eminent divine of the church of England, and a theological writer, was b. at Sheffield, in 1686, and in 1727 became a prebendary of Salisbury. He engaged deeply in the Bangorian controversy; and among his several works may be noticed "An Essay on Redemption," a "Letter to a Deist on the Beauty and Excellence of Moral Virtue," &c. D. 1748.—**THOMAS**, son of the above, prebend and archdeacon of Winchester; author of "Divine Benevolence, asserted and vindicated," a sermon on church government, &c. B. 1716; d. 1795.

**BALIOL, Sir JOHN DE**, a native of Durham, who, on the marriage of the daughter of Henry III. to Alexander III. of Scotland, was made one of the guardians of the royal pair. He founded Baliol college, Oxford; and having sided with Henry III. against his revolted barons, the latter seized upon his lands. D. 1269.—**JOHN DE**, son of the preceding, laid claim to the crown of Scotland on the death of Queen Margaret. His claim was disputed by several competitors, one of whom was the

famous Robert Bruce. But Edward I., to whom the matter was referred, decided in favor of Baliol. He soon gave offence to Edward; and being defeated by him in a battle near Dunbar, he was sent, together with his son, to the Tower of London. The intercession of the pope having procured his release, he retired to France, where he d. in 1314.

BALL, JOHN, a puritan divine, who while he disapproved of the discipline of the church, wrote against separation from it on that ground. B. 1585; d. 1640.

BALLANDEN, JOHN, a Scotch divine of the 16th century; author of various works, and translator of Hector Bœthius's History of Scotland. D. 1550.

BALLANTYNE, JAMES, a printer of considerable note in Edinburgh, and at whose press the whole of the productions of Sir Walter Scott were printed, was a native of Kelso, where he first opened an office for the "Kelso Mail," of which he was the editor. For many years he also conducted the "Edinburgh Weekly Journal." He survived his friend and patron but a few months, dying in January, 1833.—JOHN, his brother, was the confidant of Sir Walter, in keeping the secret of the authorship of "Waverley." He was a man of fine humor, with an inexhaustible fund of anecdotes. D. 1821.

BALLARD, GEORGE, a native of Camden, in Gloucestershire, who, while the obscure apprentice of a habit-maker, employed the hours which his companions devoted to sleep to the acquisition of the Saxon language, and recommended to the patronage of Lord Chedworth, he went to Oxford, where, by the kindness of Dr. Jenner, he was made one of the eight clerks of Magdalen college, and afterwards one of the beadles of the university. His weakly constitution was impaired by the severity of his studies, and he d. June, 1755, in the prime of life. His access to the Bodleian was the means of his increasing his valuable collections; but he published only "Memoirs of British Ladies celebrated for their Writings," in 4to., 1752.—VOLANT VASHON, a rear-admiral of the British navy, was b. in 1774. On entering naval life he accompanied Vancouver on his laborious voyage of discovery to the northwest coast of America, in which he was absent from England nearly five years. In 1807, when captain of the Blonde frigate, he captured five French privateers. He afterwards distinguished himself at the taking of Guadaloupe;

and eventually attained the rank of rear admiral, in 1825. D. 1832.

BALLERINI, PETER and JEROME, two priests and brothers, natives of Verona, who, in the 18th century, conjointly wrote some works, and edited several editions of ecclesiastical authors.

BALLESTEROS, FRANCIS, an eminent Spanish officer. B. 1770.

BALLEXFERD, N., a citizen of Geneva, author of a treatise on the "Physical Education of Children," &c. B. 1726; d. 1774.

BALLI, JOSEPH, a Sicilian divine; author of a treatise "De Morte Corporum Naturalium," &c. D. 1640.

BALLANI, JOHN BAPTIST, a senator of Genoa; author of a treatise on the "Natural Motion of Heavy Bodies." B. 1586; d. 1666.

BALLIN, CLAUDE, a skilful artist of chased work in gold and silver. He was b. at Paris in 1615, and brought up to the occupation of a goldsmith under his father, who exercised that art. He studied drawing, and improved his taste as a designer by copying the pictures of Poussin. When only 19 he made four silver basins, decorated with figures representing the four ages of the world. These were purchased by Cardinal Richelieu. He was subsequently employed in making plate services for Louis XIV., of which it is said the workmanship added ten times to the value of the material. D. 1678.

BALMEZ, JAMES LUCIEN, one of the most renowned of the late Spanish writers, and an ecclesiastic, whose philosophical, theological, and political treatises have given him a European fame. He was b. at Vich, in Catalonia, in 1810. He was early distinguished for his acquirements, and in 1833 was appointed to the chair of mathematics in his native place. His writings were chiefly in defence of the Roman Catholic church, which he endeavored to restore to its ancient dignity and influence. His "Protestantism and Catholicism compared in their Effects on the Civilization of Europe," a very able book, has been translated into English, French, and German. D. 1848.

BALTHASAR, CHRISTOPHER, a king's advocate at Auxerre, who abandoned the emoluments of his office, and the Catholic religion, to embrace the tenets of the Protestants, in whose favor he wrote several controversial treatises, especially against Baronius, which were received with great avidity. The synod of Loudun granted him, in 1659, a pen-

sion of 750 livres, for his literary services.—J. A. FELIX DE, author of a "Defence of William Tell," and president of the council of Lucerne. D. 1810.

BALTHAZARINI, surnamed Beaujoyeux, an Italian musician, recommended by Brissac, governor of Piedmont, to Henry III. of France, by whom he was liberally patronized, and for the entertainment of whose court he wrote several ballads and pieces of music. He composed a ballet called Ceres and her nymphs, for the nuptials of the Duc de Joyeuse with the queen's sister, Made-moiselle de Vaudemont; and this is regarded as the origin of the heroical ballet of France.

BALTUS, JOHN FRANCIS, a Jesuit of Metz, author of several works, especially of an answer to Fontenelle's history of oracles, printed at Strasburg, 8vo. Baltus possessed considerable learning and talents, which he wholly employed in defence of Roman Catholic orthodoxy. He d. librarian of Rheims, 1743, at the age of 76.

BLUE, JOHN, a cardinal, b. of mean parents, in Poitou. He raised himself to consequence by flattery and merit, and gradually became bishop of Evreux and of Arras. He was made a cardinal by Paul II., and when honored with the confidence of Louis XI., became his minister, and acted as general over his troops. Ungrateful to his duty and to his master, he formed intrigues with the dukes of Burgundy and Berri; and when at last discovered by the king, he was imprisoned for eleven years, in an iron cage, after which he repaired to Rome, and rose to new preferments. He afterwards came to France as pope's legate, though he had so ill deserved of the confidence and honor of his country. He d. at Ancona, 1491.

BALUZE, STEPHEN, a native of Tullés in Guienne, patronized by Peter de Marca, archbishop of Toulouse, by Teller, afterwards chancellor of France, and by Colbert. He employed his leisure hours in enriching the libraries of his patrons with valuable manuscripts, till in his 39th year he was appointed professor of canon law in the royal college with every mark of distinction. His lives of the "Popes of Avignon" proved so interesting to the king, that he granted the author a pension, but his attachment to the duke of Bouillon, the history of whose family he had undertaken to write, but in which he inserted some offensive remarks, was soon

after productive of trouble. When the duke was banished he shared the disgrace, and was confined by a lettre de cachet at Orleans; he however was restored to favor, though he was not replaced in his directorial chair of the royal college, which he before held. He died 28th of July, 1718, in his 87th year, and left behind him the character of an indefatigable collector of curious manuscripts and annotations.

BALZAC, JOHN LOUIS GUEZ DE, a French writer of great reputation, which he chiefly owed to the elegance of his style, author of "Letters," "The Prince," "The Christian Socrates," &c. B. 1594; d. 1654.—HONORE DE, one of the most distinguished as well as prolific novel writers of modern times, was born at Tours, 1799. Having completed his studies at Vendôme, he published, between 1821 and 1829, twenty or thirty volumes under various pseudonyms, with very equivocal success; but after this trying apprenticeship, he put forth all his powers under his own name, with what result those who have read "La Peau de Chagrin," "Les Chouans," "La Physiologie de Mariage," "Le Père Goriot," "La Femme de Trente Ans," &c., can best testify. Since that period his productions succeeded one another with wonderful rapidity; and it may be truly said that his literary strength grew with his years, for his "Médecin de Campagne," and his "Parents Pauvres," his last works, are his best. In addition to his romances, Balzac wrote some theatrical pieces, and for some time edited and contributed to the "Révue Parisienne;" but his romances exhibit the highest evidences of genius. Since the revolution of 1848, Balzac was engaged in visiting the battle-fields of Germany and Russia, and in collecting materials for a series of volumes, to be entitled "Scènes de la Vie Militaire." Next to his celebrity as an author, the most remarkable feature in his career was the deep passion which he formed for a Russian princess, who finally compensated him for long years of untiring devotion by the gift of her hand in 1848. D. 1850.

BAMBRIDE, CHRISTOPHER, archbishop of York, was sent ambassador from Henry VIII. to Pope Julius II., who made him a cardinal. Died of poison administered by his servant, 1514.

BAMFIELD, FRANCIS, a nonconformist divine, author of a work on the



"Observance of the Sabbath." He was committed to Newgate for holding a conventicle, and died there, 1684.

**BAMPFYLDE**, Sir **CHARLES WARWICK**, Bart., a descendant of one of the oldest and most distinguished families in Devonshire, and during seven successive parliaments one of the members for Exeter. In 1823, when he was 71 years of age, he was assassinated close to his own house, in Montague square, by a man named Moorland, who blew his own brains out immediately after.

**BANCHI**, **SERAPHIN**, a priest of the Dominican order at Florence, to whom a fanatic, named Barriere, disclosed his intention to assassinate Henry IV. Banchi's information saved the king, who rewarded him with the archbishopric of Angouleme.

**BANCK**, **LAWRENCE**, a Swedish lawyer, author of several works against Papal usurpation. D. 1662.

**BANCROFT**, **RICHARD**, archbishop of Canterbury, a distinguished opponent of the Puritans and a supporter of the English church. B. 1544; d. 1610.—**JOHN**, nephew of the above, bishop of Oxford, and builder of the palace of Cuddesden for the bishops of that see. D. 1640.—**AARON**, a distinguished Unitarian pastor of Massachusetts, and author of a "Life of Washington." B. 1755; d. 1839.

**BANDELLO**, **MATTHEW**, a Dominican monk of the Milanese. He wrote tales in the manner of Boccacio, and proceeding to France obtained the bishopric of Agen. D. 1561.

**BANDINELLI**, **BACCIO**, a Florentine sculptor and painter. His group of the Laocoon is highly esteemed. B. 1487; d. 1559.

**BANDINI**, **ANGELO MARIA**, an Italian antiquary and bibliographer, author of "De Florentini Juntarum Typographia," &c. D. 1800.

**BANDURI**, **ANSELM**, a Benedictine, who wrote several valuable antiquarian works. D. 1743.

**BANGIUS**, **PETER**, a Swedish professor of theology at Abo, who wrote an "Ecclesiastical History of Sweden." D. 1696.—**THOMAS**, a professor of divinity and Hebrew at Copenhagen, who compiled a "Hebrew Lexicon." B. 1600; d. 1661.

**BANIER**, **ANTHONY**, an industrious French author and compiler, who wrote some thirty different "Belles Lettres Essays," and an "Historical Explanation of Fables," &c., &c. B. 1673; d. 1741.

**BANIM**, **JOHN**, an Irish novelist of distinction, was born near Kilkenny in 1800. Early in life he gave indications of poetical ability, and at the age of 17 became editor of the "Leinster Journal." The next year he produced the somewhat famous melodrama of "Damon and Pythias." At 20 he was editor of the "Literary Register," but his fame began with the success of the "O'Hara Tales," in 1825. In these he was the first to depart from the path chosen by the Edgeworths and the Morgans, and to exhibit the crime, the passion, and the tragedy of the Irish cabin in all their dark colors. They were followed in rapid succession by "Boyne Water," "The Croppy," "The Denounced," "The Smuggler," "The Mayor of Windgap," &c., &c. But popular as his tales were, they afforded him only a precarious subsistence. He was compelled in his latter days, though enjoying a small pension from government, to depend on the bounty of friends. D. 1842.

**BANISTER**, **JOHN**, a learned physician of the 16th century, who, after studying at Oxford and proceeding there to his first degree in physic in 1573, removed to Nottingham, where he acquired great reputation. He was author of several works on physic and surgery.—**JOHN**, the first performer of celebrity on the violin, and the composer of the music to Davenant's opera of Circe. D. 1679.

**BANKES**. Sir **JOHN**, chief justice of the Common Pleas in the reign of Charles I. His wife, with the family, being at their seat at Corfe Castle, were summoned to surrender it, but she successfully defended it against the parliamentary troops, till relieved by the arrival of Lord Carnarvon, with a body of horse. Sir John d. in 1644.

**BANKS**, **JOHN**, a bookseller, and author of a "Critical Review of the Life of Cromwell," &c. B. 1709; d. 1751.—**JOHN**, an English dramatist of the 18th century; author of the "Earl of Essex," a tragedy, &c.—Sir **JOSEPH**, an eminent English naturalist, and for many years president of the Royal Society. His enthusiasm in the study of natural history may be judged of from the fact, that it led him to accompany Cook in his first circumnavigation of the world. He published only one small work, a treatise on the "Blight, Mildew, or Rust in Corn." B. 1743; d. 1820.—**THOMAS**, an eminent English sculptor. Among the best of his works are "Caractacus taken Prison-

er to Rome," and "Achilles mourning the Loss of Briseis." He also executed the admirable monument in Westminster abbey, to the memory of Sir Eyre Coote. B. 1735; d. 1805.

**BANNAKER, BENJAMIN**, a negro of Maryland, who by his own unaided efforts mastered the astronomical works and tables of Ferguson, and gained a complete knowledge of the mathematics, so that for years he was the calculator and publisher of the Maryland Ephemerides.

**BANNIER JOHN**, a Swedish general who served under Gustavus Adolphus, and at the death of that prince became commander-in-chief. B. 1601; d. 1641.

**BANNISTER, JOHN**, an admirable comic actor, the son of Charles Bannister, well known as a singer and a wit, was born in London, in 1760. Having secured the favor of the great Garrick, he made his debut at Drury lane theatre, as "Master J. Bannister," when twelve years of age; he then quitted the boards for a time, but obtained a permanent engagement in 1779. At first he aspired to tragedy, and gave it a decided preference; but his talents so clearly lay in an opposite direction, that on the death of Edwin he at once supplied his place, giving proofs of first-rate powers, and establishing himself as a public favorite. The parts in which he excelled were mainly Sylvester Daggerwood, Lingo, Trudge, the Three Singles, Bobadil, Dr. Paugloss, Job Thornberry, Colonel Feignwell, and Walter in "The Children in the Wood." Being much afflicted with the gout, he retired from the stage in 1815, having had the good fortune to earn a competence by his profession, and the prudence to keep it. He d. November 8, 1836, respected and beloved by all who knew him. Nature had done much for Bannister, physically as well as mentally: his face, figure, and voice were excellent; his spirits exuberant; and an open manly countenance was a faithful index to the heart of "Gentleman Jack."

**BANTI, BRIGIDA GEORGI**, a celebrated female Italian singer, was the daughter of a Venetian gondolier, and in her youth nothing more or less than a street singer in Amorgi, her native town; where a noble amateur, having noticed the brilliancy of her voice, had her instructed in singing at his expense. It was probable she was shortly after advised to try her fortune in a foreign country, for she soon left Venice on her road to Paris; not however, as it would seem, in prosperous circumstances, since she sang at coffee-

houses and inns at Lyons, and other towns, for small sums collected from the guests. M. de Visnes, who was then manager of the opera at Paris, relates, that, in the year 1778, he stopped one evening at a coffee-house on the boulevards, being struck by the sound of a very beautiful voice; it was Banti whom he heard, as she was singing in the coffee-room. He put a louis d'or into her hand, desiring her to call on him the next morning. The result was, that Monsieur de Visnes engaged her immediately for the Opera Buffa, where she made her debut, by an air sung between the second and third acts of "Iphigénie en Aulide," and created a universal sensation of delight. After the departure of the celebrated Agujari from London, the managers of the Pantheon engaged Madame Banti for three seasons, upon condition that £100 a year should be deducted from her salary, for the payment of an able master to cultivate her voice. Sacchini was the first appointed to this office; but he found her so idle and obstinate, that he soon quitted her as an incurable patient. She was next assigned to Piozzi, whose patience was likewise soon exhausted by her incorrigible inattention. Her last master in England was Abel; soon after which she left this country, and sang with enthusiastic applause at several of the German courts, and subsequently at almost every principal town in Italy. Her great success certainly exemplified most strongly the truth of the old adage, "That there are a hundred requisites necessary to constitute a good singer, of which, whoever possesses a fine voice, is already in possession of ninety-nine." After several years absence, Banti returned to England in the spring of 1790, when her performance and singing in Gluck's opera of "Alceste," was thought to be most perfect; every look, every action, every note, appearing to be strictly appropriate to the character she had assumed, and to no other. Soon after this, on the occasion of Lord Howe's victory, Banti introduced in one of her cantatas the national air of "God save the king," in a style which perfectly electrified the audience. In the year 1799 she enraptured every hearer by her performance in "Ines de Castro," composed by Bianchi, and then first produced. The celebrated prayer in it, "Gran Dio che regoli," was given in a style of tenderness and appropriate devotion, which perhaps has never been exceeded on the stage. We believe that the year 1802

was the last season of Banti's singing in England. She died at Bologna, in 1806, aged about 50. It is said, that, on opening her body, the lungs were found to be of an unusually large size.

**BAPTIST, JOHN**, a native of Lisle, resident for some time in England, as a painter of flowers. He studied at Antwerp, and assisted Le Brun in painting the palace of Versailles, in which the flowers were his execution. The duke of Montague, who was ambassador in France, employed him with La Fosse and Rousseau in the decoration of Montague house, now the British Museum. A looking-glass which he adorned with a garland of flowers for Queen Mary is still preserved at Kensington palace. There is a print of him from a painting by Sir Godfrey Kneller, in Walpole's Anecdotes. He died 1699.—His son Anthony distinguished himself also in flower painting.—Another of the same name, who was born at Antwerp, paid a visit to England during the civil wars, and was engaged in General Lambert's service, and after the restoration he painted the attitudes and draperies of Sir Peter Lely's portraits. He died in 1691.

**BARAHONA Y SOTO, LOUIS**, a Spanish physician and poet, a native of Luceria, in Andalusia, continued, under the title of the Tears of Angelica, the romance of Ariosto, and executed his task in such a manner as to gain the applause of Cervantes. He is also the author of some eclogues, stanzas, and sonnets.

**BARANZANO, REDEMPTUS**, a Barnabite monk, who corresponded with Lord Bacon, by whom he was highly esteemed for his proficiency in mathematics. He wrote "Uranoscopia," "Campus Philosophorum," &c. B. 1590; d. 1622.

**BARATIÈRE, JOHN PHILIP**, a person of prodigious memory. B. 1721, at Schwobach, in the margravate of Anspach. At the age of 4 he conversed with his mother in French, with his father in Latin, and with his servants in German. The rapidity of his improvements augmented with his years, so that he became perfectly acquainted with Greek at 6, with Hebrew at 8, and in his 11th year translated from the Hebrew into French the travels of the rabbi Benjamin of Tudela, which he enriched with valuable annotations. His proficiency in mathematics was so great that he submitted to the Royal Academy of Science, at Berlin, a plan for finding the longitude at sea, marked with wonderful in-

genuity, so that he was elected a member. In 1735 he went with his father to Halle; at which university he was offered the degree of master of arts, or (as they call it) doctor in philosophy. Baratière drew up that night 14 theses in philosophy and the mathematics; these he sent immediately to the press, and defended the next day so very ably, that all who heard him were delighted and amazed: he was then admitted to his degree. But this great application injured his health, and he d. before he was 20 years old.

**BARBARINO, FRANCESCO**, an early Italian poet, who wrote "Documenti d'Amore." B. 1264; d. 1348.

**BARBARO, FRANCIS**, a noble Venetian, distinguished by his learning as well as his political talents. He defended Brescia, of which he was governor, against the Duke of Milan, and obliged the besiegers to retreat. He is principally known by a partial translation of Plutarch's works, and a treatise "De Re Uxoriam." The latter was published in 1515 at Paris. Some familiar epistles of his were also published as late as 1743. D. 1454.—**HERMOLAO, the elder**, nephew to Francis, was bishop of Trevisa, and afterwards of Verona, where he d. 1470. He translated some of Æsop's fables into Latin, when only 12 years old.—**HERMOLAO, grandson of Francis**, a learned Venetian, employed by his countrymen as ambassador to the Emperor Frederic, to his son, Maximilian, and to Pope Innocent VIII. He was honored by the pope with the vacant patriarchate of Aquileia against the wishes of his countrymen, who had passed a law that their ambassadors should accept no favor from the Roman pontiff; and so inexorable were the Venetians, that Barbaro's father, who was far advanced in years, and intrusted with the first offices of the state, was unable to avert their resentment, and died, in consequence, of a broken heart. Barbaro wrote some excellent treatises as well as poetry; and in translations from Plutarch and Dioscorides he showed his abilities as a Greek scholar. D. 1493.—**DANIEL**, coadjutor of the patriarchate of Aquileia, with his uncle Hermolao, was sent as ambassador from Venice to England, where he continued till 1551. He d. 1570, and left several learned works behind him, among which were a "Treatise on Eloquence," "Venice,"—an Italian translation of Vitruvius, and the "Practice of Perspective," folio.

**BARBAROSSA, ARUCH**, a well-known pirate, who made himself master of Al-

giers, and murdered the king Selim Entemi, whom he had come to assist and defend against his Spanish invaders. He afterwards made himself master of Tunis, and of Tremecen, whose sovereign was assassinated by his own subjects. His success was stopped by the marquis of Gomares, governor of Oran, whom the heir of the Tremecen dominions had invited to his support; but when besieged in the citadel he made his escape by a subterraneous passage; but being overtaken, he was cut to pieces with his followers. D. 1518.—CHEREDIN, a brother of the above, was an admiral under Selim II. He obtained possession of Tunis, but was checked by Charles V., after which he plundered several towns of Italy, and then advanced to Yemen in Arabia, which he conquered. He d. in 1547, aged 80, leaving his son Asan in possession of the kingdom.—HAYRADIN, or KHAYR EDDIN, younger brother of the preceding. He was left by Aruch to secure Algiers, when he marched against Tunis, and, on his death, was proclaimed king in his place. Finding his authority insecure, he made application to the Ottoman Sultan Soliman, offering to recognize his superiority, and become tributary, provided a force was sent to him sufficient to maintain him in his usurpation. Soliman agreed to his proposals, and, ordering him a reinforcement of janizaries, invested him with the dignity of viceroy or pacha over the kingdom of Algiers. Thus reinforced, Hayradin built a wall for the improvement of the harbor, strengthened it with fortifications, and may be deemed the founder of that mischievous seat of piracy, as it has ever since existed. Such was his reputation for naval and military talents, that Soliman II. made him his capitan pacha. In this capacity he signaled himself by a long course of exploits against the Venetians and Genoese; and, in 1543, when Francis I. made a league with Soliman, he left Constantinople, and, with a powerful fleet, having the French ambassador on board, took Reggio, and sacked the coast of Italy. In conjunction with the French, he also besieged and took Nice, and refitting during the winter at Toulon, again ravaged the coast and islands of Italy in the ensuing spring, and returned with many prisoners and much spoil to Constantinople. From this time he seems to have declined active service, and to have given himself up to a voluptuous life among his female captives, until the age of 80,

when he d., and his successor Hassan became possessed of his authority and riches. With the ferocity of a Turk and a corsair, he possessed some generous sentiments, and obtained a character for honor and fidelity in his engagements.

BARBAULD, ANN LETITIA, daughter of the Rev. John Aikin, was born at Kibworth, in Leicestershire, June 20, 1743. She received from him a classical education, and early showed a disposition for poetry. Her earliest production was a small volume of miscellaneous poems, printed in 1772, which, in the year following, was succeeded by a collection of pieces in prose, published in conjunction with her brother, Dr. John Aikin of Stoke Newington. In 1774 she accepted the hand of the Rev. Rochemont Barbauld, with whom she took up her residence at Palgrave, in Suffolk, and there composed the works on which the durability of her reputation is most securely founded, viz., "Early Lessons and Hymns for Children," pieces which are justly considered as of standard merit. In 1785 she accompanied her husband on a tour to the Continent, and on his return, resided for several years at Hampstead, but in 1802 again removed to Stoke Newington, in order the more constantly to enjoy her brother's society. In 1812 appeared the last of her separate publications, entitled "Eighteen Hundred and Eleven," a poem of considerable merit; previous to which she had edited a collection of English novels, and a similar collection of the best British essayists of the time of Anne, with Richardson's correspondence, and a memoir of his life and writings. D. 1824.

BARBAZAN, ARNOLD WILLIAM, was a brave and noble French general, whose valor, probity, and disinterestedness during a long and successful career under the reigns of Charles VI. and VII. gained for him the glorious appellation of "the Irreproachable Knight." D. 1422.—STEPHEN, a French writer, author of a "Father's Instructions to his Son," and editor of various old French tales and fables. B. 1696; d. 1770.

BARBATELLI, BERNARDINO, an Italian painter, particularly excellent in delineating flowers, fruits, and animals. B. 1542; d. 1612.

BARBEAU DES BRUYERES, JEAN LOUIS, son of a wood-monger at Paris, rose by the strength of his genius from the mean occupation of his father. He

resided 10 or 15 years in Holland, and on his return he assisted for 23 years M. Bauche in the completion of his works. His first publication in 1759, was his map "De Monde Historique," an ingenious chart, in which was united all the information which geography, chronology, and history could produce. He published besides the "Tablettes Chronologiques," of Lenglet, a translation of Strahlemberg's Description of Russia, Le Croix's Modern Geography, besides large contributions to the works of his friends, and the two last volumes of the "Bibliothèque de France," by Le Long. Barbeau had to struggle through life against poverty, but it did not ruffle his temper, or render him unwilling freely to communicate to others from the vast store of his knowledge in geography and history. D. 1781.

BARBERINO, FRANCIS, an Italian poet, author of "Precepts of Love." B. 1264; d. 1348.

BARBEYRAC, CHARLES, a French physician, whom Locke compared to Sydenham, author of "Questions Medicæ Duodecim," &c. B. 1629; d. 1699.—JOHN, nephew of the above, professor of law at Berne, and subsequently at Groningen. To the performance of his duty as a lecturer, he added most laborious exertions as an author. He translated the most valuable portions of Grotius, Puffendorf, and other able civilians into French, and wrote a "History of Ancient Treatises," &c. B. 1674; d. 1747.

BARBIER, ANTONIE ALEXANDRE, bibliographer, was born at Coulommiers, in 1765, and, at the beginning of the revolution, was a vicar. In the year 1794, he went to Paris, where he was chosen a member of the committee appointed to collect works of literature and art existing in the monasteries, which were then suppressed. This was the cause of his being appointed, in 1798, keeper of the library of the *conseil d'état*, collected by himself, and, when it was transported to Fontainebleau, in 1807, Napoleon appointed him his librarian. At the return of the king, he had the care of his private library. He died in 1825. His excellent "Catalogue de la Bibliothèque de Conseil d'Etat," Paris, 1801-3, 2 vols., folio, is now very rare. His "Dictionnaire des Ouvrages Anonymes et Pseudonymes," is, on account of its plan, excellent. But he did not succeed so well with his "Examen Critique et Complément des Dictionnaires Historiques," 1 vol., Paris, 1820, since

the narrow circle of his studies and researches was not sufficient for such an extensive plan.

BARBIERI, JOHN FRANCIS, also called GUERCINI, an eminent historical painter. B. 1590; d. 1666.—PAUL ANTHONY, brother of the above, an eminent painter of still-life subjects. D. 1640.

BARBOSA, ARIAS, a learned Portuguese professor of Greek at Salamanca, author of a treatise "On Prosody," and some Latin Poems. D. 1540.—PETER, chancellor of Portugal, author of treatises "On the Digests." D. 1596.—AUGUSTIN, son of the last named, bishop of Ugento, author of a treatise "De Officio Episcopi," &c. D. 1648.

BARBOUR, JOHN, a Scotch poet and divine, chaplain to David Bruce, of whose life and actions he wrote a history. B. 1320; d. 1378.—THOMAS, a whig of the American revolution, and in 1769 a member of the house of burgesses of Virginia, which made the first protest against the stamp act. He died in 1825, aged 90.—JAMES, a Virginian statesman, who after serving in various offices in the state, was subsequently governor, senator of the United States, and minister of war under John Quincy Adams. In 1828 he was sent minister to St. James, but was recalled by Gen. Jackson. He then retired to private life, and devoted himself mainly to agricultural pursuits. D. 1824.—PHILIP PENDLETON, a younger brother of the former, was also distinguished as a lawyer and statesman. In 1836 he was an associate justice of the Supreme Court of the United States. He was a man of acute, sound, and penetrating mind. D. 1841.

BARCHAM, JOHN, a learned divine and antiquary. B. at Exeter, about 1572. He assisted Speed in his "History of England;" and was author of a "Display of Heraldrie," folio, 1611; but having composed this in his youth, and thinking it too light a subject to acknowledge, he gave it to John Gwillin, a herald of his acquaintance, under whose name it has been repeatedly printed. D. 1642.

BARCLAY, an English poet of some note, originally chaplain of St. Mary Otery, in Devonshire, and afterwards a Benedictine monk of Ely. His death took place in 1552, a short time after he had been presented to the living of All-Hallows, in London. His principal work is a satire, entitled "The Ship of Fools," a translation or imitation of a German composition. He also wrote "Eclogues,"

which, according to Warton, the historian of English poetry, are the earliest compositions of the kind in our language.—**JOHN**, was b. at Pont-à-Mousson, and educated in the Jesuits' college at that place. He accompanied his father to England, where he was much noticed by James I., to whom he dedicated one of his principal works, a political and satirical romance, entitled "Euphormio," in Latin, chiefly intended to expose the Jesuits, against whom the author adduces some very serious accusations. He wrote, also, several other works, among which is a singular romance, in elegant Latin, entitled "Argenis," a political allegory, of a character similar to that of "Euphormio," and alluding to the political state of Europe, and especially France, during the league.—**ROBERT**, the celebrated apologist of the Quakers, was b. during 1648, at Gordonstown, in the shire of Moray, of an ancient and honorable family. The troubles of the country induced his father to send him to Paris, to be educated under the care of his uncle, who was principal of the Scots college in that capital. Under his influence he was made a convert to the Roman Catholic religion, upon which his father sent for him to return home; and, soon after becoming a Quaker, the son soon followed his example. His first treatise in support of his adopted principles was published at Aberdeen, in 1670, under the title of "Truth cleared of Calumnies," &c., being an answer to an attack on the Quakers by a Scottish minister of the name of Mitchell. It is written with great vigor, and with his subsequent writings against the same opponent, tended materially to rectify public sentiment in regard to the Quakers, as also to procure them greater indulgence from government. To propagate the doctrines, as well as to maintain the credit he had gained for the sect, he published, in 1675, a regular treatise, in order to explain and defend the system of the Quakers, which production was also very favorably received. These and similar labors involved him in controversies with the leading members of the university of Aberdeen, and others; but, notwithstanding so much engrossment, his mind was, at the same time, busy with his great work, in Latin, "An Apology for the true Christian Divinity, as the same is preached and held forth by the People in scorn called Quakers." It was soon reprinted at Amsterdam, and quickly translated into the

German, Dutch, French, and Spanish languages, and, by the author himself, into English. It met, of course, with many answers; but his fame was now widely diffused, and in his travels with the famous William Penn, through the greater part of England, Holland, and Germany, to spread the opinions of the Quakers, he was received everywhere with the highest marks of respect. The last of his productions, in defence of the theory of the Quakers, was a long Latin letter, addressed, in 1676, to Adrian de Paets, "On the Possibility of an Inward and Immediate Revelation." It was not published in England until 1886; from which time Barclay, who had endured his share of persecution, and been more than once imprisoned, spent the remaining part of his life, in the bosom of a large family, in quiet and peace. He d. after a short illness, at his own house, in Ury, in 1690, in the 42d year of his age. With few exceptions, both partisans and opponents unite in the profession of great respect for his character and talents. Besides the works already mentioned or alluded to, he wrote a treatise "On Universal Love," and various replies to the most able opponents of his "Apology."—**WILLIAM**, a learned civilian, was b. in Aberdeenshire, about 1541. He spent the early part of his life, and much of his fortune, at the court of Mary queen of Scots, from whose favor he expected preferment. In 1573, he went over to France, and at Bruges commenced student of civil law under the famous Cujacius. Having continued some years in that seminary, he took a doctor's degree, and was soon after appointed professor of civil law in the university of Pont-à-Mousson, then first founded by the duke of Lorraine. Having parted with his patron, Barclay embarked for Britain, where King James I., who had now succeeded to the two crowns, offered him considerable preferment, provided he would become a member of the church of England. Not choosing, however, to comply with this, he returned to France in 1604, and soon after his arrival was appointed professor of civil law in the university of Angers, where he died the year following, and was buried in the Franciscan church. He was esteemed a learned civilian, and wrote elaborately in the defence of the divine right of kings, in answer to Buchanan and others.

**BARCOCHEBAS**, a Jewish impostor, in the 2d century, who, during the reign of the emperor Adrian, caused

himself to be proclaimed the Messiah and king of the Jews. Under his standard they rose in rebellion against the Romans. He fortified himself with his deluded followers, in various places, and committed great barbarities, particularly against the Christians, whom he massacred in vast numbers. Julius Severus, the greatest general of the time, took the conduct of the war against him, and adopted the policy of attacking and cutting his followers off separately. He fell at the siege of Bitten, after fifty thousand Jews had perished in consequence of his acts.

**BARCOS, MARTIN DE**, a learned Jansenist, who wrote a work called "Petrus Aurelius," "La Grandeur de L'Eglise Romaine," a treatise on the "Authority of St. Peter and St. Paul," and many controversial tracts. D. 1678.

**BARD, JOHN**, a learned physician. He engaged in business in Philadelphia, and afterwards removed to New York, where he remained till within a few months of his death. In the year 1795, when the yellow fever had put to flight a number of physicians, who were in the meridian of life, the veteran Dr. Bard remained at his post. He was the author of several papers on the yellow fever in the American Medical Register. In 1750 he assisted Dr. Middleton in the first recorded dissection in America. D. 1799.—**SAMUEL, M.D.**, to obtain a thorough medical education, he spent five years in France, England, and Scotland. He received his degree at Edinburgh in 1765. Dr. Bard formed the plan of the medical school of New York, which was established within a year after his return. He was appointed professor of the practice of physic. Medical degrees were first conferred in 1769. By his exertions the hospital was founded. In 1774 he delivered a course of chemical lectures. In 1813 he was appointed president of the college of physicians and surgeons. His discourses on conferring degrees were very impressive. B. 1742; d. 1821.

**BARDE, JOHN DE LA**, an historian and diplomatist of the reign of Louis le Grand, who wrote a history of France from the time of Louis XIII. to 1652. B. 1602; d. 1692.

**BARDESANES** the Gnostic, a Syrian, who lived in the latter half of the second century, at Edessa, and was a favorite of the king Agbar Bar Maanu, is memorable for the peculiarity of his doctrines. He considered the evil in the world only as an accidental reaction of matter, and all life as the offspring of male and fe-

male *Æone*. He considered Jesus to be the *Æon* destined for the salvation of souls, only a feigned man, and his death only a feigned death, but his doctrine the s<sup>are</sup> means to fill the souls of men with ardent desires for their celestial home, and to lead them back to God, to whom they go immediately after death, and without a resurrection of the earthly body. He propagated this doctrine in Syrian hymns, and is the first writer of hymns in this language. His son Harmonius studied in Athens, and strove, also, by means of hymns, to procure the reception of his doctrine. Yet the Bardesanists did not formally separate themselves from the orthodox Christian church. They maintained themselves until the 5th century.

**BARDIN, PIERRE**, a French writer. author of "Le Grand Chambellan de France," &c. He lost his life while attempting to rescue a drowning man, 1637.

**BARDNEY, RICHARD**, an English monk; author of the "Life of Robert Grosthead, bishop of Lincoln." D. 1504.

**BAREBONE, PRAISE-GOD**, a notorious fanatic of the time of Cromwell, from whom the famous Barebone's Parliament took its name. He was originally a leather-dealer, but a man of considerable energy and influence. He was arrested in 1661 with Major Wildman and Harrington for a plot against the government, and committed to the Tower. What became of him on his release is not known.

**BARENT, DIETRICH**, a Dutch historical and portrait painter. B. 1534; d. 1582.

**BARÈRE, BERTRAND**, one of the most conspicuous actors in the first French revolution, was born in 1755 at Tarbes, in Gascony, where his father possessed the small estate of Vieuzac. He was educated for the bar at Toulouse, practised as an advocate with considerable success, and besides occupying himself with literary pursuits of a trivial character, wrote a dissertation which procured him a seat in the Toulouse Academy of Sciences. In 1785 he was elected one of the representatives of the Third Estate. When, in 1792, the legislative assembly invited the nation to elect an extraordinary convention, Barère was chosen one of its members by his own department. He voted for the death of the king, "sans appel et sans sursis," in words that have been oft repeated, "L'arbre de la liberté ne croit qu'arrosé par le sang des tyrans." After the fall

of the monarch, he acted with the Girondists, to whom he made himself useful by the ease and fluency with which he could draw up reports. But he soon made common cause with the Mountain, whose designs he carried out; and he bore a large share in the schemes subsequently planned during the "Reign of Terror," earning for the levity with which he discharged his office the nicknames of the Witling of Terror, and the Anacreon of the Guillotine. He fawned on Robespierre up to the 8th of Thermidor, and on the 9th he moved that Robespierre should be beheaded without a trial. On the fall of the convention he was sent a prisoner to the isle of Oleron; but he made his escape to Bordeaux, where he remained four years in obscurity; and on the establishment of Napoleon's government he enlisted in its service, and for some years officiated in the double capacity of a writer and a spy. On the fall of Napoleon, in 1814, he again became a royalist. During the hundred days he was chosen by his native district a member of the chamber of representatives; but on the final return of the Bourbons, in 1815, he was compelled to retire into Belgium, where he resided till 1830. The revolution which then called Louis Philippe to the throne, enabled him to return to France; but he was reduced to extreme indigence, and a small pension from the king and the government alone saved him from the necessity of begging his bread. D. 1841. Those who wish to see an instance of the literary tomahawk skilfully applied, will find it in an article devoted to Barère's life and character in the Edinburgh Review, vol. lxxix., by Macaulay.

**BARETTI, JOSEPH**, the son of an architect of Turin, b. in 1716, and who went to England in 1750, where he resided (with a short interval) the remainder of his life. Baretti had the good fortune to be introduced to Dr. Samuel Johnson, and between them a very long intimacy had place. From the time of his arrival in England he subsisted by teaching the Italian language and by the sale of his writings. In 1760 he made a tour to Italy, through Portugal and Spain, and returned to England after an absence of six years. In 1769 he was tried at the Old Bailey for having stabbed a man who violently assaulted him in the Haymarket. He made a most admirable defence; which, added to the bad reputation of his prosecutors, impressed the court much in his favor.

He was acquitted of the murder, and of the manslaughter: the verdict was self-defence. After this unfortunate transaction he again sat down to his studies, and in 1770 published his "Travels," for which, it is said, he received £500. On the establishment of the Royal Academy, he was appointed foreign secretary, a post of more honor than profit. He died May 5, 1789, without a struggle or sigh, the moment after taking a glass of wine, preserving his faculties to the last moment.

**BARGRAVE, ISAAC**, dean of Canterbury and chaplain to James I. D. 1642.

**BARIHAM, RICHARD HARRIS**, better known by his authorial name of Thomas Ingoldsby, was a native of Canterbury, and a graduate of Oxford, who adopted the clerical profession and discharged its duties, but who was far more of a wit than a sermonizer. He became a minor canon of St. Paul's, and the friend of Sydney Smith, whom in some respects he resembled. His contributions to the leading English periodicals were remarkable for fancy and humor, but his fame will rest upon the "Ingoldsby Legends," which are full of quaint wit and happy turns of thought and expression. A novel of his, called "My Cousin Nicholas," was popular at the time of its publication. B. 1789; d. 1845.

**BARKER, EDMUND HENRY**, a classical scholar, who edited Stephens' Greek Thesaurus, Prolegomena to Homer, Lemprière, &c., and was a leading supporter of the classical journal, the British Critic and the Monthly Magazine, to which he contributed valuable dissertations on questions of philology and antiquities. B. 1788; d. 1839.—**GEORGE**, an eminent lawyer of Birmingham, who aided Watt and Boulton in their gigantic railroad and other schemes. B. 1776; d. 1845.—**ROBERT**, inventor of the panorama, was b. at Kells, in Ireland, about 1740; and, having failed in business, became a miniature and portrait painter. He settled at Edinburgh in that capacity; and, while viewing the landscape from the Calton Hill, was first struck with the idea of representing similar scenes in a circular picture. Eminent artists treated the project as chimerical; but he persisted, and ultimately succeeded in accomplishing what may be considered as the triumph of pictorial illusion. It was in 1787 that his first attempt was exhibited; and his exhibition soon became so popular that he gained a considerable fortune. D. 1806.—**MATTHEW HENRY**, a sea-captain, who in the latter



part of his life took to writing sea-novels, in which he attained great success, under the name of the Old Sailor. His "Tough Yarns," "Jim Bunt," "Land and Sea Tales," etc., have considerable merit. D. 1846.—GEORGE P., a distinguished lawyer and politician of Buffalo, attorney-general of the state of New York, who d. in 1848, before he had fulfilled his promise.

**BARKHAM, JOHN**, a native of Exeter, who, after studying at Oxford, and holding several places of preferment, d. at Bocking, in Essex, of which he was rector and dean. He is mentioned by Speed, and others, as possessing "learning, virtue, and courtesy." His valuable collection of coins and medals, which he gave to Land, was presented to the university. Though he never published any thing, yet his friends had reason to acknowledge his great erudition, so that Guillim's display of heraldry, and Speed's John and Henry II. are attributed to him.

**BARKSDALE, CLEMENT**, a native of Winchcomb, Gloucestershire, educated at Abingdon school and Oxford. He was elected master of Hereford school, but during the civil wars he left his situation, and took pupils at Hawling, in Gloucestershire. On the restoration he was presented to the living of Taunton, where he d. 1687, aged 78. His works are, besides several sermons, and some tracts, "Monumenta Literaria," "Sivé Obitus et Elogia," "Doctorum Virorum ex Historiis Thuani," "Nympha Libethris, or the Corswold Muse," 1651; "The Life of Grotius," 1652; "Memoirs of Worthy Persons," 1661.

**BARLAAM**, a Greek monk, who, in 1339, was sent into the West, by the younger Andronicus, the Greek emperor, to solicit assistance against the Turks, and to negotiate a union between the Latin and Greek churches. On his return he was censured, as heterodox, by a council; upon which he went back to Italy, and obtained the bishopric of Hieracium, in Calabria. He d. about 1348. Barlaam introduced the study of Grecian literature into Italy; and Petrarch and Boccaccio were his disciples.

**BARLÆUS, GASPARAUS**, a Latin poet of Antwerp, appointed subprincipal of the college of Leyden, but afterwards rejected from his office for the zealous share which he took in the disputes of the Arminians. He now took his degrees in physic at Caen, and in 1631 was invited by the magistrates of Amsterdam to fill the chair of professor of phi-

losophy, which he held till his death in 1648, in his 64th year, though his writings in favor of Arminius raised him a number of enemies, who loudly called for his dismissal. His orations are admired for their wit and purity, and his poems for their elegance and correctness. Two volumes of his letters were published after his death. He wrote also an account of Count Maurice's government in Brazil.

**BARLETTA, GABRIEL**, a Dominican, b. at Barletta, in the kingdom of Naples. He acquired some celebrity as a writer and as a preacher, and it became proverbial to say, *nescit predicare qui nescit Barlettare*. It is reported that his sermons rapidly passed through 20 editions, but so incongruous was the composition, so full of serious reflections and ridiculous levities, of obsolete words, and of modern and ancie. t idioms, that more singular and extraordinary performances scarcely ever appeared. The best edition is that of Venice, 1577, two vols. 8vo. He was b. about 1040, but the time of his death is unknown.

**BARLOW, THOMAS**, an English prelate, was b. in 1607, at Langhill, in Westmoreland, and educated at Oxford. He was raised to the bishopric of Lincoln in 1675, and held it till his death, in 1691. His principles were any thing but inflexible. He wrote against popery during the reign of Charles II.; vindicated the regal power of dispensing with the laws, under James II.; and finally gave his allegiance to William III. Nor did he properly fulfil his episcopal duties. He was, however, a learned and a tolerant man. His works consist of some tracts; a Collection of Cases of Conscience Resolved; and Genuine Remains.—**JOEL**, was b. at Reading, in Connecticut, about 1755, and graduated at Yale college in 1778. After leaving college he engaged for a short time in the study of the law, but soon changed it for theology, and became a chaplain in the army, which station he retained until the return of peace. From 1783 to 1795 Mr. Barlow was occupied with various private pursuits, in America and Europe; and in the latter year was appointed by President Washington consul at Algiers, with powers to negotiate a treaty of peace with the Dey, and redeem the American captives on the coast of Barbary. He concluded a treaty with Algiers, and also negotiated one with Tripoli, and rescued many American citizens from slavery. In 1797 he resigned his consulship. In 1805 he re-

turned to the United States. In 1811 he was sent as minister plenipotentiary to the French government. He failed in the object of his mission, but in October, 1812, he was invited to a conference with the emperor at Wilna. The fatigue and exposure to which he subjected himself, to comply with this invitation, caused his death at Zarowitch, an obscure village near Cracow, in December, 1812. While in college Mr. Barlow was a votary of the muses, and by that means acquired the friendship of Dr. Wright, who himself occasionally dabbled in verse. His "American Poems" were printed at Litchfield, shortly after he left college. The "Vision of Columbus" appeared in 1787. He prepared a new version of Watts' Psalms for the clergy of his native state. While in France he became a warm friend of the leading Girondists. In England, about 1791, he printed his "Advice to the Privileged Orders," and afterwards the "Conspiracy of Kings," and a "Letter to the National Convention." But his most popular poem was a mock heroic, in three cantos, called "Hasty Pudding," in which he celebrated a national New England dish. Returning to America, in 1808, he published a noticeable poem called the Columbiad, which is still extant, and some people read.

**BARLOWE, WILLIAM**, a bishop of Bath and Wells under Queen Mary, and bishop of Winchester under Elizabeth. D. 1658.—**WILLIAM**, his son, arch-deacon of Sarum, skilled in natural philosophy, and the first English writer on the properties of the loadstone. D. 1625.

**BARNARD, THEODORE**, a Dutch painter who settled in England, said to have painted the kings and bishops in Chichester cathedral.—**JOHN, D.D.**, prebendary of Lincoln in the reign of Charles II., author of a "Life of Dr. Heylyn," &c. D. 1683.—**SIR JOHN**, lord mayor of London, and one of its representatives in parliament for forty years. He was an able speaker, and a remarkably conscientious and religious man; and so greatly was he respected by his fellow-citizens, that they erected a statue to his memory in the Royal Exchange. B. at Reading, 1685; d. 1764.

**BARNAVE, ANTHONY PETER JOSEPH**, an eloquent and popular member of the French national assembly. He was charged with the conveyance of the king from Varennes to Paris; on which occasion he conducted himself with great delicacy and respect. Though he

had retired to private life, he was arrested by the faction then in power, and guillotined in 1794.

**BARNES, JULIANA**, prioress of St. Alban's in the 15th century, author of treatises on "Hunting, Hawking, and Heraldry."—**ROBERT, D.D.**, chaplain to Henry VIII.; burnt to death in Smithfield for Lutheranism, in 1540: author of a treatise on "Justification," &c.—**JOSHUA**, a learned divine, educated at Christ's hospital, London, and Emmanuel college, Cambridge, author of the "Life of Edward III.," and a poem "On the History of Esther," and editor of the works of Euripides, Anacreon, and Homer. B. 1654; d. 1712.—**THOMAS**, a gentleman of famous literary ability, and principal editor of "The Times," which journal owes much of its celebrity and influence to the powerful political leaders that came from his pen, as well as to the rare skill and discrimination he evinced in the general control and adaptation of the articles furnished by his coadjutors, &c. Notwithstanding the share he necessarily took in the strife of politics, it is recorded to his honor that he retained the friendship of all who had once intimately known him, how much soever they might chance to differ on questions of public interest. Mr. Barnes was educated at Christ's hospital and Pembroke college, Cambridge, where he took his B.A. and M.A. degrees. D. 1841, aged 55.—**DANIEL II.**, a distinguished conchologist, who, with Dr. Griscorn, originated and conducted with great reputation the high school of New York. He was also a Baptist preacher. On Sunday, the day before his death, he preached at New Lebanon from the text, "Ye know not what shall be on the morrow;" on the next day, the driver having been thrown from his seat, Mr. Barnes in his alarm jumped from the carriage, fractured his skull, and died soon after. His learned communications on conchology were published in Silliman's journal, with explanatory plates.

**BARNEY, JOSHUA**, a distinguished commander in the American navy. He was employed in the public service during the war of the revolution, and was twice captured. In a vessel named the Hyder Ali, carrying 4 nine and 12 six pounders he captured, after an action of 26 minutes, the Gen. Monk of 18 guns, nine-pounders, with the loss of 4 men killed, and 11 wounded. The Gen. Monk lost 80 killed, and 53 wounded. He sailed in the Gen. Monk with dis-

patches for Dr. Franklin at Paris, and brought back a valuable loan from the king of France. In 1796 he went to France with Mr. Munroe, deputed the bearer of the American flag to the National Convention. In 1813 he was appointed to the command of the flotilla for the defence of the Chesapeake. He participated in the battle of Bladensburg, and was wounded by a ball in the thigh. In 1815 he was sent on a mission to Europe. He d. in 1819, aged 59. He had been 41 years in public service, and engaged in 26 battles.

**BARNEVELDT, JOHN D' OLDEN**, a Dutch statesman of great abilities, ambassador to Elizabeth in England, and to Henry IV. of France. His attempts to limit the authority of Maurice the second stadtholder of Holland, raised him enemies, by whose virulence he was accused of designs to deliver the country to the Spaniards, and in consequence of this false charge, he was tried and beheaded in 1619. His sons, William and René, resented the cruelty exercised against their father, and though the elder escaped, René felt the punishment due to a conspirator. The mother stepped in in defence of her son, and when Maurice expressed surprise to see her eager to save him when she had seen his father fall unlamented, she indignantly replied, "I would not solicit a pardon for my husband, for he was innocent. I ask it for my son because he is guilty."

**BARO or BARONI, PETER**, a native of Estampes, in France, who left his country on account of his attachment to Protestantism, and found a hospitable asylum in England, in the house of Lord Burleigh, and at Cambridge with Dr. Pierce, by whose influence he was chosen Margaret professor of divinity, 1574. The tranquillity of his residence was however of short duration. He opposed Whitacre, Tindal, and Chadderton, who violently supported the tenets of absolute predestination, and whilst he gave a more moderate explanation to the doctrine in his sermons and in his lectures, he found himself cited before the vice chancellor, and accused before Archbishop Whitgift; and though Lord Burleigh, the chancellor, disapproved of the virulence of his prosecutors, he found himself obliged to leave Cambridge for Crutchedfriars, London, where he died. His writings were on divinity subjects, and in Latin.

**BAROCCIO, FREDERIC**, a painter of Urbino, who learnt sculpture of his father, and architecture, geometry, and

perspective of his uncle, and drew the heads of his Virgins after the features of his sister, and those of his Jesuses after his nephew. Cardinal de la Rovere became early his patron, but the jealousy of his rivals proved nearly fatal. He was maliciously poisoned, and though he recovered by the immediate application of medicine, his constitution grew weak and languid, and he lingered in an unhealthy state, till his 84th year, 1612. His paintings are in good esteem, his historical pieces are deservedly admired, but he shines with superior lustre in the execution of his devotional portraits. His merits were universally admitted, and his infirmities alone prevented him from accepting the honors which were liberally offered to him by the duke of Tuscany, the Emperor Rodolph II., and Philip II. of Spain. In correctness he is great; he understood well the effects of light and shade, and though the attitudes of some of his figures are out of proportion, he may be said to approach the softness and graces of Correggio.

**BARON, BONAVENTURE**, a native of Clonmel, Ireland, educated by his uncle Luke Wadding, and afterwards employed as divinity professor at Rome, where he spent 60 years, and died blind in a good old age, March 18th, 1696. He was a learned and voluminous writer. His "Theologia," in 6 vols., is his best performance. See a list of his works in Sir James Ware's writers of Ireland, p. 253.—**MICHAEL**, son of a merchant of Issoudun, became celebrated as a player. His powers in expressing the passions were unusually great, and he was deservedly called the Roscius of his time. He was not insensible to the popularity which he enjoyed, and with arrogance and vanity he observed, that once in a century a Cesar might arise, but that 2000 years were requisite to produce a Baron. His superior excellence was in a great degree owing to his own exertions, so that Racine in representing his Andromache to the actors, with the judgment and correctness of a poet and of a man of feeling, paid him the highest compliment, assuring him that he could give him no instructions, "for," added he, "your own heart will tell you more than any lessons of mine can suggest." He died at Paris, 22d Dec. 1729, aged 77. Three volumes in 12mo. of theatrical pieces, appeared in 1760, under his name, of which, however, some suppose that he was not the author. His dialogue in

lively, and his scenes diversified; but there is not very little of brilliancy of coloring which an acquaintance with the manners of the great could have supplied.

**BARONI, ADRIANNE BASILE**, a native of Mantua, sister to the poet Basile. She was so admired for her beauty, her wit, and her accomplishments, that volumes were written in her praise. Her daughter Leonora possessed equal charms, and met equal admiration, and in 1639, a collection of pieces in Latin, Greek, Spanish, Italian, and French, was published, in which her beauty and her perfections were portrayed with all the graces of poetry. She also wrote some poetical trifles. The daughter had profound skill in music, a sweet voice, and the utmost delicacy of manner. Mr. Bayle styles her one of the finest singers in the world.

**BARONIUS, CÆSAR**, confessor to Clement VIII., who made him cardinal and librarian of the Vatican; author of "Ecclesiastical Annals." B. at Sora, 1588; d. 1607.

**BAROZZI, JAMES**, a celebrated architect, successor to Michael Angelo as architect of St. Peter's; author of "Rules for the Five Orders of Architecture," &c. B. 1507; d. 1577.

**BARRAL, PETER**, a French abbé; author of a "Dictionary of Roman Antiquities," &c. D. 1772.—**LOUIS MATTHIAS DE**, bishop of Troyes, was a native of Grenoble. He emigrated at the revolution; but returning to France in 1801, Bonaparte made him bishop of Meaux, and afterwards archbishop of Tours, and almoner to the Empress Josephine. D. 1816.

**BARRAS, PAUL FRANCIS JOHN NICHOLAS**, Count de, was originally a sub-lieutenant in the regiment of Languedoc, and served for some time in India. Embracing revolutionary principles, he assisted at the attack on the Bastille, and voted in the National Convention for the death of the unfortunate Louis XVI. He subsequently became one of the chiefs of the government, but retired from public life when Bonaparte assumed the direction of affairs. For some years he resided at Rome, but returned to France in 1814, and remained there till his death in 1829.

**BARRE, WILLIAM VINCENT**, a native of France, who, after serving in the Russian navy with credit in his youth, returned to his own country on the breaking out of the French revolution, joined his countrymen in arms, and was event-

ually appointed interpreter to the French government; but having indulged his vein of sarcasm on the legitimacy of the First Consul, he was put under arrest. He escaped the vigilance of his enemies, and got to London, where he published a "History of the First Consulate." He translated into French Sir Sydney Smith's pamphlet on the expedition into Egypt; for which the English government rewarded him. While at Dublin, in 1829, he committed suicide.

**BARRELIER, JAMES**, a friar and botanist; author of "Plantæ per Galliam, Hispaniam," &c. B. 1696; d. 1763.

**BARRERE, PIERRE**, a French physician; author of a "Dissertation sur la couleur des Nègres," &c. D. 1755.

**BARRET, GEORGE**, a landscape painter, of considerable eminence. He was b. in Dublin, but passed most of his life in England, and was a chief founder of the Royal Academy. B. 1730; d. 1784.

**BARRETT, WILLIAM**, an English topographer; author of a "History of Bristol." D. 1789.

**BARRINGTON, JOHN SHUTE**, the first Viscount Barrington; author of "An Essay on the several Dispensations of God to Mankind," the "Rights of Dissenters," &c., &c. B. 1678; D. 1734.—**DAINES**, fourth son of Viscount Barrington, was bred to the law, and rose to the office of second justice of Chester. He was author of "Observations on the Statutes," &c. B. 1727; d. 1800.—**SAMUEL**, youngest brother of the last-named, entered early into the navy, and became rear-admiral of the white. He took St. Lucia, in the face of a superior force; and was conspicuous for his zeal and courage at the memorable relief of Gibraltar, by Lord Howe. D. 1800.—**SHUTE**, bishop of Durham, was the sixth son of the first Viscount Barrington, and b. in 1734. After obtaining a fellowship at Merton college, Oxford, and taking his degrees, he was appointed royal chaplain on the accession of George III. In 1763 he was made a canon of St. Paul's, and in the following year was raised to the bishopric of Llandaff. In 1782 he was promoted to the see of Salisbury, whence in 1791 he was translated to that of Durham. He engaged in some controversial disputes both with the Calvinists and Catholics; but, though hostile to the doctrines of the latter, he was a liberal benefactor of the French clergy who took refuge in England during the revolution; and few men were more munificent in their charitable support of benevolent institutions. D. 1826.—The

HON. GEORGE, M. P., was b. at Durham in 1794, and entered the naval service at the usual age. He obtained the rank of post-captain in 1826; and in the following year married Lady Caroline, third daughter of Earl Grey, who, on becoming prime minister, appointed him a lord of the Admiralty. He was returned one of the members for the newly-created borough of Sunderland in 1832, from which he afterwards retired in consequence of ill health, which continued until his death, in June, 1835.

BARROS, JOHN DE, a learned Portuguese, treasurer of the Indies, and author of a "History of Asia and the Indies." D. 1570.

BARROW, ISAAC, a learned mathematician and divine of an ancient family in Suffolk, was b. in London. He was admitted pensioner of Peter-house, Cambridge, 1643; but two years after he became member of Trinity college, after being ejected from Peter-house for writing against the covenant. He was afterwards chosen fellow of the college. His studies were directed to divinity; but when he observed the connection which exists between chronology and astronomy, he applied himself with indefatigable zeal to those higher sciences, and made a rapid progress besides in anatomy, botany, and chemistry. Upon his disappointment in not being elected Greek professor, on the death of Dr. Duport, he resolved to travel, and to supply his expenses he parted with his books, and left the kingdom, 1655. He visited Paris, Leghorn, and Florence, and everywhere enriched his mind by observation and inquisitive researches. From Leghorn he passed to Smyrna, and in his voyage displayed his uncommon courage by assisting the crew of the vessel in beating off an Algerine corsair that threatened them with death or slavery. He passed from Smyrna to Constantinople, where he resided one year, and returned to England through Venice, Germany, and Holland, in 1659. He now took orders, agreeable to the statutes of his college, and in 1660 he was elected to the Greek professorship of the university, and two years after to that of geometry in Gresham college. The next year he was made Lucasian mathematical lecturer at Cambridge, an office which, in 1669, he resigned to his great friend Isaac Newton, that he might with closer application devote himself to divinity. He now received the preferment which was due to his merit from his uncle, bishop of St. Asaph, and from

Ward, bishop of Salisbury, and, in 1672, the king, whom he served by his conduct, and flattered by his poetry, raised him to the mastership of Trinity college, observing, that he gave it to the best scholar in England. He was vice chancellor in 1675; but his public services were of short duration. He died of a fever, 4th May, 1677, aged 47, and was buried in Westminster Abbey, where his friends, by contribution, erected a monument over him, of which the epitaph was written by Dr. Mapleton. The writings of Barrow are numerous and valuable, and chiefly on mathematical subjects. As a divine he was great as well as exemplary. His sermons are highly esteemed, and have been frequently edited. His works in English were published together by Dr. Tillotson, in 3 vols. folio.—Sir JOHN, Bart., for many years a secretary to the English admiralty, an extensive traveller, and a voluminous writer of travels, biographies, &c. B. 1764; d. 1848.

BARRUEL, AUGUSTIN, a French ecclesiastic, and of some note as a man of letters during the French revolution, was born in 1741. He was for some years editor of "Le Journal Ecclésiastique;" but as the principles he there advocated were opposed to the revolution, he was obliged to fly to England, where, in 1794, he published his "History of the French Clergy," &c.; but his best known work is entitled "Memoirs for a History of Jacobinism, Impiety, and Anarchy," in 5 vols. 8vo.; a production in which fact and fiction are so closely interwoven as to destroy its authenticity. He returned to France in 1802, and died there in 1820.—DE BEAUVERT, ANTHONY JOSEPH, Count de, was born at the castle of Beauvert, near Marseilles, in 1756. In 1790 he belonged to the national guard at Bagnols; and on the flight of the royal family to Varennes he offered himself as a hostage for Louis XVI. In 1795 he was editor of the journal entitled "Les Actes des Apôtres;" for which he was sentenced to deportation, but escaped. For a time during the consulate he was under the surveillance of the police; but at length obtaining the protection of the Empress Josephine, he was appointed to an office in the department of Jura; where he died in 1817. He wrote the "Life of Rousseau," and various works relative to the Bourbons during their exile.

BARRY, GIRALD, better known as Giraldus Cambrensis; author of "Topo-

graphia Hibernica," "Itinerarium Cambriae," &c. He flourished in the 12th century.—SPRANGER, a celebrated actor, and, for a time, the rival of Garrick, and, in the higher walks of the drama, is supposed by many to have greatly excelled him. B. 1719; d. 1777.—JAMES, lord of Sautry, chief justice of the King's Bench in Ireland; author of "The Case of Tenures upon the Commission of Defective Titles." D. 1673.—JAMES, an eminent painter, born at Cork, 1742; having early discovered great genius for the art, he was patronized by Mr. Burke, and brought to London, where he became a pupil to Sir Joshua Reynolds. When Mr. Burke came into administration with the marquis of Rockingham, he sent Mr. Barry to Italy at his sole expense. After visiting all the celebrated schools of the continent, in which he occupied three years, he returned to London; and in 1775 published "An Inquiry into the Real and Imaginary Obstructions to the Acquisition of the Arts in England." About two years after this he was elected a royal academician, and in 1786 made professor of painting to the Royal Academy; but in 1799, on an alleged addiction to democratic principles, was removed from that office. He seems soon afterwards to have taken disgust at society; from which he retired into obscurity, living unattended, and half-starved, till some friends raised about £1000, with which they purchased an annuity for him; but before the first quarter's payment of it became due he died, 1806. His greatest effort of art is a series of allegorical pictures, which he painted gratuitously for the great room of the Society of Arts in the Adelphi.—WILLIAM T., an American statesman, postmaster-general under Jackson, and afterwards minister to Spain. B. 1785; d. 1835.—JOHN, a distinguished naval officer in the service of the United States, born at Wexford, in Ireland, who was of great assistance to Washington during the revolutionary war. He took many prizes, and conquered the British ship of war *Atalanta*. B. 1745; d. 1803.—MARIE JEANNE GOMART DE VAUBERNIER, COUNTESS DU, a celebrated mistress of Louis XV. of France, was the daughter of a commissioner of the customs at Vaucouleurs, became a milliner at Paris, and, on being seen by the king, soon took the place of Madame de Pompadour. She was married to the Count du Barry, and acquired prodigious influence at the court. She caused the ruin of the

haughty Duke de Choiseul, and promoted the Duke d'Aiguillon. When the king died she was banished to an abbey near Meaux. During the revolution she was condemned to death and executed. Her conduct in her last moments betrayed the greatest weakness and fear. B. 1744; d. 1793.

BARTAS, WILLIAM DE SALLUST DU, a French poet, warrior, and statesman; confidentially employed by Henry IV.; author of "The Week of the Creation," &c. D. 1590.

BARTH, JOHN, a French naval officer, remarkable for his skill and daring as a privateer. B. at Dunkirk, 1551; d. 1602.

BARTHE, NICHOLAS THOMAS, a French dramatic writer, and translator of "Ovid's Art of Love" into French, &c. B. 1733; d. 1785.

BARTHELEMI, NICHOLAS, a monk of the 15th century; author of a treatise "On the Active and Contemplative Life," &c.

BARTHELEMY, JOHN JAMES, the learned author of "The Voyage of the Younger Anacharsis in Greece;" was b. at Cassis, in Provence, 1716; d. 1795.

BARTHEZ, PAUL JOSEPH, an eminent French physician, was born at Montpellier in 1734, where he founded a medical school, which acquired great reputation throughout Europe. For many years he practised in Paris, and was consulted upon the most important cases; he also wrote in the "Journal des Savans," the "Encyclopédie," &c., and was a member of almost every learned society. During the revolution he suffered greatly in his fortune; but Napoleon, who knew his great merits, restored him, in his old age, to wealth and honors. D. 1806.

BARTHOLDY, JACOB SOLOMON, a Prussian diplomatist, born a Jew, but after travelling in Greece he abjured Judaism, and became a Protestant. In 1807 he served against the French as an officer in the land-wehr of Vienna, and wrote a tract called "The War of the Tyrol," which produced a great sensation. D. 1826.

BARTHOLOMEON, FRANCIS HIPPOLITE, a musical composer and violinist, was born at Bordeaux, in 1741, but resided chiefly in London, and was for many years leader at the opera-house. As a composer he was remarkable for rapidity; and as a performer for taste and execution. D. 1808.

BARTLETT, JOSIAH, a governor of New Hampshire, who was originally a physician of merit, then commanded a

regiment of militia in the revolution, was a member of the continental congress, and was the first who voted for, and, after the president, signed the Declaration of Independence. B. 1729; d. 1795.

**BARTOLI**, or **BARTOLUS**, a learned civilian, who is said to have contributed more than any of his predecessors to the elucidation of legal science. B. 1312; d. 1356.—**DANIEL**, a learned Jesuit; author of a "History of the Jesuits," &c. B. at Ferrara, 1608; d. 1685.—**COSMO**, an Italian writer of the 16th century; author of a "Life of Frederic Barbarossa," &c.

**BARTOLO**, an Italian lawyer of the 14th century; professor of law at Pisa, and author of numerous works on law and other subjects.

**BARTOLOZZI**, **FRANCIS**, an engraver of first-rate merit, was born at Florence in 1728; went to England in 1764; was admitted a member of the Royal Academy in 1769, and went to Lisbon, at the invitation of the prince-regent of Portugal, in 1802. The productions of his graver are numerous, highly esteemed, and eagerly sought after. D. 1815.

**BARTON**, **BERNARD**, the "Quaker poet," was born near London, 1784. In 1810 he became a clerk in Alexander's bank, at Woodbridge, where he officiated almost to the day of his death. His first volume of poetry was published in 1811, and this was succeeded by numerous others, most of them devoted to homely subjects, but all of them animated by the purest feeling and the most glowing fancy. But it was not only for his merits as a poet, that Bernard Barton deserves to be held in remembrance. He was endowed with every quality which endears a man to all that come within his influence. His genial good-humor and vast stores of information made him a welcome guest wherever he appeared; and the native sincerity of his character, which was set forth in every act of his life, was enhanced by a benignity, liberality, and charity in entire accordance with the precepts of his faith. D. 1849.

—**BENJAMIN S.**, a noted physician and naturalist of Philadelphia, educated at Gottingen, and a contributor to the transactions of the American Philosophical Society. He was for many years professor of natural history and botany in the university of Pennsylvania, and succeeded Dr. Rush in the chair of medicine. B. 1766; d. 1815.—**ELIZABETH**, a country girl of Aldington, in Kent, (therefore called the "holy maid of

Kent,") of whom English Protestants give this account. She was used as an instrument, by the Catholics and adherents of Queen Catherine, to excite the English nation against the proposed divorce of Henry VIII. from his first wife, and the apprehended separation of the English church from Rome, with which the king then threatened the pope. Her delirium, in a violent nervous illness, was made use of by the parson of Aldington, and by a canon of Canterbury, to persuade her that she was a prophetess inspired by God, and destined to prevent this undertaking of the king. During her paroxysms, she cried out against this divorce, and against the prevailing sins and heresies. The archbishop of Canterbury and bishop of Rochester encouraged her to continue her revelations, which she pretended were communicated to her by a letter from heaven. By the prophecy, that Henry, if he persisted in his purpose of divorce and second marriage, would not be king for one month longer, and would die a shameful death, she excited many monks and nuns to violence against the king. Her revelations produced such a fermentation among the people, that Henry ordered the apprehension and examination of Elizabeth and her accomplices before the star-chamber. After they had there confessed the imposture, they were condemned to make a public confession and suffer imprisonment; and when it was found that the party of the queen were laboring to make them retract their confession, they were adjudged guilty of high treason, for a conspiracy against the king, and executed, April 30th, 1534.

**BARTRAM**, **JOHN**, an eminent American botanist, was b. in Chester county, Pennsylvania, in 1701. He formed a botanic garden near Philadelphia, said to have been the first establishment of the kind in America; and so intimate an acquaintance had he with the vegetable kingdom, that Linnaeus pronounced him "the greatest natural botanist in the world." D. 1777.—**WILLIAM**, a son of the preceding, was also a distinguished naturalist. At the request of Dr. Fothergill, he travelled through the Floridas, Carolina, and Georgia, for the purposes of making researches in natural history, and transmitted to his employer in London the valuable collections and drawings which he had made. His "American Ornithology" may be considered the precursor of Wilson's invaluable

work. His "Travels," also, is a rare and curious book. D. 1823.

**BARWICK, JOHN**, an English divine, who exerted himself with considerable zeal and ability on the royal side in the civil wars. B. 1612; d. 1664.—**PETER**, brother of the above, an eminent physician; author of a "Defence of Harvey's Doctrines of the Circulation of the Blood," &c. D. 1705.

**BASEDOW, JOHN BERNARD**, a German writer, and professor of moral philosophy and belles lettres. His novel plans of education excited great attention in Germany; and in the seminary he established at Dessau, called "The Philanthropinum," many excellent teachers were formed, and great good effected. An account of him is to be found in Goethe's Autobiography. B. 1723; d. 1790.

**BASEVI, GEORGE**, a distinguished architect. Among the edifices built or restored by him are the churches in the early English style at Twickenham and Brompton, the Norman church at Hove, near Brighton, and St. Mary's Hall, at Brighton, in the Elizabethan style. Belgrave square, in the metropolis, was erected from his designs; and he was joint architect with Mr. Smirke of the Conservative Club, in St. James's-street. Having gone to inspect the west bell-tower of Ely cathedral, then under repair, he accidentally fell through an aperture, and was killed on the spot. B. 1795; d. 1845.

**BASIL, Sr.**, called the Great, to distinguish him from other patriarchs of the same name, was b. in 329, and was made, in 370, bishop of Cæsarea, in Capadocia, where he d. in 379. He is the most distinguished ecclesiastic among the Grecian patriarchs. His efforts for the regulation of clerical discipline, of the divine service, and of the standing of the clergy; the number of his sermons; the success of his mild treatment of the Arians; and, above all, his endeavors for the promotion of monastic life, for which he prepared vows and rules, observed by himself, and still remaining in force, prove the merits of this holy man. The Greek church honors him as one of its most illustrious patron saints, and celebrates his festival January 1st. His followers are far spread; there are even some of them in America. They lead an ascetic life. The vows of obedience, chastity, and poverty, framed by St. Basil, are the rules of all the orders of Christendom, although he is particularly the father of

the eastern, as St. Benedict is the patriarch of the western orders.

**BASILIIUS I.**, the Macedonian, emperor of the East; killed by a stag while hunting, in 836.—**II.**, succeeded John Zimisces, in 976. He was guilty of abominable cruelty in his war with the Bulgarians. D. 1025.—There was also, of this name, an impostor, who excited a revolt in the eastern empire, in 934, and was burnt to death at Constantinople.

**BASILOWITZ, JOHN**, emperor of Russia; he added Astracan to his empire, and was the first who assumed the style and title of Czar. D. 1584.

**BASIRE, ISAAC**, a learned divine, prebend of Durham. On the breaking out of the civil war he lost all his preferments; on which he made a journey to the Morea, where he preached with great success among the Greek Christians; and on his return wrote an account of his travels. B. 1607; d. 1676.

**BASKERVILLE, JOHN**, an English artist, deserving of notice for his improvements in printing and type-founding. He was born at Wolverly, in Worcestershire, in 1706, and, inheriting a small estate, was brought up to no profession. He, however, acquired a particular skill in penmanship and carving letters on stone; and, at the age of 20, he settled at Birmingham as a writing master. He subsequently engaged in the manufacture of japanned works; and, in 1750, commenced his labors in the branch of art which acquired for him so much celebrity. His first great performance, as a printer, was an edition of Virgil, in royal 4to., 1756, which was followed by many of the Latin classics, and some English ones, in 4to. and smaller sizes. The beauty of his typographical productions was superior to any thing which had previously appeared from an English press; and when it is considered that the paper and ink, as well as the types and workmanship, were the fruits of one man's skill and ingenuity, it must be admitted that he possessed great merit. He d. in 1775; and his types and matrices were afterwards sold at Paris, for £3700, to Beaumarchais, who printed with them, at Kehl, a superb edition of Voltaire. Baskerville was an enemy to all outward forms of divine service, which he declared to be mere superstition. He ordered, in his will, that his body should not be buried in a burying-ground.—**Sir SIMON**, an English physician of great eminence and wealth; knighted by Charles I. D. 1641.



**BASNAGE, BENJAMIN**, a French Protestant divine; author of "A Treatise on the Church." B. 1530; d. 1652.—**ANTHONY**, son of the above; imprisoned at Havre de Grace on account of his religion. B. 1610; d. 1691.

**BASSAN**, (whose real name was Giacomo de Ponte,) a painter, born in 1510. He was surnamed Bassan, from the place Bassano, where his father lived. His pictures are scattered all over Europe. He painted historical pieces, landscapes, flowers, &c., and also portraits; among others the doge of Venice, Ariosto, Tasso, and other persons of eminence. He lived to the age of 82, dying in 1592. Several of his best works are in the churches of Bassano, Venice, Vicenza, and other towns of Italy. He left four sons, who all became painters.—**FRANCISCO** was employed by the Venetian republic, with Paul Veronese and Tintoret, to adorn the palace of St. Mark. He was of a melancholy turn, and once thought himself pursued by archers, so that in a fit of self-created terror he threw himself out of a window, and d. 1694, aged 44.—**LEANDER**, another brother, obtained as a reward for his pieces the collar of St. Mark, from the doge of Venice, and a gold medal from the Emperor Rodolphus II.—**JOHN BAPTISTE** and **JEROME** were eminent as imitators of the style and manner of their father.

**BASSANO, HUGHES BERNARD MARET**, Duke of, a celebrated French political writer and statesman, was the son of an eminent physician at Dijon. On the first outburst of the French revolution he enthusiastically embraced its extreme principles, and published a paper under the title of the "Bulletin de l'Assemblée," which he continued until a bookseller started the *Moniteur*, of which Maret was appointed editor, and which speedily became the official organ of the government. He became acquainted with Bonaparte just as that extraordinary man began to rise into celebrity and influence, and was placed by him in the important office of chef de division in the foreign office. In 1811 he was made Duc de Bassano and minister of foreign affairs; and in 1812 he conducted and signed the well-known treaties between France, Austria, and Prussia, preparatory to the fatal expedition to Russia. When the emperor was sent to Elba, in 1814, the Duc de Bassano retired from public life; but immediately after the return of the emperor, he joined him, and was very nearly being taken prisoner at Waterloo.

On the utter ruin of Napoleon, the duke was banished from France, but at the revolution of July, 1830, he was recalled, and restored to all the honors of which he had been deprived. In 1838 he was made minister of the interior, and president of the council, but the ministry of which he formed a part, survived only three days. B. 1758; d. 1839.

**BASSANTIN, JAMES**, a Scotchman, who after studying astronomy and the mathematics at Glasgow, travelled through the Netherlands, Switzerland, Italy, and Germany, and at last settled at Paris, where he acquired both reputation and money, as a mathematical teacher. He returned in 1562 to his native country, and becoming early acquainted with Sir Robert Melvil, a strong partisan of Mary queen of Scots, he afterwards supported the pretensions and ambitious views of the earl of Murray. In his religion he was a zealous Protestant, as a man of learning he was strongly tinctured with the failings and the superstition of the time. He placed great confidence in astrology, and with more zeal than good sense asserted the influence of the planets on the affairs of the world. His works are all on mathematical subjects, and though not free from pedantry, and improbable conclusions, they yet bear strong testimony to his merits as a philosopher. D. 1568.

**BASSET, RICHARD**, governor of Delaware, was a member of the old congress in 1787, and was appointed a senator under the new constitution. In 1801 he was placed on the bench of the federal judiciary; but the repeal of the act constituting the courts, deprived him of his office in 1802. D. 1815.

**BASSI, LAURA**, wife of Joseph Verati, honored in 1782 with the degree of doctor of philosophy for her high mental accomplishments, which she displayed in her lectures on experimental philosophy. Her private life was also deserving of the highest encomiums, and exhibited her as the possessor of every amiable virtue. D. 1778.

**BASSOMPIERRE, FRANCOIS DE**, a marshal of France, of a family of distinction in Lorraine, was confined in the Bastille by Richelieu, who dreaded the power of his satire. He remained in this confinement 10 years till the death of his persecutor, and employed his time in writing his memoirs, which are interesting, though occasionally trivial. On his release he received the offer of 500,000 livres from the duchess of Aiguillon, niece of Richelieu, which

he politely refused, adding, "Madam, your uncle has done me too great an injury, to allow me to receive so much good from you." He was employed in embassies by Louis XIII., and he possessed all the requisites of a courtier, with great presence of mind, affability, wit, and uncommon generosity. He spoke the languages of Europe with great fluency. He was found dead in his bed, in 1646, in his 67th year.

**BASTIAT, FREDERIC**, a French political economist, who achieved a wide reputation by his writings. Without being a discoverer of new truths, he possessed the rare faculty of expanding, with clearness, vivacity, and vigor, the grounds and the effects of complex natural laws already developed by the technical processes of philosophy. The whole, or nearly the whole, of the tracts written by M. Bastiat, under the generic title of "Sophismes Economiques," originally appeared in the *Journal des Economistes*, a periodical of which, for the last six years, he has been a principal supporter. M. Bastiat was a member of the French national assembly; and he bore the highest character as an able, upright, and zealous servant of his constituents and his country. D. 1850.

**BASTIDE, JOHN FRANCIS DE LA**, an industrious French miscellaneous writer, was born at Marseilles in 1724. He settled in Paris, where he engaged in various literary enterprises; of which the most voluminous were the "Bibliothèque Universelle des Romains," in 112 vols., and the "Choix des Anciens Mercuries," in 108 vols.

**BASTWICK, JOHN**, an English physician, and a famous writer against the church in the time of Charles I. B. at Writtle, in Essex, 1593; d. 1650.

**BATE, GEORGE**, physician to Charles I., Oliver Cromwell, and Charles II., and one of the first members of the Royal Society. He was the author of a Latin history of the civil wars, and some medical works. B. 1593; d. 1669.—

**JULIUS**, an English divine, author of a "Hebrew Lexicon," &c. D. 1771.

**BATECUMBE, WILLIAM**, an English mathematician of the 15th century, author of a treatise, "De Sphæra Solida," &c.

**BATEMAN, WILLIAM**, bishop of Norwich, a learned prelate, and the founder of Trinity Hall, Cambridge. D. 1354.

**BATES, WILLIAM**, a non-conformist divine, author of "Lives of Learned and Pious Men," &c. B. 1625; d. 1699.

—**JOHN**, an eminent musician, born at

Halifax, Yorkshire, in 1740. He was unanimously chosen conductor of the commemoration of Handel at Westminster Abbey; and till the year 1793 he conducted the choral performances of ancient music, when he retired, and was succeeded by Mr. Greateorex. His wife was a first-rate singer. D. 1799.

**BATHALMUSI**, an Arabian writer, author of a work on "Genealogies," &c. D. 421 of the Hegira.

**BATHE, WILLIAM**, an Irish Jesuit, governor of the Irish seminary at Salamanca. D. 1641.

**BATHURST, RALI R.**, dean of Wells, author of some elegant Latin poems, and one of the founders of the Royal Society. B. 1620; d. 1704.—**ALLEN, EARL**, a zealous opposer of the measures of Sir Robert Walpole, and the intimate friend of Bolingbroke, Pope, Addison, and the other eminent writers of his time. B. 1684; d. 1775.—**HENRY**, Earl, son of the above, and lord chancellor of England, author of the "Theory of Evidence," &c. B. 1714; d. 1794.—**HENRY**, bishop of Norwich, was born at Brackley, in Northamptonshire, in 1744; and educated at Winchester, and New college, Oxford. He was presented to the rectory of Witchingham, in Norfolk, in 1770, subsequently became dean of Durham, and, in 1805, was consecrated bishop of Norwich. In the house of lords, Dr. Bathurst was a strenuous supporter of the Catholic claims: in his diocese, an exemplary prelate. D. 1837.—**HENRY**, archdeacon of Norwich, eldest son of the preceding, and rector of the valuable livings of North Creak, Norfolk, and of Hollesley, Suffolk, was the author of "Memoirs" of his right reverend father; a work overflowing with spleen and expressions of disappointment, that one so faithful to his old friends, the Whigs, should have never been preferred to a richer diocese! D. 1844.

**BATHYLLAS**, the cotemporary of Pylades, and one of the most celebrated pantomimists of antiquity, was born at Alexandria, and became the slave of Mæcenas, who enfranchised him. The art of these celebrated mimics consisted in expressing the passions by gesture, attitudes, &c., not by the modern fooleries of harlequin, clown, and scenic changes. Bathyllus excelled in representing comedy; Pylades in tragedy.

**BATONI, POMPEO GIROLAMO**, an Italian painter, who was the restorer of the modern Roman school and had no rival but Mengs. All his pieces are taken

from nature. The manner in which he executed his paintings was peculiar. He covered his sketch with a cloth, and began to paint the upper part on the left hand, and proceeded gradually towards the right, never uncovering a new place before the first was entirely finished. Boni, who compares him with Mengs, calls the latter the "painter of philosophy;" the former, the "painter of nature." Batoni painted many altarpieces, and numerous portraits; for instance, that of the Emperor Joseph and the Empress Maria Theresa, in the imperial gallery. His "Magdalen," in Dresden, and his "Return of the Prodigal Son," in Vienna, are celebrated.

**BATOU**, or **BATU KHAN**, grandson of Zenghis Khan, and his successor in the northern part of his vast empire. He died, after a long reign and very numerous conquests, in 1276.

**BATSCH**, **AUGUSTUS JOHN GEORGE CHARLES**, an eminent German naturalist; author of "Elenchus Fungorum," &c. B. 1761; d. 1801.

**BATTELY**, **JOHN**, archdeacon of Canterbury, and chaplain to Archbishop Sancroft; author of "Antiquitates Rutupinæ," &c. B. 1747; d. 1708.

**BATTEUX**, **CHARLES**, a French philosopher, eminent for his erudition, as well as for his private virtues, and the humanity which was directed to the maintenance of a numerous and impoverished family. His works are various, but chiefly on classical literature, in which he displays frequently more method and labor than eloquence or purity or depth of thought. It is said that his death was accelerated by grief in observing that the elementary book which he wrote for the military school of Paris, did not succeed so well as he wished. Among other works he published the four poetries of Aristotle, Horace, Vida, and Boileau, with notes. D. 1780.

**BATTHYANI**, **COUNT**, a noble Hungarian who took an indirect part in the attempt to redress the wrongs of his country in 1848. He was one of the deputation who undertook the reconciliation of the authorities and the people. But the deputation failed in its object, and this was his last public act. On the 8th of January, he was arrested in the drawing-room of his sister-in-law, at Pesth, transferred successively to Oedenburg, Laybach, and Pesth, and, after nine months' imprisonment, was tried by court-martial, declared guilty of high-treason, and sentenced to die on the gal-

lows, October 6, 1849. He heard the sentence with tranquillity and composure. Having taken leave of his wife, he endeavored in the course of the night to open the veins of his neck by means of a blunt paper-knife, and thus to escape the last indignity of what the Austrians called the "law." But his attempt was discovered and his life preserved till he was formally executed, or rather murdered. He was never in open rebellion, and his efforts mainly had been to reform and improve rather than revolutionize. But the detestable and cruel spirit of despotism makes no distinctions.

**BATTISHALL**, **JONATHAN**, an eminent musical composer, who added to profound knowledge great taste and a fine imagination. His "Kate of Aberdeen" will be celebrated (among numerous other of his compositions) as long as pure melody shall be admired. B. 1738; d. 1801.

**BATTIC**, **WILLIAM**, a physician of eminence who was skilful in the treatment of diseases of the mind, and wrote a "Treatise on Mental Madness." B. 1798; d. 1776.

**BAUDELONQUE**, **JOHN LOUIS**, a French surgeon of distinction, appointed by Napoleon to be midwife to Maria Louisa. His works on midwifery are in repute. B. 1746; d. 1810.

**BAUDIER**, **MICHAEL**, a native of Languedoc, historiographer of France under Louis XIII. He wrote the "History of the Mahometan Religion," the "Life of Cardinal Amboise," of "Maréchal de Toiras," 1644, of "Ximenes," "Suger," and others; and though his style is heavy and inelegant, yet his works are curious and interesting, and valuable for their authenticity and the variety of his matter.

**BAUDIN**, **NICHOLAS**, a well-known navigator, who contributed many specimens of natural history to the collections of Europe. B. 1750; d. 1803.—**PETER CHARLES**, a member of the French national assembly and convention, and author of anecdotes "Sur le Constitution." B. 1751; d. 1799.

**BAUDIUS**, **DOMINIQUE**, a native of Lisle, who studied at Aix la Chapelle, Leyden, and Geneva. He visited England in the suite of the ambassador of the states of Holland, and formed an acquaintance with Sir Philip Sidney, and afterwards he went to France, where he staid 10 years, and by means of Achilles de Harlai he was admitted advocate of the parliament of Paris. He next went to Leyden, where he was

raised to the professorial chair of eloquence, and with Meursius named historiographer of the states of Holland in 1611. He was a man of genius as well as erudition, and in his Latin poems he displayed taste and elegance of composition. D. 1613.

BAUDOT DE JUILLI, NICHOLAS, a native of Vendome, son of a collector of excise, and author of several historical pieces, written with method and ingenuity, though too much in the spirit of romance. His "History of the Conquest of England, by William of Normandy," of "Philip Augustus," and "Charles VII.," are his best pieces. He wrote besides the "History of Catherine of France, queen of England;" "Germaine de Foix;" the "Secret History of the Constable of Bourbon;" "Spain Invaded by the Moors," four vols., &c. D. 1759.

BAUDRAND, MICHAEL ANTOINE, an ecclesiastic, born at Paris. He visited Rome, Germany, and England, and distinguished himself by his "Dictionnaire Géographique," two vols. fol., printed first in Latin, and afterwards in French. B. 1633; d. 1700.

BAUHINUS, or BAUHIN, JOHN, a French physician and celebrated botanist; author of "Historia Plantarum," &c. B. 1541; d. 1613.—GASPARD, brother of the above; an excellent botanist, author of "Institutiones Anatomicae," "Phytopinax," "Pinax," and numerous other works. B. 1560; d. 1624.

BAULDRI, PAUL, professor of sacred history at Utrecht; author of "Chronological Tables," &c. B. 1639; d. 1706.

BAULOT, JAMES, a French lithotomist, whose method was adopted and improved upon by the celebrated Cheselden. B. 1651; d. 1720.

BAUME, JAMES FRANCIS DE LA, a French divine; author of "The Christiade," &c. &c. D. 1757.—ANTHONY, a French chemist; author of a "Treatise on Theoretical and Experimental Chemistry," "A Manual of Pharmacy," &c. D. 1805.—NICHOLAS AUGUSTUS DE LA, marquis of Montrevel, and a marshal of France, was born 1636. It is related of him, that although from his earliest youth he had been distinguished by his daring valor, and had frequently braved death in the field of battle, yet such was his ridiculous superstition, that on the contents of a salt-cellar having been accidentally thrown on him, he instantly exclaimed that he was a dead man, and expired from the terror with which it inspired him. D. 1716.

BAUMER, JOHN WILLIAM, a German physician; author of a "Natural History of the Mineral Kingdom," &c. B. 1719; d. 1788.

BAUMGARTEN, ALEXANDER GOTLIEB, an acute and clear thinker of the school of Wolf, was born in 1714, at Berlin, studied at Halle, and was for a time professor extraordinary there. In 1740 he was made professor of philosophy at Frankfort on the Oder, and died there in 1762. He is the founder of æsthetics as a science, and the inventor of this name. He derived the rules of art from the works of art and their effects. His ideas of this science he first developed in his academic discussion, "De Nonnullis ad Poema pertinentibus." Meir's "Principles of all Liberal Sciences" originated from his suggestions. Eight years later, Baumgarten published his "Æsthetica," a work which death prevented him from completing. His theories of art are now superseded in Germany by the more profound and extensive works of Schiller, Schelling, Hegel, and their followers.

BAUR, FREDERIC WILLIAM VON, a native of Hessian Hanau, who served in the Hessian troops in the pay of Britain 1755. In 1757 he was made a general, and was ennobled by Frederic II. of Prussia, and in 1769 he entered into the service of the Russians, and was appointed by Catherine inspector of the salt-works of Novogorod. His abilities as an engineer and mechanic were also employed in supplying Moscow with water, and in making deeper the canal of Petersburg, and in constructing a capacious harbor at its extremity. He was also author of "Mémoires Historiques et Géographiques sur la Valachie," and of a "Chart of Moldavia," to illustrate the war between the Turks and Russians, in seven sheets. D. 1783.—JOHN WILLIAM, a painter of Strassburgh; chiefly noted for his architectural subjects. B. 1610; d. 1640.

BAUSE, JOHN FREDERIC, a distinguished German engraver. B. 1738; d. 1813.

BAUSSET, CARDINAL LOUIS FRANCIS DE, an eminent French prelate, born at Pondicherry in 1748, was educated in France, and was made bishop of Alais before the revolution. Napoleon patronized him; and Louis XVIII. made him a peer, and obtained for him the cardinal's hat. He is the author of a "History of Fenelon," and of a "History of Bossuet," both works of merit. D. 1824.

BAUTRU, WILLIAM, a Frenchman,

famous for his wit, which he displayed with great freedom and efficacy at the court and among the ministers. After seeing the *Escorial* in Spain attended by an ignorant librarian, he told the king that it would be advantageous for him to make his librarian his treasurer, because, said he to the monarch who inquired why, he never touches what he is intrusted with. B. 1598; d. 1665.

**BAWDWEEN, WILLIAM**, an English divine and antiquary; editor of two volumes of *Doomsday Book*. He proposed to complete the work in eight other volumes, but died before he could effect it, in 1616.

**BAXTER, RICHARD**, an eminent non-conformist divine, was born Nov. 12, 1615, at Rowton, near High Ercal, in Shropshire, and died 1691. He was ordained in 1638. It was not long after, however, that the oath of universal approbation of the doctrine and discipline of the church, called the "Et Cetera" oath, drove him and others from the establishment. In 1640 he was invited to be minister at Kidderminster, but the civil war, which broke out soon after, exposed him to persecution, as he espoused the cause of the parliament. He retired to Coventry, and continued his ministerial labors till the success of the republicans recalled him to his favorite flock at Kidderminster. The ascendancy of Cromwell gave him great offence, and he even presumed to argue in private with him on the nature and illegality of his power, but in the only sermon which he preached before him, he wisely confined his subject to the dissensions which existed in the kingdom on religious matters. He was in London after Cromwell's death, and preached before parliament the day before the king's return was voted, and likewise before the lord mayor for Monk's successes. Charles II. made him one of his chaplains, and Chancellor Clarendon offered him the bishopric of Hereford, which he declined. He was, however, soon involved in the general persecution of the non-conformists. His paraphrase on the New Testament drew upon him, in 1635, the vengeance of Jeffries, and he was condemned to be imprisoned for two years, from which punishment, six months after, he was discharged by the interference of Lord Powis with King James. He wrote a vast number of books; Mr. Long, of Exeter, says 80; Dr. Calamy, 120; but the author of a note in the *Biographia Britannica* tells us that he had seen 145 distinct treatises

of Mr. Baxter's: his practical works have been published in four vols. folio. Bishop Burnet, in the *History of his Own Times*, calls him "a man of great piety;" and says, "that if he had not meddled with too many things, he would have been esteemed one of the most learned men of the age; that he had a moving and pathetic way of writing; and was, his whole life long, a man of great zeal and much simplicity; but was unhappily subtle and metaphysical in every thing.—WILLIAM, an eminent critic and grammarian, nephew to the foregoing. B. at Lanlugany, in Shropshire, 1650; d. 1723. He published excellent editions of "Anacreon," and "Horace," was author of a "Latin Grammar," 1679, and of a "Glossary of the Roman Antiquities," which, however, goes no farther than the latter A., and was printed 1726.—ANDREW, a writer in metaphysics and natural philosophy. Born in 1686, at Aberdeen, where he received his education at King's college. His principal employment was that of a private tutor. His celebrated work, "An Inquiry into the Nature of the Human Soul," was first published in 4to., and has been several times reprinted. Bishop Warburton calls it "the most finished book of the kind that the present times have produced." Baxter drew up, for the use of his pupils, a piece entitled "Matho; sive Cosmotheoris, Puerilis, Dialogus," &c., which he afterwards greatly enlarged, and published in English. D. 1750.

**BAYARD, JAMES A.**, an American lawyer, a representative in congress from Delaware, and afterwards senator, who distinguished himself in the famous debate on the judiciary, and in 1814 was one of the commissioners who treated for peace between the United States and Great Britain at Ghent. B. at Philadelphia in 1767; d. 1815.—PIERRE DU TERRAIL, Chevalier de, called the knight without fear and without reproach. B. 1476, in the castle of Bayard, near Grenoble, was one of the most spotless characters of the middle ages. He was simple and modest; a true friend and tender lover; pious, humane, and magnanimous. At the age of 13 he was received among the pages of the duke of Savoy, the ally of France. Charles VIII., who saw him at Lyons, in the suite of this prince, was struck with the dexterity with which the youth managed his horse; he begged him of the duke, and committed him to the care of Paul of Luxemburgh, count de Ligny. The

tournaments were his first field of glory. At the age of 18 Bayard accompanied Charles VIII. to Italy, and distinguished himself greatly in the battle at Verona, where he took a standard. At the beginning of the reign of Louis XII., in a battle near Milan, he pursued the fugitives with such eagerness, that he entered the city with them, and was taken as a prisoner. Ludovico Sforza returned him his arms and his horse, and dismissed him without ransom. While the French were in Apulia, he defeated a Spanish corps, and made their leader, Don Alonzo de Sotomayor, prisoner, treating him with generosity. Sotomayor, however, not only violated his parole by flight, but calumniated Bayard, who, according to the custom of that time, challenged him and killed him. Afterwards, like Horatius Cocles, he defended a bridge over the Garigliano singly against the Spaniards, and saved the French army by checking the advance of the victorious enemy. For this exploit he received, as a coat of arms, a porcupine, with the motto, "*Vires agminis unus habet.*" He distinguished himself equally against the Genoese and the Venetians. When Julius II. declared himself against France, Bayard went to the assistance of the duke of Ferrara. He did not succeed in his plan of taking the pope prisoner; but he refused with indignation an offer made to betray him. Being severely wounded at the assault of Brescia, he was carried into the house of a nobleman, who had fled, and left his wife and two daughters exposed to the insolence of the soldiers. Bayard protected the family, refused the reward of 2500 ducats, which they offered to him, and returned, as soon as he was cured, into the camp of Gaston de Foix, before Ravenna. In an engagement, which shortly after ensued, he took two standards from the Spaniards, and pursued the fugitives. Gaston, the hope of France, perished through his neglect of the advice of Bayard, who, in his retreat from Pavia, was again wounded, and carried to Grenoble, where his life was in danger. "I grieve not for death," he said, "but to die on my bed, like a woman." In the war commenced by Ferdinand the Catholic, he displayed beyond the Pyrenees the same talents, the same heroism, which had distinguished him beyond the Alps. The fatal reverses which embittered the last years of Louis XII., only added a brighter splendor to the personal glory of Bayard. Henry VIII. of England, in al-

liance with Ferdinand and Maximilian threatened Picardy in 1515, and besieged Terouane. The French army disgracefully took to flight. Bayard, with his accustomed intrepidity, made an ineffectual resistance to the enemy: overpowered by superior numbers, his troop was on the point of laying down their arms, when perceiving an English officer at some distance, he immediately galloped towards him, presented his sword to his breast, and cried, "Yield or die!" The Englishman surrendered his sword, when he immediately gave him his own, saying, "I am Bayard, and your captive, as you are mine." The boldness and ingenuity of this action pleased the emperor and the king of England, who decided that Bayard needed no ransom, and that both captives were released from their parole. When Francis I. ascended the throne, he sent Bayard into Dauphiné, to open for his army a passage over the Alps, and through Piedmont. Prosper Colonna lay in wait for him on his march, expecting to surprise him, but Bayard made him prisoner. This brilliant exploit was the prelude to the battle of Marignano, in which Bayard, at the side of the king, performed wonders of bravery, and decided the victory. When king Charles V. invaded Champagne with a large army, and threatened to penetrate into the heart of France, Bayard defended the weakly fortified town of Mezières against every assault, until the dissensions of the hostile leaders compelled them to retreat. Soon afterwards, Genoa revolted from France, when his presence reduced it to obedience; but, after the surrender of Lodi, fortune changed, and the French troops were expelled from their conquests. Bonnivet was obliged to retreat through the valley of Osta; his rear was beaten, and he himself severely wounded. The safety of the army was then committed to him, and it being necessary to pass the Sessia in presence of a superior enemy, he vigorously attacked the Spaniards, when a stone, from a blunderbuss, struck his right side, and shattered his backbone. The hero fell, exclaiming, "Jesus, my God, I am a dead man!" They hastened towards him. "Place me under yon tree," he said, "that I may see the enemy," and died, April the 30th, in the year 1524, surrounded both by friends and enemies, who all shed tears of admiration and grief.

BAYER, JOHN, a German astronomer of the 17th century; author of "Uranō-

metria," a celestial atlas.—**THEOPHILUS SIEGFRED**, a German philologist; author of a very curious and able work, entitled "Musæum Sinicum." B. 1694; d. 1738.

**BAYLE, PIERRE**, author of the "Historical and Critical Dictionary," was b. at Carlat, in the county of Foix, (Langue-doc,) in 1647, and received his first instructions from his father, a Calvinistic preacher. He gave early proofs of an astonishing memory, and of singular vivacity of mind. At the age of 19 he entered the college of Puy-Laurenes, to finish his studies. The ardor with which he devoted himself to them weakened his constitution. All books were eagerly devoured by him; his taste for logic led him particularly to study religious controversies, but Amyot's Plutarch and Montaigne were his favorite works. In Toulouse, he studied philosophy with the Jesuits. The arguments of his professors, and, still more, his friendly discussions with a Catholic priest, who dwelt near him, confirmed his doubts of the orthodoxy of Protestantism, so that he resolved to change his religion. His conversion was a triumph to the Catholics. His family, however, tried all means to regain him, and after 17 months he returned to his old faith. In order to escape from the punishment of perpetual excommunication which the Catholic church then pronounced against apostates, he went to Geneva, and thence to Copet, where Count Dohna intrusted him with the education of his sons, and where he studied the philosophy of Des Cartes. But after some years he returned to France, and settled in Paris. In 1675 he obtained the philosophical chair at Sedan, where he taught with distinction until the suppression of this academy in 1681. The appearance of a comet, in 1680, which occasioned an almost universal alarm, induced him to publish, in 1682, his "Pensées diverses sur la Comète," a work full of learning, in which he discussed various subjects of metaphysics, morals, theology, history, and politics. It was followed by his "Critique générale de l'Histoire du Calvinisme de Maimbourg." This work, received with equal approbation by the Catholics and Protestants, involved him in many disputes. He afterwards undertook a periodical work, "Nouvelles de la République des Lettres," in 1684. The death of his father and of his two brothers, together with the religious persecutions in France, induced him to

undertake his "Commentaire Philosophique sur ces Paroles de l'Evangile; Contrains-les d'Entrer;" which, in regard to style and tone, is not worthy of him. He next devoted all his attention to the composition of his "Dictionnaire Historique et Critique," which he first published in 1696, 2 vols., fol. This was the first work which appeared under his name. He died, so to speak, with the pen in his hand, in 1706, at the age of 59. "Bayle," says Voltaire, "is the first of logicians and skeptics. His greatest enemies must confess that there is not a line in his works which contains an open aspersion of Christianity; but his warmest apologists must acknowledge that there is not a page in his controversial writings which does not lead the reader to doubt, and often to skepticism." Bayle compares himself to Homer's cloud-compelling Jupiter.

**BAYLEY, ANSELM**, an English divine, author of "A Grammar of the Hebrew Language," &c., &c. D. 1791.—**SIR JOHN**, a learned and upright judge, was called to the bar in 1792, and appointed a serjeant-at-law in 1799. In 1808 he was made one of the justices of the King's Bench, and received the honor of knighthood. He was a man of liberal education and enlarged notions. His work on "The Law of Bills of Exchange" has long been a standard book in the profession, and its value in the commercial world is universally acknowledged. B. 1773; d. 1841.—**RICHARD**, an eminent American physician, was b. in Connecticut, in 1745. After studying at home, he completed his professional education in London, and settled at New York. In 1792 he was appointed professor of anatomy in the college of Columbia, where he acquired great celebrity. In 1799 he published his work on yellow fever, wherein he proved it to be a local malady. D. 1801.—**MATTHIAS**, remarkable for longevity, died about the year 1789 at Jones' creek, a branch of the Pedee, in North Carolina, aged 136 years. He was baptized at the age of 134. His eyesight remained good, and his strength was very remarkable till his death.

**BAYLY, THOMAS HAYNES**, a lyrical poet of some merit, and the author of several dramatic pieces, and one or two novels. Though very popular in his own day, the majority of his writings are already rapidly passing into oblivion. B. 1797; d. 1839.—**LEWIS**, bishop of Bangor, author of "Practice of Piety." D. 1632.—**WILLIAM**, an astronomer, who

went out with Captain Cook in the last two voyages of that celebrated circumnavigator. D. 1810.

BEACON, THOMAS, prebendary of Canterbury in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, author of numerous works against popery.

BEARD, JOHN, known for his eminence as an actor, first appeared at Drury-lane, as Sir John Loverule, in the "Devil to Pay," 1737, but his success was interrupted, for a few years, by a marriage with Henrietta, daughter of the earl of Waldegrave. He afterwards exchanged Drury-lane for Covent-garden. His wife died in 1753, and six years after he married the daughter of Mr. Rich, whom he succeeded in the management of Covent-garden. In 1759 he appeared in the character of Macheath, and divided the applauses of the town for fifty-two successive nights, with Miss Brent, as Polly. In 1768 he retired from the stage, and died that year, aged 74, much respected for his private character.

BEATON or BETHUNE, a cardinal, and archbishop of St. Andrews, in Scotland, whose infamous persecutions of his Protestant countrymen caused him to be assassinated in his castle, in 1546. — JAMES, nephew of the above, and bishop of Glasgow, author of "A History of Scotland." B. 1530; d. 1603.

BEATTIE, JAMES, a pleasing poet and miscellaneous writer, was born at Lawrencekirk, county of Kincardine, in 1735. In 1765 he published a poem called the "Judgment of Paris," which proved to be a failure. In 1770 his "Essay on Truth," written in opposition to the skepticism of Hume, gave him his first fame. Five large editions were sold in four years. A few months after, he published the first book of the "Minstrel," 4to., and, in 1774, the second, which pleasing poem is likely to be the bulwark of his fame. It was at first published anonymously, but its language spoke to the heart and feelings of all classes; the learned descanted upon the critical merits of its structure, and the unlearned traced in it the effusions of a heart alive to the beauties of nature, and warmed with the kindly sympathies of humanity. To a splendid edition of his "Essay on Truth," published by subscription in 1776, he added some miscellaneous "Dissertations on Poetry and Music, Laughter and Ludicrous Composition, &c." In 1783 he published "Dissertations, Moral and Critical," 4to.; and in 1786, appeared

his "Evidences of the Christian Religion," 2 vols. 12mo. In 1790 he published the first volume of his "Elements of Moral Science," the second of which followed in 1793, and to the latter was appended a dissertation against the slave-trade. His last publication was an "Account of the Life, Character, and Writings of James Henry Beattie," his eldest son, an amiable and promising young man, who died at the age of 22, in 1790. This great affliction was followed, in 1796, by the equally premature death of his youngest and only surviving son, in his 15th year; which losses, added to the melancholy loss of reason by his wife, wholly subdued his constitution; and, after two strokes of palsy, he died at Aberdeen, in August, 1803. Beattie was a religious and amiable man, as well as a fascinating and respectable controversialist.

BEATTY, SIR WILLIAM, who was present during the last moments of the hero of Trafalgar, an "Authentic Narrative" of whose death he published in 1831. D. 1842.

BEAUCHAMP, JOSEPH, a French astronomer and Bernardine monk, born at Vesoul, in 1752. During the revolution he was employed on a secret mission by Napoleon, but falling into the hands of the English, they delivered him up to the Turks, by whom he was imprisoned as a spy. He was subsequently released, and d. at Nice, 1802. — RICHARD, an English prelate, admirably skilled in architecture. He was surveyor of the works at Windsor, and rebuilt the chapel there in the reign of Edward IV. The great hall in the episcopal palace of Salisbury, and the sepulchral chapel in the cathedral, are also monuments of his taste and science. D. 1481.

BEAUCHATEAU, FRANCIS MATTHIAS CHATELET DE, a French poet, remarkable for his precocious talents, author of "La Lyre du jeune Apollon," published when he was only twelve years old. B. 1645.

BEAUCLERK, TOPHAM, a gentleman of great literary talents, and a friend of Dr. Johnson, who said that "Beauclerk's talents were those which he had felt himself more inclined to envy than those of any one else he had ever known." B. 1739; d. 1780.

BEAUFORT, HENRY, the half-brother of Henry IV. of England, was a cardinal, bishop of Winchester, and chancellor of the kingdom. He was proud, ambitious, and immensely rich; but the hospit.



of St. Cross, at Winchester, which he founded, and numerous charitable bequests, prove that his riches were ultimately well applied. D. 1447.—MARGARET, countess of Richmond and Derby, mother of Henry VII. She founded St. John's college, and Christ's college, Cambridge, and distinguished herself likewise as an author. B. 1441; d. 1509.—FRANCIS DE VENDOME, duke of, son of Cæsar, duke of Vendome, was imprisoned by Cardinal Mazarin. On his escape, he broke out into open violence, but soon succeeded in making his peace, and was appointed admiral of France. Killed at the siege of Candia, 1669.—LOUIS DE, author of "Dissertations upon the Uncertainty of the First Five Ages of the Roman Republic," and other learned works. D. 1795.

BEAUHARNOIS, ALEXANDER DE, a French nobleman who took part in the revolution, and after having been at one time president of the national assembly, and served in the armies of France with distinction, was put to death by the revolutionary tribunal just previous to the fall of Robespierre, in 1794. B. 1760.—FRANCIS, marquis de, elder brother of Alexander, was born in 1756. He was appointed major-general in the army of the Prince of Condé, in 1792; protested against the unlawful treatment of the king, in a letter to the president of the national assembly; and when Bonaparte became first consul, he exhorted him to restore the sceptre to the house of Bourbon. He was afterwards appointed ambassador to the court of Spain, but fell into disgrace with Napoleon, and was banished. He returned to Paris after the restoration. D. 1819.—EUGENE DE, son of the above, was born in 1780; entered the army early, and became one of Napoleon's generals, and his viceroy in Italy, which office he filled with credit and distinction, from 1805 to 1814; when on his patron's reverses he retired to Bavaria, married the king's daughter, and was made duke of Leuchtenberg. D. 1824.—HORTENSE EUGENIE, ex-queen of Holland, and duchess of St. Leu, was born at Paris, in 1753, being the daughter of Viscount Beauharnois (who perished by the guillotine in 1794) by his wife Josephine, afterwards the consort of Napoleon. Hortense was married to Louis Bonaparte in 1802, but it was an ill-starred union, and they separated in 1807, after she had given birth to three sons; the eldest of whom (Napoleon Charles) died in childhood; the second (Napoleon Louis) was killed in an in-

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urrection at Romagna, in 1832; and the youngest (Louis Napoleon) is the first president of the French republic, established in 1848. D. 1837.

BEAULIEU, SEBASTIAN DE PONTAULT DE, a celebrated French engineer and field-marshal under Louis XIV., author of "Views and Plans of the Battles and Sieges of Louis XIV." D. 1674.

BEAUMARCHAIS, PIERRE AUGUSTIN, baron of, was the son of a watchmaker of Paris, b. in 1732, whose father destined him to the same trade, but early giving indications of fine musical talent, he became teacher of the harp to the daughters of Louis XV., and was admitted into their society. By a rich marriage he laid the foundation of his immense wealth. He now aspired to literary reputation. His "Eugenie" appeared in 1767, and "Les deux Amis" in 1770, the first still holding its place on the stage. He showed uncommon talents in his lawsuit against Goesman and La Blanche, when he wrote against the former (who belonged to the *parliament Maupeou*, which was engaged in a dispute with the ministry) his celebrated "Mémoires," which entertained all France. Had he remained more quiet he probably would have gained his process. The fame of his "Mémoires" alarmed even Voltaire, who was jealous of every kind of glory. The "Barber of Seville" and the "Marriage of Figaro" have given him both permanent and universal reputation. Shortly before the revolution he was involved in the process against the banker Kornmann. In 1792 he wrote "La Mère coupable," but never regained his former fame. He was once more in his true element in his memoir "Mes six Epoques." His contract to supply the United States with military stores, during their revolutionary war, had increased his fortune, of which he always made a noble use; but he lost about a million livres by his famous edition of the works of Voltaire, the very imperfect execution of which was not answerable to the immense cost of it. He lost still more at the end of 1791, by his attempt to provide the French army with 60,000 muskets. Discontented with the present, despairing of the future, wearied with struggling against the revolution and his creditors for the ruins of his wealth, he died at the age of 69 years, without any particular disease, in May, 1799. His biography appeared in 1802; and in 1809 an edition of his works, in 7 vols. Beaumarchais was a singular instance of ver-

satilily of talent, being at once an artist, politician, projector, merchant, and dramatist. He was passionately attached to celebrity. His "Marriage of Figaro" excited one of those extraordinary sensations for which Paris has always been remarkable. The English modifications of this comedy convey but a slight notion of the mischievous subtlety and deep spirit of intrigue in the original. He left to his heirs a claim against the United States of a million of francs, for supplies furnished during the war, which has been repeatedly presented to congress, but always rejected on the ground that he acted only as the agent of the French government, and had been paid by it.

BEAUMELLE, LAURENCE, a French writer and critic; author of "Letters to Voltaire," of whom he was a decided opponent; "Commentary on the Henriade," &c. B. 1727; d. 1773.

BEAUMONT, FRANCIS, and FLETCHER, JOHN, two eminent English dramatic writers. The former was b. in 1585 studied at Oxford, and d. in 1616; the latter was b. at London in 1576, and d. there in 1625, of the plague. Animated by the same inclination, they both devoted themselves to poetry. Their plays, about fifty, appeared under their joint names, and it is impossible now to determine their respective shares in several of these productions. According to the testimony of some of their contemporaries, Fletcher was the inventing genius, while Beaumont, though the younger of the two, was more distinguished for maturity and correctness of judgment. Shakspeare was their model, and, like him, they intermix pathetic and low comic scenes; but their attempts to surpass their model sometimes lead them into extravagances. Their desire, also, of pleasing the public at times, induces them to deviate from a correct standard of taste. They succeed best in their comic scenes. Their contemporaries preferred them even to Shakspeare, as much as posterity have reversed the judgment.—ELIE DE, a French advocate, distinguished for his memoir in favor of the unfortunate family of Calas. B. 1732; d. 1785.—MADAME LE PRINCE DE, a French lady, who devoted her talents to the instruction of youth, and wrote many pleasing moral works; among others, "Magazin des Adolescents," "Magazin des Jeunes Dames," some novels, &c. B. 1711; d. 1780.—SIR GEORGE, a distinguished amateur artist, was b. at Dunmow, Essex, in 1753;

d. 1827.—JOHN THOMAS BARBER, was b. in London, in 1774, his paternal name being Barber. In his youth he manifested a strong desire to obtain eminence as a painter. He afterwards became an author, and published a "Tour in Wales," besides several tracts upon the best mode of arming the population, so as most effectually to repel the threatened French invasion; and he at length put in practice what he had so strenuously recommended to others, by organizing a matchless rifle corps, known by the name of the "Duke of Cumberland's Sharp-shooters," of which corps he was appointed, in 1803, captain commandant. In 1806 he established the Provident Institution, which gave rise to the various similar establishments, now better known as "saving banks," throughout the kingdom. He died in May, 1841, having bequeathed the bulk of his property to his children, except the sum of 10,000*l.* to establish a philosophical institution in Beaumont square, Mile-end.

BEAUMONT DE PÉREFIX, HADRIAN, tutor to Louis XIII., and subsequently archbishop of Paris; author of a "History of Henry IV." D. 1670.

BEAUNE, FLORIMENT DE, a French mathematician; discoverer of a method to determine the nature of curves by the properties of their triangles. D. 1652.

BEAURAIN, JOHN DE, geographer to Louis XV.; author of a "Description of the Campaigns of Luxembourg, from 1690 to 1694." B. 1697; d. 1771.

BEAUREU, GASPARD GUILLARD DE, a French writer; author of "L'Elève de la Nature," &c. B. 1727; d. 1795.

BEAUSOBRE, ISAAC DE, a French Protestant divine, who settled at Berlin, and became chaplain to the king of Prussia; author of "Défense de la Doctrine des Reformes," &c. B. 1650; d. 1738.—LOUIS, counsellor to the king of Prussia; author of "Philosophical Dissertations on the nature of Fire," &c. B. 1709; d. 1783.

BEAUVAIS, WILLIAM, author of a work on the medals of the Roman empire. B. 1698; d. 1773.—CHARLES NICHOLAS, a French physician, member of the Convention at the revolution; author of "Essais Historiques sur Orléans," &c. B. 1745; d. 1794.

BEAUVILLIERS, FRANCIS DE, duke de St. Aignan, a soldier, courtier, and poet, in the reign of Louis XIV. B. 1607; d. 1687.—PAUL DE, eldest son of the preceding, was highly distinguished for talents and probity. He held high offices in the state, and shared with the

virtuous archbishop of Cambrai, in the education of the duke of Burgundy. D. 1714.

BEAUZEE, NICHOLAS, an eminent French critic and grammarian; the author of several works, and a contributor to the *Encyclopédie*. B. 1717; d. 1789.

BEAVER, JOHN, a monk of Westminster in the 14th century; author of a "Chronicle of the Affairs of Britain," &c.

BECCADELLI, LOUIS, an Italian ecclesiastic; preceptor to prince Ferdinand of Tuscany, and author of the *Lives of Cardinals Pole and Bembo*. D. 1572.—

ANTONIO, of Palermo; author of a "History of Alphonso, king of Aragon," &c. B. 1374; d. 1471.

BECCARI, AUGUSTINE, the first Italian pastoral poet. D. 1520.

BECCARIA, CESARE BONESANA, MARCHESE DI, author of the well-known "Treatise on Crimes and Punishments," was born at Milan, in 1735. He was early excited by Montesquien's "Lettres Persanes," to the cultivation of his philosophical talents, and afterwards favorably known as a philosophical writer by his memorable work full of noble philanthropy, "Die Delitti e delle Pene," (On Crimes and Punishments,) and several others. With the eloquence of true feeling, and a lively imagination, he opposes capital punishments and the torture. This work led to the establishment of more settled and more correct principles of penal law and contributed to excite a general horror against inhuman punishments. Beccaria was a true friend, a good son, a tender husband, and a real philanthropist. He is also known in Italy as the author of a philosophical grammar and theory of style, "Ricerche intorno alla Natura dello Stilo," and of several good treatises on rhetorical ornament, &c., contained in the journal "Il Caffè," edited by him, in conjunction with his friends Visconti, Verri, and others. A fit of apoplexy put an end to his useful life in November, 1793.—GIOVANNI BATTISTA, an ingenious practical philosopher, was born in 1716 at Mondovia. He went to Rome in 1732, where he studied and afterwards taught grammar and rhetoric; at the same time he applied himself with success to mathematics. He was appointed professor of philosophy at Palermo, and afterwards at Rome. Charles Emmanuel, king of Sardinia, invited him to Turin in 1748, to fill the professorship of natural philosophy at the university there. Electricity had at that time, through the

experiments of Franklin and others, become an object of universal interest. He therefore published his "Dell' Eletticismo naturale ed artificiale." The experiments which this work contains on atmospherical electricity are so numerous and various, that Priestley affirmed in his History of Electricity, that Beccaria's labors far surpass all that had been done before and after him on this subject. The academies of London and Bologna elected him a member. He wrote many other valuable works on this subject. The most important "Dell' Eletticismo artificiale" contains all that was then known of electricity. Franklin, who esteemed his works, had them translated into English. In 1759 the king employed him to measure a degree of the meridian, in Piedmont. He began the task in 1760, together with the abbot Canonica, and published the result in 1774. The doubts expressed by Cassini of the exactness of this measurement drew from him his "Lettre d'un Italiano ad un Parigino," in which he showed the influence of the proximity of the Alps on the deviation of the pendulum. As his thoughts were entirely absorbed by his studies, he often neglected the nicer rules of good breeding, without losing however the general esteem. He died April the 27th, 1781.

BECHER, JOHN JOACHIM, author of the first theory of chemistry, was born at Spire, in 1635. He finished his restless life at London, in 1685, after having resided in many parts of Germany. He had many enemies, and has been accused, not entirely without justice, of charlatany; yet his influence on the science of chemistry gives him still a claim to remembrance. He brought it into a nearer connection with physics, and sought for the causes of all the phenomena of the inorganic universe in these two departments of science. This is the object of his principal work, "Physica Subterranea." At the same time he began to form a theory of chemistry, and conceived the idea of a primitive acid, of which all the others were only modifications. He also made researches into the process of combustion.—DANIEL, physician to the elector of Brandenburg; author of "Commentarius de Theriaca," &c. D. 1670.

BECKET, THOMAS A, archbishop of Canterbury; a man raised from a comparatively low station to the very highest offices by Henry II., but proud, insolent, and ungrateful. Having shown himself the violent opponent of his royal patron,

the latter gave utterance to some hasty expressions respecting him in the presence of his courtiers, and he was at length assassinated at the altar of Canterbury cathedral, in 1170. After his death he was canonized.

BECKFORD, WILLIAM, one of the most remarkable men of modern times, was the son of alderman Beckford, of London, who bequeathed him West Indian and other property, said to amount to upwards of £100,000 per annum. He had a strong passion for building; and in erecting Fonthill Abbey he spent in a very few years the enormous sum of £278,000! One tower of immense costliness, employed 460 men both by night and by day through an entire winter, the torches used by the nocturnal workmen being visible to the astonished travellers at miles distant. As might be expected, the mortar and cement used had no time to set properly, ere a violent gale of wind brought the vast structure to the ground. Merely remarking that he should have been glad to witness the sublime fall of such a mass of materials, he gave orders for the erection of another tower of 276 feet in height; this also fell to the earth in the year 1825. Building, however, did not alone occupy Mr. Beckford. An excellent scholar, and possessed of a fine taste in almost every branch of art, he collected in the fantastic but costly "Abbey," one of the finest and most extensive libraries in England, and his pictures and curiosities were almost unequalled. His vast expenses, and the loss in chancery of a large portion of his West Indian property, rendered it necessary for him to sell the abbey, and, with a few exceptions, all its rich and rare contents, in 1822. When the sale was announced, public curiosity was so generally excited, that the enormous number of 7200 catalogues were sold at one guinea each! Though his eccentric and more than princely lavishness of outlay caused Mr. Beckford to be much talked of, both in England and in Portugal, where he built a residence, his true claim to any notice here rests upon his undoubted talents as an author in many walks of literature, and his genius as displayed in the wild and singular tale of "Vathek," which is so splendid in description, so true to eastern costume, and so wild and vivid in imagination, that Lord Byron considered it difficult to credit that it was written by a European, and said, "Even Rasselas must bow before it; the happy valley will not bear a comparison with

the hall of Eblis." In addition to this work, upon which his fame securely rests, Mr. Beckford wrote a satirical work, entitled "Memoirs of Extraordinary Painters;" "Italy, with Sketches of Portugal and Spain;" and "Recollections of an Excursion to the Monasteries of Alcobaca and Batalha." D. 1844.

BECKINGHAM, CHARLES, an English dramatist; author of "Scipio Africanus," a tragedy, &c. D. 1780.

BECKMANN, JOHN ANTHONY, a native of Hanover, and a professor at Göttingen, where he lectured for many years on subjects connected with rural and political economy, &c. He was the author of several works, of which his "History of Discoveries and Inventions" is the best known. B. 1739; d. 1811.

BECLARD, PETER AUGUSTUS, an eminent French anatomist, was born at Angers, in 1785; became professor of anatomy and physiology at Paris, where he attained the highest reputation as a lecturer and man of science. He wrote "Anatomical Memoirs," &c. D. 1825.

BEDA, or BEDE, an eminent ecclesiastic of the 8th century, usually called the Venerable Bede, was born in the year 672 or 673, near Wearmouth, in the bishopric of Durham. From the age of 7 to that of 19 he pursued his studies in the monastery of St. Peter, at Wearmouth. Being then ordained deacon, he was employed in the task of educating the youth who resorted to the monastery for instruction, and pursued his own studies with unremitting ardor. In his 30th year he was ordained priest; and his fame for zeal and erudition reaching the ears of Pope Sergius, he was invited to Rome, but, in consequence of the death of that pontiff, never went there. It is not even certain that he ever left Northumberland, which, of course, reduces the incidents of his life to his literary pursuits and domestic occupations, as he accepted no benefice, and never seems to have interfered with civil transactions. His "Church History" was published in 781. His last literary labor was a translation of the Gospel of St. John into Saxon, which he completed, with difficulty, on the very day and hour of his death. The writings of Bede were numerous and important, considering the time in which they were written, and the subjects of which they treat, which extended to ecclesiastical affairs, religion, and education only. His "English Ecclesiastical History" is the greatest and most

popular of his works, and has acquired additional celebrity by the translation of King Alfred. The collections which he made for it were the labor of many years. Besides his own personal investigations, he kept up a correspondence with the monasteries throughout the heptarchy, to obtain archives and records for his purpose; and thus nearly all the knowledge possessed of the early state of Christianity in this country is due to Bede. There have been several editions of the original Latin, which is easy, although not elegant. While the number and variety of the writings of Bede show the extent of his erudition, his probity, moderation, and modesty insured him general respect; and his disinterestedness is proved by the fact, that he was never any thing higher than an unbefitted priest. A letter of advice, which he wrote late in life, to Egbert, archbishop of York, proves at once the purity of his morals, the liberality of his sentiments, and the excellence of his discernment; his wish being to curtail the number of monasteries, and to increase the efficacy and respectability of the secular clergy. Notwithstanding the veneration with which he was regarded, not a single miracle is recorded of him; and as monks were the great miracle-mongers, and his views of monastic reform such as we have mentioned, this is not surprising. The manner of the death of this virtuous ecclesiastic was striking and characteristic. He was dictating a translation of the Gospel of St. John to an amanuensis. The young man who wrote for him said, "There is now, master, but one sentence wanting;" upon which he bade him write quickly; and when the scribe said "It is now done," the dying sage ejaculated, "It is now done," and a few minutes afterwards expired, in the act of prayer, on the floor of his cell, in the 63d year of his age, in the year 735.

**BEDDOES, THOMAS**, a physician and author, b. 1760, at Shiffnal, in Shropshire; d. 1808. He made great progress at school, in classical studies, and distinguished himself at Oxford by his knowledge of ancient and modern languages and literature. The great discoveries in physic, chemistry, and physiology irresistibly attracted him. He continued his studies with success in London and Edinburgh. In his 26th year he took his doctor's degree, afterwards visited Paris, and formed an acquaintance with Lavoisier. On his return he was appointed professor of

chemistry at Oxford. There he published some excellent chemical treatises, and "Observations on the Calculus, Sea-Scurvy, Consumption, Catarrh, and Fever." But, by showing his sympathy with the people of France during the first French revolution, he offended some of his former admirers, and excited such a clamor of the dominant faction in this country against him, by the publication of his political opinions, that he resigned his professorship, and retired to the house of his friend Mr. Reynolds, in Shropshire. There he composed his "Observations on the Nature of Demonstrative Evidence," in which he endeavors to prove, that mathematical reasoning proceeds on the evidence of the senses, and that geometry is founded on experiment. He also published the "History of Isaac Jenkins," which was intended to impress useful moral lessons on the laboring classes in an attractive manner. Above 40,000 copies of this popular work were sold in a short time. After he had married, in 1794, he formed the plan of a pneumatic institution, for curing diseases, particularly consumption, by means of factitious airs or gases. He succeeded, with the assistance of the celebrated Wedgwood, in opening this institution, in 1798. He engaged, as a superintendent of the whole, a young man, Humphrey Davy, the foundation of whose future fame was laid here. The chief purpose of the institution, however, was never realized, and Beddoe's zeal gradually relaxed, so that he relinquished it one year before his death, after having published a number of valuable works upon the application of factitious airs. In the last years of his life, he acquired the reputation of the best medical writer in Great Britain, particularly by his "Hygeia," in three vols., a popular work, which contains passages of extraordinary eloquence. His political pamphlets, from 1795-97, are forgotten; but will probably be viewed with more interest by the spirit of the present day.

**BEDELL, WILLIAM**, bishop of Kilmore and Armagh; greatly revered in Ireland for his learning, piety, and benevolence. B. 1570; d. 1641.—**GREGORY T., D.D.**, an eloquent and popular clergyman of the Protestant Episcopal church. He was born on Staten Island, October the 28th, 1793, and was graduated at Columbia college, New York, in 1811. His father was Israel Bedell, and his mother was a sister of the Rt. Rev. Richard Channing Moore, D.D., bishop

of Virginia. Soon after leaving college he commenced preparation for holy orders, and was ordained deacon by Bishop Hobart, on the 4th of November, 1814, within one week after he had attained the canonical age. In the summer of 1815 he accepted a rectorship in Hudson, on the North River. In the latter part of the year 1818 he left Hudson, and removed to Fayetteville, N. C. He was after that rector of St. Andrews, in Philadelphia. D. 1834.

**BEDFORD, HILKIAH**, an English divine, who was heavily fined as the author of "The Hereditary Right of the Crown of England asserted," a Jacobite work, which was in reality written by George Harbin. D. 1724.—**JOHN**, duke of, third son of King Henry IV. of England, and one of the most successful commanders ever opposed to the French. He was appointed regent of France by the will of Henry V., and well sustained the glory of his country during the arduous struggle there. D. 1435.—**JOHN RUSSELL**, 6th duke of Bedford, K. G., an English nobleman, distinguished even among his own distinguished race for practical patriotism, and a princely patronage of the fine arts, and every branch of industry which tends to the improvement of the social condition. A member of several learned societies, and eminently versed in science and fond of literature, he was no less attached to agriculture, to the improvement of which he devoted many years and large sums of money. Of his liberality, when any useful object was in view, some opinion may be formed from the fact, that he expended upwards of £40,000 in rebuilding Covent-Garden market, in such a style as to render it one of the greatest ornaments of that part of London. B. 1766; d. 1839.

**BEDLOE, WILLIAM**, captain, an infamous informer, noted for his perjuries, and rewarded with £500 for pretended information respecting a popish plot, and the death of Sir Edmundbury Godfrey. D. 1680.

**BEECHY, Sir WILLIAM**, an eminent English portrait-painter, but he did not wholly confine himself to that branch of the art, having painted some historical compositions of more than common merit, especially his "Iris bearing to Somnus the command of Juno to warn Aleyone by a dream of the fate of her husband Ceyx." His chief excellence, however, lay in portrait-painting, to which, indeed, he chiefly confined himself and in which he greatly surpassed

most of his cotemporary artists in number. Died aged 80 years, in 1839.

**BEER, MICHAEL**, a learned Jew of Paris. B. at Nancy in 1784, was the first of his religion who pursued the profession of an advocate in France. His success in this career was brilliant, but he soon gave himself up exclusively to literature, and received the honor never before conferred upon a Jew, of being admitted into the learned academies of France. He was elected a member of the Royal Society of Antiquaries, of the Philotechnic Society, of the academies of Nancy, Strasburg, Nantes, and Gottingen. Napoleon invited him, in 1807, to the assembly of Jews, who were to advise concerning the amelioration of that people; and the general sanhedrim for France and Italy chose him their secretary. At the erection of the kingdom of Westphalia, on account of his knowledge of the language of the country, he received an appointment in the ministry of the interior, and, afterwards, was appointed to a corresponding office in the French ministry; he also delivered a course of lectures on German literature in the Athenæum of Paris.

**BEERING, VITUS**, a captain in the Russian navy, was born at Horsens, in Jutland. Being a skilful seaman, he was employed by Peter the Great in the navy established at Cronstadt. His talents, and the undaunted courage displayed by him in the naval wars against the Swedes, procured him the honor of being chosen to command a voyage of discovery in the sea of Kamtschatka. He set out from St. Petersburg, Feb. 5th, 1725, for Siberia. In the year 1728 he examined the northern coasts of Kamtschatka as far as lat. 67° 18' N., and proved that Asia is not united to America. It remained, however, to be determined whether the land opposite to Kamtschatka, was, in reality, the coast of the American continent, or merely islands lying between Asia and America. June 4th, 1741, he sailed, with two ships, from Ochotsk, and touched on the northwestern coast of America, between lat. 35° and 39° N. Tempests and sickness prevented him from pursuing his discoveries; he was cast on a desolate island, covered with snow and ice, where he grew dangerously sick, and died Dec. 8th, 1741. The straits between Asia and America have received the name of Beering's Straits, and the island on which he died that of Beering's Island.

**BEETHOVEN, LOUIS VON**, b. in Bonn, 1772, was the son of a man who had been a tenor singer there; but according to another account, a natural son of Frederic William II., king of Prussia. His great talent for music was early cultivated. He astonished in his eighth year all who heard him, by his execution on the violin, on which he was in the habit of performing, with great diligence, in a little garret. In his eleventh year he played Bach's "Wohl Temperirtes clavier," and, in his thirteenth, composed some sonatas. These promising appearances of great talent induced the then reigning elector of Cologne, to send him, in 1792, in the character of his organist, and at his expense, to Vienna, that he might accomplish himself there in composition, under the instruction of Haydn. Under Haydn and Albrechtsberger he made rapid progress, and became, likewise, a great player on the pianoforte, astonishing every one by his extempore performances. In 1809 he was invited to the new court of the king of Westphalia, at which several men of distinction persuaded him to remain by the promise of a yearly salary. He composed his principal works after 1801. A few years before his death, a cold, which he had caught by composing in the open air, produced a deafness, which became, by degrees, very great. He lived, afterwards, very much retired, in the village of Modlingen, near Vienna. Instrumental music has received from his compositions a new character. Beethoven united the humor of Haydn with the melancholy of Mozart, and the character of his music most resembles Cherubini's. His boldness is great; though the more powerful nature and richer imagination of Mozart embraced a wider field, and many of his compositions express the whole height and depth of his character. Besides the great symphonies and overtures of Beethoven, his quintets, quartets, and trios for stringed instruments, his numerous sonatas, his variations, and other pieces for the pianoforte, in which he shows the great richness of his imagination, he also composed vocal music, with scarcely less success. To this department belongs his opera "Leonore," (in its altered state, called "Fidelio,") some masses, an oratorio, (the "Mount of Olives,") and songs for the piano-forte, among which the composition of Matthison's "Adelaide," called by us, "Rosalie," and some songs of Goëthe are celebrated.

He died March 26th, 1827, near Vienna, in great poverty.

**BEHAIM, MARTIN**, b. at Nuremberg, about 1430, is distinguished as one of the most learned mathematicians and astronomers of his age. He was engaged in commerce, and travelled for the purpose of carrying on his business from 1455 to 1479; but he also devoted himself to the study of the mathematical and nautical sciences, in which Regiomontanus is said to have been his master. He went from Antwerp to Lisbon in 1450, where he was received with marks of distinction. He sailed in the fleet of Diego Can on a voyage of discovery, and explored the islands on the coast of Africa as far as the river Zaire. He is also said to have discovered, or at least to have colonized, the island of Fayal, where he remained for several years, and assisted in the discovery of the other Azores. He was afterwards knighted, and returned to his native country where he constructed a terrestrial globe in 1492, which bears the marks of the imperfect acquaintance of that age with the true dimensions of the earth. Behaim died, after several voyages, in Lisbon, in 1506. Some ancient Spanish historians assert that he made several discoveries, and that he gave to his friend Columbus the idea of another hemisphere. Robertson (in his History of America) and other historians contradict this statement. It is also rejected by Irving.

**BEHN, APHARA**, a lady of some celebrity as a writer of plays and novels, was descended from a good family in Canterbury of the name of Johnson, and was born in the reign of Charles I. Her father, through the interest of his relation Lord Willoughby, being appointed lieutenant-general of Surinam, embarked with his family for the West Indies, taking with him Aphara, who was then very young. The father died at sea; but his family arrived safely at Surinam, and remained there for some years, during which time Aphara gained the acquaintance of the American prince Oroonoko, whom she made the subject of a novel subsequently dramatized by Southern. On her return to England she married Mr. Behn, a London merchant, of Dutch extraction; but was probably a widow when selected by Charles II. as a proper person to acquire intelligence on the continent during the Dutch war. She accordingly took up her residence at Antwerp, where she engaged in gallantries for the good of her country; and it is said that, by

means of one of her admirers she obtained advice of the intention of the Dutch to sail up the Thames, which she transmitted to England. This intelligence although true, being discredited, she gave up politics, returned to England, and devoted herself to intrigue and writing for support; and, as she had a good person and much conversational talent, she became fashionable among the men of wit and pleasure of the time. She published three volumes of poems by Rochester, Etherege, Crisp, and others, with some poetry of her own; and wrote seventeen plays, the heartless licentiousness of which was disgraceful both to her sex and to the age which tolerated the performance of them. She was also the authoress of a couple of volumes of novels, and of the celebrated love-letters between a nobleman and his sister-in-law. Pope, in his character of women, alludes to Mrs. Behn, under her poetical name of "Astrea:"

"The stage how loosely does Astrea tread,  
Who fairly puts her characters to bed."

She died in 1689, between forty and fifty years of age, and was buried in the cloisters of Westminster abbey.

BEICH, JOACHIM FRANCIS, a native of Suabia, eminent as a painter of cattle pieces and landscapes. B. 1655; d. 1748.

BEINASCHI, JOHN BAPTIST, a native of Piedmont, an eminent historical painter. B. 1634; d. 1688.

BEK, or BEAK, ANTHONY DE, bishop of Durham, a bold and spirited prelate, who united the skill and courage of a soldier to the austerity of a divine. He led the van of the English army under Edward I. in an expedition against the Scots; built Barnard castle and other fortresses, and performed many gallant exploits; but at length broke his heart at being excommunicated by the archbishop of York, in 1310.—DAVID, a Dutch painter, pupil of Vandyke, and portrait painter to Christina, queen of Sweden. B. 1621; d. 1656.

BEKKER, BALTHASAR, a divine of Amsterdam; suspended from his functions for publishing "The World Bewitched," a refutation of the popular errors in witchcraft, &c. B. 1634; d. 1693.

BEKKER, ELIZABETH, an ornament of Dutch literature in the department of the belles lettres. Few female authors have united with so great talents so much dignity and purity of morals. The influence of her numerous works was much increased by her character, and

several of them are considered classics in Dutch literature, particularly her romances, "Willem Leevend," in 8 vols.; "Letters of A. Blankart to C. Wildschut," and the "History of Sara Burgerhart." She wrote her most important works in conjunction with her friend Agatha Deken, and the share of each in the composition of them is unknown. Elizabeth was born at Flushing, in 1738, and died at the Hague, in 1804. Her inseparable friend in life followed her nine days later in death.

BEL, JOHN JAMES, a counsellor of Bordeaux, compiler of the "Dictionnaire Néologique," and author of "Letters on Voltaire's Marianne," &c. D. 1738.—MATTHIAS, an Hungarian divine, historiographer of the Emperor Charles VI., author of "Apparatus ad Historiam Hungarie," &c. B. 1634; d. 1749.—CHARLES ANDREW, son of the above, librarian and professor of poetry to the university of Leipsic. B. 1717; d. by his own hand, 1752.

BELCHER, JONATHAN, governor of Massachusetts and New Jersey. He graduated at Harvard college in 1699. Not long after the termination of his collegiate life, he visited Europe, and after the lapse of several years, returned, and commenced business as a merchant in Boston. He was chosen a member of the council, and in 1729 was sent as an agent of the province to England. After the death of Governor Burnet, he was appointed to the government of Massachusetts and New Hampshire, in 1730. In this station he continued 11 years, when he was superseded. On repairing to England, he so far succeeded in vindicating his character and conduct, as to obtain the appointment of governor of the province of New Jersey, where he arrived in 1747, and spent the remaining years of his life. He enlarged the charter of Princeton college, and was its chief patron and benefactor. He d. in 1757, aged 76.—JONATHAN, chief justice of Nova Scotia, was graduated at Harvard college, in 1728. He studied law at the Temple, in London. He was among the first settlers of Chebucto, afterwards called Halifax, and being, in 1760, senior counsellor, on the death of Governor Lawrence he was appointed lieutenant-governor, in which office he was succeeded by Col. Wilmot, in 1763. In 1761 he received his appointment of chief justice. B. 1708; d. 1776.

BELCHIER, JOHN, was born at Kingston, Surrey, and after an Eton educa-



tion was put apprentice to Cheselden, the most celebrated surgeon of his age. Perseverance and assiduity soon rendered him eminent in his profession, and in 1736 he succeeded Craddock as surgeon in Guy's hospital. In this employment he became respected and beloved for his attention, and, unlike the mercenary practitioners of the times, he considered not the emoluments of his office, but the character of his station, and treated with unwearied patience and humanity those whom diseases or misfortunes had placed under his care. In his private life he was equally amiable, his whole time was devoted either to his friends or to the improvement of his profession, and many are the ingenious communications with which he favored the *Philosophical Transactions* and other publications. He respected the name of Guy almost to adoration, observing, that no other man would have sacrificed £150,000 for the relief of his fellow-creatures. B. 1706; d. 1785.

**BELDEN, JOSHUA**, physician. After graduating at Yale college, in 1787, he studied physic with Dr. L. Hopkins. Besides his useful toils as a physician, he was employed in various offices of public trust. He was a zealous supporter of all charitable and religious institutions. B. 1768; d. 1818.

**BELESIS**, a Chaldean, who raised Arbaces to the throne of Media, and was rewarded with the government of Babylon.

**BELGRADO, JAMES**, an Italian Jesuit, eminent as a poet, antiquary, and mathematician, author of a treatise entitled "The Existence of God demonstrated Geometrically," &c. B. 1704; d. 1789.

—**MANUEL**, an active partisan and commander in the cause of South American independence, whose disinterested conduct proved highly favorable to Buenos Ayres and the neighboring states. D. 1820.

**BELIDOR, BERNARD FOREST DE**, an eminent French engineer and mathematician, author of "*Dictionnaire portatif de l'Ingénieur*," &c. B. 1695; d. 1761.

**BELING, RICHARD**, an Irish gentleman, who took part in the rebellion of 1641, but recovered his estate at the restoration; author of "*Vindiciæ Catholicorum Hiberniæ*." B. 1613; d. 1677.

**BELISARIUS**, a Roman general, one of the most celebrated of his age, first served with distinction in the guards of Justinian, and subsequently rose to military eminence under that emperor. He defeated Cabades, and subsequently

Cosroes, king of Persia, dethroned Gelimer, king of the Vandals, routed the Goths in Sicily and Italy, and performed other glorious actions. Justinian, however, confiscated his estates, but at length restored them, and took him again into favor. The story of his blindness and beggary is a fiction added by the more modern writers. D. 565.

**BELKNAP, JEREMY**, an American historian and divine, was born at Boston, Massachusetts, in 1744, and was graduated at Harvard college in 1762. He was first settled in the Christian ministry at Dover, New Hampshire, and afterwards in his native town. He was one of the founders of the Massachusetts Historical Society, and devoted much of his time to the promotion of its objects and interests. His published works are the "*History of New Hampshire*," "*American Biography*," and a number of political, literary, and religious tracts. His writings are characterized by great research, clear arrangement, and perspicuity of style. D. 1798.

**BELL, ANDREW**, an English divine, the projector and founder of those excellent establishments called National Schools, author of "*An Experiment in Education at the Male Asylum, Madras*," "*Instructions for conducting Schools on the Madras System*," &c., &c. Dr. Bell had acquired considerable property in the East Indies, and had some lucrative preferments in England, all of which he bequeathed to institutions connected with education and literature. B. at St. Andrews, Scotland, 1753; d. 1832.—**BENJAMIN**, an eminent surgeon, and writer on surgery; author of a "*Treatise on the Management of Ulcers*," &c., &c. B. at Dumfries, 1749; d. 1806.—**HENRY**, the first successful applier of steam to the purposes of navigation in Europe, was born in Linlithgowshire, in 1767. After serving an apprenticeship to his uncle, who was a millwright, he went to London, and was in the employ of Mr. Rennie, the celebrated engineer; but it was not till the year 1812 that he produced a vessel calculated to establish the practicability and important uses of steam-navigation; and though Mr. Fulton, an American engineer, had launched a boat upon the same principle five years before, which had performed long voyages upon the Hudson river, yet Bell must be at least allowed the praise of having done, in his own country, what all other men, notwithstanding the superior advantages of skill and capital, had failed in

doing. Died, at Helensburgh, 1830.—**JAMES**, an eminent geographical writer, was born at Jedburgh, in 1769. He was brought up as a weaver, and became a manufacturer of cotton goods at Glasgow, but left that business, and, being an indefatigable student, became a teacher of the classics to young men preparing for the university. He was the author of "A System of Popular and Scientific Geography," in 6 vols.; "A Gazetteer of England and Wales." D. 1833.—**CHARLES**, an eminent anatomist and professor of surgery in the university of Edinburgh, of which city he was a native, being born there in 1778. In 1806 he went to London, and was soon distinguished as a popular lecturer on anatomy and surgery, at the academy founded by the celebrated Hunter, in Windmill-street, where, as subsequently, when appointed a professor at the royal college of surgeons, the benches were crowded with attentive auditors. He was the author of many professional works of high repute, on anatomy, surgical operations, and the nervous system; all admirably illustrated from drawings made by himself. On the accession of William IV. he received the honor of knighthood. As in his professional career Sir Charles was respected for his great talents, so in private life was he admired for the bland simplicity of his manners. B. 1778; d. 1842.—**JOHN**, a distinguished citizen of New Hampshire, of great judgment, decision, and integrity, died at Londonderry, Nov. 30, 1823, aged 95 years. His father, **JOHN**, was an early settler of that town. During the revolutionary war, he was a leading member of the senate. Two of his sons, **SAMUEL** and **JOHN**, have been governors of New Hampshire. The former was twelve years a senator of the United States.

**BELLA**, **STEFANO DELLA**, an eminent Florentine engraver, b. in 1610, was for a considerable time employed by Cardinal Richelieu, to engrave the conquests of Louis XIII.; and, after his return home, was liberally patronized by the house of Medici. The number of his plates is said to amount to one thousand four hundred. D. 1684.

**BELLAMY**, **JOSEPH**, a distinguished Congregational minister of Woodbury, Conn. He was b. at New Cheshire in that state, 1719, and graduated at Yale college, in 1735. In 1750 he published a work, entitled "True Religion Delineated." Such was his reputation, that many young men, studying for the min-

istry, placed themselves under his instruction. He was reckoned one of the most learned divines of the country. His works were published in three vols. 1811. B. 1729; d. 1790.—**JAMES**, a Flemish poet, was b. at Flushing in the year 1757, and d. in 1796. He was twenty-five years old, and followed the trade of a baker, when, in 1772, the second secular festival, in commemoration of the foundation of the republic, was celebrated throughout Holland. His genius suddenly inflamed by the love of his native land, rendered him a poet, and his first productions met with success. He studied Latin, made himself better acquainted with his mother tongue, and composed several pieces of merit sufficient to induce the society of arts at the Hague to incorporate them in their collections. He published his patriotic songs under the title of "Vaderlandse-Gezengen," which secure him a place among the first poets of his nation. Bellamy sung, likewise, the praise of love. The later works of this poet betray a certain melancholy, which renders them still more interesting. A biographical account of him has been written by Kniper. He may be placed by the side of Bilderdyk, Helmers, Loots, R. Feyth, &c., as one of the restorers of modern Dutch poetry.

**BELLEGRARDE**, **JOHN BAPTIST MORVAN DE**, a French Jesuit, expelled from the society for Cartesianism; translator of St. Chrysostom, Thomas à Kempis, &c. D. 1734.

**BELLEISLE**, **CHARLES LOUIS AUGUSTUS FORQUET**, Count de, a French marshal, whose talent and eminent successes were rewarded by his sovereign, Louis XV., with the highest dignities. B. 1684; d. 1771.

**BELLENDEN**, **WILLIAM**, a Scottish writer of the 17th century, distinguished for the elegance of his Latin style. He was educated at Paris, where he was professor of belles lettres in 1602, and though he was made master of requests by James I., he still continued to reside in the French metropolis. In 1608 he published a work entitled "Cicero Princeps," containing a selection from the works of Cicero, consisting of passages relating to the duties of a prince, &c. He afterwards republished this work, with some other treatises, in his "Bellendens de Statu, libri tres." This work was published again in 1787, by an anonymous editor, since known to have been Dr. Parr, who added a Latin preface on the politics of that time. From

Bellenden's work, Middleton's "Life of Cicero," was almost entirely compiled without acknowledgment—a plagiarism denounced by Warton and Parr.

BELLENGER, FRANCIS, a doctor of the Sorbonne; author of a "Critical Essay on the Works of Rollin," &c. D. 1749.

BELLET, CHARLES, a French writer; author of "L'Adoration Chrétienne dans la Dévotion Rosaire," &c. D. 1771.—ISAAC, a French physician; author of a "History of Cataline's Conspiracy," &c. D. 1778.

BELLIARD, AUGUSTIN DANIEL, Count de, a distinguished French general and diplomatist, was b. in 1773, in La Vendée. He entered the military service early, and was soon made an officer of Dumouriez's staff; he afterwards served with Bonaparte in Italy and Egypt; and, returning from the latter country, he participated in the victories of Ulm and Austerlitz, and fought in all the great battles in the war with Prussia. He next went to Spain; but in 1812 joined the army destined for the invasion of Russia, and particularly distinguished himself in the battle of Moskwa. At Leipsic, a cannon-ball carried away his arm. After Napoleon's abdication, he was made a peer of France, and major-general of the army under the Duke de Berri. When the emperor returned from Elba, he dispatched Belliard to king Joachim at Naples, but the vessel was intercepted by a British ship, and driven back to France. On the return of the Bourbons, he was for a short time imprisoned, but soon taken into favor again. When Louis Philippe ascended the throne, he sent Belliard to Berlin, to treat respecting the acknowledgment of the new dynasty; and during his embassy to Brussels, he contributed more than any other diplomatist to the formation of the new Belgian government. D. 1822.

BELLEVRE, POMONIUS DE, a French statesman, chancellor to Henry IV. B. 1529; d. 1607.

BELLIN, JAMES NICHOLAS, a French geographer; author of "Hydrographie Francoise," &c. D. 1772.

BELLINI, LAURENCE, an Italian physician; author of several anatomical and medical works in Latin. B. 1643; d. 1702.—VINCENZO, a celebrated musical composer, was b. at Catania in Sicily, in 1806. He was educated at Naples under Zingarelli, and before he had completed his 20th year he had produced "Bianco e Fernando" at the theatre San

Carlo. This was succeeded by various others, of which "Il Pirati," "La Sombambula," "Norma," and "I Puritani" are the best, and have gained for him an undying celebrity. His moral character stood high, and his manners and compositions were in harmonious accordance;—agreeable, tender, and elegant. D. near Paris, 1835.—JAMES, and his two sons, GENTILE and GIOVANNI, who surpassed their father, celebrated painters, who made a new epoch in the Venetian school. Of James's works nothing has been left; but several of Gentile's have reached our times. In the year 1479, Gentile went to Constantinople, Mahomet II. having sent to Venice for a skilful painter. He is said to have there copied the bas-reliefs of the column of Theodosius, and to have died at Venice in the year 1501. The most distinguished of the family was Giovanni, born at Venice, about 1424, and who died about 1516. He studied nature diligently, and his drawing was good. He contributed much to make oil painting popular, and has left many excellent pictures, of which one, the "Saviour pronouncing his Benediction," is to be found in the gallery of Dresden. His own reputation was much increased by that of his celebrated disciples, namely, Titian and Giorgione. As their instructor, he is sometimes called the founder of the Venetian school.

BELLMAN, CHARLES MICHAEL, the most original among the Swedish poets, was born at Stockholm, in 1741, and grew up in the quietude of domestic life. The first proofs which he gave of his poetical talents were religious and pious effusions. The dissipated life of young men, at Stockholm, devoted to pleasure, was afterward the subject of his poems. By these his name was spread over all Sweden. Even the attention of Gustavus III. was attracted to him, and he received from the king an appointment, which enabled him to devote himself almost entirely to poetical pursuits, in an easy independence, until his death, in 1795. His songs are truly national, principally describing scenes of revelry.

BELLOÛQ, PIERRE, valet-de-chambre to Louis XIV.; author of a poem on the Hotel des Invalides, &c. D. 1704.

BELLOI, PIERRE LAURENT BURETTE DE, the first French dramatist who successfully introduced native heroes upon the French stage, instead of those of Greece and Rome, or the great men of other nations, was born at St. Flour, in Auvergne, during 1727. He went to Paris when a child, lost his father soon

after, and was supported by his uncle, a distinguished advocate in the parliament of Paris, who designed him for the same profession. He applied himself to this profession with reluctance, while he showed much genius for the drama. His uncle opposed this taste, and the young man secretly left his house and retired to Russia, where he betook himself to the stage. He now made his appearance at several northern courts, as an actor, under the name of Dormont de Belloi. Everywhere his character gained him love and esteem. He spent several years in Petersburg, where the Empress Elizabeth showed him much kindness. In 1758 he returned to France, where he produced, from time to time, his uncle having died, his tragedies of Titus, Zelmaire, Siège de Calais, Gastu et Bayard, &c., &c. D. 1775.

BELMONT, RICHARD, earl of, governor of New York, Massachusetts, and New Hampshire, was appointed to these offices early in May, 1695, but did not arrive at New York until May, 1698. He remained in the province of New York about a year. He reached Boston, May 26, 1699; he was received with the greatest respect, as it was a new thing to see a nobleman at the head of the government. Twenty companies of soldiers, and a vast concourse of people met "his lordship and countess" on his arrival. "There were all manner of expressions of joy, and to end all, fireworks and a good drink at night." He took every method to ingratiate himself with the people; his success may be justly appreciated, by the remark of one of his biographers, that by his wise conduct he obtained a larger sum as a salary, and as a gratuity, than any of his predecessors or successors. Though he remained but fourteen months, the grants made to him were £1875 sterling. His time was much taken up in securing the pirates, and their effects, to accomplish which, was a principal reason of his appointment. During his administration Captain Kidd was seized, and sent to England for trial. In 1700 he returned to New York, and died there in 1701.

BELLONI, JEROME, a celebrated Roman banker, created a marquis by Pope Benedict XIV.; author of an "Essay on Commerce." D. 1760.

BELLORI, JOHN PETER, a celebrated Italian antiquary and connoisseur in the polite arts; author of "Lives of Modern Painters, Architects, and Sculptors," &c. D. 1696.

BELLOTI, PETER, an Italian painter, chiefly of portraits. B. 1625; d. 1700.

BELOE, WILLIAM, a divine and critic, was born at Norwich in 1756, and educated at Cambridge. After having been assistant to Dr. Parr, who was then head master of Norwich school, he took orders, and obtained church preferment. He was finally rector of Allhallows, a prebendary of St. Paul's, and librarian of the British Museum. The latter situation however he lost, in consequence of a visitor to the museum having purloined some valuable prints. In conjunction with Dr. Nares, he established the "British Critic." He is the author of "Anecdotes of Literature" and "Scarce Books;" the "Sexagenarian," and other works; and the translator of "Herodotus and Aulus Gellius." He died in 1817.

BELON, PETER, an eminent French naturalist and physician of the 16th century, was born in Maine, about 1518, travelled into Palestine, Greece, Arabia, and England; published in 1553 a very interesting account of his travels; and was assassinated in 1564. He is the author of several valuable works on natural history, particularly on fishes. Belon is considered as the inventor of comparative anatomy, and one of the founders of natural history.

BELOSIELSKY, PRINCE, a Russian noble; author of "Poésies Françaises d'un Prince Etranger," &c. D. 1809.

BELLOT, JOHN DE BLOIS, advocate to the privy council of Louis XIV.; author of "Apologie de la Langue Latine."

BELSHAM, THOMAS, an eminent Unitarian divine; author of a discourse "On the Importance of Faith, and the Duty of making Open Professions of it," &c. D. in his 80th year, 1829.—WILLIAM, brother of the preceding, an eminent writer; author of "Essays, Political and Literary," "History of Great Britain, from the Revolution to the Treaty of Amiens," in 12 vols. 8vo., &c. D. aged 75, in 1827.

BELSUNCE DE CASTLE MORON, HENRY FRANCIS XAVIER DE, a virtuous and humane French prelate, was b. in 1671, at the castle of La Force, in Perigord. In 1709 he was made bishop of Marseilles, and when that city was visited by the plague in 1720, instead of deserting his flock, he hourly hazarded his life to afford them succor and consolation. As a reward, he was offered the rich bishopric of Laon, which conferred the title of duke; but he replied, that "he would not quit a church to

which he had devoted his life." A college was founded by him in his episcopal city. This exemplary pastor wrote a "History of the Bishops of his Diocese;" "Pastoral Instructions;" and the "Life of Mademoiselle de Foix." D. 1755.

BELUS, celebrated in profane history as the founder of the Babylonian empire. He was deified after his death, and a temple was erected to him at Babylon. He is probably the Baal of Phœnicia, and the Nimrod of Scripture. Flourished 1322 B. C.

BELYN, a British prince and commander under Caractacus.

BELZONI, GIAMBATTISTA, that is, John Baptist, an enterprising traveller, was born at Padua, and educated at Rome. He was destined for the monastic life, but left the city when it was occupied by the French armies, and in 1803, went to London, where he exhibited as the *Patagonian Samson*, at various minor theatres. There he acquired, besides an acquaintance with the English language, much knowledge of the science of hydraulics, the study of which had been his chief occupation in Rome, and which afterwards carried him to Egypt. He left this country, after a residence of nine years, accompanied by his wife, and took his way through Portugal, Spain, and Malta, to Egypt. There he lived from 1815 to 1819, at first as a dancer, till he won the favor of the pacha, who made use of his services. Belzoni, though often alone amidst the rude inhabitants of the country, kept them in awe by his extraordinary stature and strength. He succeeded in opening, not only the pyramid of Ghiza, which had been already opened in the 17th century by Pietro della Valle, and to which the French, during their expedition to Egypt, could not find the entrance, but also a second, known by the name of *Cephrenes*, and several catacombs near Thebes, especially one in a fine state of preservation in the valley of Biban el Molook, which is considered to be the mausoleum of Psammis, in 400 B. C. The drawings which he has furnished of these antiquities are the most exact which we possess. In the year 1816 his perseverance and skill succeeded in transporting the bust of Jupiter Memnon, together with a sarcophagus, of alabaster, found in the catacombs, from Thebes to Alexandria, from whence they came to the British Museum. On the 1st of August, 1817, he opened the temple of Ipsambul, near the second cataract of the Nile, which two Frenchmen, Cailliaud and Drovetti, (the

French consul-general,) had discovered the year before, but had not succeeded in opening. Belzoni found a subterraneous temple in its ruins, which until that time had been unknown. He then visited the coasts of the Red Sea, and the city of Berenice, and made an expedition into the oasis of Jupiter Ammon. His journey to Berenice was rewarded by the discovery of the emerald mines of Zubara. Belzoni refuted Cailliaud's assertion, that he had found the famous Berenice, the great emporium of Europe and India, by subsequent investigations on the spot, and by the actual discovery of the ruins of that great city, four days' journey from the place which Cailliaud had taken for Berenice. His "Narrative of the Operations and recent Discoveries within the Pyramids, Temples, Tombs, and Excavations in Egypt and Nubia; and of a Journey to the Coast of the Red Sea in search of Berenice: also of another to the Oasis of Jupiter Ammon," (London, 1820,) accompanied by a folio vol. of forty-four copperplates, was received with general approbation. Padua, his native city, requited his present of two Egyptian statues from Thebes with an honorary medal. In the year 1823, this enterprising traveller had made preparations for passing from Benin to Houssa, and Timbuctoo, when he died at Gato, on his way to Benin, Dec. the 3d, 1823. He believed the Nile and Niger to be different streams, and that the Niger empties its waters into the Atlantic ocean; opinions which have eventually been proved to be correct. The following inscription was placed over his grave:

"Here lies the remains of  
G. BELZONI,

Who was attacked with dysentery, at Benin,  
(On his way to Houssa and Timbuctoo,)  
On the 26th of November, and died at this place, Decem-  
ber 3d, 1823.

The gentleman who placed this inscription over the grave of this intrepid and enterprising traveller, hopes that every European visiting this spot will cause the ground to be cleared, and the fence round the grave to be repaired, if necessary."

BEMBO, PIETRO, one of the most celebrated of the Italian scholars that adorned the 16th century, was born at Venice in 1470. He very early learned the Latin, and afterwards, at Messina, under the direction of Lascaris, the Greek language; after which he returned to his native country, and there published a small treatise on mount Etna. In compliance with the will of his father, he entered upon the career of public business, but, soon conceiving a dislike for it, he devoted himself to science and

the theological profession. At Ferrara, where he completed his philosophical studies, he entered into a connection with Ercole Strozzi, Tibaldeo, and particularly with Sadoletto. From Ferrara he returned to Venice, where a literary society had been established, in the house of the printer Aldus Manutius. Bembo became one of its principal members, and, for some time, took pleasure in correcting the beautiful editions which proceeded from this celebrated press. After visiting Rome, he went, in 1506, to the court of Urbino, at that time one of those Italian courts where the sciences stood highest in esteem. He lived there about six years, and gained several powerful friends. In 1512 he went to Rome with Giulio de Medici, whose brother, pope Leo X., made him secretary, and gave him his friend Sadoletto for a colleague. About this time he became acquainted with the young and beautiful Morosina, with whom he lived, in the most tender union, during 22 years. She presented him with two sons and a daughter, whom he educated with the greatest care. His many labors, arising from his office as well as his literary pursuits, and, perhaps, too great an indulgence in pleasure, having impaired his health, he was using the baths of Padua, when he was apprised of the death of Leo X. Being by this time possessed of several church benefices, he resolved on withdrawing entirely from business, and on passing his days at Padua, (the air of which he had found very beneficial,) occupied only with literature and science, and enjoying the society of his friends. The learned members of the famous university of this city eagerly frequented his house, and strangers also flocked thither. Bembo collected a considerable library; he had a cabinet of medals and antiquities, which at that time passed for one of the richest in Italy, and a fine botanical garden. He spent the spring and autumn at a villa called *Bozza*, which had always belonged to his family. He devoted the leisure of a country life principally to his literary pursuits. In the year 1529, after the death of Andreas Navagero, the office of historiographer of the republic of Venice was offered to him, which he accepted after some hesitation, declining the salary connected with it. At the same time, he was nominated librarian of the library of St. Mark. Pope Paul III. having resolved upon a new promotion of cardinals from the most distinguished men

of his time, conferred on him, in 1530, the hat of a cardinal. From that time Bembo renounced the belles-lettres, and made the Fathers and the Holy Scriptures his chief study. Of his former labors he continued only the "History of Venice." Two years later, Paul III. bestowed the bishopric of Gubbio on him, and soon after the rich bishopric of Bergamo. He died, loaded with honors, 1547, in the 77th year of his age. Bembo united in his person, his character, and conversation, all that is amiable. He was the restorer of a pure style, as well in Latin composition, in which Cicero, Virgil, and Julius Caesar were his constant models, as in the Italian, in which he chiefly imitated Petrarcha. He was so rigorous with regard to purity of style, that he is said to have had forty different partitions, through which his writings, as he polished them by degrees, successively passed; nor did he publish them till they had sustained these forty examinations. A collection of all his works, which were frequently printed singly, appeared in 1729, at Venice, in four folio volumes. The most important of them are, "History of Venice," from 1487 to 1513, in twelve books, which he wrote both in Latin and Italian; "Le Prose," dialogues, in which the rules of the Italian language are laid down; "Gli Asolani," dialogues on the nature of love; "Le Rime," a collection of beautiful sonnets and canzonets; his letters, both in Latin and Italian; "De Virgilio Culice et Terentii Fabulis Liber; Carmina," which are ingenious and elegant, but more free than the author's profession would lead us to expect, besides several others.

BENÁVIDES, an outlaw and pirate, who, for several years, proved the scourge of the southern parts of Chili. He was a native of Quirihue, in the province of Concepcion, and entered the patriot army as a common soldier at the commencement of the revolution. Having deserted to the Spaniards, and being made prisoner by the Chilians, at the battle of Membrilla, in 1814, he was to have been tried for desertion, but effected his escape. Being made prisoner again at the battle of Maypu. 1818, he was sentenced to be shot, and was supposed to have been killed; but, although shockingly wounded, and left for dead, he recovered, and having obtained a commission from the Spanish commander, Sanchez, he commenced a war upon the southern frontier of Chili, never surpassed in savage cruelty. He

laid waste the country with fire and sword, murdered his prisoners, and perpetrated the most horrid cruelties upon the unarmed peasants, including women and children, who chanced to fall into his power. Notwithstanding repeated engagements with the Chilian forces of the province of Concepcion, he sustained himself for a long time in this atrocious course. At length he undertook to establish a navy, and, for this purpose, piratically seized upon several English and American vessels, which unsuspectingly stopped for refreshment not far from the town of Arauco, the centre of his operations. So intolerable had the grievance become, that in 1821 the Chilians fitted out an expedition against Arauco, and succeeded in breaking up the robber's stronghold. He attempted to escape to Peru in a launch, but being captured, was condemned to death, and executed Feb. 23d, 1822.

**BENBOW, JOHN**, an English naval character of distinguished merit, was b. in Shrewsbury, about 1650, and brought up to the sea in the merchant-service. He fought so desperately against a pirate from Sallee, in one of his trips to the Mediterranean, about the year 1686, as to beat her off, though greatly his superior in men and metal. For this gallant action, he was promoted at once by James II. to the command of a ship of war. William III. employed him in protecting the English trade in the Channel, which he did with great effect. His valor and activity secured him the confidence of the nation, and he was soon promoted to the rank of rear-admiral, and charged with the blockade of Dunkirk. But the squadron in that port, under the command of Jean Baert, managed to slip out of port, nor could Benbow, though he sailed instantly in pursuit, overtake it. In 1701 he sailed to the West Indies with a small fleet, having accepted a command previously declined by several of his seniors, from the supposed superiority of the enemy's force in that quarter. In August of the following year, he fell in with the French fleet under Du Casse, and for five days maintained a running fight with them, when he at length succeeded in bringing the enemy's sternmost ship to close quarters. In the heat of the action a chain-shot carried away one of his legs, and he was taken below; but the moment the dressing had been applied to the wound, he caused himself to be brought again on deck, and continued the action. At

this critical instant, being most disgracefully abandoned by several of the captains under his command, who signed a paper expressing their opinion that "nothing more was to be done," the whole fleet effected its escape. On his return to Jamaica, he brought the delinquents to a court-martial, by which two of them were convicted of cowardice and disobedience of orders, and condemned to be shot; which sentence, on their arrival in England, was carried into execution at Plymouth. Benbow, who suffered equally in mind and body from this disgraceful business, gradually sank under his feelings, and expired at Jamaica, Nov. 4th, 1702.

**BENCIO, FRANCIS**, an Italian Jesuit; author of Latin poems, &c. D. 1594.

**BENEDETTO, CASTIGLIONE**, an Italian painter, chiefly of pastoral scenes. B. 1616; d. 1670.

**BENEDICT, ST.** founder of the first religious order in the west, was born at Norcia, in Spoleto, in 480. In the fourteenth year of his age he retired to a cavern situated in the desert of Subiaco, forty miles from Rome, and, in 515, drew up a rule for his monks, which was first introduced into the monastery of Monte Cassino, in the neighborhood of Naples, founded by him (629) in a grove of Apollo, after the temple had been demolished. This gradually became the rule of all the western monks. The abbots of Monte Cassino afterwards acquired episcopal jurisdiction, and a certain patriarchal authority over the whole order. With the intention of banishing idleness, he prescribed in addition to the work of God, (as he called prayer and the reading of religious writings,) the instruction of youth in reading, writing, and ciphering, in the doctrines of Christianity, in manual labors, (including mechanic arts of every kind,) and in the management of the monastery. With regard to dress and food, the rule was severe, but not extravagant. He caused a library to be founded, for which the aged and infirm brethren were obliged to copy manuscripts. By this means he contributed to preserve the literary remains of antiquity from ruin; for, though he had in view only the copying of religious writings, yet the practice was afterwards extended to classical works of every kind; and the learned world is indebted, for the preservation of great literary treasures, to his order. He died about the age of sixty-seven.

**BENEZET, ANTHONY**, a distinguished philanthropist, b. at St. Quentin, in

France, January, 1713. His parents were opulent, and of noble descent. On the revocation of the edict of Nantes, the family associated themselves with the Huguenots; and, on this account, his father's estate was confiscated, in 1715, who thereupon sought temporary refuge in Holland, and afterwards in England, where Anthony received his education. He became a member of the society of Friends about the 14th year of his age. In 1731 he arrived, along with his parents, in Philadelphia. His first employment was that of an instructor of youth at Germantown—a calling which led him to prepare and publish several elementary books for the use of schools. About the year 1750 he was particularly struck with the iniquity of the slave-trade, and the cruelty which was exercised by too many of those who purchased and employed the negroes. His voice and his pen were now employed in behalf of this oppressed portion of his fellow-beings. Finding the blacks in Philadelphia numerous, and miserably ignorant, he established an evening school for them, and taught them himself gratuitously. His first attempts to rouse public feeling on the subject of slavery consisted in short essays in almanacs and newspapers, which he was indefatigable in circulating. He soon published a variety of more elaborate and extensive tracts. These were printed at his own expense, and distributed, without charge, wherever he thought they would make an impression. He addressed them directly, with suitable letters, to most of the crowned heads of Europe, and to many of the most illustrious divines and philosophers. The fervor of his style and the force of his facts obtained for his philanthropic efforts the notice which he sought for the benefit of his cause. Great personages, on both sides of the Atlantic, corresponded with him, and it is certain that he gave the original impulse to those dispositions and measures which led the way to the abolition of the slave-trade by Britain and the United States. Clarkson, the English philanthropist, whose labors contributed so largely to the accomplishment of that object, acknowledges that his understanding was enlightened and his zeal kindled by one of Benezet's books, when he was about to treat the question submitted to the senior bachelors of arts in the university of Cambridge, *Anne liceat invito in servitutem dare?* About the year 1763, the wrongs inflicted on the aboriginal race of North America excited

his susceptible mind, and prompted him to publish a tract, entitled, "Some Observations on the Situation, Disposition, and Character of the Indian Natives of America." He addressed the British government and military commanders, about the effect of hostilities against the natives, with characteristic boldness and pathos. His various philanthropic efforts and his excellent qualities obtained for him peculiar consideration in the society of Friends. In 1780 he wrote and published a "Short Account of the religious Society of Friends, commonly called Quakers;" and, in 1782, a "Dissertation on the Plainness and innocent Simplicity of the Christian Religion." His private habits, morals, and pursuits were adapted to endear and dignify his public career. He died at Philadelphia, May the 5th, in 1784, aged seventy-one. When it was announced that he was seriously ill, a multitude of his fellow-citizens presented themselves at his house with anxious inquiries; and he conversed lucidly with hundreds after his case was pronounced to be hopeless. There is extant a full and interesting memoir of his life, by Robert Vaux.

BENGER, Miss ELIZABETH OGILVY, b. in 1778, at Portsmouth, was the daughter of a purser in the navy, who died in 1796, and left his wife and daughter with a slender provision. In 1802 she removed with her mother to London. She soon attracted attention by her verses, and Miss Sarah Wesley early became her patron. She composed some theatrical pieces, which did not meet with success. Mr. Bowyer, the engraver, employed her to write a poem on the "Slave-Trade," which, with two others, was published in quarto, with engravings, in 1812. She successively published "Memoirs of Mrs. Elizabeth Hamilton," "Memoirs of John Tobin," the dramatist, and "Notices of Klopstock and His Friends," prefixed to a translation of their letters from the German. These writings were followed by the "History of Anne Boleyn," which was translated into French, "Memoirs of Elizabeth, queen of Bohemia," and "Memoirs of Mary, queen of Scots." D. 1827.

BENI, PAUL, an eminent Italian philologist, author of "Remarks on Ariosto and Tasso." &c. D. 1627.

BENJAMIN OF TUDELA, one of the earliest travellers of the middle ages who visited the central regions of Asia; author of a Hebrew work of travels, which, though interesting and romantic,



is remarkable chiefly for its misrepresentations. D. 1173.

**BENINI, VINCENT**, a learned Italian physician, author of "Notes on Celsus," &c. B. 1713; d. 1764.

**BENNET, CHRISTOPHER**, an English physician, author of "Tabidorum Theatrum, seu Phthisios," &c. D. 1685.—**HENRY**, earl of Arlington, born in 1618, was educated at Christ-church, Oxford, and espoused the royal cause during the civil wars. He was knighted at Bruges, by Charles II., who employed him as his minister at Madrid, and after the restoration as his secretary of state. Though he was one of the five ministers, Clifford, Ashley, Buckingham, Arlington, and Lauderdale, denominated *cabal*, he did not enter into their views, nor support the schemes formed to render the monarch absolute. When accused for the ill success of the Dutch war, he ably defended himself before the commons, and was acquitted by a small majority. After serving the king twelve years as secretary, he retired upon the indolent office of chamberlain, and was afterwards employed as a negotiator with the prince of Orange; but was unsuccessful in his endeavors to procure a general peace. Arlington, who died in 1685, is described by Burnett as a proud man, but his abilities were so strong, and at the same time so versatile, that he was the only person who could manage with success the king's temper. He was a Catholic in religion, though in power he inveighed with bitterness against the Roman Catholics.

**BENNINGSEN, LEVIN AUGUSTUS**, baron of, Russian commander-in-chief, b. at Banteln, in Hanover, 1745, early entered into the Russian service, and distinguished himself by great gallantry in the war against Poland, under the Empress Catherine II. He acted a chief part in the conspiracy of the palace against the Emperor Paul I. In 1803 he was appointed to command the Russian army which hastened to the assistance of the Prussians; but, before his arrival, the Prussians were defeated at Jena. He afterwards fought the murderous battle of Eylau, (next to that of Mojaïsk, perhaps the most bloody in military history,) and the battle of Friedland. After the peace of Tilsit, he retired to his estates. In 1813 he led a Russian army called "the army of Poland," into Saxony, took part in the battle of Leipsic, and blockaded Hamburg. After commanding the army in

the south of Russia, he finally settled in his native country, and died Oct. 3d, 1826. He is the author of "Thoughts on certain Points requisite for an Officer of Light Cavalry to be acquainted with," Riga, 1794; Wilna, 1805.

**BENNITSKI, ALEXANDER PETROVITSCH**, a Russian poet, author of "Komalá," a poem; a translation of Ossian, &c. B. 1780; d. 1808.

**BENOIT, ELLAS**, a learned Protestant divine, pastor of the church of Delft, author of a "History of the Edict of Nantes." B. 1640; d. 1723.

**BENSERADE, ISAAC DE**, a French poet, born near Rouen. Though poor, his wit and his poetical talents rendered him popular; he was noticed by Richelieu, to whom, according to some he was related, and a pension was settled upon him. After the death of Richelieu he attached himself to the duke de Breze, and he was named as envoy to Christina, queen of Sweden, an employment which he did not undertake. As a poet his talents were such that for a time he divided the applauses of the town with Voiture. His *rondeaux* on Ovid are his worst performances. In the last part of his life he retired to Gentilly, where he employed himself in works of piety, and translated almost all the psalms. He was so afflicted with the stone, that he reluctantly submitted to the operation of cutting, but the surgeon punctured an artery, ran away instead of checking the effusion of blood, and the unfortunate patient expired in the arms of his confessor, during the year 1690.

**BENTHAM, JEREMY**, the celebrated writer on politics and jurisprudence, was b. in 1749. He studied English law, but never appeared at the bar, being enabled, by easy circumstances, to devote himself entirely to literary compositions. He did not, however, publish his chief works himself. They were arranged and translated into French by his friend M. Dumont, and printed partly in Paris and partly in London. Among them are "Traité de Législation, Civile et Pénale, &c.," and "Théorie des Peines et des Récompenses." He advocated a thorough correction of civil and criminal legislation. His "Fragments on Government," in opposition to Blackstone, appeared anonymously in 1776, and with his name, at London, in 1823. In France, his literary labors found a better reception than in England or Germany. A small pamphlet on the liberty of the press, was addressed by him to the Spanish

Cortes, during their discussion of this subject; and, in another, "Three Tracts relative to the Spanish and Portuguese Affairs," London, 1821, he refuted the idea of the necessity of a house of peers in Spain, as well as Montesquieu's proposition, that judicial forms are the defence of innocence. One of his latest works was the "Art of Packing," that is, of arranging juries so as to obtain any verdict desired. His previous work, "Essai sur la Tactique des Assemblées Législatives," edited, from the author's papers, by Dumont, and translated into German, contains many useful observations. His "Introduction to the Principles of Morals and Legislation," treats of the principal objects of government in a profound and comprehensive manner. Zanobelli has translated his "Theory of Legal Evidence," into Italian. Among his earlier works was a "Defence of Usury," showing the impolicy of the present legal restraints on the terms of pecuniary bargains: 1787. Mr. Bentham died in London, June 6, 1832, leaving his body to be dissected for the benefit of science. He was a man of primitive manners, unblemished character, and undoubted earnestness in the cause of the people at large. He is considered as the father of the Utilitarians, or those moral-political-economists, who view every thing as it is affected by the principle of "the greatest happiness of the greatest number."

**BENTINCK, WILLIAM**, first earl of Portland, was descended from a noble family in Holland. When the prince of Orange was seized with the small-pox, it was recommended that he should receive the warmth of a young person in the same bed. Bentinck offered himself, and caught the same disease in a violent degree, but the danger to which he submitted was amply repaid by the favor of the prince. William brought him with him to England, raised him to the peerage, and granted him valuable lands. The earl, faithful to his principles, served the king in various offices, civil and military, and attended him in his last moments. D. 1709.—**WILLIAM HENRY CAVENDISH**, third duke of Portland, was born in 1738, and educated at Christ-church, Oxford. He was called to the house of lords by the death of his father in 1762, having sat for some time in the house of commons as member for Weobley; after his accession to the upper house he voted with the marquis of Rockingham, under whose administration he was lord chamberlain. During

the American war he acted with the opposition, and was appointed lord lieutenant of Ireland in 1782, but in consequence of the breaking up of the administration, by the death of the marquis of Rockingham, he only continued in that office three months. The memorable coalition succeeded, which fell before the rising fortunes of Mr. Pitt, and from that time the duke voted with the whig opposition until he was elected chancellor of Oxford in 1792. He soon after joined with Mr. Burke in his alarm at the French revolution, agreeing with this orator and other seceders, on the score of French politics, to support the administration. He was accordingly appointed secretary of state for the home department in 1794, and continued in that office until the resignation of Mr. Pitt in 1801, when he was made president of the council, which he held until 1805. He succeeded Lord Grenville as first lord of the treasury in 1807, which office he resigned soon after, and was succeeded by Mr. Percival. D. 1808.—**LORD GEORGE**, a British statesman of considerable ability, the fourth son of the duke of Portland, who entered parliament in 1828, first as a moderate whig, but subsequently he became a tory, and opposed Sir Robert Peel's movements in favor of free-trade. D. 1848.

**BENTIVOGLIO, CORNELIO**, cardinal and poet, b. at Ferrara, 1668, early distinguished himself by his progress in the fine arts, literature, philosophy, theology, and jurisprudence. Pope Clement XI. made him his domestic prelate, and secretary to the apostolic chamber, and sent him, in 1712, as nuncio to Paris, where, during the last years of the reign of Louis XIV. he acted an important part in the affairs of the bull Unigenitus. The pope, in 1719, bestowed on him the hat of a cardinal. Poetry had occupied the leisure hours of the learned cardinal. Some sonnets composed by him are to be found in Gobbi's collection, vol. 3, and in other collections of his time. Under the name of Selvaggio Porpora he translated the "Thebais" of Statius into Italian. He delivered several addresses before societies for the promotion of the fine arts. His discourse in defence of the utility and moral influence of painting, sculpture, and architecture, delivered in the academy of design, at Rome, 1717, was reprinted by the academy of the Arcadians, in the second volume of the "Prose degli Arcadi." D. 1732.—**GIUNO**, celebrated as

a cardinal and an historian, was b. at Ferrara, in 1579. He studied at Padua with great reputation, and afterwards, fixing his residence at Rome, acquired general esteem by his prudence and integrity. He was nuncio in Flanders from 1607 to 1616, and afterwards in France till 1621. His character stood so high that, on the death of Urban VIII., in 1644, he was generally thought to be the most likely person to succeed him; but, on entering the conclave, in the hottest and most unhealthy season of the year, he was seized with a fever, of which he died, aged 65. He lived in a magnificent style, and was much embarrassed at the time of his death—a circumstance attributed to his canvass for the papacy. He wrote a "History of the Civil Wars in Flanders," in Italian; an "Account of Flanders" during his legation, also translated by the earl of Monmouth; his own "Memoirs;" and a "Collection of Letters," which are reckoned among the best specimens of the Italian language.

BENTLEY, RICHARD, a celebrated English divine and classical scholar, distinguished as a polemical writer, in the latter part of the 17th century, was born near Wakefield, in Yorkshire, in 1662. His father is said to have been a blacksmith. In 1684 he took the degree of A.M. at Cambridge, and, in 1689, obtained the same honor at the sister university. His first published work was a Latin epistle to doctor John Mill, in an edition of the "Chronicle of John Malea," which appeared in 1691. Dr. Stillingfleet, having been raised to the bishopric of Worcester, made Bentley his chaplain, and, in 1692, collated him to a prebend in his cathedral. In 1693 he was appointed keeper of the royal library at St. James's—a circumstance which incidentally led to his famous controversy with the honorable Charles Boyle, afterwards earl of Orrery, relative to the genuineness of the Greek Epistles of Phalaris, an edition of which was published by the latter, then a student at Christ-church, Oxford. In this dispute, Bentley was victorious, though opposed by the greatest wits and critics of the age, including Pope, Swift, Garth, Atterbury, Aldrich, Dodwell, and Conyers Middleton, who advocated the opinion of Boyle with a degree of warmth and illiberality that appears highly extraordinary. In 1699, having three years before been made D.D., he published his "Dissertation on the Epistles of Phalaris," in which he satisfactorily

proved that they were not the compositions of the tyrant of Agrigentum, who lived more than five centuries before the Christian era, but were written by some sophist under the borrowed name of Phalaris, in the declining age of Greek literature. Soon after this publication, he was presented by the crown to the mastership of Trinity college, Cambridge, worth nearly £1000 a-year. He now resigned the prebend of Worcester, and, in 1701, was collated to the archdeaconry of Ely. In 1711 he published an edition of Horace, at Cambridge, in 4to., which was reprinted at Amsterdam; and in 1713 appeared his "Remarks on Collins's Discourse on Free-thinking," under the form of a Letter to F. H. [Francis Hare] D.D., by Phileleutherus Lipsiensis. He was appointed regius professor of divinity in 1716, and, in the same year, issued proposals for a new edition of the Greek Testament—an undertaking for which he was admirably qualified, but which he was prevented from executing, in consequence of the animadversions of his determined adversary, Middleton. In 1726 he published an edition of Terence and Phædrus; and his notes on the comedies of the former involved him in a dispute with Bishop Hare, on the metres of Terence, which provoked the sarcastic observation of Sir Isaac Newton, that "two dignified clergymen, instead of minding their duty, had fallen out about a play-book." His last work was an edition of Milton's Paradise Lost, with conjectural emendations, which appeared in 1732. This added nothing to his reputation, and may, in one word, be characterized as a failure. D. 1742.

BENYOWSKY, COUNT MAURITIUS AUGUSTUS DE, magnate of Hungary and Poland, was b. 1741, in the Hungarian province of Nitria. He embraced early the profession of arms, and after serving in the imperial armies, joined the confederation of the Polish nobility. He accepted a high command in the army, and distinguished himself against the Russians in various skirmishes, till several wounds disabled him, and he fell into the hands of the enemy. The triumph of the Russians was great in possessing the person of such an adversary; but, instead of respecting his misfortunes, they insulted his fate, and loading him with irons, confined him in a prison, where the dead carcases of his companions in misery threatened a pestilential contagion. He escaped, but again was taken, and hurried away

through the deserts of Siberia to Kamstehatka, where he found himself an insulted exile and degraded prisoner, 1770. In this distant retreat he formed the design of escaping, and the daughter of M. Nilon, the governor of the place, consented to share his fortunes, and assist him in his flight. He succeeded in his attempt, made himself master of Kamstehatka by force, and, accompanied by eight-six faithful followers and nine women, among whom was his fair protector, he sailed on the 11th May, 1771, from the harbor, and passing by the island of Formosa and the coast of China, reached, Sept. 17th, the port of Macao, from whence he departed for Europe in a French vessel. He no sooner landed in France, than he was encouraged by the French court to form a settlement at Madagascar. He eagerly embraced the proposal, and after a residence of scarce seven months in Europe, set sail for Africa. On landing at Madagascar, the governor of the isle of France sent a small force to oppose him. He met the invaders with his usual bravery, but his adherents were few and timid, and the hero, abandoned by the thirty natives that were with him, and assisted only by two Europeans, found himself overpowered. A ball having struck him on the right breast decided the fortune of the day. He fell behind the parapet, but his inhuman enemies, dragging him by the hair, saw him expire in a few minutes after, May the 23d, 1786.

BERCHTOLDT, LEOPOLD, Count, was b. in 1758, and devoted his life to the relief of the wretched. He spent thirteen years in travelling through Europe, and four in travelling through Asia and Africa, to assuage human misery. The results of his experience are contained in his "Essay to direct and extend the Inquiries of Patriot Travellers." He wrote several pamphlets on "The Means of Reforming the Police," which he caused to be printed in different European countries, at his own expense, and to be distributed gratis. His prize questions gave rise to many pamphlets and treatises on the means of saving the drowned and seemingly dead. He offered a prize of 1000 florins for the best treatise on beneficent institutions and was himself the founder of many. From 1795 till 1797 he travelled through Asiatic and European Turkey, chiefly for the purpose of counteracting the ravages of the plague. At a later period he was engaged in making vaccination more extensively known. During the famine that

raged in the Riesengebirge, from 1805 to 1806, he procured corn and other provisions from distant regions. He fitted up the palace Buchlowitz on his estate Buchlau, in Moravia, as an hospital for the sick and wounded Austrian soldiers. Here this patriot and philanthropist was carried off by a contagious nervous fever, July the 26th, 1809.

BERENGARIUS, or BERENGER, of Tours, a teacher in the philosophical school in that city, and in 1040 archdeacon of Angers, is renowned for his philosophical acuteness as one of the scholastic writers, and also for the boldness with which, in 1050, he declared himself against the doctrine of transubstantiation, and for his consequent persecutions. He was several times compelled to recant, but always returned to the same opinion, that the bread in the Lord's supper is merely a symbol of the body of Christ, in which he agreed with the Scotsman, John Erigena. The Catholics ranked him among the most dangerous heretics. He was treated with forbearance by Gregory VII., but the scholastics belonging to the party of the great Lanfranc, archbishop of Canterbury, were so irritated against him, that he retired to the isle of St. Gosmas, in the neighborhood of Tours, in the year 1080, where he closed his life at a great age in pious exercises in 1088. This Berenger must not be confounded with Peter Berenger, of Poitiers, who wrote a life of Abelard.

BERENGER I., king of Italy, who assumed the sovereignty on the death of Charles I. in 888. He was defeated by Rodolph of Burgundy, in 922, and shortly afterwards assassinated.—II., became king of Italy in 950, but was subsequently deposed for his tyranny, and died in confinement in Germany.—JAMES, a celebrated anatomist and physician of the 16th century, born at Carpi, in Italy, and died at Ferrara, 1550. He made several important anatomical discoveries, and is said to be the first who used mercury in syphilitic diseases.—LAURENCE PETER, a native of Provence, professor of rhetoric at Orleans previous to the revolution; and, after the restoration of the Bourbons, professor at the Lyceum of Lyons, and inspector of academies; author of "Les Soirées Provençales," &c. D. 1822.

BERENICE, daughter of Ptolemy Philadelphus, and wife of Antiochus, king of Syria. She was deserted by her husband in favor of his former wife Laodice, by whose orders she was stran

gled in her retirement at Antioch, 148 B. C.—A daughter of Ptolemy Auletes, king of Egypt. She usurped her father's throne, and put her first husband to death; but the Romans replaced Ptolemy on his throne; and he caused his rebellious daughter to be executed.—A daughter of Agrippa, king of Judea, and wife of her father's brother, Herod, who was made king of Chalcis by the Emperor Claudius. Becoming a widow, she gave her hand to Polemon, king of Cilicia, but she soon deserted him, and became the mistress of Titus, who, it was thought, would have made her his wife but for the murmurs of the Romans.

BERESFORD, JAMES, rector of Kibworth, Leicestershire, was born at Upham, in Hampshire, in 1764, and received his education at the Charter-house, and Merton college, Oxford. He was the author of a variety of separate works, besides several excellent papers in the "Looker-on," a periodical of considerable interest, published in 1792-3; but the work which obtained for him the greatest celebrity, was the well-known humorous satire entitled "The Miseries of Human Life." D. 1840.

BERETTINI, PETER, an Italian architect and painter of great merit. B. 1596; d. 1669.

BERG, MATTHIAS VAN DER, a Flemish painter, pupil of Rubens. B. 1615; d. 1687.

BERGEN, DIRK VAN DER, a celebrated landscape and portrait painter. D. 1689.

BERGHEM, NICHOLAS, an eminent painter, b. at Haerlem in 1624, and received his first instruction in painting from his father, Peter of Haerlem, who was a very different artist. He then continued his studies under Van Goyen, and the elder Weenix. It is related, that once, when pursued by his father, he fled into the workshop of Van Goyen, who, to protect him, called to his pupils, "Berg hem" (conceal him): this, it is said, occasioned his new name. Love of his art, and the great demand for paintings, as likewise the avarice of his wife, prompted him to labor with great assiduity. To buy engravings, of which he was very fond, he was often compelled to borrow money from his students, which he could only refund by deceiving his wife in regard to the price of his paintings. In this manner he obtained a rich collection. Berghem's landscapes and representations of animals adorn the most celebrated galleries. The distinguishing characteristics of his pictures

are the breadth and just distribution of the lights, the grandeur of his masses of light and shadow, the natural ease and simplicity in the attitudes of his figures, the brilliancy and harmony, as well as transparency of his coloring, the correctness and true perspective of his design, and the elegance of his composition. Although he hardly ever left his workshop, yet he had closely observed nature, during a long residence in the palace of Benthem. He died at Haerlem, in 1683.

BERGMANN, TORBERN OLOF, a natural philosopher and chemist, was b. at Catherineberg, in the Swedish province of West Gothland, March the 9th, 1735, and obtained, after many difficulties, the permission of his family to devote himself entirely to the sciences. At that time disciples flocked from all quarters to Linnæus, at Upsal. They were joined by Bergmann, in 1752, who, by his acuteness and his discoveries, which were facilitated by his attainments in geometry and physics, excited the notice of this great man. In 1758 he became doctor of philosophy and professor of physics at Upsal. Upon the resignation of the celebrated Wallerius he stood candidate for the professorship of chemistry and mineralogy. His competitors charged him with ignorance of the subject, because he had never written on it. To refute them, he shut himself up for some time in a laboratory, and prepared a treatise on the manufacture of alum, which is still considered as a standard work. In 1767 he became professor of chemistry, and devoted himself with ardor to this science. He invented the preparation of artificial mineral waters, and discovered the sulphureted hydrogen gas of mineral springs. We are indebted to him for a knowledge of the characters which distinguish nickel from other metals. On a number of minerals he made chemical experiments, with an accuracy before uncommon. He published a classification of minerals, in which the chief divisions are based on their chemical character, and the subdivisions on their external form. His theory of the chemical relations is still esteemed, and if it has received some new developments from the further researches of Berthollet, it has not been overthrown. The order of Gustavus Vasa was bestowed on Bergmann. He declined the invitation of Frederic the Great to remove to Berlin. D. 1784.

BERKELEY, GEORGE, bishop of Cloyne, in Ireland, celebrated for his

ideal theory. He was b. at Kilerin, Ireland, in 1684; became fellow of Trinity college, Dublin, in 1707; travelled in Italy as far as Leghorn, in 1713 and 1714, and, at a later period, in 1721, he was made chaplain to the lord lieutenant of Ireland, the duke of Grafton. He appeared with much applause as an author before he was twenty years old. His works on philosophy and mathematics, among which his "Theory of Vision," published in 1709, is the most brilliant proof of the author's acuteness, procured him a wide-spread fame. In 1724 he was promoted to the deanery of Derry, and resigned his fellowship. He now published his "Proposals for the Conversion of the American Savages to Christianity," by the establishment of a college in the Bermuda islands. The project was very favorably received, and persons of the first rank raised considerable sums by subscription to aid it; and Berkeley, having resigned his preferment, set sail for Rhode Island, with several other persons of similar views, to make arrangements for carrying on his college. The assistance of parliament, which had been promised, not being afforded, his undertaking miscarried, after he had spent seven years and a considerable part of his fortune in his efforts to accomplish it. He afterwards wrote numerous philosophical, religious, and politico-economical works; among the rest two treatises on the utility of tar water. D. 1753.—GEORGE, earl of, one of the privy council of Charles II.; author of "Historical Applications and Occasional Meditations." D. 1698.—Sir WILLIAM, of the same family as the above; vice-admiral of the white. He was killed in an action with the Dutch, 1666.—JOHN LE FRANC VAN, a Dutch physician, naturalist, and poet; author of "Poems," "Natural History of Holland," &c. B. 1729; d. 1812.—Sir WILLIAM, governor of Virginia; author of "The Description and Laws of Virginia," &c. D. 1677.

BERKENHOUT, JOHN, an English physician and general writer. He was b. at Leeds, in Yorkshire, about 1730, and his father, who was a Dutch merchant, gave him an education suitable to the same calling; but his turn being to a military life, he entered into the Prussian service, and rose to the rank of captain. In 1756 he quitted that service and entered into that of England, where he obtained the same rank. At the peace, in 1760, he went to Edinburgh, and began the study of physic; while

there he published his "Clavis Anglica Linguae Botanicae," a book of great merit: in 1765 he went to Leyden, and took his degree of M.D. On his return to England he settled at Isleworth, in Middlesex, and soon after published his "Pharmacopœia Medica." In 1778 he attended the British commissioners to America, and at Philadelphia he was committed to prison, but he soon afterwards was set at liberty, and returned with the commissioners to England, where he obtained a pension. D. 1791.

BERLICHINGEN, GÖTZ, or GODFREY von, with the iron hand; born at Jaxthausen, in Suabia; a bold, restless, warlike, and honorable German knight, of the middle ages. He placed himself at the head of the rebellious peasants, in the war which they waged against their oppressors, but was soon made prisoner. Before that time he had lost his right hand, and therefore wore one made of iron. He died July the 23d, 1562. His biography, written by himself, was printed at Nuremberg in 1731 and 1775, and, for the third time, at Breslau, in 1813. This book contains an excellent picture of the social life and customs of the middle ages, and has furnished Goethe with the subject for his beautiful drama, "Goetz von Berlichingen," which Sir Walter Scott translated.

BERNADOTTE, CHARLES JOHN XIV., king of Sweden and Norway, whose original name was JOHN BAPTISTE JULIUS BERNADOTTE, was born of very humble parents at Pau, in Bearne. He received a good education, and it is said that he was designed for the bar, but he suddenly abandoned his studies, and enlisted as a private in the marines. For nine years from his enlistment, that is, up to the year 1789, the utmost rank that Bernadotte had attained was that of sergeant; but in the opening made by the French revolution, by the sweeping away the arbitrary barrier which till then had rendered plebeian merit of little avail in the French service, Bernadotte saw his advantage, and improved it so well, that in 1792 he was a colonel in the army of Custines. In 1793 he so distinguished himself under the command of Kleber, as to be raised to the rank of general of brigade, and shortly afterwards, of division. On the Rhine and in Italy he more and more distinguished himself, and he showed that his talents were not those of a mere soldier, by his conduct in a somewhat difficult embassy to Austria. Between him and Napoleon there seems to have been

a constant distrust, if not actual hatred; nevertheless, Bernadotte had a marshal's staff on the establishment of the consulate, and was created prince of Ponte Corvo in 1806. In all his campaigns, Bernadotte was distinguished from the great majority of the French commanders by the clemency and generosity of his conduct from the moment that the battle was at an end; and it was this conduct, even more than his brilliant reputation as a soldier, that caused him to be put in nomination as a successor of Charles XIII. of Sweden. Napoleon, then emperor, could but with difficulty be induced to consent to Bernadotte becoming crown-prince and heir to the throne. "What!" said Bernadotte, "will you make me greater than yourself by *making* me refuse a crown?" The sarcasm told, and Napoleon merely replied, "Go! our fates must be accomplished!" From the instant that he became crown-prince of Sweden, the fortunate soldier showed a determination to give all his energies to his adopted country; he formed a secret alliance with Russia in 1812, and, in 1813, he took command of the combined armies of Northern Germany against France. Never during half a century before his accession had Sweden known the peace or the prosperity in which he left her in the hands of his son Oscar. B. 1765; d. 1844.

**BERNARD OF MENTHON**, archdeacon of Aosta, was born in 923, near Ancecy, in Savoy, and was celebrated among his cotemporaries for his learning and piety; but his claims to the notice of later ages rest on his having been the benevolent founder of the two admirable institutions on the Great and Little Saint Bernard, by means of which the lives of so many travellers have been saved. D. 1008.—OF THURINGIA, a fanatical hermit of the 10th century, who threw almost all Europe into consternation, by preaching that the end of the world was at hand. Multitudes relinquished their occupations, and became pilgrims; and others were so frightened at an eclipse of the sun, which then occurred, that they hid themselves in caverns and holes in the rocks. The terror spread by this man was not wholly removed till towards the end of the eleventh century.—**EDWARD**, an English philosopher and critic; author of "Etymologicum Britannicum," a "Treatise on Ancient Weights and Measures," &c., &c. B. 1633; d. 1697.—**JAMES**, a French Protestant divine; author of an

"Historical Account of Europe," &c. B. 1658; d. 1718.—**JOHN**, an actor; author of "Retrospection of the Stage." D. 1828.—**CLAUDE**, surnamed "the poor priest," was a native of Dijon, whose active benevolence towards the poor and sick was unremitting during the whole course of his life, and for whose support he not only expended his whole inheritance, £20,000, but was continually employed in soliciting for them the benefactions of others. B. 1588; d. 1641.—**PETER JOSEPH**, a French amatory poet, styled by Voltaire, *le gentil Bernard*, an epithet by which he is still distinguished. B. at Grenoble, 1710; d. 1775.—**SIR THOMAS**, a gentleman and scholar, to whom the Society for bettering the Condition of the Poor owes its establishment, and who was also the active promoter of many charities, was born at Lincoln, 1750; d. 1818.—**DUKE OF WEIMAR**, the fourth son of duke John of Saxe-Weimar, was a general whose magnanimity, skill, and impetuous valor were frequently displayed while commanding the Swedish army after the death of Gustavus; and who afterwards, while in alliance with France, did great service to the Protestant cause. He died by poison, administered, as his cotemporaries asserted, at the instigation of the duke of Richelieu, who had become jealous of his power: but of this there is no substantial proof. B. 1604; d. 1639.—**SIMON**, general of engineers of France, was b. at Dôle in 1779. The kindness of the parish priest supplied him with sufficient of the rudiments of learning to allow his entering the Polytechnic school at fifteen years of age. La Place, Haüy, and other great men were then at the head of the Polytechnic school, and so well did Bernard avail himself of their lessons, that he not only became one of the most distinguished engineer officers and aids-de-camp of Napoleon, but, subsequently to the emperor's fall, executed works in the United States, which are most undoubtedly unequalled elsewhere; the most distant places being united by canals, actual navigable rivers, and upwards of four thousand five hundred miles of frontier rendered secure against invasion by forts and works. Since July, 1830, he returned to France, and was for some time minister of war. D. 1839.—**SAINTE**, the abbot of Clairvaux, and one of the most influential ecclesiastics of the middle ages. He was born of a noble family at Fontaines, in Burgundy, 1091. He became a monk of Cîteaux in 1113, and two years later,

first abbot of Clairvaux. An austere manner of living, solitary studies, bold language and eloquence, with the reputation of a prophet, made him soon the oracle of Christian Europe. He was called the honeyed teacher, and his writings, a stream from Paradise. He principally promoted the crusade in 1146, and quieted the fermentation, caused at that time by a party of monks, against the Jews in Germany. He declined all promotion, and in the rank of abbot of his "beloved Jerusalem," as he used to call Clairvaux, he continued with all humility, but with great boldness, his censures of the clergy and his counsels to the popes. Innocent II. owed to him the succession of the right of investiture in Germany, and Eugenius III. his education. He was, at the same time, the umpire of princes and bishops, and his voice in the synods was regarded as divine. By his rigid orthodoxy and his mystical doctrines, which, though at times enthusiastic, were always directed to the promotion of practical Christianity, he refuted the subtleties and dialectics of the scholastic philosophers, although his severity against Abelard and Gilbert of Poere can by no means be justified. Luther says of him, "If there has ever been a pious monk who feared God, it was St. Bernard; whom alone I hold in much higher esteem than all other monks and priests throughout the globe." He died in 1153, and was canonized by Alexander III., in 1174.

**BERNARDEZ, DIEGO**, called by his countrymen the Portuguese Theocritus, was not more eminent as a pastoral poet, than as a brave warrior; and after numerous deeds of heroism, was taken prisoner by the Moors at the battle of Alcazarquivir. D. 1596.

**BERNARDI, AUGUSTUS FREDERIC**, a German philologist, whose great aim was to invent a universal grammar common to all languages, and who, in his endeavors to effect that object, displayed great ingenuity and learning. B. at Berlin, 1768; d. 1820.—**JOHN**, a celebrated engraver and architect. D. 1555.

**BERNARDINE**, a Catholic saint; canonized for his zeal in causing more than 300 monasteries to be founded. B. at Massa, in Tuscany, 1380; d. 1445.

**BERNARDIN DE SAINT-PIERRE, JAMES HENRY**, was b. at Havre, in 1737, and is said to have been a descendant of the celebrated Eustace de St. Pierre, the patriotic mayor of Calais. At the age of twenty he entered into the engineer service; and he successively

served at Malta, in Russia, and in Poland. On his revisiting his native country, he obtained a captain's commission in the engineer corps, and was sent to the Isle of France, from whence, however, after a residence of three years, he returned, with no other fortune than a collection of shells and insects, and a narrative of his voyage. The latter, which was his first literary effort, was published in 1773; and he, thenceforth, devoted himself to literature. His "Studies of Nature" appeared in 1784, and passed rapidly through several editions. "Paul and Virginia" was published in 1788, and this delightful tale acquired an unprecedented popularity, and set the seal on his reputation. During the reign of terror, he narrowly escaped the scaffold. From Napoleon and his brother Joseph he received pensions, which gave comfort to his latter days. He d. in 1814. His "Harmonies of Nature" was given to the press after his death. The best edition of his works is in 12 octavo vols. The philosophy of St. Pierre is occasionally eccentric; but the purity of his morality, and the beauty of his style, deserve the highest praise.

**BERNES, or BARNES, JULIANA**, an English lady of the 15th century, of whom little more is known, than that she was prioress of the nunnery of Sopenwell, near St. Alban's, and has her name prefixed, as the writer or compiler, to one of the earliest and most curious productions of the English press. The title of the second edition, printed in the abbey of St. Alban's, in 1486, is, "The Boke of Hawkyng and Huntynge, with other Pleasures dyverse, and also Coot-armuries." The first edition (1481) does not treat of coat-armor or heraldry. This work, under the title of "The Book of St. Alban's," became a popular manual of sporting science, and was several times reprinted in the 16th century. As a typographical curiosity, a small impression of it was published, in 1811, by Mr. Halsewood.

**BERNI, FRANCIS**, one of the most eminent Italian poets of the 16th century, was b. at Lamporecchio, in Tuscany, and d. of poison, in 1536. He remodelled Bojardo's "Orlando Innamorato." His "Rime Burlesche," and his Latin "Poems," are to be found in various collections.—**COUNT FRANCIS**, a civilian, orator, and poet, was b. at Ferrara, in 1610. He was greatly in favor with Pope Innocent X., Alexander VII., and Clement IX., and with two



successive dukes of Mantua. He excelled in dramatic pieces, of which he wrote eleven. A volume of his miscellanies was published with the title of "Academia." D. 1673.

**BERNIER, FRANCIS**, a physician and traveller, was b. at Angers. In 1655, after having passed through Syria and Egypt, he visited India, where he resided for some years, as physician to Aurungzebe. On his return to France he published his "Travels," a work of great interest and authenticity. Bernier was universally admired for the graces of his mind and person. His principal work, besides his "Travels," is an "Abridgment of Gassendi's Philosophy," in 8 vols. D. 1685.

**BERNINI, JOHN LAURENCE**, who was at once a painter, a sculptor, and an architect, and whom his cotemporaries denominated the modern Michael Angelo, was b. at Naples, in 1598. At the early age of eight years, he manifested his genius by sculpturing the head of a child in marble. Some of his finest works were produced before he was twenty. He was patronized by Popes Urban VIII., Alexander VII., and Innocent X., and was invited to France by Louis XIV. His finest productions are at Rome. Bernini had a fine genius; but he is accused of mannerism, and of having often violated the principles of true taste. D. 1680.

**BERNIS, Cardinal FRANCIS JOACHIM DE PIERRES DE**, a French poet and statesman, was b. at St. Marcel de l'Ardeche, in 1715. In early life, he published some light poetry, which gained him the patronage of Madame de Pompadour, through whose influence he was pensioned, and received into the academy; he was subsequently employed to negotiate in Italy, Spain, and Austria, promoted to be minister for foreign affairs, and gratified with the dignity of cardinal. In 1764 he was made archbishop of Alby, and in 1769 was sent ambassador to Rome. The revolution deprived him of his revenues; but he obtained a pension from Spain. He left behind him a poem, with the title of "Religion Avenged." D. 1794.

**BERNOULLI**, a family of eminent mathematicians, who emigrated from Antwerp to Bale, in consequence of the religious persecution of the duke of Alva. Eight distinguished men belonged to this family, whom we shall notice in the order of seniority.—**JAMES**, was b. at Bale, in 1654, and, in 1687,

was elected professor of mathematics in that college. He greatly advanced the science of mathematics, by his application of the differential calculus to the solution of geometrical and mathematical problems, his invention of the Bernoullian numbers, and his calculation of curves, spirals, and evolutes. He d. 1705.—**JOHN**, brother of the former, was b. at Bale in 1667, and became one of the greatest mathematicians of his time. He was destined for the profession of a merchant, but was predilected to the sciences, and, in 1685, he published, in conjunction with his brother, a very valuable work "On the Differential Calculus," and was the first who developed the method of integration. Four years after this, he went to France, where he became the instructor of the Marquis de l'Hôpital, about which time he discovered the calculus of exponents, and took the degree of M.D. In 1695 he became professor of mathematics at Groningen. From Frederic I. of Prussia, he received a gold medal for the discovery of mercurial phosphorus, and was likewise chosen member of the academies of Berlin and Paris. In 1705 he succeeded his brother as professor of mathematics at Berlin, and died in 1748.—**NICHOLAS**, nephew of the former, was b. at Bale, in 1687, and although intended for the law, devoted himself to the favorite study of his uncles. He studied under John B. Math, at Groningen and Bale, and having travelled through Switzerland, Holland, and England, in 1713, became member of the royal societies of London and Berlin. On being recommended by Leibnitz, he was chosen professor of mathematics at Padua, in 1716, but, in 1722, he went to Bale, as professor of logic, and, in 1731, he was translated to the chair of Roman and feudal law. He died in 1790, and left the three following sons.—**NICHOLAS**, b. at Bale, in 1695, became, in 1723, professor of law there, and died in Petersburg, in 1726.—**DANIEL**, b. at Groningen, in 1700, studied medicine, and took the degree of M.D. He became professor of anatomy and botany at Bale, in 1733, and, in 1750, of natural philosophy, and died in 1782. He received ten different prizes from the academy of Paris, one of which he shared with his father, for investigations in astronomy. He was one of the greatest natural philosophers and mathematicians of his time, and was a member of the societies of Petersburg, Paris, and Berlin, to whose transactions he

contributed many of their most valuable papers.—**JOHN**, b. at Bale, in 1710, became professor of rhetoric there, in 1745, and three years afterwards was translated to the chair of mathematics. He died in 1790, and left the two following sons.—**JOHN**, the author of several excellent works, was b. at Bale, 1744, became, at the age of nineteen, royal astronomer at Berlin, travelled through all Europe, and returned, in 1770, when he became director of mathematics of the academy, and died in 1807.—**JAMES**, b. also at Bale, in 1759, became professor of mathematics at Petersburg, and married the daughter of Euler.

**BERNSTORFF, JOHN HARTWIG ERNEST**, Count, a celebrated statesman in the employment of the king of Denmark, and founder of the Danish Society of Languages and the Fine Arts, and the Economical and Agricultural Society. B. at Hanover, 1712; d. 1772.—**ANDREW PETER**, Count, nephew of the above, a Danish minister of state. During the American war he effected the armed neutrality of Russia, Prussia, Denmark, and Sweden, for the protection of the trade of those powers against the belligerents; and it was chiefly owing to his skilful policy that Denmark was prevented from being drawn into collision with either Sweden or Russia, when the war broke out between those powers in 1788. B. 1735; d. 1797.

**BEROALDUS, PHILIP**, an Italian professor of eloquence. B. 1453; d. 1505.—**PHILIP**, nephew of the above, an Italian poet, librarian of the Vatican under Pope Leo X. D. 1518.

**BEROSUS**, priest of the temple of Belus, at Babylon, in the time of Ptolemy Philadelphus. He wrote a "History of Chaldaea," some fragments of which are preserved by Josephus.

**BERQUIN ARNAULD**, an elegant French writer, author of "Idyls," "L'Ami des Enfants," and other interesting works for youth. B. 1749; d. 1791.

**BERRETINI, NICHOLAS**, an eminent historical painter, pupil of Carlo Muratti. B. 1617; d. 1682.

**BERRI, CHARLES FERDINAND DE BOURBON**, duke de, second son of the Count d'Artois, afterwards Charles X. of France; assassinated by one Louvel, who attacked him just as he had left the opera-house, and was on the point of stepping into his carriage, Feb. 13, 1820. He shared in common with the

Bourbons all the reverses they were doomed to suffer; and he deserved a better fate, if it were only for the benevolence of his character. His son Henri, born posthumously, commonly called the Duc de Bordeaux, or the Comte de Chambord, is the legitimate heir to the throne of France.

**BERRIMAN, WILLIAM**, an English divine, author of 5 vols. of sermons, &c. B. 1688; d. 1750.

**BERRUYER, JOSEPH ISAAC**, a French Jesuit, whose writings were condemned at Rome for their too great liberality, author of a "History of the People of God," &c. D. 1658.

**BERRY, Sir JOHN**, an English naval commander, knighted for his distinguished bravery at the battle of Southwold Bay. He died of poison, administered to him on board his ship, 1691.—**Sir EDWARD**, a rear-admiral of England. This officer was the only one in the royal navy who had received three medals for his services, having commanded a line-of-battle ship in the memorable battles of the Nile, Trafalgar, and St. Domingo. D. 1831.

**BERSMANN, GEORGE**, a learned German, author of "Notes on some of the Classics," and a Latin version of the "Psalms of David." B. 1538; d. 1611.

**BERTAUT, JOHN**, a French prelate and poet, chaplain to Catherine de Medici, and secretary of the cabinet of Henry III. B. 1562; d. 1611.

**BERTHIER, ALEXANDER**, prince of Neufchatel and Wagram, a marshal and vice-constable of France, was b. at Versailles, in 1753, and served with Lafayette in the war of American independence. At the commencement of the French revolution he was made a general officer, fought gallantly in La Vendée, and was at the head of Bonaparte's staff in Italy, Egypt, and Germany. He was, in fact, the companion of Napoleon in all his expeditions, dining and travelling in the same carriage; and his skill in drawing up dispatches, joined to his unwearied application and methodical habits, proved of incalculable value to the emperor in the vast pressure of his affairs. On the restoration of Louis, however, in 1814, he recognized his authority, and was created a peer; but when his former master returned from Elba, he retired to his family at Bamberg, where, as soon as the music of the Russian troops, on their march to the French borders, was heard at the gates of the city, he put an end to his life in a fit of frenzy or re

morse, by throwing himself from a window of his palace, June 1, 1815.—**JOSEPH STEPHEN**, a French philosopher of the Society of the Oratory; author of "Physique des Comètes," &c. B. 1710; d. 1783.—**WILLIAM FRANCIS**, a learned Jesuit, one of the editors of the "Dictionnaire Trevou," and translator of the Psalms into French. B. 1704; d. 1782.

**BERTHOLLET**, **CLAUDE LOUIS**, Count, one of the most eminent chemists of the day, was b. at Talloire, Savoy, in 1748, and studied medicine at Turin. He afterwards settled in Paris, where he became intimate with Lavoisier, was admitted a member of the Academy of Sciences, and made professor of the normal school. He accompanied Bonaparte to Egypt, and returned with him; and, during the emperor's reign, was made a senator and an officer of the legion of honor; notwithstanding which he was one of the first to desert his patron when his fortunes were on the decline; for which he received the title of count from Louis XVIII. His principal work is "Essai de Statique Chimique," but he wrote many other valuable essays, and had also a large share in the reformation of the chemical nomenclature. D. 1822.

**BERTHOLON**, **N. DE ST. LAZARE**, a French chemist and philosopher of the 18th century, whose works on acrostation, electricity, and other scientific subjects, evince much learning and ability. B. at Lyons, and d. in 1799.

**BERTHOUD**, **FERDINAND**, a skilful Swiss clock and chronometer maker; author of "Traité des Horloges Marine;" "Histoire de la Mesure du Temps par les Horloges," &c. B. at Plance-mont, Neufchatel, 1727; d. 1807. His nephew Louis inherited his talents, and was not less celebrated than his uncle. The accuracy of their chronometers is proverbial.

**BERTI**, **ALEXANDER POMPEY**, a native of Lucca; author of "La Caduta de' decemviri della Romana Republica," &c. B. 1686; d. 1752.—**JOHN LAURENCE**, an Italian monk, and general of the order of the Augustines; author of some Italian poetry, a work "De Disciplinis Theologicis," &c. B. 1696; d. 1766.

**BERTIN**, **JOSEPH**, a French physician and anatomist; author of a "Treatise on Osteology," and other valuable works on anatomy. B. 1712; d. 1781.—**ANTHONY**, a French military officer and an elegant poet; author of a "Collection of Elegies," and other poems, which were greatly esteemed. B. in the isle of

Bourbon, 1752; d. at St. Domingo, 1790.—**LOUIS FRANCOIS**, the principal founder of the "Journal des Débats," was an influential editor. B. in Paris, 1766; d. 1842.

**BERTINAZZI**, **CHARLES ANTHONY**, a celebrated comedian, and an accomplished wit, was b. at Turin, in 1713, and for more than forty years was one of the most distinguished comic actors at Paris. D. 1783.

**BERTIUS**, **PETER**, professor of mathematics, and cosmographer to the king of France; author of "Theatrum Geographia Veteris," &c. B. 1565; d. 1629.

**BERTOLI**, **GIOVANNI DOMENICO**, obtained the name of the patriarch of Aquileia, from his having first directed attention to the antiquities of that place, and for his successful endeavors to prevent the inhabitants from mutilating or destroying them. B. 1676; d. 1758.

**BERTON**, **HENRI MONTAU**, an eminent French composer, who formed his style under Gluck, Piccini, Pasiello, and Sacchini. He first appears before the public as a composer when only 19, in his "Concert Spirituel." He afterwards wrote 20 operas. B. at Paris, 1767; d. 1832.

**BERTRAM**, **CORNELIUS BONAVENTURE**, Hebrew professor at Geneva and Lausanne; author of a "Dissertation on the Republic of the Hebrews," &c. B. 1531; d. 1594.

**BERTRAND**, **JOHN BAPTIST**, a French physician; author of an "Historical Account of the Plague at Marseilles," &c. B. 1670; d. 1752.—**HENRY GRATICIA**, Count, a distinguished French general, who shared the exile of Napoleon, and whose military achievements were eclipsed by the fidelity of his devotion to the great captain. He was with his leader in all his campaigns, and acted a brilliant part at Spandau, Friedland, Lutzen, Bautzen. B. 1770; d. 1844.

**BERTRANDI**, **JOHN AMBROSE MARIA**, an eminent surgeon and anatomist of Turin; author of a "Treatise on Surgical Operations," and various other professional works. B. 1723; d. 1765.

**BERULLE**, **PIERRE DE**, Cardinal, founder of the congregation of the Oratory. He was employed in many affairs of state in France; and accompanied Henrietta Maria, wife of Charles I., to England. D. 1629.

**BERWICK**, **JAMES FITZJAMES**, duke of, natural son of James II. and Arabella Churchill, sister of the duke of Marlborough; a distinguished and gallant sol-

dier, and author of a valuable volume of memoirs. Killed at the siege of Philipsburgh, in 1734.

**BERYLLUS**, an Arabian bishop of the 3d century; converted by Origen from his heterodox opinion, that Christ had no existence prior to his incarnation.

**BERZELIUS**, Baron, one of the great chemists of modern times, was b. in 1779, in Ostgothland, a province of Sweden, where his father kept a village school. After graduating at Upsala in 1804, he repaired to Stockholm, where he became an assistant to Spawnmann, who had accompanied Captain Cook in one of his voyages round the world; and at his death, in 1806, he succeeded him in the chair of chemistry, which he continued to fill for forty-two years. It would be impossible within our limits to give even a summary of his labors during this period; suffice it to say, that in a century which has produced a greater number of distinguished chemists than perhaps of any other class of men of science, Berzelius stood out as a star of the first magnitude. His patient

labors, and ingenious investigations, have done more to lay the foundation of organic chemistry than those of any other chemist. To him pre-eminently belongs the honor of applying the great principles which had been established by Dalton, Davy, Gay-Lussac, and himself, in inorganic chemistry, to unfolding the laws which regulate the combinations forming the structures of the animal and vegetable kingdoms; and in thus opening the way for the discoveries of Mulder, Liebig, Dumas, and others. To him chemistry is indebted for the discovery of several new elementary bodies, more especially selenium, morium, and cerium; and to his skill as a manipulator may be traced many of the analytical processes at present in use. Under these circumstances it is not surprising that all the scientific societies of the world contended for the honor of enrolling his name among their members; and the various minor honors which he received from his own sovereign from time to time, were finally crowned by his being made a knight grand cross of the order of Vasa in 1829, and his elevation to the rank of a baron in 1835. D. 1848.

**BESOLDE**, CHRISTOPHER, a counsellor of Vienna; author of a "Synopsis of Politics," a "History of the Ottoman Empire," &c. B. 1577; d. 1638.

**BESSARIAN**, JOHN, a Greek priest,

one of the most eminent revivers of learning in the 15th century, and founder of the noble library of St. Mark, at Venice. He translated from Aristotle, Xenophon, &c.; and zealously defended Plato against the attacks of George of Trebizond. He was made a cardinal by Pope Eugene, and had the title of patriarch of Constantinople given him by Pius II. B. 1395; d. 1472.

**BESSEL**, DR. FREDERICK WILLIAM, a distinguished Prussian astronomer, b. 1784. He was professor of astronomy in the university of Berlin; and such was the skill and assiduity with which he prosecuted his favorite study, that he was twice presented with a gold medal from the Royal Astronomical Society of London, for the number and accuracy of his observations. D. 1846.

**BESSIERES**, JOHN BAPTIST, duke of Istria, and a French marshal, was b. at Poitou, in 1739. He distinguished himself in many memorable battles, and was highly esteemed by Napoleon for his honor, skill, and bravery. He fell in the combat that preceded the battle of Lutzen.

**BETHENCOURT**, JOHN DE, a Norman baron, and a military adventurer, who conquered the Canary Islands, and afterwards held them as a fief of the crown of Castile. D. 1425.

**BETHLEM-GABOR**, the son of a poor Transylvanian Calvinist gentleman, was patronized by Gabriel Battori, then dethroned him, and, in 1613, proclaimed himself prince of Transylvania. In 1618 he reduced Hungary, assumed the title of king, and invaded Austria and Moravia; whence, however, he was expelled by Tilly. A treaty ensued, and he relinquished his Hungarian conquests; but remained sovereign of Transylvania till his death, in 1629.

**BETHUNE**, DIVIE, an eminent philanthropist and Christian, was b. at Dingwall, Rosshire, Scotland, in 1771. In early life he resided at Tobago, where his only brother was a physician. He removed to the United States in 1792, and settled as a merchant in New York. Before a tract society was formed in this country, Mr. Bethune printed 10,000 tracts at his own expense, and himself distributed many of them. He also imported bibles for distribution. From 1803 to 1816 he was at the sole expense of one or more Sunday schools. D. 1824.

**BETTERTON**, THOMAS, a celebrated actor, was b. in 1635, at Westminster, and began life as an apprentice to a bookbinder. At the age of twenty,

however, he went upon the stage, and ultimately acquired a high degree of reputation as a tragic actor; especially in some of Shakspeare's principal characters. In 1695 he opened a new theatre in Lincoln's Inn Fields; but this speculation was unsuccessful. Several pieces were altered by him for the stage. D. 1710.

**BETTINELLI, XAVIER**, an elegant Italian writer, was b. at Mantua, in 1718, and became a member of the society of Jesuits. For some years he had the direction of the college of nobles at Parma, and afterwards was professor of eloquence at Modena. He continued his literary career till his death, which took place at Venice in 1808. His works occupy 24 vols. 12mo., of which two are occupied by tragedies, and three by poems. Of his prose works, one of the most celebrated is "Letters of Virgil."

**BETTS, JOHN**, an English physician of the time of Charles II.; author of a treatise "De Ortu et Natura Sanguinis," &c.

**BETUSSE, JOSEPH**, an Italian poet of the 16th century; he translated into Italian the Latin works of Boecaccio, and wrote a life of him.

**BEUCKELS, WILLIAM**, a fisherman, a native of Dutch Flanders, is one of those men who have a claim to be considered as benefactors of their country. About the beginning of the 15th century he discovered the art of curing and barrelling herrings; a discovery which proved in the highest degree beneficial to his native land. His countrymen erected a statue to his memory. D. 1449.

**BEUF, JOHN LE**, a French antiquary; author of "Memoirs of the History of Auxerre," &c. B. 1607; d. 1670.

**BEURNONVILLE, PETER RIEL**, count of, a French marshal, was b. in Burgundy, in 1752, served in the East Indies, and under Dumourier, and was made minister of war in 1793. He was one of the republican commissioners whom Dumourier gave up to the Austrians, and was imprisoned at Olmutz till 1795. On his return to France he was appointed to the command of the armies of the Sambre and the Meuse, and of Holland. During the consulate he was ambassador at Berlin and Madrid; and, under the empire, was grand officer of the legion of honor, senator, and count. He voted for the deposition of Napoleon, followed Louis to Ghent, and was rewarded with the title of marshal. D. 1821.

**BEVER, Dr. THOMAS**, an English civilian; a judge of the Cinque Ports, and author of a treatise on "The Legal Polity of the Romans," &c. D. 1791.

**BEVERIDGE, WILLIAM**, bishop of St. Asaph; an eminent orientalist, critic, and theologian, and one of the most distinguished scholars that ever adorned the prelacy, was b. at Barrow, Lincolnshire, in 1638, and educated at St. John's college, Cambridge. He was the author of numerous works; among which are 12 volumes of "Sermons," "Private Thoughts on Religion," "Institutionum Chronologicarum Libri duo," &c. He bequeathed the principal part of his property to charitable uses. D. 1707.

**BEVERLY, JOHN OF**, tutor to the Venerable Bede, and subsequently archbishop of York. He was one of the most learned men of his time, and several of his devotional treatises are still extant. D. 721.

**BEVERNINCK, JEROME VAN**, a Dutch statesman; greatly instrumental in promoting the treaty of Nimeguen, which produced a general peace. B. 1614; d. 1690.

**BEVERWICK, JOHN DE**, a Dutch physician; author of some valuable works on professional subjects. B. 1594; d. 1647.

**BEWICK, THOMAS**, a celebrated engraver on wood, which art he acquired under a Mr. Beilby, of Newcastle-on-Tyne, with whom he went into partnership. He was considered, when he died, at the head of his art.—**JOHN**, brother of the preceding, who also attained great excellence in the art of engraving on wood. These ingenious men carried their art to a state of perfection which will not easily be surpassed. The first work that attracted the notice of the public, and at once established their reputation, was a "History of Quadrupeds," published in 1790, with figures on wood. It was eagerly sought after by the curious, and has been followed by many other proofs of their abilities, the last of which is a "History of British Birds," 8vo, published in 1797, two years after the death of John.

**BEZA, THEODORE DE**, was b. in 1519, at Vezelay, a small town of Burgundy, of a noble family. He was confided to the care of the celebrated professor Melchoir Wolmar, who taught him the Scriptures. But these pious instructions seemed at first smothered under the passions of youth. Surrounded in Paris with all that could lead astray, amiable, rich, and full of spirit, he lived

as a man of the world, published a volume of light poetry, under the name of "Juvenilia," and contracted a secret marriage, because one of his uncles, who was in orders, had bequeathed to him the revenues of some ecclesiastical benefices. A severe sickness awakened his conscience. "Hardly had I strength to rise," he writes to Wolmar, "when, breaking all ties, and packing up my small effects, I left at once my country, parents, friends, to follow Christ. I exiled myself voluntarily, and retired to Geneva with my wife." His marriage was publicly consecrated in the church, and he renounced all his youthful sins. This occurred in the month of November, 1548. He made the acquaintance of Calvin, whose life he subsequently wrote, and became his intimate friend. He was appointed professor of the Greek language at Lausanne, and afterwards professor of theology, rector of the academy, and a pastor in Geneva. He composed many writings, mostly of a polemical character; among the rest a defence of the right to punish heretics. His largest works are Commentaries on the New Testament, collections of Sermons, the translation into French verse of a part of the Psalms, and the History of the Reformed Church of France, to the year 1562. D. 1565.

BEZOUT, STEPHEN, a celebrated mathematician, and mathematical examiner of the naval and artillery schools, was b. at Nemours, in 1720, and d. in the Gatinois, in 1783. He is the author of a "General Theory of Algebraic Equations," and two "Courses of Mathematics," the one in 4 vols., and the other in 6, for the use of the royal marine and artillery schools. One anecdote proves the kindness and courage of Bezout. Though he had never had the small-pox, he ventured to the bedside of two youths of the naval academy, who were laboring under it, and who would have been thrown back a year in their promotion, had he not examined them.

BIANCHI, ANTONIO, a Venetian gondolier of the 18th century, who obtained great note by his poetical talents, author of "Il Templi ovvero di Solomone," and "A Treatise on Italian Comedy."—**JOHN**, known also by the Latin name of JANUS PLANCUS, a celebrated Italian physician, anatomist, and naturalist, and the reviver of the Academy of the Lincei. B. at Rimini, 1693; d. 1775.—**FRANCIS**, a musical composer, born at Cremona, author of "Disertor Franchese," "Semiramide," &c. He went

to England, wrote "Castore e Polluce" for Madame Storaice, and "Inez de Castro" for Mrs. Billington; and died early in the present century.

BIANCHINI, FRANCIS, a philosopher and mathematician of Verona, author of "Istoria Universale provata con Monumenti et Figurata con symboli degli Antichi," and a vast number of scientific and literary treatises. B. 1662; d. 1729.

BIART, PIERRE, a Jesuit missionary, who came to Acadia in 1611, and who wrote a relation of the events of his voyage and visit. The next year he ascended the Kennebec, and in 1613 arrived at St. Saveur on the Penobscot. He was taken prisoner and carried to England by Argall.

BIAS, called one of the wise men of Greece, b. at Priene, a small town of Caria, about 570 B. C. Though born to great wealth, he lived without splendor, expending his fortune in relieving the needy. On one occasion, certain pirates brought several young women to sell as slaves at Priene. Bias purchased them, and maintained them until he had an opportunity of returning them to their friends. This generous action made him be styled "The Prince of Wise Men."

BIBIENA, BERNARDO DA, a Roman cardinal, raised from a low origin by Leo X., author of a comedy entitled "La Calandria," greatly admired in Italy. B. 1470; d. by poison, as it is supposed, 1520.—**FERDINAND GALLI**, an eminent painter and architect. B. at Bologna, 1657; d. 1743.

BICHAT, MARIA FRANCOIS XAVIER, a celebrated French physician, who, during a short career, gave an impulse to the science which he cultivated that has not yet ceased to be felt, was b. at Thoiret, in the department of the Ain, Nov. 11, 1771. At Paris, he studied under the direction of Desault, who treated him as a son. On the death of that distinguished professor, Bichat superintended the publication of his surgical works, and, in 1797, began to lecture upon anatomy, in connection with experimental physiology and surgery. In 1800 appeared his "Traité des Membranes," which passed through numerous editions, and immediately after publication, was translated into almost all the languages of Europe. In the same year was published his celebrated work "Recherches sur la Vie et la Mort," which was followed the next year by his "Anatomie Générale," a complete

code of modern anatomy, physiology, and medicine. In the 28th year of his age, Bichat was appointed physician of the Hôtel-Dieu, in Paris, and, with the energy characteristic of true genius, began his labors in pathological anatomy. In a single winter, he opened no less than 600 bodies. Bichat is the founder of the medical theory at present received. He is the creator of general anatomy, or of the doctrine of the identity of the texture of the different organs, which is the fundamental principle of modern medicine. D. 1802.

**BICKERSON**, Sir **RICHARD HUSSEY**, admiral of the red, and general of marines, was b. Oct. 11, 1759, and entered the royal navy at an early period. D. 1832.

**BICKERSTAFF**, **ISAAC**, a dramatic writer of the 18th century, author of "Love in a Village," "Lionel and Clarissa," &c.

**BIDDERMAN**, **JOHN GOTTLIEB**, a German writer, and rector of the public school at Friedburg, author of treatises "De Latinitate Maccaronica," "De Insolentia, Titolorum Librariorum," &c. D. 1772.

**BIDDLE**, **JOHN**, a celebrated Socinian writer, was b. 1615, at Wotton-under-Edge. Being led to doubt of the doctrine of the Trinity, he drew up twelve arguments on the subject; in consequence of which he was committed to jail by the parliamentary committee then sitting at Gloucester, but was liberated, on security being given for his appearance when called for. About six months afterwards, he was examined before a committee of the parliament, and his pamphlet ordered to be burned by the common hangman. He however persisted in his opinion, and, in 1648, published two tracts, containing his "Confession of Faith, concerning the Holy Trinity, and the Testimonies of Irenæus, Justin Martyr, and several other early writers on the same subject." These publications induced the assembly of divines to solicit parliament to decree the punishment of death against those who should oppugn the established opinions respecting the Trinity. He was, some time after, again remanded to prison, by the zeal of President Bradshaw, and remained for some years in confinement, subjected to the greatest privations. A general act of oblivion, in 1651, restored him to liberty, when he immediately disseminated his opinions. Cromwell banished him to St. Mary's castle, Scilly, where he remained

three years, until the protector liberated him in 1658. He then became pastor of an Independent congregation, and continued to support his opinions until fear of the Presbyterian parliament of Richard Cromwell induced him to retire into the country. On the restoration, he was apprehended at one of the private assemblies, and upon process of law, fined £180 and ordered to lie in prison until it was paid. He fell a martyr to this sentence, by catching one of the distempers so common at that time in jails, and d. during September of this year, in the 47th year of his age, a martyr to religious intolerance. Toulmin styles him the father of the modern Unitarians.—**NICHOLAS**, an American naval commander, b. 1750. He was regularly bred to the sea, and was a thorough seaman. In 1770 he went to London, and entered the British navy. After the commencement of the revolution, he returned to Philadelphia. Being appointed commander of the *Andrea Doria*, a brig of 14 guns and 130 men, he sailed under Commodore Hopkins, in the successful expedition against New Providence. After refitting at New London, he was ordered to proceed off the bank of Newfoundland. He captured, in 1776, among other prizes, two ships from Scotland, with 400 Highland troops. Being appointed to the command of the *Randolph*, a frigate of 32 guns, he sailed from Philadelphia in Feb. 1777. He soon carried into Charleston, four valuable prizes bound from Jamaica to London, one of them, the *True Briton*, of 20 guns. A little fleet was now fitted out under his command, with which he cruised in the West Indies. In an action with the British ship *Yarmouth*, of 64 guns, March 7, 1778, Capt. Biddle was wounded, and, in a few minutes afterwards, while he was under the hands of the surgeon, the *Randolph*, with a crew of 315, blew up, and he, and all his men but 4, perished.—**NICHOLAS**, a son of Charles Biddle who was distinguished in the revolutionary war, made himself known as a president of the bank of the United States. He was b. in Pennsylvania, educated at Princeton, studied law under Gen. Armstrong, edited the *Port Folio* with Dennie, was a member of the Pennsylvania legislature, and finally president of the bank at the time it was destroyed by the policy of Gen. Jackson. D. 1844.

**BIDLAKE**, **JOHN**, a divine and poet, was b. at Plymouth in 1755. He was

educated at the school of his native place, and after taking his first degree in arts at Christ-church, Oxford, he became master of the same seminary, which he conducted with reputation. He proceeded to his doctor's degree, and in 1811 was appointed to preach the Bampton Lectures; but in the act of delivering the third discourse, he was suddenly seized with an epileptic fit, which produced total blindness. Besides some single sermons on different occasions, he published two volumes of discourses; the "Bampton Lectures;" "Introduction to the Study of Geography;" Poems, "The Sea, a Poem;" "The Country Parson, a Poem;" "Engenio, or the Precepts of Prudentius, a Tale;" "The Summer Eve, a Poem;" "Virginia, a Tragedy;" "Youth, a Poem;" and "The Year, a Poem." D. 1814.

BIDLOO, GODFREY, a native of Amsterdam, eminent as a physician and an anatomical writer. He was professor at the Hague, and afterwards at Leyden, and physician to King William, whom he attended in England. Some of his poems in Low Dutch were published in 1719. His great work is "Anatomia Corporis Humani," Amsterdam, 1685. D. 1713.

BIEFIELD, JAMES FREDERICK, baron de, a native of Hamburg, employed by the king of Prussia as secretary of legation, and afterwards as preceptor to his brother, Ferdinand, and in 1747 made curator of the universities, and afterwards baron and privy councillor. He spent the last part of his life in literary retirement. He is the author of several works not highly esteemed. D. 1770.

BIEVRE, MARQUIS DE, a marshal of France, who acquired a high reputation as a wit and punster. When he was introduced to Louis XV. the king desired that he should make a pun. "Give me a subject, sire," he replied. "Oh! make one on me," rejoined the monarch. "Nay," said the marquis, as quick as thought, "the king is never a subject." He wrote two comedies, one called the "Seducer," which still keeps possession of the French stage; the other "Reputations," which has not so much merit. He went to one of the Spas for his health, and while there, on his death-bed, could not resist the temptation to play upon words. As he was dying, he said, "Je m'en vais de ce pas, (de Spa.)" B. 1747; d. 1789.

BIGLAND, JOHN, a voluminous writer, originally a village schoolmaster,

whose first publication did not appear till he was 50 years of age; author of "A System of Geography and History," "Histories of Spain and England," "Letters on English and French History." B. 1750; d. 1832.

BIGNE, MARQUERIN DE LA, a doctor of the Sorbonne; compiler of the first edition of the "Bibliotheca Patrum." B. 1546; and d. at Paris about the close of the 16th century.

BIGNEY, GRACE DE LA, a French ecclesiastic; author of a poem entitled "Le Roman des Oiseaux." D. 1874.

BIGNICOURT, SIMON DE, a counsellor of Rheims; author of "Pensées et Réflexions Philosophiques." B. 1709; d. 1775.

BIGNON, JEROME, a learned French writer; author of treatises "On Rome and its Antiquities," "On the Election of the Pope," &c.; and editor of the "Formulæ" of Marculphus. B. 1589; d. 1656.—JOHN PAUL, grandson of the above, librarian to the king of France; author of "Les Aventures d'Abdalla fils d'Haniff," &c. D. 1743.

BIGOT, AMERIC, an eminent French scholar. He assisted in the publication of several works; and having discovered Palladius's Life of Chrysostom in the duke's library at Florence, he published both the Greek text and his own Latin translation of it. B. 1626; d. 1689.

BILDERDYK, WILLIAM, an eminent Dutch poet, was b. at Amsterdam, 1750. In 1776 he obtained from the society of Leyden the first prize for a poem on the influence of poetry upon government. In the following year he obtained from the same society two prizes for an ode and a didactic poem, "On True Patriotism." Since that period, he has ranked with Feith, and Madame de Launoy, among the first Dutch poets. In 1780 he obtained a new prize for a poem "On the Connection of Poetry and Eloquence with Philosophy." He added to this poem, some time afterwards, an important commentary, which showed him to be a man of learning and a philologer. Bilderdyk, besides devoted himself to law, at the Hague, with great success. On the invasion of the Netherlands by the French, he left his country on account of his adherence to the hereditary stadtholder, and removed to Brunswick, and afterwards to London, where he delivered in the French language lectures on literature and poetry, which were numerous attended. After the new order of things was firmly established in Holland, he returned in 1799,



and soon afterwards published some of his principal works. Among these are a didactic poem on astronomy, and the masterly imitations of Delille's "L'Homme des Champs," and "Pope's Essay on Man." Louis Bonaparte, on his accession to the throne, appointed him his teacher of Dutch, and one of the first members of the national institute founded by him. After the incorporation of Holland into the French empire, his muse was silent; but she rose the more vigorously after the deliverance of his country. D. 1831.

**BILFINGER, GEORGE BERNARD**, a German writer and professor of philosophy and theology. He was a man of most extensive learning, and the author of "Dilucidationes Philosophicæ," &c. B. 1688; d. 1750.

**BILGUER, JOHN ELRIC**, a Swiss surgeon; author of several professional treatises, in one of which he maintains the utility of amputation in cases of gunshot wounds, D. 1796.

**BILLAUD, VARENNES DE**, the son of a French advocate at Rochelle, was educated at the same college as Fouché, and proved himself one of the most violent and sanguinary characters of the French revolution. He bore a principal part in the murders and horrid massacres which followed the destruction of the Bastille; voted immediate death to the unfortunate Louis XVI.; and officiated as president of the convention on the 18th of Oct., 1793. He was afterwards deported to Cayenne, and subsisted on a small pension allowed him by Pethion. D. at St. Domingo, in 1819.

**BILLING, SIGISMOND**, a French liberal, b. at Calmar, in Alsace, in 1773. He entered the army at the very commencement of the revolution, and distinguished himself at the battle of Genappe and on other occasions; was commissary of war to the armies of the North, the Rhine, &c., in 1792, and to the army of Germany at the time of General Moreau's retreat, and was present in many celebrated battles and sieges. When the reverses of Napoleon had endangered the safety of France, Billing, as the commander of a legion of the national guard, surrounded and defended the chamber of representatives while it was in the act of pronouncing the emperor's forfeiture, and was otherwise active in bringing about his abdication. He was also, in concert with General Lafayette, greatly instrumental in effecting the revolution of 1830, which seated Louis Philippe on the throne. D. in 1832.

**BILLINGTON, ELIZABETH**, one of the greatest female singers of her own, or perhaps any other time, was of German origin, but b. in England during 1770. At an early age she studied the piano-forte under Sehroeter, and attained to an extraordinary proficiency. At fourteen, she made her first appearance as a singer at Oxford, and two years afterwards married Mr. Billington, a performer on the double-bass. She appeared at Covent-garden, for the first time, as Rosetta, in "Love in a Village," with such success as to secure her an immediate engagement at what was then considered the enormous salary of £1000 for the rest of the season, besides a benefit; the managers afterwards voluntarily giving her the profits of a second night. In 1785, she appeared at the concerts of ancient music with Madame Mara, whose brilliant performance she, to say the least, fully equalled. From this period, till 1793, no music meeting, opera, or concert of reputation was considered complete without her. In the last-named year she visited Italy, and performed, accompanied by her brother C. Weichsel, at the theatre of San Carlos at Naples; Bianchi composing expressly for her his celebrated opera "Inez de Castro." In 1801, her wonderful powers being then in their meridian, she returned to the London stage, appearing alternately at either house. In 1817, she quitted England for ever, and d. after a short illness, at her villa of St. Artien, an estate she had purchased in the Venetian territories.

**BINGLEY**, the Garrick of the Dutch stage, was b. at Rotterdam, in 1755, of English parents. In 1779, in his twenty-fourth year, he made his début at Amsterdam. The public odium was then excited against England, on account of its ships having captured vessels under the Dutch flag, without any previous declaration of war, and Bingley was unfavorably received. But he soon conquered this prejudice, and continued to be the favorite of the public. In 1796 he was director of a company of actors, who played principally at Rotterdam and the Hague, but also visited other cities of Holland. One of his last representations, in which he was assisted by the great actress Wattier Ziesenis, was the part of Farnese, in Lelain's tragedy of "Maria," acted in 1818, before the royal family. In the same year, he d. at the Hague.

**BIOERNSTAEHL, JAMES JONAS**, a distinguished traveller, b. at Rotarbo,

in the Swedish province of Sundermannland, in 1731, studied at Upsal, afterwards entered the family of Baron Rudbeck as tutor, and travelled with his son to England and the continent of Europe. While residing in Paris he studied Oriental languages. On the return of his pupil to Sweden, he was appointed by Gustavus III. to make the tour of Greece, Syria, and Egypt, receiving at the same time, the title of professor at the university of Lund. He now went, at the king's expense, to Constantinople, in 1779, where he remained for some time, to learn the Turkish language. He then proceeded on his travels as far as Saloniki, where he d. of the plague, 1779. He had given an account of his travels, in the form of letters to his friend Gloerwell, who at first published them separately in a journal, which appeared in Stockholm; and afterwards in separate works.

**BION**, b. in Smyrna or in its neighborhood; a Grecian pastoral poet, of whose life no account is to be found. Among the few poems written by him, which have descended to our times, his elegy on Adonis is considered as the best. His poems together with those of Moschus are generally found as an appendix to the idyls of Theocritus, and have been well translated by Fawkes.—**NICHOLAS**, a French mathematician; author of a "Treatise on the Use of the Globes," &c. D. 1733.

**BIRAGUE**, **CLEMENT**, an engraver on gems, said to have been the first discoverer of the art of engraving on diamonds. He was b. at Milan, and flourished during the middle of the 16th century.—**RENE DE**, a Milanese of noble family, who sought shelter in France from the vengeance of Louis Sforza, and became a cardinal and chancellor of France. He is infamously memorable as one of the authors of the massacre of St. Bartholomew. B. 1509; d. 1583.

**BIRCH**, **THOMAS**, an industrious historian and biographer, was b. at London, in 1705. He became usher in three different schools, and afterwards took orders in the church, and obtained in 1732, a living in Essex, under the patronage of the attorney-general, afterwards Lord Hardwicke. In 1734 he engaged with some coadjutors in writing the "General Historical and Critical Dictionary," founded on that of Bayle, and completed in 10 vols. folio, 1741. He subsequently obtained various preferments in the church. In January, 1765, he was killed by a fall from his

horse, on the road between London and Hampstead. Birch had formed very extensive manuscript collections, which, together with his library of printed books, he bequeathed to the British Museum. He was one of the pioneers of literature. Dr. Johnson was repeatedly obliged to him for literary information, bestowed on him a Greek epigram, and for many years corresponded with him. The literature of his country is much indebted to the activity and diligence of this persevering writer.—**SAMUEL**, who for many years played a distinguished part as a member of the corporation of London, was b. in that city in 1757, and succeeded his father in his well-established business of a pastry-cook, in Cornhill. He was the first to propose the measure of arming and training the inhabitants as volunteers; and he had the honor, successively, to become lieutenant, major, and lieutenant-colonel commandant of the first regiment of Loyal London Volunteers. Yet, although never unmindful of his position as a party man in politics, he found leisure to employ his pen in various walks of literature. He was also among the earliest and most active supporters of the Literary Fund Society, to which he continued attached till his decease, and had long been the senior member of its council. In 1814 he filled the civic chair. D. 1841.—**HARVEY**, the assumed name of Enoch Crosby, a person employed as a spy for the American army, and whose adventures have given occasion to one of the creations of Cooper, the American novelist.

**BIRD**, **WILLIAM**, an eminent musician in the reign of Elizabeth. He chiefly composed sacred music, and to him "Non nobis Domine" is attributed. B. 1543; d. 1653.—**JOHN**, an eminent mathematical instrument maker; author of "The Method of constructing Mural Quadrants," &c. D. 1766.—**EDWARD**, a painter, chiefly of comic subjects, but who also executed many religious and historical pieces, and was made historical painter to the Princess Charlotte of Wales. B. 1772; d. 1819.

**BIREN**, **JOHN ERNEST DE**, duke of Courland, the son of a peasant, whose handsome person and address obtained him an unbounded influence over Anne, daughter of Peter I., and duchess of Courland, who, when she ascended the throne of Russia, committed the reins of government to his hands, made him duke of Courland, and at her death, in 1740, left him regent of the empire. He

was subsequently banished to Siberia; recalled by Peter III., and his duchy restored to him by Catherine, in 1763, but which, six years afterwards, he relinquished in favor of his eldest son. B. 1687; d. 1772.

**BIRKBECK, GEORGE, M.D.**, president of the London Mechanics' Institute, was the son of a merchant and banker at Settle, in Yorkshire, where he was b. in 1776. In his boyhood he displayed a strong inclination for those mechanical pursuits to which he afterwards became so devoted; but his friends having determined that he should embrace the medical profession, he first studied for this object at Leeds, then removed to London to become a pupil of Dr. Baillie, and subsequently went to Edinburgh to complete his education. At the age of twenty-one he was appointed professor of natural history in the Andersonian Institution of Glasgow; and having while there successfully established a mechanics' class, he was induced, in 1822, to found the London Mechanics' Institute in Chancery Lane, to which society he generously lent £3000 for erecting a museum, lecture-room, &c. Of this institution Dr. Birkbeck was elected president, and from it nearly all the various mechanics' institutes throughout Great Britain have been established. D. 1841.—**MORRIS**, an English gentleman who emigrated to America, where he purchased so vast a tract of land as to acquire the title of "Emperor of the Prairies;" author of "Letters from Illinois," "Notes of a Journey in America," &c. He was accidentally drowned in 1825.

**BIRKENHEAD, Sir JOHN**, a political writer of the 17th century; several times imprisoned during the commonwealth for writing in favor of the exiled king. B. 1615; d. 1679.

**BIRKHEAD, HENRY**, a modern Latin poet, b. in 1617; author of "Otium Literarium," &c. He d. at the latter end of the 17th century.

**BIRON, ARMAND DE GONTAUT**, baron de, a celebrated French general, honored with the friendship of Henry IV. He was slain at the siege of Epernay, in Champagne, in 1592.—**CHARLES DE GONTAUT**, duke de, son of the above; admiral and marshal of France, and a favorite of Henry IV., who appointed him his ambassador to England, &c., and raised him to the dukedom. He was, however, seduced by the intrigues of the court of Spain to join in a conspiracy against his royal and truly generous

friend; for which crime he was tried, condemned, and beheaded, in 1602.—**Duke de Lauzun**, b. about 1760; one of the most celebrated men of the French revolution, remarkable at once for his amours, his attachment to liberty, and his military exploits. He served with Lafayette in America, and attached himself to the party of the duke of Orleans, on his return. In 1792 he was joined with Talleyrand in a mission to this country; on his return, served under Rochambeau, in Flanders; and perished by the guillotine at the end of 1793, on a charge of counter-revolution. He d. stoically, ordering oysters, and drinking wine with the executioner.

**BISCHOP, JOHN DE**, a Dutch historical and landscape painter. B. 1646; d. 1686.—**SAMUEL**, an English divine and poet. B. 1731; d. 1795.

**BISCOE, RICHARD**, an English divine; author of "The History of the Acts of the Apostles, confirmed by other Authors." D. 1748.

**BISI, BONAVENTURE**, an esteemed Bolognese miniature and historical painter. D. 1662.

**BISSET, CHARLES**, an able physician, and a writer on fortification, which art he studied while in the 42d regiment, and received promotion for his skill in it at the siege of Bergen-op-Zoom, by the duke of Cumberland. B. 1716; d. 1791

—**JAMES**, an ingenious artist and amusing writer, was b. at Perth, in 1762, but settled early in life at Birmingham, where he established a museum and shop for curiosities, which he afterwards removed to Leamington. He had a remarkable facility in writing rhymes; and being ever ready to make his muse subservive the cause of loyalty, or aid the progress of art, his various works present a motley appearance, and are often singularly droll and epigrammatic. "Guides," "Directories," and "Poetic Surveys" of the towns in which he lived, look oddly enough when placed in juxtaposition with "Patriotic Clarions," "Critical Essays," and "Comic Strictures on the Fine Arts;" yet such were among his numerous productions, all of which are more or less indebted for their notoriety to the jingle of rhyme. D. 1832.—**ROBERT**, a native of Scotland; author of a "Life of Burke;" a "Sketch of Democracy," &c. D. 1805.

**BISSON, PIERRE T. J. G.**, b. 1767; a French general, who fought in most of Napoleon's campaigns, till his death, at his return in 1811. He was of prodigious size, strength, and appetite, and was

always supplied with double rations of food, by order of Napoleon.

**BITAUBE, PAUL JEREMIAH**, the son of French refugee parents at Konigsberg, where he was b. in 1732, but in after life settled in Paris. He was an author of considerable repute, and patronized by Frederick II. of Prussia, and by Napoleon. He translated Homer, and wrote "Joseph," and other poems. D. 1808.

**BIVAR, DON RODRIGO DIAS DE**, or the Cid, a hero of Spain, whose astonishing valor in various encounters with the Moors, and his unjust banishment, afforded rich materials both for history and romance. B. at Burgos, 1049; d. at Valencia, 1099.

**BIZOT, PIERRE**, a French writer; author of a curious work, entitled "Histoire Médaillique de la République de Hollande." B. 1636; d. 1696.

**BLACK, JOSEPH**, a celebrated chemist, b. at Bordeaux, of Scottish parents, in 1728, studied medicine at Glasgow. Dr. Cullen, his instructor, inspired him with a taste for chemical studies. In 1754 he was made doctor of medicine, at Edinburgh, and delivered an inaugural dissertation, "De Humore acido a Cibus orto et Magnesia alba," which exhibits the outline of his discoveries relative to carbonic acid and the alkalies. In 1756 he published his Experiments on White Magnesia, Quicklime, and several other Alkaline Substances, in the 2d volume of the Essays, Physical and Literary, of the Edinburgh Society. He demonstrates the existence of an aerial fluid in these substances, which he calls fixed air, the presence of which diminishes the corrosive power of the alkalies and the calcareous earths. This discovery formed the basis of all those which have immortalized the names of Cavendish, Priestley, Lavoisier, &c., and gave a new form to chemistry. In 1751 he enriched this science with his doctrine of latent heat, which has led to such important results. In 1756 he was appointed professor of medicine and lecturer on chemistry in the university at Glasgow, in the place of Dr. Cullen, and, in 1765, when Cullen left the professor's chair in Edinburgh, he was there also succeeded by Black. No teacher inspired his disciples with such a zeal for study; his lectures, therefore, contributed much to make the taste for chemical science general in England. Upon Lavoisier's proposal, the Academy of Sciences, in Paris, had appointed him one of its eight foreign members. His

habits were simple, his character cold and reserved. Though of eminent ability as a chemist, he injured himself by his long opposition to the reception of the new chemical theory. At length, however, he was convinced of its superior accuracy, and did justice to its merits. D. 1799.

**BLACKADDER, JOHN**, a distinguished preacher among the Scottish Covenanters.

**BLACKBURNE, FRANCIS**, an English divine, eminent as a theological writer, and remarkable for the publication of works favoring dissent from the church to which he belonged, was b. at Richmond, in Yorkshire, in 1705, and was educated at Cambridge. In 1750, he was made archdeacon of Cleveland. He was a friend to religious liberty, and hostile to confessions of faith. On this subject he was deeply involved in controversy. The most celebrated of his performances on it is the Confessional, which appeared in 1776. His works have been collected in six volumes octavo. He d. in 1787.

**BLACKBURN, WILLIAM**, eminent as an architect and surveyor, was b. December 20th, 1750, in Southwark. His native genius overcame the disadvantages of a contracted education, and he obtained a medal from the Royal Academy, and the more flattering commendation of Sir Joshua Reynolds, for the best drawing of St. Stephen's church, Walbrook. D. 1790.

**BLACKLOCK, THOMAS**, a divine and poet, was b. at Annan, in Dumfries, in 1721, and lost his sight by the small-pox when he was only six months old. To amuse and instruct him, his father and friend used to read to him, and by this means he acquired a fund of information, and even some knowledge of Latin. At the age of 12 he began to versify, and his devotion to the Muses was continued through life. Considering his circumstances, his poems have great merit. He studied at the university of Edinburgh for ten years, and his progress in the sciences was very considerable. He was ordained minister of Kircudbright, but, being opposed by the parishioners, he retired on an annuity, and received students at Edinburgh as boarders, and assisted them in their studies. Besides his poems, he is the author of some theological works, and an article on the education of the blind: the latter was printed in the Encyclopædia Britannica. He d. in July, 1791, regretted by all his friends.

**BLACKMORE, Sir RICHARD**, a poet

and physician, was b. in Wiltshire, educated at Oxford, took his degree at Padua, and was knighted by William III., who also appointed him his physician. He was afterwards physician to Queen Anne. In 1696 he published his first poem, *Prince Arthur*, which was rapidly succeeded by other works; nor was he deterred from pursuing his career by the ridicule which was heaped upon him by Dryden, Pope, and nearly all the wits of the age, whose dislike of him was sharpened by his whig principles. He is the author of nearly thirty works, in verse and prose; of the latter many are on medical subjects. His best poem is entitled *Creation*. Blackmore was an indifferent poet, but he was undoubtedly possessed of considerable talent, and was a pious and worthy man. He d. in 1729.

**BLACKSTONE**, Sir **WILLIAM**, an eminent lawyer, was the third son of a silk mercer, and was b. at London, in 1723. After having been for several years at the Charter house, he completed his education at Pembroke college, Oxford, and at both seminaries displayed superior talent. When he was only 29 he composed, for his own use, a *Treatise on the Elements of Architecture*. Having chosen the profession of the law, and entered the Middle Temple, in 1741 he wrote his eloquent valedictory poem, the *Lawyer's Farewell* to his Muse. In 1743 he was elected a fellow of All Souls, and in 1746 he was called to the bar, and went the circuit, but obtained little practice. He remained in comparative obscurity till 1753, when he began to deliver, at Oxford, his beautiful lectures on the English laws; which, in 1765 and the four following years, he published, with the title of "*Commentaries on the Laws of England*." In consequence of these lectures, he was elected Vinerian professor of law in the university, and obtained a great accession of business. In 1761 he sat in parliament as member for Hindon, and was made king's counsel, and solicitor-general to the queen. In 1770 he was offered the place of solicitor-general, but declined it, and was made a judge of the King's Bench, whence he was soon after transferred to the Common Pleas. His *Law Tracts* were published in 1762, and his *Reports*, two volumes folio, after his death. Blackstone was the first who wrote on the dry and repulsive subject of English law in such a manner as not to excite disgust in a reader of taste. Like almost all lawyers, he leans to the side of

prerogative; nor is there much more of enlargement in his principles of religious liberty. For this reason he was exposed to attack from Priestley, Bentham, and Junius. D. 1780.

**BLACKWALL**, **ANTHONY**, an English divine, author of a "*Latin Grammar*," an "*Introduction to the Classics*," &c. D. 1780.

**BLACKWELL**, **THOMAS**, Greek professor of Aberdeen, author of "*An Inquiry into the Life and Writings of Homer*," "*Memoirs of the Court of Augustus*," &c. B. 1701; d. 1757.—**ALEXANDER** and **ELIZABETH**, husband and wife: the latter, a woman of talent, who in order to procure subsistence for her husband while in prison for debt, published a "*Herbal*" in 2 vols., folio, with 500 plates, drawn, engraved, and colored by herself, all in the space of four years. The work succeeded, and her husband was liberated; but he seemed doomed to be the sport of fortune; for after having been invited to Stockholm, and pensioned by the king of Sweden, in consequence of his being the author of a work on agriculture which attracted the notice of that monarch; and having also had the merit of successfully prescribing for his majesty when he was dangerously ill, he was charged with being concerned in a plot with Count Tessin for overturning the kingdom, tried, and beheaded, in 1747.

**BLACKWOOD**, Sir **HENRY**, a meritorious British admiral, was the sixth son of Sir John Blackwood, Bart., and b. in 1770. He was present at Dogger-Bank, and with Nelson at Aboukir, and at Trafalgar. D. 1832.—**ADAM**, a Scotch writer, author of "*The Martyrdom of Mary Stuart*," written in French, &c. B. 1539; d. 1613.

**BLADEN**, **MARTIN**, a military officer under the duke of Marlborough, author of "*Orpheus and Eurydice*," a masque; "*A Translation of Cæsar's Commentaries*," &c. D. 1746.

**BLAEU**, or **JEMSSEN**, **WILLIAM**, a celebrated geographer, and the disciple of Tycho Brahe. He was the author of a very magnificent atlas. D. 1638.

**BLAIR**, **JOHN**, a Scotch divine of the 14th century, author of a Latin poem on the "*Death of Wallace*."—**PATRICK**, an eminent Scotch physician and botanist, of the 18th century, author of "*Botanic Essays*," &c.—**JOHN**, a prebend of Westminster, author of "*Chronological Tables*," and "*Lectures on the Canon of the Old Testament*." D. 1782.—**ROBERT**, a Scotch divine, author of the well-

known and admirable poem, "The Grave." B. 1700; d. 1746.—HUGH, a celebrated divine, b. at Edinburgh in 1718. He was educated at the university of his native city, where he took his master's degree in 1736. He was soon invited to the second charge of the Canon-gate church of Edinburgh, and in 1758 he was promoted to the High church, and honored with the degree of D.D. by the sister university of St. Andrew's. In 1759 he appeared before the public as lecturer in rhetoric and belles lettres, and with such effect, that the king in 1762 erected for his encouragement, with a salary of £70 a year, a professorship on that branch of literature in the university. His dissertation in support of the authenticity of Ossian's poems, appeared in 1763, and in 1777 he published the first volume of his "Sermons," which met with such applause that in 1779 he printed a second volume, and afterwards three volumes more appeared. These discourses became popular, not only in Scotland and England, but were translated into foreign languages, and claimed the admiration of the learned on the Continent. At the instance of the queen, to whom the sermons were dedicated, the worthy professor obtained a pension of £200 a year, which was increased £100 more in 1783, when his infirmities obliged him to resign his public offices. His "Lectures," in 3 vols., appeared in 1783, and obtained as rapid a sale and as wide a circulation as his sermons. D. at Edinburgh, 1800.—JOHN, one of the associate judges of the supreme court of the United States, d. in 1800, aged 68. He was a judge of the court of appeals in Virginia in 1787, and in the same year, he was a member of the general convention which formed the constitution of the United States. To that instrument the names of Blair and Madison are affixed as the deputies from Virginia. When the new government commenced its operation, he was appointed by Washington to the office, which he held till his death.—SAMUEL, a Presbyterian minister, was a native of Ireland, and came to America in early life. In 1745 he established an academy at Fog's Manor, Chester county, Pennsylvania, and took the pastoral care of the church in that place. He occupied the first rank among his cotemporaries in talents, learning, piety, and usefulness, both as a preacher and an academical instructor. D. about 1751.

BLAIZE, a bishop martyred by the Emperor Maxentius, but principally cele-

brated as the inventor of wool-combing.

BLAKE, ROBERT, a famous English admiral, b. Aug. 15, 1599, at Bridgewater, in Somersetshire, where he was educated at the grammar-school. Having served some years in the parliament army, he was in Feb. 1648-9 appointed to command the fleet, in conjunction with Col. Deane and Col. Popham. During nine years' active service in the navy he performed exploits that, for the skill with which they were conducted, and the success that attended them, were never surpassed. His four victories over the Dutch fleet under Van Tromp were his most brilliant exploits. He d. as the fleet was entering Plymouth, the 17th of Aug., 1657, aged 58. His body was conveyed to Westminster abbey, and interred in Henry VIII's chapel; but disgracefully disinterred from thence in 1661, by Charles II. and flung into a hole in St. Margaret's churchyard.—WILLIAM, an engraver of great merit, but of eccentric taste; he was a pupil of Basire. B. 1759; d. 1827.—JOHN BRADLEY, b. in London, 1743, and educated at Westminster school. After acquiring a deep knowledge of chemistry and mathematics, in the pursuit of his favorite study of botany, he went to China as supercargo of the India company, and with laudable assiduity collected and sent to Europe the seeds of all the vegetables of that remote country used by the natives for purposes either of medicine, food, or manufactures. He began likewise a valuable collection of ores and fossils, but his great application weakened his constitution, he was afflicted with the stone, and the complaint when attended by a fever proved fatal. D. at Canton, 1778.—JOACHIM, a Spanish general, was b. at Velez Malaga, and served, first as captain, and next as major, in the war, from 1793 to 1795, between France and Spain. When Napoleon seized the crown of Spain, Blake espoused the cause of his country; but with more valor and zeal than success. Though defeated at Rio Seco and Espinosa, he still sustained his military character. In 1810 he was appointed one of the regency, from which rank he was transferred to that of captain-general. Having been defeated at Murviedro, he shut himself up with his army in Valencia, but was at length compelled to surrender. In 1820, on the establishment of the constitution, he was admitted into the council of state; and his attachment

to that constitution subsequently exposed him to danger. D. 1827.—**JOSEPH**, governor of South Carolina, was a proprietary and a nephew of the famous Admiral Blake. He was governor but one year. During Blake's administration a set of 41 articles, called "The last Fundamental Constitutions," was sent from England, by the earl of Bath, the palatine, and other patentees; but the change in the government was never confirmed by the Carolina assembly. D. 1700.—**WILLIAM**, a comedian of great accomplishments and talent, whose performances at Covent-garden were long the delight of London. D. 1835.

**BLAKELY, JOHNSTON**, a captain in the United States' navy during the late war, was b. in Ireland in 1781. Two years after his father emigrated to the United States, and settled in North Carolina. Young Blakely was placed, in 1796, at the university of North Carolina, but circumstances having deprived him of the means of adequate support, he left college, and in 1800 obtained a midshipman's warrant. In 1803 he was appointed to the command of the *Wasp*, and in this vessel took his Britannic Majesty's ship *Reindeer*, after an action of nineteen minutes. The *Wasp* afterwards put into L'Orient; from which port she sailed August 27. On the evening of the 1st of September, 1814, she fell in with four sail, at considerable distances from each other. One of these was the brig-of-war *Avon*, which struck after a severe action; but captain B. was prevented from taking possession by the approach of another vessel. The enemy reported that they had sunk the *Wasp* by the first broadside, but she was afterwards spoken by a vessel off the Western Isles. After this we hear of her no more. Captain Blakely was considered a man of uncommon courage and intellect. In testimony of respect to his memory, the legislature of North Carolina educated his only child, a daughter, at the public expense.

**BLAMPINI, THOMAS**, a Benedictine monk, editor of a splendid edition of the works of St. Augustin. D. 1710.

**BLANC, ANTONY DE GUILLET DE**, a French dramatist; author of "Manco Capae," a tragedy, and various other dramas. B. 1730; d. 1799.—**JOHN BERNARD LE**, a French writer, author of "Letters on the English Nation," &c. B. 1707; d. 1781.

**BLANCHARD, JAMES**, an eminent painter, who bears the honorable de-

nomination of the French Titian. He was an indefatigable artist, and left many pictures. His finest work is the "Descent of the Holy Ghost," which is considered as one of the best productions of the French school. B. 1600; d. 1638.—**FRANCIS**, a celebrated French aéronaut, b. in 1738, was distinguished from his youth by his mechanical inventions. After making his first aérostatic voyage in 1784, he crossed the Channel from Dover to Calais, 1785, for which exploit he was rewarded by the king of France with 12,000 francs, and a pension of 1200 fr. He first made use of a parachute in London, in 1785; went through various countries on the Continent, exhibiting his aéronautic skill; visited America with the same object; and returning in 1798, ascended in Rouen with 16 persons in a large balloon, and descended at a place 15 miles distant. D. 1809.—**MADAME BLANCHARD**, his wife, continued to make aerial voyages, but in June, 1819, having ascended from Tivoli, in Paris, her balloon took fire, at a considerable height, owing to some fireworks which she carried with her, the ear fell, and the hapless aéronaut was dashed to pieces.—**JOHN BAPTIST**, a French Jesuit, and professor of rhetoric, author of "The Temple of the Muses," &c. B. 1731; d. 1797.—**LAMAN**, a graceful periodical writer, was b. at Great Yarmouth, in 1803. His father having removed to London when he was 5 years of age, he received his education at St. Olave's school, Lambeth, and here was laid the groundwork of those literary tastes and habits which distinguished him through life. His first occupation was that of reader at Cox and Baylis' printing-office in Great Queen-street; in 1827 he became secretary to the Zoological Society, and in 1831, editor of the *Monthly Magazine*. He subsequently became connected with the *True Sun*, the *Constitutional*, the *Courier*, the *Court Journal*, and the *Examiner*, and was a constant contributor to the lighter periodicals of the day. D. by suicide, 1845.

**BLANCHE**, of Castile, queen of Louis VIII. of France. She died of grief, on account of the defeat and imprisonment of her son, Louis IX., in Palestine, 1252.

**BLANCHELANDE, PIERRE**, b. 1735, governor of St. Domingo when the decree of instant emancipation for the slaves caused a universal tumult. He urged the suspension of the decree, and, being arrested as a counter-revolutionist,

was conducted to Paris, and perished by the guillotine in 1793.

BLANCHET, FRANCIS, the son of parents in humble life, was b. in 1707, at Angerville, and educated at the college of Louis XIV. He was first a professor in two provincial colleges, next employed himself in private tuition, and lastly, obtained an office in the king's library and cabinet. Blanchet was one of the most amiable of men, and the most affectionately paternal of tutors. As an author he has great merit. His "Apologues and Tales" are told with spirit and grace. B. 1748.

BLAND, MARIA THERESA, an actress and vocalist, was b. at Caen, in Normandy, in 1770, and went to England with her parents, who were Italians, shortly after. When under 5 years of age she sang (as Miss Romanizi) at Sadler's Wells; obtained an engagement at Drury-lane theatre in 1789; and subsequently appeared as the heroine in the musical dramas written by Colman for his theatre in the Haymarket. In 1790 she was married to Mr. George Bland, brother of the celebrated Mrs. Jordan. She continued on the boards of Drury till that theatre was burnt, in 1809; and for many years delighted the lovers of simple melody with her strains at Vauxhall Gardens. Her latter years were clouded by a degree of mental imbecility which prevented her appearing in public; but in 1834, by the proceeds of a benefit which was granted to her at Drury-lane, together with a sum liberally given by the late Lord Egremont, an annuity of £70 was secured to her for life. D. 1837.—ELIZABETH, an English lady, eminent for her knowledge of Hebrew. A phylactery of her writings is preserved by the Royal Society. D. 1720.—RICHARD, a political writer of Virginia, was for some years a principal member of the house of burgesses. In 1768 he was one of a committee to remonstrate with parliament on the subject of taxation; in 1773 one of the committee of correspondence; in 1774 a delegate in congress. He was again chosen a deputy to congress in 1775. Though he declined the appointment from old age, he declared, he should ever be animated, "to support the glorious cause, in which America was engaged." D. 1778.—THEODORIC, a patriot and statesman, was a native of Virginia. He was bred to medicine, but at the commencement of the revolutionary war, he took an active part in the cause of his country. He soon rose to the

rank of colonel, and had the command of a regiment of dragoons. In 1779 he was appointed to the command of the convention troops at Albemarle barracks in Virginia. He was chosen a representative from Virginia, in the first congress under the present constitution of the United States. D. 1790.

BLANDRATA, GEORGE, an Italian physician, who renewed all the tenets of Arius with respect to the Trinity. He fled from the persecution of the inquisitors of Pavia to Geneva, and afterwards to Poland, where the king, Stephen Battori, made him a privy councillor. He attempted to make the king a follower of his opinions, but failed. He was strangled by his nephew, a worthless character, to whom he had left his property, 1593.

BLANKOF, JOHN FENNISZ, a Dutch marine painter of considerable eminence. He was at the outset a scholar of Everdingen, but finished his studies at Rome. His best pictures represent storms on the coast of the Mediterranean, in which he combined Flemish fidelity with Italian grandeur. B. 1628.

BLASIUS, GERARD, a Flemish physician, who distinguished himself by his researches in anatomy and physiology. He was graduated at Leyden, and was afterwards a professor at Amsterdam. He was the earliest writer of importance on comparative anatomy. His chief works were "Observata Anatomica," &c., and "Zootonical, sen Anatomæ variorum Animalium." D. 1682.

BLAYNEY, BENJAMIN, a divine and biblical critic, was educated at Oxford, where he became M.A. in 1753, and D.D. in 1787. He was professor of Hebrew at that university, canon of Christchurch, and rector of Polshot, Wilts. He translated Jeremiah, the Lamentations, and Zechariah; edited the Oxford Bible in 1769; and wrote a Dissertation on Daniel's Seventy Weeks. D. 1801.

BLEDDIN, a British bard of the 13th century, many of whose pieces are in the Welsh Archaeology.

BLEDRI, bishop of Llandraff in 1023; surnamed *the wise* on account of his great learning.

BLEECKER, ANN ELIZA, a lady of some literary celebrity in New York, daughter of Mr. Brandt Schuyler, and wife of John J. Bleecker. She resided after her marriage at Tomhanic, a solitary and beautiful place 18 miles above Albany, but was driven from it in the night by the approach of Burgoyne's army. Her writings, both in prose and



poetry, were published in 1793, by her daughter, who likewise distinguished herself as a writer, Margaret V. Faugeres. B. 1752; d. 1783.—ANTHONY, a poet of the city of New York, educated at Columbia college, and attained a respectable position as a lawyer. For nearly thirty years he was a leading contributor to the periodicals of New York and Philadelphia. B. 1778; d. 1827.

BLEFKEN, DITHMAR, a voyager of the 16th century: author of an exceedingly curious "Account of Iceland," &c.

BLEISWICK, PETER VAN, b. in 1724; grand pensionary of the Dutch states-general at the revolution, by which he was divested of his office. He was the author of a valuable work, "De Aggeribus."

BLESSINGTON, MARGARET POWER, Countess of, celebrated for her beauty, accomplishments, and literary productions, was b. in the county of Waterford in 1789. At the early age of 15 she contracted an ill-fated marriage with Captain Farmer, and soon after his death the Earl of Blessington sought and obtained her hand in 1818. After her marriage she passed several years abroad, but they are chiefly remarkable for having led to her acquaintance with Lord Byron, which soon ripened into intimacy, and enabled her subsequently to publish one of the most interesting works, her "Conversations with Lord Byron." Soon after her husband's death in 1829, she fixed her residence in London, where she gained a distinguished place in literary and so-called fashionable society. Her house became the centre-point of every variety of talent; and there were few literary celebrities, native or foreign, who did not share in the hospitalities of Gore House. Besides the "Conversations" above mentioned, she published many novels, of which "Grace Cassady, or the Repealers," "The Two Friends," "Meredith," "Stratherne," "The Lottery of Life," "The Victims of Society," &c., are the chief; and several works full of personal anecdote, epigram, sentiment, and description, such as "The Idler in Italy," "The Idler in France," "Memoirs of a Femme de Chambre," "The Belle of the Season," &c. For many years she edited the far-famed annuals, "The Book of Beauty" and "The Keepsake." D. at Paris, 1849.

BLETTIERIE, JOHN PHILIP RENE DE LA, b. at Rennes. He was professor of eloquence at the Royal College, and a member of the Academy of Belles Lettres. He wrote Lives of Julian and Jovian; and translated part of Tacitus.

Gibbon highly praises the Lives, and his countrymen consider them as models of impartiality, precision, elegance, and judgment. B. 1696; D. 1772.

BLIGH, GEORGE MILLER, was the son of Admiral Sir R. R. Bligh. He entered the navy in 1794. He fought under Nelson in the battle of Trafalgar, in which he was severely wounded. He was made a commander in 1806. D. 1835.

BLIN DE SAINMORE, ANDREW MICHAEL HYACINTH, was b. at Paris, in 1733. At the very outset of his career he lost all his fortune, but his literary talents procured him friends, and he successfully filled several honorable offices connected with literature, the last of which was that of conservator of the library of the arsenal. He is the author of Orpheus, a tragedy, and of many heroic epistles and fugitive poems of no common merit. D. 1807.

BLIZZARD, Sir WILLIAM, a surgeon and anatomist of considerable eminence, was b. in 1742. During a long life of professional activity and experience he maintained a high reputation; and was for many years professor of anatomy to the Royal College of Surgeons, and a fellow of the Royal and Antiquarian societies. He was also the author of several valuable works, viz. "Suggestions for the Improvements of Hospitals," "Reflections on Police," "Lecture on the Large Blood-vessels." D. 1835.

BLOCH, MARCUS ELIEZER, an ingenious naturalist and physician, and a Jew by birth, was b. at Anspach, of mean parentage; but entering into the service of a physician, he studied medicine, anatomy, and natural history with great success, and became particularly eminent in the last-named science. His "Ichthyology," produced at Berlin in 1785, at the expense of the wealthiest princes of Germany, is a magnificent national work. His treatise "On Intestinal Worms" is also in high estimation. B. 1723; d. 1799.—JOANNA KOERTEN, a female of Amsterdam, who excelled in cutting landscapes, sea-pieces, flowers, and even portraits, out of paper, with the most perfect resemblance of nature. Her productions sold at enormous prices, and she was patronized by several sovereigns. B. 1650; d. 1715.—JOHN ERASMUS, a gardener of Copenhagen, who published a "Horticultura Danica" in 1647.—BENJAMIN, JACOB, and DANIEL, of a family in Pomerania, distinguished as painters of architectural and historical pieces and portraits, Daniel excelling in the latter especially.—GEORGE CASTO-

**RENS**, a native of Denmark, bishop of Ripen, who wrote a botanical work intended to illustrate the Old Testament, called "Testamen Phœnicologicæ Sacræ." D. 1773.

**BLOEMART**, **ABRAHAM**, a Dutch painter, b. at Gorcum, 1565, d. at Utrecht in 1647. His paintings are reproached with various faults, yet he is distinguished by the brilliancy of his colors, and the richness of his invention. In the representation of the *chiaro-oscuro* he may be called great. He painted all sorts of objects; but his landscapes are the most esteemed. He had four sons, of whom the youngest **CORNELIUS**, is the most distinguished. He was b. at Utrecht, 1603, and d. at Rome, 1680. He was an engraver, and his engravings are distinguished for purity, elegance, and softness. He was the founder of a new school, from which proceeded Baudot, Poilly, Chasteau, Speier, Roullat, &c.

**BLOMEFIELD**, **FRANCIS**, an English topographer and divine; author of "Collectanea Cantabrigiensia," &c. D. 1755.

**BLOMFIELD**, **EDWARD VALENTINE**, a distinguished classical scholar, who received his education at Caius college, Cambridge, where, besides other prizes, he gained, in 1809, a medal for writing his beautiful ode, "In Desiderium Porsoni." B. 1786; d. 1816.

**BLOND**, **JAMES CHRISTOPHER LE**, a miniature painter; and author of a treatise on a method of engraving in colors. B. 1679; d. 1741.

**BLONDEL**, a minstrel, and favorite of Richard Cœur de Lion, whom he is said to have discovered in his German dungeon, by singing beneath its walls the first part of a song of their joint composition.—**DAVID**, a Protestant writer and minister, was b. in 1591, at Chalons sur Marne. In 1650 he was invited to Amsterdam, to succeed Vassorius, as professor of history, and he d. there in 1665, after having lost his sight in consequence of the humidity of the climate. Blondel was a man of learning, had a minute acquaintance with history, and was a fluent speaker. Among his works, one of the most curious is his refutation of the silly story of Pope Joan. He has the merit of having written in favor of liberty of conscience.—**FRANCIS**, an eminent French architect and diplomatist, was b. in 1617, at Ribemont, in Picardy. After having been sent as envoy to Constantinople, he was appointed counsellor of state, one of the dauphin's preceptors, professor of the royal college, and member of the Academy of Sciences. The

noble triumphal arch of St. Denis was erected by him. He wrote various works on literary, architectural, and military subjects. D. 1686.—**JAMES FRANCIS**, was b. at Rouen, in 1705, and, like his uncle, was an architect of great talent. The merit of a course of architectural lectures, which he delivered at Paris, obtained him the appointment of professor at the academy. In his final illness, he had himself removed to his school at the Louvre, that he might yield up his last breath where he had taught his art. Blondel is the author of French Architecture, a Course of Civil Architecture, and other works of a similar kind. D. 1775.

**BLOOD**, **THOMAS**, a singular and desperate character, who was originally an officer in Cromwell's army. His first remarkable enterprise was an attempt to surprise the castle of Dublin, which was frustrated by the duke of Ormond. He subsequently seized the duke in the streets of London, with the intention of hanging him at Tyburn, and was very near accomplishing his purpose. His last exploit was an attempt to carry away the crown and regalia from the Tower. For some inexplicable reason, Charles II. not only pardoned him, but gave him an estate of £500 per annum. D. 1680.

**BLOOMFIELD**, **ROBERT**, a poet, b. at Honington, in Suffolk, in 1766, was the son of a tailor, and was early left fatherless. He was taught to read by his mother, who kept a village school, and this was, in fact, his only education. At the age of eleven he was employed in such husbandry labor as he could perform; but, his constitution being delicate, he was subsequently apprenticed to the trade of shoemaking, at which he worked as a journeyman for many years. His leisure hours were spent in reading, and in the composition of verses. His poem of the Farmer's Boy was at length brought before the public, by the benevolent exertions of Capel Loft, and it procured the author both fame and profit. He subsequently published other poems, among which may be mentioned Wild Flowers, Hazlewood Hall, and the Banks of the Wye. Ill health and misfortune clouded the latter years of this modest and meritorious writer, and he d. in 1823, when he was almost on the verge of insanity.—**JOSEPH**, governor of New Jersey. He was a soldier of the revolution. In the war of 1812 he was a brigadier-general. D. 1823.

**BLOUNT**, **SIR HENRY**, was b. at Tittenhanger, in Hertfordshire, in 1602;

travelled in the East in 1634, 1635, and 1636; fought under the banner of Charles at Edgehill; was, nevertheless, employed by Cromwell; and d. in 1632. He is the author of a Voyage to the Levant; the Exchange Walk, a satire; and other works.—Sir THOMAS POPE, eldest son of Sir Henry, was b. in 1649, and d. in 1697. He produced *Censura Celebriorum Auctorum*; *De Re Poetica*; *Essays* on several subjects; and *Natural History*.—CHARLES, the youngest son of Sir Henry, was b. in 1654, and made himself conspicuous by his deistical opinions, and by considerable talent. His "*Anima Mundi*" was suppressed, and publicly burnt. This work he followed up by three of the same kind: *The Life of Apollonius Tyaneus*; *Great is Diana of the Ephesians*; and *Religio Laici*. Of the revolution of 1688 he was a warm friend; but he acted little in consonance with its principles, when he published his "*King William and Queen Mary Conquerors*," to assert their right to the crown by conquest. The commons ordered this tract to be burnt by the hangman. He shot himself in 1693, in consequence of the sister of his deceased wife having refused to marry him.—THOMAS, was b. at Bardsley, in Worcestershire, in 1618, and d. in 1679. He published *Glossographia*; a *Law Dictionary*; and various other works; the most curious and valuable of which is, "*Fragmenta Antiquitatis, or Ancient Tenures of Land, and Jocular Customs of Manors*."

BLOW, JOHN, a musician, was b. in 1648, at North Callingham, in Nottinghamshire, received a doctor's degree from Archbishop Sancroft; and, on the death of Purcell, became organist of Westminster abbey. He d. in 1708. His secular compositions were collected, in 1700, under the title of "*Amphion Anglicus*." His church music receives qualified praise from Dr. Burney.

BLUCHER, GEBARL LEBRECHT, PRINCE VON, a Prussian field-marshal, b. at Rostock, Dec. 16, 1742. He served 45 years in the army; and his celebrity in the field, though rarely victorious, obtained him the name of "*Marshal Forwards*." He aided Wellington in gaining the battle of Waterloo, by his timely arrival at the most decisive moment. In reward for his services the king of Prussia created a special order of knighthood. D. at Kriblowitz, 1819.

BLUM, JOACHIM CHRISTIAN, a German; author of "*Lyrical Poems*," "*The Promenades*," "*Dictionary of*

*Proverbs*," "*The Deliverance of Rathenau*," &c. B. 1739; d. 1790.—ROBERT, whose commanding eloquence during his brief political career gained for him a high name, was b. at Cologne in 1807. Cradled in poverty, his education was completely neglected; but from his earliest years he manifested a thirst for learning. At the age of fourteen he was apprenticed to a goldsmith; he afterwards worked as a journeyman in different parts of Germany, especially at Berlin; but on his return to Cologne in 1830, he was obliged to accept the humble office of box-opener in the theatre of that city. Amid all the difficulties with which he had to struggle, he acquired a high degree of cultivation, and succeeded in the management of various literary and political journals of Leipsic. In 1847 he became a bookseller. The events of March, 1848, brought him out as a politician. He represented Leipsic in the parliament at Frankfort. On the breaking out of the second revolution at Vienna, in October, 1848, he repaired thither with some other members of his party, to offer a congratulatory address to the Viennese. Here he harangued the people with great power and effect; but after the suppression of the rebellion he was arrested, tried by court-martial, and condemned to be shot, Nov. 9, 1848. The news of his arrest and execution caused great consternation throughout Germany; but it has not yet been resented, as it unquestionably will be, when the people rise once more to vindicate their rights.

BLUMAUER, LEWIS, a German satirical poet; author of a "*Travesty of the Æneid*," &c. B. 1755; d. 1798.

BLUMENBACH, JOHANN FRIEDERICH, one of the greatest naturalists of modern times, was b. at Gotha in 1752. He early displayed a great aptitude for scientific pursuits, and before he had completed his 24th year, his fame as an inquirer into nature had spread throughout the civilized world. In 1776, he was appointed professor of medicine in the university of Göttingen, where he had been educated; and here, for the long period of 61 years, he continued, by his lectures and his works, to extend the science of comparative anatomy, which has been so successfully cultivated in more recent times, and of which he may be truly said to have been the founder. D. 1837.

BLUTEAU, DOM RA'HAËL, a Roman Catholic priest, b. in France of French parents; author of a valuable

Portuguese and Latin Dictionary. D. 1734.

**BOABDIL**, or **ABOUABOULA**, the last Moorish king of Granada; he was expelled for the last time from Granada by Ferdinand of Castile and Aragon, in 1491; and afterwards resided in Africa, where he was killed in battle in the service of the king of Fez.

**BOADEN**, **JAMES**, a dramatic author and critic. Educated for the law, he was, like many young men similarly situated, a great lover and frequenter of the theatre; and, from loving the stage, he got to writing for it. His plays are numerous, but we believe there is not one of them that now keeps possession of the stage. Far more important are his dramatic memoirs, which are probably the best records we have of John Kemble, Mrs. Siddons, Mrs. Jordan, and Mrs. Inchbald. His "Inquiry into the authenticity of the various Pictures and Prints of Shakspeare," and a tract on "The Sonnets of Shakspeare," are also very valuable works. B. 1762; d. 1839.

**BOADICEA**, or **BONDUCA**, queen of the Iceni, in Britain, during the reign of Nero, having been treated in the most ignominious manner by the Romans, headed a general insurrection of the Britons, attacked the Roman settlements, reduced London to ashes, and put to the sword all strangers, to the number of 70,000. Suetonius, the Roman general, defeated her in a decisive battle, and rather than fall into the hands of her enemies, she put an end to her life by poison. This battle was fought A. D. 61. Cowper's beautiful poem on her, is one of his most delightful productions.

**BOBROFF**, **SIMON SERGIEVITSCH**, a Russian poet, who enjoyed considerable reputation at St. Petersburg. His best poem is said to be "The Chersonide, or a Summer's Day in the Crimea." His lyrical works have been collected in four volumes. D. 1810.

**BOCCACIO**, **GIOVANNI**, one of the most enduring of the Italian prose writers, was born at Paris, of an illicit connection, which his father formed in that city, in 1313. His family came originally from Certaldo, in Tuscany, whence he derives the appellation sometimes given him of *Da Certaldo*. He was originally intended by his father for a mercantile profession; but after spending six years with a merchant at Florence and Paris, and turning his thoughts to the canon law, he abandoned the pursuits which interest or authority dicta-

ted, and devoted himself totally to literature. He studied under his friend and patron Petrarch, by whose suggestions he retired from the tumults and factions of Florence, and visited Naples, where he was received with kindness by king Robert, of whose natural daughter he became enamored, and to whom he often pays his homage, in his various poetical pieces, as *Fiammetta*. Placed in fortunate circumstances, with a lively and cheerful disposition, of a soft and pleasing address, the favored lover of a king's daughter, he regarded with more aversion than ever the station for which he had been intended. The fondness of the princess for poetry; his own intimacy with scientific and literary men; the tomb of Virgil, near Naples, which he used to visit in his walks; the presence of Petrarch, who was received with the highest distinction at the court of Naples, and who went from that city to Rome, to be crowned with the poetic laurel; the intimacy which had arisen between the two poets—all operated powerfully on Boccaccio, to strengthen and fix his natural inclination for poetry and literature. After living two years at Florence with his father, he returned to Naples, where he was very graciously received by the queen Joanna. It is thought that it was no less to gratify the young queen, than his *Fiammetta*, that he wrote his "*Decameron*," which has raised him to the rank of the first Italian prose writer. On the death of his father, becoming master of his own inclinations, he settled at Florence, where his first work was a description of the plague, which forms the opening of the "*Decameron*." He passed the remainder of his life in his native village, where his constitution was weakened by his great application, and where he d., of a sickness in the stomach, 1375. His works are some in Latin and some in Italian. He possessed uncommon learning, and he may honorably be reckoned as one of those whose great exertions contributed most to the revival of learning in Europe. His best-known composition is the before-mentioned "*Decameron*," a romance occasionally licentious, but abounding with wit, satire, and elegance of diction. His "*Life of Dante*," his "*Genealogy of the Gods*," his "*History of Rome*," and his "*Thesis*," are much admired. Though his poetry does not possess the sweetness of Petrarch's lines, his prose is unequalled for its graceful simplicity and varied elegance.

**BOCCAGE, MARIE ANNE DU**, a celebrated French poetess, was b. at Rouen, 1710, became the wife of a receiver of taxes in Dieppe, who died soon after the marriage, leaving her a youthful widow. She concealed her talents, however, till the charms of youth were past, and first published her productions in 1746. The first was a poem on the mutual influence of the fine arts and sciences. This gained the prize from the academy of Rouen. She next attempted an imitation of "Paradise Lost," in six cantos; then, of the "Death of Abel;" next a tragedy, the "Amazons;" and "a poem in ten cantos, called the "Columbiad." There is a great deal of entertaining matter in the letters which she wrote on her travels in England and Holland, and in which one may plainly see the impression she made upon her cotemporaries. Her works have been translated into English, Spanish, German, and Italian. D. 1802.

**BOCCALINI, TRAJAN**, an Italian satirist; author of the "Political Touchstone," a "Satire on the Spaniards," &c. His writings gave so much offence to the Spanish court, that it caused him to be murdered at Venice, 1613.

**BOCCHERINI, LUIGI**, a celebrated composer of instrumental music, pensioned for his merit by the king of Prussia, and warmly patronized by the king of Spain. B. 1740; d. 1805.

**BOCCHI, ACHILLES**, a Bolognese, of a noble family, who distinguished himself in the 16th century by his attachment to literature; author of "Apologia in Plautum," and numerous other works.

**BOCCOLD, JOHN, or JOHN OF LEYDEN**, a fanatic of that city in the 16th century, who headed some revolvers, and made themselves masters of Munster, where he assumed the characters of king and prophet. The city was at length taken by the bishop, and Boccold was hanged.

**BOCCONE, PAUL**, an Italian naturalist; author of "Musea di Plante rare." B. 1633; d. 1704.

**BOCCUCI, JOSEPH**, a Spanish author, b. in 1775. He served at first in the army, in the campaigns of 1793 and 1794, against republican France, but afterwards devoted himself to letters. He is the author of several comedies played at the Madrid theatre.

**BOCHART, SAMUEL**, a French Protestant divine; author of "Geographia Sacra," a treatise on the "Terrestrial Paradise," &c. B. 1599; d. 1667.

**BOCH, or BOCHIUS, JOHN**, a Flemish

writer of the 16th century; author of various Latin works, and styled, from his skill in Latin poetry, the Belgic Virgil. B. 1555; d. 1609.

**BOCQUILLOT, LAZARUS ANDREW**, a French divine; author of a "Treatise on the Liturgy," "Life of the Chevalier Bayard," &c. D. 1728.

**BODARD DE TEZAZ, N. M. F.**, b. in 1758; a French poet and diplomatist; ambassador to Naples for the republic in 1799; author of "Le Ballon," a comedy; "Allonsko," a melodrame; "Minette et Marine," an opera, &c.

**BODE, JOHN JOACHIM CHRISTOPHER**, a German writer. He was originally a musician in a Hanoverian regiment; he then became a bookseller, and finally rose to be privy councillor to the landgrave of Hesse Darmstadt. He translated some of the best French and English authors into German with considerable taste and judgment. D. 1793.—**CHRISTOPHER AUGUSTUS**, a learned German linguist and critic; who edited the New Testament in Ethiopic, all the Evangelists in Persian, St. Matthew in Arabic, &c. B. 1723; d. 1796.—**JOHN ELERT**, an astronomer, b. at Hamburg, 1747, early discovered an inclination for mathematical science, in which his father, and afterwards the famous J. G. Buseh, instructed him. He gave the first public proof of his knowledge by a short work on the solar eclipse of August 5th, 1766. The approbation which this received encouraged him to greater labors, and in 1768, appeared his "Introduction to the Knowledge of the Starry Heavens," a familiar treatise on astronomy, which has done much to extend correct views upon the subject, and continues to do so, as it has kept pace in its successive editions with the progress of the science. In 1772 the Berlin academy chose him their astronomer, and ten years afterwards he was made a member of that institution. His best works are his "Astronomical Almanac," (commencing 1774,) a work indispensable to every astronomer; and his large "Celestial Atlas" (Himmels atlas,) in twenty sheets, in which the industrious editor has given a catalogue of 17,240 stars, (12,000 more than in any former charts.) In 1825 he was released, at his own wish, from his duties in the academy of science, and the observatory in Berlin. D. 1827.

**BODIN, JOHN**, a native of Angers, who studied law at Toulouse, where he acquired reputation by his lectures. He came to Paris, but not succeeding at the

bar, he devoted himself totally to writing books. His wit, as well as his merit, recommended him to public notice. Henry III. visited and admired him; and in the company of the duke of Alençon, he visited England, where he was flattered to see his book on "The Republic" approved and read in the university of Cambridge. Besides his "De la République," he wrote a "Commentary on Appian," "Discourses on Coins," "Methods of History," and "Demoniana." D. of the plague, at Laon, 1596.

BODLEY, SIR THOMAS, from whom the Bodleian library at Oxford takes its name, was b. at Exeter, March 2, 1544. In 1585 he was made gentleman usher to Queen Elizabeth. From this time to 1597 he was honorably employed in embassies and negotiations with foreign powers; and on his revocation, he set about the work of restoring the public library at Oxford, which, in two years time, he brought to some degree of perfection. He furnished it with a large collection of books, purchased in foreign countries, at a great expense; and this collection, in a short time, became so greatly enlarged, by the benefactions of several noblemen, bishops, and others, that neither the shelves nor the room could contain them. Whereupon Bodley offering to make considerable addition to the building, the motion was readily embraced. An annual speech in his praise is still made at Oxford. D. 1612.

BODMER, JOHN JACOB, a celebrated German poet and scholar, b. at Greinsee, near Zurich, 1698. Although he produced nothing remarkable of his own in poetry, he helped to open the way for the new German literature in this department. He was the antagonist of Gottsched, in Leipsic, who aspired to be the literary dictator of the day, and had embraced the French theory of taste, while Bodmer inclined to the English. He has the honor of having had Klopstock and Wieland among his scholars, and was for a long time professor of history in Switzerland. He was a copious and indefatigable writer, and though he entertained many incorrect views, he was of service to the literature of his native land, which was then in a low and barbarous state. D. at Zurich, 1783.

BODONI, CIAMBATIETA, superintendent of the royal press at Parma, chief printer to the king of Spain, member of several academies of Italy, knight of several high orders, was b., 1740, at Sa-

luzzo, in Piedmont, where his father owned a printing establishment. He began, while yet a boy, to employ himself in engraving on wood. His labors meeting with success, he went in 1758 to Rome, and was made compositor for the press of the "Propaganda." He next established a printing-house at Parma, which he made the first of the kind in Europe, and gained the reputation of having far surpassed all the splendid and beautiful productions of his predecessors in the art. The beauty of his type, ink, and paper, as well as the whole management of the technical part of the work, leaves nothing for us to wish, but the intrinsic value of his editions is seldom equal to their outward splendor. His Homer is a truly admirable and magnificent work; indeed, his Greek letters are the most perfect imitations that have been attempted, in modern times, of Greek manuscript. His splendid editions of Greek, Latin, Italian, and French classics are highly prized. D. at Padua, 1613.

BOECE, HECTOR, a Scottish historian, was b. at Dundee about the year 1465. He studied at Aberdeen, and afterwards at Paris, where, in 1497, he became professor of philosophy in the college of Montaute. In 1500 he was elected principal of the college of Aberdeen, which was just then founded by Bishop Elphinstone. On the death of the bishop, in 1514, he resolved to give to the world an account of his life, in composing which he was led to write the history of the lives of the whole of the bishops of Aberdeen. It was published in 1522. He next wrote a "History of Scotland," which was published at Paris, 1526. A second edition was printed at Lausanne in 1574. D. 1534.

BOEHM, JACOB, one of the most famous mystics of modern times, was b. at Altseidenberg, Germany, in 1575, and passed the first years of his life, without instruction, in the tending of cattle in the fields. The beautiful and sublime objects of nature kindled his imagination, and inspired him with a profound piety. Raised by contemplation above his circumstances, and undisturbed by exterior influences, a strong sense of the spiritual, particularly of the mysterious, was awakened in him, and he saw in all the workings of nature upon his mind a revelation of God, and even imagined himself favored by divine inspirations. The education which he received at school, though very imperfect, consisting only of writing, spell-

ing, and reading the Bible, supplied new food for the excited mind of the boy. He became afterwards a shoemaker; and this sedentary life seems to have strengthened his contemplative habits. He was much interested in the disputes which prevailed on the subject of Cryptocalvinism in Saxony: though he never took a personal part in sectarian controversies, and knew no higher delight than to elevate himself, undisturbed, to the contemplation of the Infinite. His writings are very unequal, but always display a profound feeling. In 1594 he became a master shoemaker in Gorlitz, married, and continued a shoemaker during his life. His first work appeared in 1616, and was called "Aurora." It contains his revelations on God, man, and nature. This gave rise to a prosecution against him; but he was acquitted, and called upon, from all sides, to continue writing. He did not, however, resume his pen until 1619. One of his most important works is "Description of the Three Principles of the Divine Being." His works contain profound and lofty ideas, mingled with many absurd and confused notions. He died, after several prosecutions and acquittals, in 1624.—WILLIAM ANTHONY, a learned German divine, and chaplain to Prince George of Denmark. B. 1673; d. 1732.

BOEHMER, G. G., a professor at Göttingen, b. in 1761. Always a liberal, and attached to the French party, he edited an independent journal in 1791. He congratulated the French republic on its union with Belgium in 1796, and was complimented with a seat in the convention. He was subsequently persecuted by the anti-French party, and imprisoned at Ehrenbreitstein and Erfurt. He was author of a "Mémorial to demonstrate the Rhine as the Natural Boundary of France," &c., and many political German works.

BOERHAAVE, HERMAN, one of the most eminent physicians of modern times, b. at Woonout, near Leyden. His knowledge as an anatomist, chemist, and botanist, as well as in the causes, nature, and treatment of diseases, was unrivalled; and his fame was spread over the world. Peter the Great visited him on his travels; and a Chinese mandarin wrote to him with this address, "To Boerhaave, the celebrated physician of Europe." No professor was ever attended, in public as well as private lectures, by so great a number of students, from such different and distant

parts for so many years successively: none heard him without conceiving a veneration for his person, at the same time that they expressed their surprise at his prodigious attainments; and it may be justly affirmed, that none in so private a station ever attracted a more universal esteem. So unmoved was he by detraction, from which the best of men are not exempt, that he used to say, "The sparks of calumny will be presently extinct of themselves, unless you blow them." His writings are numerous, among the principal may be mentioned, "Institutiones Medicæ;" "Aphorismi de Cognoscendis et Curandis Morbis;" "Index Plantarum;" and "Elementa Chimiæ." B. 1668; d. 1738.

BOETHIUS, ANICIUS MANLIUS TORQUATUS SEVERINUS, a Roman philosopher, whose virtues, services, honors, and tragical end all combine to render his name memorable, was b. 470; studied at Rome and Athens; was profoundly learned; and filled the highest offices under the government of Theodoric the Goth. He was long the oracle of his sovereign and the idol of the people; but his strict integrity and inflexible justice raised up enemies in those who loved extortion and oppression, and he at last fell a victim to their machinations. He was accused of a treasonable correspondence with the court of Constantinople, and executed in 524. While he was at the helm of state, he found recreation from his toilsome occupations in the study of the sciences, and devoted a part of his leisure to the construction of mathematical and musical instruments, some of which he sent to Clothaire, king of France. He was also much given to the study of the old Greek philosophers and mathematicians, and wrote Latin translations of several of them. His most celebrated work is that composed during his imprisonment, "On the Consolations of Philosophy," translated by two of the most illustrious English rulers, Alfred and Elizabeth. It is written in prose and verse intermixed. The elevation of thought, the nobleness of feeling, the ease and distinctness of style which it exhibits, make this composition, short as it is, far superior to any other of the age.

BOETTCHER, JOHN FREDERIC, the inventor of the Dresden porcelain, b. February 5th, 1682, at Schleiz, in the Voigtland, in his 15th year went from Magdeburg, where he received his early education, to Berlin, as apprentice of an apothecary. There he devoted his

nights to the making of gold out of other metals. Oct. 1st, 1701, he changed, as it is said, in the presence of several witnesses, eighteen pieces of silver into fine gold. As this was much talked of, the king desired to see him, and Boettcher, believing he was to be arrested as an adept, fled to Saxony. The king of Saxony gave him large sums of money, and became very impatient to see the gold. Boettcher, in 1704, attempted to escape, but was overtaken, and, with the assistance of one Tschirnhausen, who had discovered a kind of porcelain, invented an improved composition of it, with which he hoped to appease the king, who was in the habit of spending immense sums in China-ware. In 1705 Boettcher invented the Dresden porcelain, which has since become so famous. He made use of a clay found in the vicinity of Meissen. The king, upon this, made him a baron of the empire, and director of the new manufactory of porcelain in Meissen, though he was often treated as a prisoner, lest the secret should be betrayed. He was finally removed from his dignity on account of his immoral life. D. 1719, in the greatest poverty.

**BOGDANOWITSCH, HIPPOLYT FEDEROWITSCH**, the Russian Anacreon, was b. in 1743, at Perewolotshna, in White Russia. His father was a physician. He was designed for an engineer; went, for the purpose of studying engineering, to Moscow, in 1754; but, having higher views, he applied himself to the study of the fine arts, and to learning foreign languages. He gained patrons and friends, and, in 1791, was made inspector in the university of Moscow, and afterwards translator in the department of foreign affairs. In 1762 he travelled with Count Beloselsky, as secretary of legation, to Dresden, where he devoted his whole attention to the study of the fine arts and of poetry, till 1768. The beautiful pictures in the gallery of that place inspired him to write his "Psyche," (Duschenka,) which appeared in 1775, and fixed his fame on a lasting foundation. After this he devoted himself to music and poetry, in solitary study at Petersburg, till Catharine called him from his retirement. He then wrote, on different occasions, several dramatic and historical pieces. In 1788 he was made president of the imperial archives. In 1792 he took leave of the court, and lived as a private man in Little Russia. Alexander recalled him to Petersburg, where he lived till 1803.

**BOGORIS**, the first Christian king of Bulgaria; converted by his sister, who had been taken prisoner by the troops of Theodosia, and was restored to him by that empress.

**BOGUE, DAVID**, a dissenting minister of very considerable acquirements; pastor of a congregation at Gosport, Hants, where he also kept an establishment for the education of young men destined for the Christian ministry, in connection with the Independents. He is considered as the father of the London Missionary Society, and he also contributed greatly to the formation of the British and Foreign Bible Society. He wrote an "Essay on the Divine Authority of the New Testament," a "History of the Dissenters," &c. B. 1749; d. 1825.

**BOHEMOND**, the first prince of Antioch. He took Antioch in 1098, and subsequently took Laodicea. D. 1111.

**BOHN, JOHN**, a German physician; author of a "Treatise on the Duties of a Physician," &c. B. 1640; d. 1719.

**BOHUN, EDMUND**, a political writer of note in the reign of James II. and William III.; author of a "Defence of King Charles II.'s Declaration," a "Geographical Dictionary," "Life of Bishop Jewell," &c. He was living at the accession of Queen Anne, but the exact date of his death is uncertain.

**BOIARDO, MATTEO MARIA**, count of Scandiano, was b. at a seat belonging to his family near Ferrara, in 1434. From 1488 to 1494, the period of his death, he was commander of the city and castle of Reggio, in the service of his protector, Ercole d'Este, duke of Modena. This accomplished courtier, scholar, and knight was particularly distinguished as a poet. His "Orlando Innamorato" is continued to the seventy-ninth canto, but not completed. He immortalized the names of his own peasants, and the charms of the scenery at Scandiano, in the persons of his heroes and his descriptions of the beauties of nature. In language and versification he has been surpassed by Ariosto, whom he equalled in invention, grace, and skilful conduct of complicated episodes. Domenichi, Berni, and Agostini new modelled and continued the work of Boiardo, without improving it. One continuation, only, will never be forgotten—the immortal "Orlando" of Ariosto. In some of his works, Boiardo was led, by the spirit of his times, to a close imitation of the ancients, as in his "Capitoli," also in a comedy borrowed from Lucian's "Timon," and in his Latin eclogues and



translations of Herodotus and Apuleius.

**BOICHOT, JEAN**, a distinguished French sculptor. The "Colossal Group of St. Michael," and the "Sitting Hercules," are among his best works. The bas-reliefs of the rivers on the Triumphal Arch of the Carousel are his. B. 1738; d. 1814.

**BOIELDIEU, ADRIEN**, a celebrated French musical composer, b. in 1775; author of numerous well-known operas: "Le Calife de Bagdad," "Jean de Paris," &c. "Télémaque" is thought his *chef-d'œuvre*. His style is characterized by a sweet and natural melody, much imaginative gayety, and simple but pleasing accompaniments.

**BOIGNE, COUNT**, a French soldier of fortune, was b. at Chamberry, in 1751. When 17 years old he entered the French army, which he quitted for the Russian service in about 5 years, and was taken prisoner at the siege of Tenedos. After being released he left Russia, and in 1778 went into the service of the East India Company; but fancying himself neglected, he offered himself to the notice of Mahajee Scindiah, the celebrated prince of the Mahrattas, to whom he was of the greatest use during his campaigns, and who loaded him with honors and riches. Having remitted his vast fortune to England, and wishing to return to Europe for the sake of his health, he left India in 1795, and settled at Chamberry. He d. in 1830, possessed of about twenty millions of francs, the greater part of which he bequeathed to his son.

**BOILEAU, JAMES**, b. at Paris, in 1635, was a doctor of the Sorbonne, a canon, and dean, and grand vicar of Sens. He is the author of several theological and other works in the Latin language, the most celebrated of which is the "Historia Flagellantium." James Boileau was caustic and witty. Being asked why he always wrote in Latin, he replied, "for fear the bishops should read me, in which case I should be persecuted." The Jesuits he designated as men "who lengthened the creed, and abridged the decalogue." D. 1716.—

**GILES**, a French writer; author of a translation of Epictetus, &c. B. 1631; d. 1669.—**JOHN JAMES**, a French divine; author of "Letters on Morality and Devotion," &c. D. 1735.—**NICHOLAS**, Sieur des Preux, a celebrated poet, b. at Paris, 1636. His father, who left him an orphan before he was 17, had not formed the most promising expectations of the powers of his mind; but the dulness

of youth disappeared as he approached to maturity. He applied himself to the law; he was admitted advocate in 1656, but he did not possess the patience and application requisite for the bar, and exchanging his pursuits for the study of divinity, he at last discovered that a degree at the Sorbonne was not calculated to promote the bent of his genius, or gain him reputation. In the field of literature he now acquired eminence and fame. The publication of his first satires, 1666, distinguished him above his poetical predecessors, and he became the favorite of France and of Europe. His art of poetry added still to his reputation; it is a monument of his genius and judgment. His "Lutrin" was written in 1674, at the request of Lamoignon, and the insignificant quarrels of the treasurer and ecclesiastics of a chapel are magnified by the art and power of the poet into matters of importance, and every line conveys, with the most delicate pleasantry, animated description, refined ideas, and the most interesting scenes. Louis XIV. was not insensible of the merits of a man who reflected so much honor on the French name. Boileau became a favorite at court, a pension was settled on him, and the monarch, in the regular approbation from the press to the works of the author, declared he wished his subjects to partake the same intellectual gratification which he himself had so repeatedly enjoyed. As a prose writer Boileau possessed considerable merit, as is fully evinced by his elegant translation of Longinus. After enjoying the favors of his sovereign, Boileau retired from public life, and spent his time in literary privacy, in the society of a few select and valuable friends. D. 1711.

**BOILLY, N.**, an agreeable and productive French painter, b. in 1768. His most celebrated pieces are, "The Arrival of the Diligence;" "The Departure of the Conscripits;" and "Interior of M. Isabeau's Atelier." He has some affectation of Dutch coloring, but truth of execution is his great forte.

**BOINDON, NICHOLAS**, a French dramatist; author of several comedies. Having d. an avowed atheist, he was interred without any religious ceremonies. D. 1751.

**BOINVILLE, DE**, was b. of a noble family, at Strasburg, in 1770. He quitted a lucrative office, and joined the French republican party in 1791. He then went to England with La Fayette, as aid-de-camp. He married an English

lady of great talent and beauty, accepted a command under Napoleon, and perished in the retreat from Moscow.

**BOIS, JOHN DU**, a French monk, who served in the army of Henry III. On the death of Henry IV. he accused the Jesuits of having caused the assassination of that prince. For this accusation he was confined in the castle of St. Angelo, at Rome. D. 1626.—**PHILIP DU**, a French divine; editor of an edition of Tibullus, Catullus, and Propertius, ad usum Delphini. D. 1703.—**GERARD DU**, a priest of the Oratory; author of "Annals of France," "History of the Church of Paris," &c. D. 1696.

**BOISMORAND, Abbé CHIRON DE**, an unprincipled French satirist. Bred a Jesuit, he first satirized that order, and then refuted his own satire. D. 1740.

**BIOSROBERT, FRANCIS LE METEL DE**, a French abbot, celebrated for his wit, and patronized by Richelieu. His poems, plays, tales, &c., are extremely numerous. D. 1662.

**BOISSARD, JOHN JAMES**, a French antiquary; author of "Theatrum Vitæ Humanæ," &c. D. 1602.

**BOISSAT, PETER DE**, an eccentric Frenchman; at first a priest, then a soldier, and at last a pilgrim; author of "L'Histoire Négropontique; ou, les Amours d'Alexandre Castriot." D. 1662.

**BOISSY D'ANGLAS, FRANCIS ANTHONY**, Count de, a distinguished French senator and literary character, and a man who throughout the revolutionary frenzy constantly displayed great firmness and a disinterested love of liberty. By Napoleon he was made a senator and commander of the legion of honor; and in 1814 Louis XVIII. created him a peer; but he was, for a time only, deprived of his title, in consequence of his recognition of the emperor on his return from Elba. His writings are on various subjects: among them are "The Literary and Political Studies of an Old Man;" an "Essay on the Life of Malesherbes," &c. B. 1756; d. 1826.

**BOISSY, LOUIS DE**, a French comic writer, who, although he had been the author of numerous successful comedies, was reduced to such extreme distress, that had he not been opportunely rescued by the marchioness de Pompadour, he and his wife would have perished through hunger. D. 1758.

**BOIVIN, FRANCIS DE**, a French writer; author of a "History of the Wars of Piedmont." D. 1618.—**LOUIS**, a French advocate; author of poems and some learned historical treatises. D. 1724.—

**JOHN**, brother of the above, professor of Greek in the Royal college of Paris, and keeper of the king's library; author of a French version of the "Birds of Aristophanes," and the "Œdipus of Sophocles," &c., &c. D. 1726.—**DE VILLENEUVE, JOHN**, a Norman writer, chiefly on classical literature; author of "An Apology for Homer," and the "Shield of Achilles," &c. D. 1726.

**BOIZOT, LOUIS SIMON**, b. in 1743; a French painter and sculptor, but more distinguished as the latter. The "Victory" of the Fountain of the Place du Chatelet, is his *chef-d'œuvre*. Elegant, graceful, and delicate as are the various productions of his chisel, he is accused of too great monotony in the attitude and expression of his figures, as well as inaccuracy of outline.

**BOKHARI**, a celebrated Mussulman doctor; he was a predestinarian, and the author of a collection of traditions, entitled "Tektirteh." D. 256 of the Hegira.

**BOL, FERDINAND**, a Dutch historical and portrait painter, pupil of Rembrandt. B. 1611; d. 1681.

**BOLANGER, JOHN**, an historical painter, pupil of Guido. D. 1660.

**BOLD, SAMUEL**, an English divine and controversial writer; author of a "Plea for Moderation towards Dissenters," &c. D. 1737.

**BOLDONIC, C.**, an Italian writer, b. in 1763; author of "La Costituzione Francese," (published in 1792,) which contributed to diffuse the renovated seeds of freedom over Italy at that epoch.

**BOLEYN, ANNE**, daughter of Sir Thomas Boleyn, is known in English history as the wife of Henry VIII., and as the occasion of the reformation. She went to France in the seventh year of her age, and was one of the attendants of the English princess, wife to Louis XII., and afterwards to Claudia the queen of Francis I. and then of the duchess of Alençon. About 1525 she returned to England, and when maid of honor to Queen Catherine, she drew upon herself the attention and affection of the king, and by her address in the management of the violence of his passion, she prevailed upon him to divorce his wife; and as the pope refused to disannul his marriage, England was separated from the spiritual dominion of Rome. Henry was united to his favorite, 14th Nov. 1532, by whom he had a daughter, afterwards Queen Elizabeth, but his passion was of short duration, and Anne Boleyn so long admired, so long courted by

the amorous monarch, was now despised for Jane Seymour, and cruelly beheaded May 19th, 1536. She bore her fate with resignation and spirit; but though branded with ignominy by Catholic writers, she must appear innocent in the judgment of impartial men, and the disgraceful accusation brought against her, of a criminal connection with her own brother and four other persons, must be attributed to the suggestions and malice of that tyrant, who, in every instance, preferred the gratification of his lust to every other consideration. Her story is a favorite one with the dramatists and poets.

**BOLINGBROKE, HENRY ST. JOHN**, Lord Viscount, son of Sir Henry St. John, was b. at Battersea, in 1672, and educated at Eton and Christ-church, Oxford. He obtained a seat in parliament in 1700, and in 1704 was appointed secretary of war and the marines, but resigned the secretaryship in 1707. In 1710 he again formed part of the ministry, as secretary of state, and had a principal share in the peace of Utrecht. In 1712 he was created Viscount Bolingbroke; but, dissatisfied with not having obtained an earldom, and with other circumstances, he became the enemy of his colleague Harley, of whom he had long been the friend. On the accession of George I. an impeachment of Bolingbroke being meditated, he fled to France, and, at length, accepted the office of secretary to the pretender. He was soon, however, dismissed from this new service, and, in the mean while had been impeached and attainted in England. After a residence in France till 1723 he was pardoned, and his estates were restored, but he was not allowed to sit in the house of peers. More indignant at this exclusion than gratified by his pardon, he became one of the chief opponents of Sir R. Walpole, and by the power of his pen contributed greatly to the overthrow of that minister. In 1735 he again withdrew to France, and remained there till the death of his father, after which event he settled at Battersea, where he resided till 1751, when he d. of a cancer in the face. Bolingbroke was intimate with and beloved by Pope, Swift, and the most eminent men of his age; his talents were of the first order; he possessed great eloquence, and, in point of style, his writings rank among the best in the English language.

**BOLIVAR, SIMON**, the celebrated Liberator of South America, and the most distinguished military commander

that has yet appeared there, was b. of noble parents in the city of Caraccas, 1783. Having acquired the elements of a liberal education at home, he was sent to Madrid to complete his studies; and afterwards visited Paris, where he formed an acquaintance with several distinguished men. He then made the tour of Southern Europe, again visited the Spanish capital, and married the young and beautiful daughter of the Marquis de Ustariz del Cro; but soon after his return to his native land, whither she accompanied him, his youthful bride fell a victim to the yellow fever; and he once more visited Europe as a relief to his sorrow for one so fervently beloved. On returning to South America, in 1810, he pledged himself to the cause of independence, and commenced his military career in Venezuela, as a colonel in the service of the newly founded republic. Soon after this he was associated with Don Louis Lopez Mendez, for the purpose of communicating intelligence of the change of government to Great Britain. In 1811 he served under Miranda, and had the command of Puerto Cabello; but the Spanish prisoners having risen and seized the fort, he was obliged to quit the town and proceed to Caraccas. At length Miranda was compelled to submit to Monteverde, the royalist general; and Bolivar, entering the service of the patriots of New Grenada, soon had another opportunity of assisting his old friends the Venezuelans. For a while he was successful, but reverses followed; and when, in 1815, the Spanish forces under Morillo arrived, he threw himself into Carthagena, and subsequently retreated to St. Domingo. The spirit of resistance was, however, by no means extinguished; he found new means to lead his countrymen to victory; and after many desperate conflicts the independence of Columbia was sealed, and Bolivar was chosen president of the republic in 1821. His renown was now at its height, and every act of his government showed how zealously alive he was to the improvement of the national institutions and the moral elevation of the people over whom he ruled. In 1823 he went to the assistance of the Peruvians, and having succeeded in settling their internal divisions, and establishing their independence, he was proclaimed Liberator of Peru, and invested with supreme authority. In 1825 he visited Upper Peru, which detached itself from the government of Buenos Ayres, and was formed into a new republic, named *Bo-*

*Uria*, in honor of the liberator; but domestic factions sprung up, the purity of his motives was called in question, and he was charged with aiming at a perpetual dictatorship; he accordingly declared his determination to resign his power as soon as his numerous enemies were overcome, and to repel the imputations of ambition cast upon him, by retiring to seclusion upon his patrimonial estate. The vice-president, Santander, urged him, in reply, to resume his station as constitutional president; and though he was beset by the jealousy and distrust of rival factions, he continued to exercise the chief authority in Columbia till May, 1830, when, dissatisfied with the aspect of internal affairs, he resigned the presidency, and expressed a determination to leave the country. The people ere long became sensible of their injustice to his merit, and were soliciting him to resume the government, when his death, which happened in December, 1830, prevented the accomplishment of their wishes. In person he was thin, and somewhat below the middle size, but capable of great endurance; his complexion sallow, and his eyes dark and penetrating. His intellect was of the highest order, and his general character of that ardent, lofty cast, which is so well calculated to take the lead among a people emerging from the yoke of tyranny.

**BOLLAND**, **SIR WILLIAM**, an eminent lawyer and one of the barons of Exchequer, was a member and one of the originators of the Roxburgh Club, and is often mentioned by Dr. Dibdin among the most ardent admirers of the literature of the olden times. B. 1773; d. 1840.

**BOLLANDUS**, **JOHN**, a learned Flemish Jesuit; one of the compilers of the "Acta Sanctorum." D. 1665.

**BOLOGNESE**, **FRANCISCO**, the assumed name of Francis Grimaldi, an excellent landscape painter, pupil of Annibal Caracci. D. 1680.

**BOLSEC**, **JEROME**, a Carmelite friar of Paris. He became for a time a Protestant, but again returned to the Catholic faith, and marked his zeal against Protestantism in his lives of Calvin and Theodore Beza. D. 1582.

**BOLSWERT**, **SCHELD**, an engraver of the 17th century, a native of Friesland, but who passed most of his life in Antwerp; distinguished for the excellence of his engravings from Rubens and Vandeyck.

**BOLTON**, **EDMUND**, an English antiquary of the 17th century; author of "Elements of Armories," "Nero Cæ-

sar, or Monarchie Depraved," &c.—**ROBERT**, a Puritan divine; author of a "Treatise on Happiness," &c. B. 1571; d. 1631.—**ROBERT**, dean of Carlisle; author of an "Essay on the Employment of Time," &c. D. 1763.—**SIR WILLIAM**, a captain in the British navy, and a nephew of Lord Nelson, commenced his career in 1733, as a midshipman, on board the *Agamemnon*, commanded by his gallant uncle; under whom he served with credit and ability on the most trying occasions, during a great part of the war. Although he did not obtain higher promotion, owing chiefly to his not being present in the ever-memorable battle of Trafalgar, (which Nelson emphatically regretted during the engagement,) his merits as a naval officer, his gentlemanly deportment, and above all, his humanity, deserve to be recorded. B. 1777; d. 1830.

**BOLTS**, **WILLIAM**, an English merchant, of Dutch extraction, b. in 1740. He was invested with high employ in the East India Company's service, and realized a large fortune in India; but being accused of a design to subvert the Indian government, he was arrested, sent to England, imprisoned, and subjected to a seven years' process, which dissipated his large fortune. He d. at last in a poor-house. He left a work "On Bengal," and "Considerations on the Affairs of India."

**BOLZANI**, **URBANO VALERIANO**, a learned monk; teacher of Greek at Venice, and the first who wrote a grammar of that language in Latin. D. 1524.

**BOMBELLI**, **SEBASTIAN**, an eminent Bolognese historical and portrait painter. B. 1635; d. 1685.—**RAPHAEL**, a celebrated algebraist of the 16th century, and the first who invented a uniform method of working equations.

**BOMBERG**, **DANIEL**, a Dutch printer; whose Bible and Talmud are highly valued. D. 1549.

**BOMPART**, **JEAN BAPTISTE**, a French republican vice-admiral, b. in 1757; brought into notice by his fighting a British frigate of 44 guns, with his ship, the *Ambuscade*, 36 guns, off New York. His ship was taken, and himself made prisoner, during the expedition to Ireland in 1798. He always retained his steady republican feelings during Bonaparte's imperial ascendancy, and even during the Hundred Days.

**BON ST. HILARY**, **FRANCIS XAVIER**, a learned French writer; author of "Mémoire sur les Marrones d'Inde," &c. D. 1761.

**BONA, JOHN**, Cardinal; author of several devotional works. Raised to the cardinalate by Clement IX. D. 1674.

**BONAMY, PETER NICHOLAS**, a French ecclesiastic; historiographer of Paris, librarian of St. Victor, and conductor of the journal of Verdun, a clever periodical work. He also contributed largely to the Memoirs of the Academy of Inscriptions. B. 1694; d. 1770.—A general; one of the conquerors of Naples, in 1789. In charging the principal redoubt at Moskwa, he received twenty bayonet wounds, and was left in the hands of the Russians. He returned to France in 1814. B. 1764.

**BONANNI, PHILIP**, a learned Jesuit of Rome; author of a "History of the Church of the Vatican;" "Collection of the Medals of the Popes," &c., &c. D. 1725.

**BONAPARTE**. The name of a Corsican family which has been made for ever illustrious by the prodigious military genius of one of its members, the late emperor of the French. The most authentic genealogical documents ascribe a Florentine origin to the family, and trace them back to the year 1120, when one of them was exiled from Florence as a Ghibelline; and in 1332 we find that John Bonaparte was *podestà* of that city. In 1404, his descendant and namesake, who was plenipotentiary to Gabriel Visconti, duke of Milan, married the niece of Pope Nicholas V. His son, Nicholas Bonaparte, (written Buonaparte until after Napoleon's first Italian campaign, when the *u* was dropped,) was ambassador from the same pontiff to several courts, and vicegerent of the holy see at Ascoli. In 1567 Gabriel Bonaparte established himself at Ajaccio, and for several generations his descendants were successively heads of the elders of that city. But Napoleon Bonaparte ridiculed the pride of ancestry, and was eager on all occasions to declare that the exalted station he had attained was due to his own merits alone.—**CARLO**, his father, was a respectable advocate at Ajaccio, in the island of Corsica. He had studied law at Rome, but resigning the gown for the sword, he fought under Paoli against the French, and when Corsica surrendered was reluctantly induced to live under the French government. On this submission, being much noticed by the new governor, Count de Marboef, he was appointed judge lateral of Ajaccio. D. in his 39th year, of cancer in the stomach.—**MARIE LETITIE**, whose maiden name was Ramolini, the wife of Carlo, a

lady of great beauty and accomplishments, bore him five sons and three daughters, and lived to see them elevated to the highest positions.—**NAPOLEON**, was b. on the 15th August, 1769, at Ajaccio. He was educated at the military school of Brienne from 1779 to 1784. His conduct there was unexceptionable. He seems to have cultivated mathematics more than any other branch of study. He was fond of the history of great men, and Plutarch seems to have been his favorite author, as he is with most young persons of an animated character. For languages he manifested little taste. He made himself well acquainted with the French classics. From the military school at Brienne, he went with high recommendations to that of Paris. In 1786 he commenced his military career, being appointed in that year second lieutenant in the regiment of artillery La Fere, after a successful examination, one year after the death of his father. While at the school in Paris, young Bonaparte expressed a decided dislike of the discipline and mode of living there, which he thought by no means fitted to prepare the pupils for the privations of a military life. Napoleon, then 20, was at Paris at the epoch of the 10th of August. In September he returned to Corsica. The celebrated Paoli, who had acted as lieutenant-general in the service of France, had, meanwhile, been proscribed, with twenty other generals, as a traitor, and a price set on his head. In May, 1793, Paoli raised the standard of revolt to secure his own safety, and threw off the yoke of the convention. He assembled a consulta of the Corsican malcontents. Bonaparte openly opposed the views of Paoli, and a war broke out between the adherents of that leader and those of France. Many excesses were committed, and Paoli went so far as to make attempts upon the persons of young Bonaparte and his family. But Bonaparte succeeded in conducting them safely to France, where they retired to La Valette, near Toulon, and at a later period, to Marseilles. In the same vessel with the Bonapartes were the commissioners of the convention and the French troops. It was the persuasion of Joseph Bonaparte, one of the members of the departmental administration at the time of Paoli's revolution, that engaged his family in the French cause, and thus had an important influence on the future career of his brother. Bonaparte proceeded to Nice, to join the fourth regiment of artillery, in which he had

been made captain. This was in the years 1793 and 1794, when the Mountain party developed its energies with an unexampled rapidity, by an equally unexampled system; and, finding no foundation for a rational liberty on the first emersion of the country from the corruption and tyranny of centuries, strove to save it by terrorism. The evident talents of the young officer commended him to the leaders of the convention. He was present at the affair at Lyons, and soon after greatly distinguished himself in expelling the English from Toulon. He was consequently made a general of brigade in 1794. The same year he defended the convention from an attack of the Parisians, defeating and dispersing them. In 1796 he married Josephine Beauharnois, the widow of Count de Beauharnois, who had been beheaded by Robespierre. He left his bride in three days for Nice, and taking the command of an army of 60,000 men, half armed and in want of every necessary, he outmanœuvred the Austrians, and won the battles of Montenotte, Millesimo, Dego, Mandovi, and Lodi, conquering all Piedmont and the Milanese. His victories of Louado, Castiglione, Roverado, Bassano, Sangiorgo, and Arcola closed 1798. The following year he won the fields of Rivoli, La Favorite, Tagliamento, Lavis, took Mantua, Trieste, and Venice, and compelled Austria to sign the treaty of Campo Formio. On the 19th May, of the same year, he sailed with an expedition to Egypt, of which he took possession after fighting several battles. In 1799 he returned to France, finding that the conquests he had made from Austria, she was recovering; he dissolved the national convention, was declared first consul, restored peace in La Vendée, carried an army over the Alps, beat the Austrians at Romano, Montebello, and Marengo, and made the emperor sign a second treaty of peace. In 1801 he signed the preliminaries of peace with England. In 1802 he was declared first consul for life. In 1804 he was made emperor. In 1805 he was declared king of Italy. Hostilities again breaking out with Austria, he won the battles of Wertingen, Gurtzburgh, Memmingen, Elchingen, captured Ulm and an entire army, and taking Vienna and fighting the battles of Diernstein, and Austerlitz, he forced the Austrians to sign the treaty of Presburgh. The year 1806 may be regarded as the era of his king-making. New dynasties were created by him, and princes promoted

or transferred according to his will; the crown of Naples he bestowed on his brother Joseph, that of Holland on Louis, and of Westphalia on Jerome; while the Confederation of the Rhine was called into existence to give stability to his extended dominion. Prussia again declared war: but the disastrous battle of Jena annihilated her hopes, and both she and Russia were glad to make peace with the French emperor in 1807. Napoleon now turned his eye on Spain. After taking measures to bring about the abdication of Charles IV. and the resignation of Ferdinand, he sent 80,000 men into that country, seized all the strong places, and obtained possession of the capital. In 1809, while his armies were thus occupied in the Peninsula, Austria again ventured to try her strength with France. Napoleon thereupon left Paris, and at the head of his troops once more entered the Austrian capital, gained the decisive victory of Wagram, and soon concluded a peace; one of the secret conditions of which was, that he should have his marriage with Josephine dissolved, and unite himself to the daughter of the emperor, Francis II. His former marriage was accordingly annulled; Josephine, with the title of ex-empress, retired to Navarre, a seat about 30 miles from Paris; and he espoused the archduchess Maria Louisa, in April, 1810. The fruit of this union was a son, who was styled king of Rome. Dissatisfied with the conduct of Russia, he now put himself at the head of an invading army, prodigious in number, and admirably appointed, and marched with his numerous allies towards the enemy's frontiers. This eventful campaign against Russia may be said to have opened on the 22d June, on which day he issued a proclamation, wherein, with his usual oracular brevity, he declared that his "destinies were about to be accomplished." On the 28th June he entered Wilna, where he established a provisional government, while he assembled a general diet at Warsaw. In the mean time the French army continued its march, and passed the Niemen on the 23d, 24th, and 25th June, arriving at Witepsk on the way to Smolensko, in the early part of July. In the march it obtained several victories, and the Russians finding their enemy too powerful in open contest, contented themselves for the most part in wasting the country, and adding to the severities and operation of the Russian climate upon a southern soldiery. The French

army, however, undauntedly proceeded, until arriving near Moscow on the 10th September, the famous battle of Borodino was fought, so fatal to both parties, and in which 60,000 are supposed to have perished. Napoleon notwithstanding pressed on to Moscow, from which the Russians retreated, as also the greater part of the inhabitants, who abandoned it by order of the governor, Count Rostopchin. When, therefore, Napoleon entered the celebrated capital, four days after the battle, he found it for the most part deserted and in flames. This strong measure saved the Russian empire, by completely destroying the resources of Napoleon. After remaining thirty-five days in the ruins of this ancient metropolis, exposed to every species of privation, retreat became necessary, amid one of the most striking scenes of human suffering ever experienced. Hunger, cold, and the sword attended the wretched fugitives all the way to Poland, and the narrative of Count Ségur, who details all the events and their effect on Napoleon, possibly forms the most appalling picture in modern history. On the 18th December, Napoleon entered Paris at night, and on the following day a bulletin, with no great concealment of their extent, disclosed his losses. Early the next month he presented to the senate a decree for levying 350,000 men which was unanimously agreed to, and he forthwith began preparations to encounter the forces of Russia and Prussia, now once more in combination. On the 2d May, they met at Lutzen, and the allies retired, on which Austria undertook to mediate, but not succeeding, the battle of Bautzen followed, in which the French were victorious. On the 20th May, an armistice took place, and negotiations were opened, which proved fruitless; and Austria was at length induced to join the allies. On this important event, Napoleon endeavored to reach Berlin, while the allies sought to occupy Dresden, which attempt induced him to return and repulse them in the battle of Dresden, on which occasion, Moreau, who had come from Paris to fight under the banner of the confederates, was mortally wounded. At length these equivocal contests terminated in the famous battle of Leipsic, fought on the 16th, 18th, and 19th October, which was decisive of the war as to Germany. The French loss was immense: Prince Poniatowski of Poland was killed, fifteen general officers were wounded, and

twenty-three taken prisoners; and of 184,000 men, opposed to 300,000, not more than 60,000 remained. On this great victory, the Saxons, Bavarians, Westphalians, in a word, all the contingent powers declared for the allies. Napoleon returned to Paris, and interrupted the compliment of address, by thus stating the disagreeable fact, that "within the last year all Europe marched with us, now all Europe is leagued against us." He followed up this avowal by another demand of 300,000 men. The levy was granted, and on the 26th January, he again headed his army, and the allies having passed the Rhine early in the same month, in the succeeding month of February were fought the battles of Dizier, Brienne, Camp Aubert, and Montmirail, with various success; but now the advanced guard of the Russians entered into action, and Napoleon was called to another quarter. The sanguinary conflicts of Montereau and Nogent followed, in which the allied forces suffered very severely, and were obliged to retire upon Troyes. Early in March the treaty of alliance was concluded between Britain, Austria, Prussia, and Russia, by which each was bound not to make peace but upon certain conditions. This was signed at Chatillon, on the 15th March, and made known to Napoleon, who refused the terms. His plan was now to get into the rear of the combined army, and by this manœuvre to endeavor to draw them off from Paris; but the allies gaining possession of his intentions by an intercepted letter, hastened their progress, and on the 30th March attacked the heights of Chaumont, from which they were repulsed with great loss. At length, however, their extensive array bore on so many points, that on the French being driven back on the barriers of Paris, Marshal Marmont, who commanded there, sent a flag of truce, and proposed to deliver up the city. Napoleon hastened from Fontainebleau, but was apprised five leagues from Paris of the result. He accordingly returned to Fontainebleau, where he commanded an army of 50,000 men, and the negotiation ensued which terminated with his consignment to the island of Elba, with the title of ex-emperor, and a pension of two millions of livres. He displayed becoming firmness on this occasion, and on the 20th April, after embracing the officer commanding the attendant grenadiers of his guard, and the imperial eagles, he departed to his destination. Not long after, secretly

embarking in some hired feluccas, accompanied with about 1200 men, he landed on the 1st March, 1814, in the gulf of Juan, in Provence. He immediately issued a proclamation, announcing his intention to resume the crown, of which "treason had robbed him," and proceeding to Grenoble, was at once welcomed by the commanding officer, Labedoyere, and in two days after he entered Lyons, where he experienced a similar reception. In Lyons he proceeded formally to resume all the functions of sovereignty by choosing counsellors, generals, and prefects, and publishing various decrees, one of which was for abolishing the noblesse, of whom the restored family had already made the French people apprehensive, and another proscribing the race of Bourbon. Thus received and favored, he reached Paris on the 20th March without drawing a sword. In the capital he was received with the loud acclamations of "Vive l'Empereur!" and was joined by Marshal Ney, and the generals Drouot, Lallemand, and Lefebvre. On the following day he reviewed his army, received general congratulations, and announced the return of the empress. On opening the assembly of representatives, on the 7th June following, he talked of establishing a constitutional monarchy. But by this time the allies were once more in motion, and having collected an immense supply of stores and ammunition, he quitted Paris on the 12th of the same month, to march and oppose their progress. He arrived on the 13th at Avesnes, and on the 14th and 16th fought the partially successful battles of Fleurus and Ligny. On the 18th occurred the signal and well-known victory of Waterloo, in which the British made so successful a stand under the duke of Wellington, until aided into decisive victory by the timely arrival of the Prussians under Bulow. In the battle, out of 95,000 men, it is thought that the French lost nearly 50,000. Napoleon immediately returned to Paris, but the charm was now utterly dissolved; and, soured by the result of the battle, and fearing another occupation of the capital, a strong party was openly formed against him, and even his friends urged him to abdicate. He was prevailed upon at length, with some difficulty, to take this step in favor of his son. For some time he entertained the idea of embarking for America; but fearful of British cruisers, he at length determined to throw himself on the generosity of the only people

who had never materially yielded to his influence. He accordingly resigned himself, on the 15th July, into the hands of Captain Maitland, of the *Bellerophon*, then lying at Rochfort, and was exceedingly anxious to land in England. On giving himself up, he addressed the prince regent in a well-known letter, in which he compared himself to Themistocles. It is impossible to dwell on the minutiae of his conduct and reception, or on the circumstances attendant on his consignment for safe custody to St. Helena, by the joint determination of the allies. For this, his final destination, he sailed on the 11th August, 1815, and arrived at St. Helena on the 13th of the following October. The rest of his life is little more than a detail of gradual bodily decay; rendered, however, striking by the narrative of his remarks, conversation, and literary employment, among the few faithful courtiers and officers allowed to accompany him. After a few years, he was taken with cancer in the stomach. He bore the excruciating torture of his disease for six weeks with great firmness, generally keeping his eyes fixed on a portrait of his son, which was placed near his bed. From the beginning he refused medicine as useless; and his last words, uttered in a state of delirium on the morning of his death, were, "Mon fils!" soon afterwards, "tête d'armée!" and lastly, "France." This event took place on the 5th May, 1821, in the 52d year of his age. He was interred, according to his own desire, near some willow trees and a spring of water, at a place called Haine's Valley, his funeral being attended by the highest military honors. Thus terminated the eventful and dazzling career of Napoleon Bonaparte, one of those extraordinary gifted individuals, who, falling into a period and course of circumstances adapted to their peculiar genius, exhibit the capacity of human nature in the highest point of view.—**NAPOLÉON FRANCIS CHARLES JOSEPH**, duke of Reichstadt, only son of the Emperor Napoleon by his second wife, Maria Louisa of Austria. After his father's downfall, he was wholly under the care of his grandfather, the emperor of Austria. He was from infancy of a weakly constitution, and a rapid decline terminated his life in 1832, at the early age of 21. It would appear, from a work by M. de Montbel, entitled "*Le Duc de Reichstadt*," that the young Napoleon possessed many amiable qualities, and was greatly beloved by those who knew



him; while he had all the enthusiasm and passion of youth in extreme force, alternating with a distrust, a caution, and a rapidity in fathoming the characters of the persons with whom he was necessarily brought into contact, which are the usual qualities of age; and that he took the deepest interest in every thing connected with his father's former greatness, or relating to military affairs. —**JOSEPH**, an elder brother of Napoleon, was b. in Corsica, in 1768. Educated for the law at the college of Antun in France, he became a member of the new administration of Corsica under Paoli; but soon afterwards emigrated to Marseilles, where he married the daughter of a banker named Clari. In 1796 he was appointed commissary to the army in Italy then commanded by his brother Napoleon; and in 1797, having been elected deputy to the council of five hundred by his native department, he repaired to Paris, whence he was shortly afterwards sent by the executive directory as ambassador to the pope. During the revolution which broke out at Rome under Duphot, he displayed considerable energy; and on his return to Paris he was made counsellor of state, and was subsequently employed by Napoleon to negotiate the treaties of Luneville with the emperor of Germany, and of Amiens with England. When Napoleon attained the imperial crown, Joseph was recognized as an imperial prince, and in this capacity he headed the expedition against Naples in 1806, which resulted in his being proclaimed king of Naples and Sicily. Here he reigned till 1808, effecting beneficial changes in the administration of the law and the institutions of the country. In 1808 he was appointed king of Spain, Murat having succeeded him as king of Naples. But in Spain he encountered much greater difficulties than at Naples; and during the five years of his reign he was thrice obliged by the successes of the allied armies to quit his capital; the last time, in 1813, after the battle of Vittoria, to return no more. He now retired to France. In January of the following year, when Napoleon set out for the army, he was appointed lieutenant-general of the empire and head of the council of regency to assist the empress-regent; but in this capacity he displayed little firmness, and consented to the capitulation of Paris, which resulted in the abdication of Napoleon and his banishment to Elba. He then retired to

Switzerland; but he rejoined Napoleon on his return to Paris in March, 1815, and after the defeat at Waterloo he embarked for the United States, where he purchased a large property, at Bordentown, N. J., and continued for many years to reside under the name of the Count de Survilliers. D. at Florence, 1844. —**LUCIEN**, prince of Canino, the next brother after Napoleon in birth, and after him, too, the ablest of the family. He was b. at Ajaccio in 1775; and having quitted Corsica, with his family, in 1793, he became a commissary of the army in 1795, and soon afterwards was elected a deputy from the department of Liamone to the council of five hundred. It was here that he first distinguished himself by the energy of his manner, the fluency of his language, the soundness of his arguments, and his apparent devotion to the existing government. During Napoleon's absence in Egypt, he maintained a constant correspondence with him; and, on his return, Lucien was the chief instrument of the revolution which followed. When the sentence of outlawry was about to be pronounced against his brother, he opposed it with all the force of his eloquence; and when he perceived that remonstrances were of no avail, he threw down the ensigns of his dignity as president, mounted a horse, harangued the troops, and induced them to clear the hall of its members. By his subsequent energy, coolness, and decision, he led the way to Napoleon's election as first consul, and was himself made minister of the interior, in the room of Laplace. But great as were the services which Lucien had performed for his brother, the latter became jealous of his abilities, and feared his popularity. A coolness between them soon took place; and, with that cunning which marked so many of his actions, he took care to remove Lucien from the immediate scene of action, by sending him ambassador to Madrid. In the spring of 1802 he returned to Paris, was outwardly reconciled with the first consul, and entered a second time upon the tribuneship. He had married, at an early age, the daughter of a wealthy innkeeper; and, his wife having been now some time dead, he united himself to one Madame Jouberthon, the widow of a stock-broker, a woman distinguished for her gallantries. This gave great offence to Napoleon, and was a severe blow to the system he had long contemplated of forming royal alliances for his relatives. He therefore

used every means in his power to induce Lucien to consent to a dissolution of the marriage; but, to his honor be it recorded, he constantly spurned all the proposals that were made to him to sacrifice his wife. For several years he took up his residence at Rome, where he was a welcome visitor, having merited the gratitude of the pope by the zealous support he had given the concordat; and when, in 1807, he found that the enmity of his brother rendered his stay in that city no longer safe, he retired to an estate which he had purchased at Canino, and which his holiness had raised into a principality. It was not long, however, before he found that the emissaries of Napoleon were hovering round his retreat, and he fled secretly to Civita Vecchia, from which place he embarked in August, 1810, with the intention of proceeding to the United States. A storm threw him on the coast of Cagliari; but the king of Sardinia refused him permission to land: he was accordingly forced to put out to sea; and being captured by two English frigates, he was conveyed first to Malta and afterwards (Dec. 18) to England. After a time he was permitted to purchase a beautiful estate near Ludlow, in Shropshire, where he spent three calm and peaceful years, completing during that period, a poem upon which he had long meditated, entitled "Charlemagne, or the Church Delivered." The peace of 1814 having opened his way to the Continent, he returned to his old friend and protector, Pius VII. After the battle of Waterloo he urged the emperor to make a desperate stand for the throne; but the cause was hopeless; and Lucien, having retired to Italy, devoted the remainder of his days to literature and the fine arts. D. at Viterbo, 1840.—**LOUIS**, a younger brother of Napoleon and ex-king of Holland, was b. at Ajaccio, in Corsica, September 2, 1778. He entered the army at an early age, accompanied his brother to Italy and Egypt, and on Napoleon's successive elevations to the consulship and the empire rose to be a counsellor of state and a general of division, and received the titles of constable of France and colonel-general of carbiniers. After having been successively appointed governor of Piedmont, and governor ad interim of the capital, in place of Murat, he took the command of the army of the North in Holland; and in 1806 the Batavian republic having been changed into a kingdom by Napoleon, Louis was nominated king at the

request of the states of Holland. In this capacity he conducted himself with equal skill and humanity, and such was the affection with which his Dutch subjects had inspired him, that he refused without hesitation the crown of Spain which was offered him by the emperor. In 1810, Louis, having long resisted the emperor's commands to enforce the continental blockade, which would, as he believed, have proved detrimental to his people's interests, abdicated in favor of his son; but the abdication was rejected by Napoleon, who thereupon united Holland to the French empire; and the ex-king leaving Holland secretly, repaired to Gratz in Styria, where he resided several years under the title of count de Saint Leu. After the fall of Napoleon, he finally retired to the Papal States with some members of his family, where he devoted himself chiefly to literary pursuits down to the period of his death. His only surviving son, Louis Napoleon Bonaparte, the offspring of his marriage with Hortense Eugénie de Beauharnois, (which see,) daughter of the Empress Josephine, is the first president of the French republic, established in 1848. D. at Leghorn, 25th June, 1846.

**BONARELLI, GUY UBALDO**, an Italian poet; author of "Filli di Sciro," &c. B. 1553; d. 1603.

**BONASONI, GIULIO**, a Bolognese painter and engraver of the 16th century. In the latter capacity he especially excelled; and he engraved many of the chefs-d'œuvre of Michael Angelo, Raffaele, &c., in a style of great beauty.

**BONAVENTURE, JOHN FIDANZA**. While only general of the order of Franciscans, his reputation for probity and wisdom caused the cardinals to leave to him the nomination of a successor to Clement IV. He named Theobald, archdeacon of Liege, who became pope, with the title of Gregory X., and made Bonaventure a cardinal. D. 1274, and was canonized, 1482.—Of Padua, made cardinal by Urban VI. in 1378; a friend of Petrarch, and the author of several religious pieces. Assassinated, 1386.

**BONCHAMP, ARTHUR DE**, a celebrated general of the Vendean royalists, and who had served with distinction as an officer in the American war. In him humanity was not less conspicuous than valor, as the last act of his life amply testified; for it was to his interference that 5,000 prisoners, whom the exasperated royalists had taken, were saved

from instant death. He was mortally wounded in the battle of Chollet, 1793.

BONCERF, P. F., author of the famous pamphlet, "Les Inconvéniens des Droits Féodaux," while secretary to Turgot. Condemned to be burned, it became the basis of the fundamental decrees of the Constituent Assembly of 1789. Having been in the service of D'Orléans, he narrowly escaped the guillotine by one vote, on the fall of his patron, and d. from the shock he then sustained. B. 1745.

BOND, JOHN, an English physician; author of critical notes on Horace, Persius, and other classics. D. 1612.—OLIVER, a famous Irish associate with Napper Tandy and Theodore Wolfe Tone, in the Irish rebellion of 1797-8. He was arrested in 1798; terms were made with the government to send him to America; but he was found dead (with apoplexy, as reported) in prison. B. 1720.

BONDAM, PETER, a famous Dutch writer of voluminous and useless commentaries. B. 1727; d. 1800.

BONDI, CLEMENT, the poetical Delille of the Italians; author of the "Conversazione," which resembles Cowper's Task; "The Æneid," translated in versi sciolti, &c. D. 1816.

BONDY, Count de, a French liberal, but keeping aloof from the revolutionary tempest till he was called into eminent public service by Napoleon, who made him his chamberlain in 1805. From that time he always remained faithful to him, attending most of his campaigns. As prefect of the Rhone, during the Hundred Days, he urged constitutional and reforming measures on his patron. He always sat with the *partie gauche*, when elected deputy de L'Indre, in 1818, and advocated liberal measures. B. 1766.

BONE, HENRY, a celebrated enamel painter, who, by the force of his own genius, raised himself and his art to a high pitch of eminence. He was b. at Truro, in Cornwall, on the 6th of February, 1755, and was apprenticed to a china painter in Bristol, which place he subsequently left for London. Here he for a considerable time worked for the jewellers, but was during the whole of this period devoting a very energetic and ingenious mind to his art, which he so thoroughly mastered, that when, in 1794, he exhibited an enamel after a picture by Sir Joshua Reynolds, it attracted universal admiration. His pictures thenceforth were eagerly sought for by

the royal family and the lovers of art, and he obtained very high prices, and was elected into the Royal Academy. Amongst a vast number of paintings, he produced one which must be considered a phenomenon by all who are acquainted with the technical processes of the art; this was the Bacchus and Ariadne, after Titian, the dimensions of which were eighteen inches by sixteen. Mr. Bowles of Wanstead purchased it for 2,200 guineas. Mr. Bone's great celebrity was derived from his being the first to transfer to enamel the splendor of color, which the great flesh masters had depicted in oil. This, surrounded as it was with the mechanical difficulties of enamelling, was only perfected by his making numerous technical discoveries, and possessing naturally great ability for painting. His genius for art, his mechanical invention, his undaunted perseverance, and unwearied industry, united as they were to a most benevolent and manly nature, combined to render him a great man. Besides the numerous enamels he annually produced both for foreign and English purchasers, he transferred to his almost indestructible material, all the authentic portraits of the Elizabethan period, forming a national series and a splendid portrait gallery. This noble collection was unfortunately dispersed after his death, the purchase having been declined by the government. D. 1834.

BONEFACIO, VENETIANO, an Italian painter of eminence. D. 1630.

BONER, ULRICH, the most ancient German fabulist, was a Dominican friar of Berne, in the 14th century. He published his fables under the title of "Der Edelstein," (The Gem.)

BONET, THEOPHILUS, a celebrated German physician; author of several learned works. D. 1639.

BONHOMME, DUPIN, P. J. B., b. in 1737; a respectable conventionalist, and friend of modern liberty, who perished in 1793 by the revolutionary tribunal.

BONIFACE, Sr., whose name was WILFRID, a saint of the Roman calendar, was a native of England, and made archbishop by Henry III. He travelled through many parts of Germany, of which country he was called the apostle; and after reclaiming many from paganism, he was slain by some peasants in Friesland, in 754.—The name assumed by nine popes; but the lives of whom present nothing worthy of particular notice.—A count of the Roman empire in the 5th century, and an intimate

friend of St. Augustin, at whose desire he devoted himself to public affairs. He was slain in a desperate contest with Actius, in 432.

**BONIFACIO, BALTHAZAR**, a learned Venetian, bishop of Capo d'Istria; author of "Historia Ludicia," Latin poems, &c. D. 1659.

**BONJOUR, WILLIAM**, a French monk, and missionary to China; author of "Dissertations on the Scripture," &c. V. 1714.

**BONNEFONS, JOHN**, a French writer of Latin poems, which are printed with those of Beza, in Barbau's edition of 1757. B. 1554; d. 1614.

**BONNELL, JAMES**, accomptant-general of Ireland in the reign of James II.; remarkable for his firmness and integrity in the discharge of his public duty in a troublesome and perilous time. Some "Meditations" of his, printed with his "Life," written by Archdeacon Hamilton, show him to have been a man of considerable intellect. B. 1653; d. 1699.

**BONNER, EDMUND**, an English prelate, notorious for his persecution of the Protestants during the reign of Queen Mary. On the accession of Queen Elizabeth he refused to take the oath of supremacy, and was committed to the Marshalsea, where he remained nearly ten years. D. 1569.

**BONNET, CHARLES**, a distinguished naturalist of Geneva; author of "Insectology," "Essay on Physiology," "Considerations on Organized Bodies," &c. B. 1720; d. 1793.

**BONNEVAL, CLAUDIUS ALEXANDER**, count of, a French adventurer, son-in-law of Marshal Biron. After serving under Prince Eugene against the Turks, resentment at having been imprisoned for challenging the prince caused him to go over to the Turks, and become a Mussulman. His services were highly valued by the Grand Seigneur, who gave him the title of Achmet Pacha, and raised him from rank to rank, till he became master of the ordnance. D. 1747.

**BONNEVIE, ABBE**, a great preacher of funeral orations over the Bonaparte family and Bonapartists; and equally zealous in preaching funeral orations for the Bourbons, after their fall. "Is the abbé as virulent against the tyrant as ever?" asked Napoleon, in passing his curé, on returning from Elba. But the abbé had disappeared. B. 1764.

**BONNEVILLE**, a poet of the French revolution, who was the friend of Condorcet, La Fayette, and Paine, and was with Kosciusko when he fell. Though

accused by Marat, in the National Convention, as an aristocrat, he was so far from being an ultra in his views as to denounce Bonaparte (on his becoming emperor) as the Cromwell of France, when the latter suppressed his periodical, the "Bien Informé." Among his works are "Théâtre Allemand," "Poésies Républicanes," "Nouveau Code Conjugal," "Esprit des Religions," &c. B. 1760.

**BONNIER**, a French republican, who was sent as a plenipotentiary to a "conference" with Prince Metternich, in 1799, at Rastalt; but the negotiation was broken off by Austria, and Bonnier was murdered between that town and Strasburg, and his papers taken away. Bonnier's seat in the Council of Ancients was for two years after covered with crape, as a testimony of respect. B. 1750.

**BONNINGTON, RICHARD PARKES**, a British artist of great merit and of singular precocity. At 3 years old he could sketch most of the objects he saw, and at 15 was admitted to draw in the Louvre at Paris. After visiting Italy he brought back many able specimens of his works, and finished a successful, though brief career, at the age of 27, in 1828.

**BONNYCASTLE, JOHN**, professor of mathematics at the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich; author of "The Scholar's Guide to Arithmetic," "The Elements of Geometry," "A Treatise upon Astronomy," &c. D. 1821.—**CHARLES**, a son of the preceding, became an eminent professor of natural philosophy, at the university of Virginia, and wrote several excellent mathematical works. D. 1840.

**BONNSTETTEN, CHARLES VON**, a learned and voluminous German writer, the friend of Matthison, Salis, and Fredericka Brun. B. 1745; d. 1832.

**BONOMI, JOSEPH**, an Italian architect of considerable taste and genius, from whose design the Roman Catholic chapel near Manchester-square was erected. D. 1808.

**BONTEMPI, GIOVANNI ANDREA ANGELINI**, an Italian musician of the 17th century; author of "Nova quatuor Vocibus componendi Methodus," &c.

**BOOKER, LUKE**, a clergyman of the church of England, distinguished for his literary acquirements, was b. at Nottingham, in 1672; took holy orders in 1785; and eventually became the vicar of Dudley. Dr. Booker was the author of many works, viz., "Poems" on various occasions; "Christian Intrepidity,"

"Calista, or the Picture of Modern Life," "Euthanasia, the State of Man after Death," "Discourses and Dissertations;" and a variety of others. D. 1835.

**BOONE, DANIEL**, one of the earliest settlers in Kentucky, was b. in Virginia, and was from infancy addicted to hunting in the woods. He set out on an expedition to explore the region of Kentucky, in May, 1769, with five companions. After meeting with a variety of adventures, Boone was left with his brother, the only white men in the wilderness. They passed the winter in a cabin, and in the summer of 1770 traversed the country to the Cumberland river. In September, 1773, Boone commenced his removal to Kentucky with his own and five other families. He was joined by forty men, who put themselves under his direction; but being attacked by the Indians, the whole party returned to the settlements on Clinch river. Boone was afterwards employed by a company of North Carolina to buy, from the Indians, lands on the south side of the Kentucky river. In April, 1775, he built a fort at Saltspring, where Boonesborough is now situated. Here he sustained several sieges from the Indians, and was once taken prisoner by them while hunting with a number of his men. In 1782 the depredations of the savages increased to an alarming extent, and Boone, with other militia officers, collected 176 men, and went in pursuit of a large body, who had marched beyond the Blue Licks, forty miles from Lexington. From that time till 1798 he resided alternately in Kentucky and Virginia. In that year, having received a grant of 2000 acres of land from the Spanish authorities, he removed to Upper Louisiana, with his children and followers, who were presented with 800 acres each. He settled with them at Charette, on the Missouri river, where he followed his usual course of life,—hunting and trapping bears—till September, 1822, when he d. in the 85th year of his age. He expired while on his knees, taking aim at some object, and was found in that position, with his gun resting on the trunk of a tree.

**BOOTH, BARTON**, a celebrated actor in the reigns of Anne and George I., was b. in 1681, in Lancashire, and was educated at Westminster school, under Dr. Busby. At the age of seventeen, however, he joined a strolling company of players; his talents, at length, gained him a footing on the regular theatre;

his popularity continually increased; and his performance of Cato, in 1712, set the seal upon his histrionic reputation. In 1715 he became one of the joint patentees and managers of Drury-lane theatre. Booth was the author of a masque called Dido and Eneas, and of some songs and minor pieces. D. 1738.—**GEORGE**, Baron Delamere, a zealous partisan of Charles II. Being defeated by the parliamentary general, Lambert, he was confined in the Tower until the death of Cromwell. He then obtained his liberty, and was one of the twelve delegates sent to the new king. It was on this occasion that he obtained his title, and a present of £10,000. D. 1684.—**HENRY**, earl of Warrington, son of the above. Having been among those who voted for the exclusion of the duke of York, when that personage became king, he was committed to the Tower, and was tried for high treason, but acquitted, in spite of the efforts of the infamous Jeffries. On the accession of William III. he was made a privy councillor and chancellor of the exchequer. His efforts to limit the prerogative, however, caused him to fall into disgrace: but he was allowed to retire from office with a pension, and the title of earl of Warrington. D. 1694.

**BORA, CATHARINE VON**, wife of Luther, was b. 1499. Her birthplace is not known, and of her parents we only know that her mother, Anna, was descended from one of the most ancient families of Germany, that of Haugewitz. The daughter took the veil very early, in the nunnery of Nimptschen, near Grimma. Notwithstanding her devout disposition, she soon felt very unhappy in her situation, and, as her relations would not listen to her, applied, with eight other nuns, to Luther, whose fame had reached them. Luther gained over a citizen of Torgau, by the name of Leonard Koppe, who, in union with some other citizens, undertook to deliver the nine nuns from their convent. This was done the night after Good Friday, April 4th, 1523. He brought them to Torgau, and from thence to Wittenberg, where Luther provided for them a decent abode. At the same time, to anticipate the charges of his enemies, he published a letter to Koppe, in which he frankly confessed that he was the author of this enterprise, and had persuaded Koppe to its execution; that he had done so in the confident hope that Jesus Christ, who had restored his gospel and destroyed the kingdom of Antichrist,

would be their protector, though it might cost them even their lives. He also exhorted the parents and relations of the nine virgins to admit them again into their houses. Some of them were received by citizens of Wittenberg; others, who were not yet too old, Luther advised to marry. Among the latter was Catharine, whom Philip Reichenbach, at that time mayor of the city, had taken into his house. Luther proposed to her, (by his friend Nicholas von Amsdorf, minister in Wittenberg,) doctor Kaspar Glaz and others, in marriage. She declined these proposals, but declared her willingness to bestow her hand on Nicholas von Amsdorf, or on Luther himself. Luther, who, in 1524, had laid aside the cowl, was not averse to matrimony, yet appears to have been led to the resolution of marrying by reason rather than by passion. Besides, he was not then favorably inclined towards Catharine, because he suspected her of worldly vanity. He says, however, that he found in her a pious and faithful wife. There could be no want of disadvantageous rumors on this occasion, some of them as shameful as they were unfounded. The domestic peace of the pair was also drawn into question, and Catharine, in particular, was accused of being peevish and domineering, so that her husband was often obliged to correct her. Although this last story is without foundation, yet Luther seems not to have been fully satisfied with her; for he speaks with great sincerity of the sufferings as well as of the happiness of his marriage. When, after Luther's death, in 1547, Charles V. entered Wittenberg in triumph, Catharine saw herself obliged to leave this place, and to remove to Leipsic, where she was compelled to take boarders for her support. She afterwards returned to Wittenberg, and lived there till 1552, in want. When the plague broke out in this place, and the university was removed to Torgau, she went thither also, arrived there sick, and d. soon after, December 27th, 1552. In the church of Torgau her tombstone is still to be seen, on which is her image of the natural size.

**BORDA, JEAN CHARLES**, an engineer, and afterwards a captain in the French marine, famous for his mathematical talents, was b. at Dax, in the department of Landes, in 1733. In 1756 he was chosen a member of the Academy of Sciences, and occupied himself in making experiments on the resistance of fluids, the velocity of motion, and

other topics relating to dynamical science. In 1767 he published a dissertation on hydraulic wheels, and afterwards one on the construction of hydraulic machinery. In 1771, with Verdune and P'ingré, he made a voyage to America, to determine the longitude and latitude of several coasts, isles, and shoals, and to try the utility of several astronomical instruments. In 1774 he visited the Azores, the Cape Verde islands, and the coast of Africa for the same purpose. In the American war he was very useful to the Count d'Estaing, by his knowledge of navigation. Borda was the founder of the schools of naval architecture in France. He invented an instrument, of a very small diameter, which measures angles with the greatest accuracy, and has been used in measuring the meridian; the reflecting circle, which has made his name immortal; besides an instrument for measuring the inclination of the compass needle, and many others. On the establishment of the National Institute, he became one of its members, and was occupied, with other men of science, in framing the new system of weights and measures adopted in France under a republican government. Among the latest of his labors was a series of experiments to discover the length of a pendulum which could vibrate seconds in the latitude of Paris.

**BORDE, ANDREW**, an English physician; author of "The Merrie Tales of the Madman of Gotham," and several other quaint works. D. 1539.—**JOHN BENJAMIN DE LA**, a French miscellaneous writer; author of "Adela de Pontlieu;" "Essais sur la Musique, ancienne et moderne;" "Mémoires de Coureury," &c. He was guillotined in 1794.

**BORDEN, THEOPHILUS DE**, a French physician; author of "Recherches sur quelques pointes de l'Histoire de la Médecine," &c. D. 1776.

**BORDELON, LAURENCE**, a voluminous French writer; author of "Dialogues for the Living;" "Curious Varieties;" several dramatic pieces, &c. B. 1653; d. 1730.

**BORELLI, JOHN ALPHONSO**, an Italian philosopher and mathematician; remembered chiefly for being the first who applied mathematical calculation and mechanical principles to account for the action of the muscles. B. 1608; d. 1679.

**BORGIESE**. A Roman family, which derives its origin from Sienna. They have held the highest offices of this republic, from the middle of the fifteenth

century. Pope Paul V., who belonged to this family, and ascended the papal chair in 1605, loaded his relations with honors and riches. In 1607 he appointed his brother, Francesco Borghese, leader of the troops sent against Venice to maintain the papal claims; bestowed the principality of Solmone on Marco Antonio Borghese, the son of his brother, Giovanni Battista; granted him a revenue of \$150,000, and obtained for him the title of a grandee of Spain. Another of his nephews, Scipione Caffarelli, he created cardinal, and made him adopt the name of Borghese. From Marco Antonio Borghese, prince of Solmone, is descended the rich family of Borghese, which is continued in the prince Camillo Borghese, and his brother, Francesco prince B. Aldobrandini.—**MARIA PAULINE**, princess, the beautiful sister of Napoleon, was b. at Ajaccio, October 20th, 1780. When the British occupied Corsica, in 1798, she went to Marseilles, where she was on the point of marrying Ereron, a member of the convention, and son of that critic whom Voltaire made famous, when another lady laid claim to his hand. She afterwards married Gen. Leclerc, with whom she embarked, 1801, for St. Domingo, and was called by the poets of the fleet, the *Galatea of the Greeks*, the *Venus marina*. She was no less courageous than beautiful, for when the negroes, under Christophe, stormed Cape François, where she resided, and Leclerc, who could no longer resist the assailants, ordered his lady and child to be carried on shipboard, she yielded only to force. After his death she married, in 1803, the prince Camillo Borghese. Her son died at Rome soon after. With Napoleon, who loved her tenderly, she had many disputes, and as many reconciliations; for she would not always follow the caprices of his policy. Yet even the proud style in which she demanded what her brothers begged, made her the more attractive to her brother. Once, however, when she forgot herself towards the empress, whom she never liked, she was obliged to leave the court. She was yet in disgrace at Nice, when Napoleon resigned his crown in 1814; upon which occasion she immediately acted as a tender sister. Instead of remaining at her palace in Rome, she set out for Elba to join her brother, and acted the part of mediatrix between him and the other members of his family. Before the battle of Waterloo, she placed all her diamonds, which were of great

value, at the disposal of her brother. They were in his carriage, which was taken in that battle, and were shown publicly at London. He intended to have returned them to her. She lived, afterwards, separated from her husband, at Rome, where she occupied part of the palace Borghese, and where she possessed, from 1816, the villa Sciarra. Her house, in which taste and love of the fine arts prevailed, was the centre of the most splendid society at Rome. D. 1825.

**BORGIA, CÆSAR**, a natural son of Pope Alexander VI. He no sooner heard of his father's exaltation to the papal chair, than he left Pisa, where he was fixed for his education; but the ambitious prospects which he had formed were checked by the coolness with which Alexander received him. He complained to his mother, Vanozza, who for a while quieted his impatience, but he was dissatisfied to see the dukedom of Gandia conferred upon his elder brother, Francis, whilst the primacy of Valenza only was reserved for himself. Afterwards, by the influence of his mother, whose greatest favorite he was, over three other sons and a daughter called Lucretia, the dignity of cardinal was conferred upon him, and he became the friend and confidant of his father's councils. The elevation of Francis, however, to secular power continued to excite his jealousy, so that at once to gratify malice and revenge, he caused his unhappy brother to be murdered, and thrown into the Tiber, where his mangled carcass was a few days after found. The pope bitterly lamented his fate, but all his inquiries after the murderer were silenced by Vanozza, who, justly suspected as an accomplice, terrified the astonished father, by declaring that if he did not desist, the same dagger was ready to stab him to the heart. Cæsar succeeded to his brother's honors and fortune, when he resigned the dignity of cardinal, that he might with greater latitude gratify his avarice, ambition, and cruelty. Bands of assassins were kept around him, who sacrificed to his pleasure both friends and foes; but his murderous schemes once liked to have recoiled upon himself. United with his father in the attempt to poison nine newly-created cardinals, whose possessions they coveted, the wine was by mistake brought to them, and, drinking of it, the pope died, and Cæsar barely escaped. His crimes were now too public to be unnoticed. Though lately

raised to the dukedom of Valentinois by Louis XII. he was stripped of all his dignities, and sent a prisoner to Spain, but he escaped to the court of his brother-in-law, John, king of Navarre; and after trying in vain to restore his fallen fortunes, he engaged in the civil war, by which his brother's kingdom was distracted, and was killed by the stroke of a spear, under the walls of Viana, March 12th, 1507. He appears to have been a skilful and intrepid soldier, of moderation in his habits, and, what is still more strange, a lover of poetry and art.—**STEFANI**, a cardinal, was a native of Vallettri. He had an enthusiastic love for art, and throughout life devoted great attention to the collection of relics. It was usual with him to change a valuable piece of plate for some rare article to adorn his museum; and on one occasion, to purchase an Egyptian mummy, he even parted with the plate from his table, and the buckles from his shoes. Pius VI. created him cardinal in 1789; and the succeeding pope named Cardinal Borgia president of the council when the French garrison evacuated Rome. He was the author of some works in support of the papal temporalities. D. 1804.

**BORIE, JEAN**, one of the most violent of the French revolutionists, and inventor of the "Farandoles." He was a lawyer. B. about 1770; d. 1805, in exile.

**BORIS, GADENOW**, grand master of the horse to Theodore Ivanowitz, emperor of Russia. He is said to have put to death both the emperor's brother and the emperor himself; and it is certain that at the death of the latter Boris became emperor. He governed cruelly and tyrannically, but d. suddenly, just as Russia was invaded by a Polish army, which was headed by a young monk, who pretended to be Demetrius, the deceased brother of Theodore, in 1605.

**BORJA, FRANCIS DE**, a Spanish poet and statesman, a descendant from Pope Alexander VI., was appointed viceroy of Peru, in 1614, and governed that province in a manner which was honorable to him. He returned to Spain in 1621, and cultivated literature. As a poet, he is most esteemed for his lyrical compositions. D. 1638.

**BORLACE, EDMUND**, the son of one of the lords-justices of Ireland, was educated at Dublin, and settled as a physician at Chester. His principal work is a "History of the Irish Rebellion." D. 1682.

**BORLASE, WILLIAM**, an antiquary and topographer, was b. 1695, at Pendeen, in Cornwall, was educated at Oxford, and, till the end of his days, rector of Ludgvan and vicar of St. Just, in his native county. The first of these preferments he obtained in 1722. In 1749 he was made F.R.S., and, in 1766, LL.D. His chief works are, the "Antiquities Historical and Monumental of the County of Cornwall;" "Observations on the Scilly Islands;" and a "Natural History of Cornwall." D. 1772.

**BORN, IGNATIUS**, baron; an eminent German mineralogist and writer; author of a treatise on "The Process of Amalgamation," &c., &c. B. 1742; d. 1791.

**BOROWLASKI**, Count, the celebrated Polish dwarf, who, although less than three feet in height, was of perfect symmetry, and attained the age of 98. He had been prevailed upon by some of the clergy of Durham, who had casually seen him when on his "travels," 40 years before his death, to take up his abode near that city. He spoke several languages, was generally well informed and witty, and his company was accordingly much courted by the gentry of Durham and its vicinity. D. 1837.

**BORRI, JOSEPH FRANCIS**, a native of Milan, who distinguished himself by his extravagant pretensions as a chemist, a heretic, and a quack. After playing for some time the prophet at Rome, he returned to Milan, where he attached to himself great multitudes, from whose credulity he exacted a great deal of money, under oath of secrecy, with the expectation that the kingdom of God was going to be established on earth. His schemes were so well concerted that he nearly seized the sovereign power by means of his adherents, but was at last forced to fly. The Inquisition passed sentence of condemnation on his character, and publicly burnt his effigy and his writings, in 1660. From Strasburg, where he had retired, he went to Amsterdam, and there for some time figured as a character of superior dignity and uncommon virtues. He was respected and courted as a universal physician, till a revolution in his fortune drove him away from that country too, yet loaded with the borrowed jewels of the credulous Hollanders. At Hamburg he obtained the protection of Christina, queen of Sweden, by pretending to find the philosopher's stone; and he gained the same confidence at Copenhagen, since



the king of Denmark. Though his hypocrisy at last became known to his illustrious patrons, he gained his wishes in the liberality of their rewards, and attempted to retire to Hungary. Being however accidentally seized as a spy, his name was reported to the emperor of Germany in the presence of the papal nuncio, who claimed him as an excommunicated heretic. The emperor consented to deliver him up, provided his life was spared, and Borri was conveyed to Rome, and condemned to perpetual imprisonment, which was however softened by the interference of the duke of Estrées, whom he cured in a dangerous illness. D. at the castle of St. Angelo, in 1695, aged 70.

**BORRICHUIS, OLAUS**, a native of Denmark, educated at the university of Copenhagen, of which he became a learned professor in poetry, chemistry, and botany. After practising with great reputation as a physician, and refusing the rectorship of the famous school of Hesiow, he began to travel, and visited Holland, England, France, Italy, and Germany, and after an absence of six years returned to his native country, in 1666. His genius procured him the friendship of the literati of Europe, and the rectitude of his principles the patronage of his sovereign. He published several tracts in Latin, on subjects of chemistry, philosophy, and antiquities. D. 1694.

**BORROMEO, CHARLES**, a saint of the Roman church, was b. 2d October, 1538, and early patronized by his maternal uncle, Pope Pius IV., who made him a cardinal and archbishop of Milan, though only 22 years of age. These high dignities, and others which were lavished upon him, were due to his merit and his virtues. Borromeo was an example of meekness and piety: he reformed the abuses of his clergy, gave relief to the necessitous, and provided institutions for the reclaiming of profligate and debauched women. This zeal in the cause of humanity enraged the Humiliés, an order which he attempted to reform; and one of the brethren, Farina, fired a gun at the worthy prelate while in prayer with his domestics. The shot was not fatal, and the assassin was deservedly punished. During a dreadful pestilence the attention of Borromeo to the distressed of every description were unusually exemplary; yet ingratitude and persecution generally awaited his good and benevolent deeds. D. 1594, aged 47, and his name was canonized by

Paul V., 1710. He wrote several works on doctrinal and moral subjects.—**FREDERICK**, was cousin to the preceding, and, like him, a cardinal and archbishop of Milan, and also a copy of his excellent character. He founded the Ambrosian Library, and d. 1632. He wrote some theological tracts.

**BORRONI, PAUL MICHAEL BENEDICT**, a painter, who imitated the style of Correggio, and had much of the taste of Michael Angelo. Pius VI. made him a knight of the Golden Spur, and the king of Sardinia granted him a pension. D. at Voghera, in 1819.

**BORROMINI, FRANCIS**, an architect of Bissone, pupil of Muderno, who acquired much reputation at Rome, though in his rivalry with Le Bernin he deviated from that simplicity, and those received rules, which taste and judgment have always pronounced the basis of the beautiful. His best work is the college of the Propaganda. D. in consequence of a wound which he had given himself in a fit of madness, 1667.

**BOS, LAMBERT**, professor of Greek at Franeker; author of the well-known and valuable work on the Greek ellipses, an excellent edition of the Septuagint, with prolegomena and various readings, &c. B. 1670; d. 1717.

**BOSC, LOUIS AUGUSTUS WILLIAM**, a French naturalist, and the author of several agricultural and other works. He held a responsible situation in the French post-office; but, in 1793, being driven from his place by the Jacobins, he sought a retreat in the forest of Montmorency, where he lived three years in solitude, devoting his time to the study of natural history.—**PETER DU**, an eminent French Calvinist preacher of the 17th century; author of numerous sermons, epistles, poems, &c. On the revocation of the edict of Nantes, he escaped to Holland, where he d. in 1692.

**BOSCAN, ALMOGAVER JUAN**, a Spanish poet, b. towards the close of the 15th century, at Barcelona. His parents, who belonged to the most ancient nobility, gave him a careful education. He followed the court of Charles V., and, in 1526, was attached to it for some time in Granada. His noble manners and character gained for him the favor of the emperor. The education of the duke of Alba was committed to him, and his instructions developed the great qualities which the duke afterwards displayed. After his marriage, Boscan lived at Barcelona, occupied in publishing his

works, together with those of his deceased friend Garcilaso, in which he was employed at the time of his death. Boscan was persuaded to attempt Italian measures in Spanish, by Antonio Navagero, an Italian scholar and ambassador of the republic of Venice at the court of the emperor. Thus he became the creator of the Spanish sonnet, and, with Garcilaso first used the *terzine* in his poetical epistles and elegies. In general he distinguished himself by introducing Italian forms into Spanish poetry, which met with great opposition, and not less applause. The poems of Boscan are still esteemed. His other literary works, mostly translations, are forgotten. D. 1540.

**BOSCAWEN, EDWARD**, a brave and highly distinguished English admiral. He served under Anson in the engagement of Cape Finisterre, and received the thanks of parliament and a pension for his exploits while serving in the Atlantic and in the Mediterranean. B. 1711; d. 1761.—**WILLIAM**, nephew of the above; author of an "Essay on the Progress of Satire;" a translation of Horace, &c. B. 1752; d. 1811.

**BOSCH, BERNARD**, a Dutch poet, b. in 1746; author of "Egotism" and "Bosch's Poems," and co-editor of the *Janus and Eclair Politique*.—**JEROME**, a famous Dutch bibliomanist. His library catalogue was remarkable for the number of princeps editions it contained. B. 1740; d. 1811.—**LOUIS, A. G.**, one of the first French naturalists of the age; b. in 1795; patronized by the minister Roland. He had the courage to accompany Madame Roland to the foot of the scaffold. He wrote "*Histoire Naturelle des Coquilles*," "*Dictionnaire d'Agriculture*," &c. His brother (Stephen Bosch) also published some well-written works on agriculture and the occupation of the poor.

**BOSCOVICH, ROGER JOSEPH**, an astronomer and geometrician of distinguished eminence in the 18th century, was a native of Ragusa, in Dalmatia. He was educated among the Jesuits, and, entering into their order, was appointed professor of mathematics in the Roman college, before he had entirely completed the course of his studies. He was employed by Pope Benedict XIV. in various undertakings, and, in 1750, began the measurement of a degree of the meridian in the Ecclesiastical States, which operation occupied him for two years. He afterwards visited the Pontine marsh, to give advice respecting the

draining of it. He was then intrusted by the republic of Lucca, with the defence of its interests, in a dispute about boundaries with the government of Tuscany. This affair obliged him to go to Vienna, and having terminated it with success, he visited Paris and London. He was elected a fellow of the Royal Society, and dedicated to this body a Latin poem on eclipses. Returning to Italy he was appointed mathematical professor in the university of Pavia; whence, in 1770, he removed to Milan, and there erected the celebrated observatory at the college of Brera. On the suppression of the order of Jesuits he accepted an invitation to France from Louis XV., who gave him a pension of 2,000 livres. D. 1787.

**BOSSCHA**, a Dutch poet and miscellaneous writer; b. in 1766; author of "Belgica Libertas," and a "History of the Revolution of Holland."

**BOSSI, BARON DE**, an eminent modern Italian poet, b. at Piedmont in 1758. He favored the French interest on the republic's invasion of Italy, and was rewarded by posts in France by Napoleon. He is chiefly known by his exertions in his country in favor of the Protestant Vaupis. "*Oromasia*" is his chief work in poetry.

**BOSSU, RENE LE**, an eminent French critic; author of a "Treatise on Epic Poetry," "Parallel of the Philosophy of Descartes and of Aristotle," &c. B. 1631; d. 1680.

**BOSSUET, JACQUES BENIGNE**, the most eloquent of French preachers, and acute of controversialists; was b. in 1627 at Dijon, and after having studied at the college of Navarre, he became canon of Metz. From Metz his reputation spread to the capital, and he was invited to Paris to preach before the queen-mother and the king. There his fame soon eclipsed that of all his predecessors and cotemporaries. In 1669 he was made bishop of Condom; in 1670 preceptor to the dauphin; and, in 1681, bishop of Meaux. He d. in 1704. His Funeral Orations are masterpieces of eloquence; and in his controversy with the Protestants he displays admirable learning and skill. Of his works, which form 20 quarto volumes, the principal are his Sermons; "Discourse on Universal History;" "Exposition of the Catholic Faith;" and "History of the Variations of the Protestant Churches."

**BOSSUT, CHARLES**, an eminent mathematician; was b. in the Lyonese, in 1730; studied in the Jesuit's college at

Lyons, was taught mathematics by d'Alembert, and at the age of 22 was professor of the engineer's school at Metz. His chief works are, a "History of Mathematics," and a "Course of Mathematics;" the last of which is highly popular. D. 1814.

**BOSTON, THOMAS**, a Scotch divine, was b. at Dunse, in 1676, and d. minister of Ettrich, in 1782. He is chiefly remembered by his "Human Nature in its Fourfold State," a work which has gone through numerous editions.—**JOHN**, a monk of St. Edmondsbury, in the 15th century; author of "Speculum Cœnobitarum," &c.

**BOSWELL, JAMES**, the friend and biographer of Johnson, was the eldest son of one of the supreme judges of Scotland, styled Lord Auchinleck, from the name of his estate in Ayrshire. He was b. at Edinburgh, in 1740, and studied in his native city, in Glasgow, in the Dutch university of Utrecht. He afterwards resided several times in London, and cultivated the acquaintance of the most distinguished men of his day. Here he became acquainted with Johnson—a circumstance which he himself calls the most important event of his life. He afterwards visited Voltaire at Ferney, Rousseau at Neufchatel, and Paoli in Corsica, with whom he became intimate. He then returned by the way of Paris to Scotland, and devoted himself to the bar. In 1768, when Corsica attracted so much attention, he published his valuable account of Corsica, with memoirs of Paoli. At a later period he settled at London, where he lived in the closest intimacy with Johnson. In 1778 he accompanied him on a tour to the Scottish Highlands and Hebrides, and published an account of the excursion after their return. After the death of Johnson, he became his biographer. The minuteness and accuracy of his account, and the store of literary anecdote which it contains, render this work the best of the kind. It is, in short, the most complete, the most interesting, the most original, the most provoking, contemptible, and delightful in the English tongue. D. 1795.

—**Sir ALEXANDER**, eldest son of the preceding, was b. in 1775, and succeeded his father in the possession of the family estate. He was a literary antiquary of no inconsiderable erudition, and he possessed a great fund of volatile talent, and, in particular, a pungent vein of satire. At an early period of his life, some of his poetical *jeux d'esprit* occasionally made a slight turmoi in that

circle of Scottish society in which he moved. In 1808 he published a small volume entitled "Songs, chiefly in the Scottish Dialect." Some of these songs had already acquired a wide acceptance in the public. We may instance "Auld Gudeman, ye're a Drunken Carle," "Jenny's Bawbee," "Jenny dang the Weaver," &c. He inherited all the tory spirit of his father; and some attacks on the character of James Stuart, Esq., having appeared in the "Beacon" and "Sentinel" newspapers, which were traced to Sir Alexander, a duel took place between these gentlemen, when the latter fell, mortally wounded in the neck, March 26, 1822. Mr. Stuart was tried for this offence, but honorably acquitted.—**JAMES**, the second son of the biographer, was b. in 1779, and educated at Westminster school. He possessed talents of a superior order and the skill with which he edited the enlarged and amended edition of Malone's Shakspeare, in 21 vols., affords ample evidence of his scholarship, judgment, and discrimination. Indeed, so satisfied was Mr. Malone with his peculiar fitness for such a task, that he selected him as his literary executor. D. 1822.

—**BOTELLO, DON NUNO ALVAREZ DE**, a celebrated viceroy of India, when the Portuguese held dominion there; and whose gallantry and skill tended greatly to augment their Hindostanic possessions. He gained several victories over the Dutch, and destroyed the fleet and army of the Achenese, which were besieging Malacca; but lost his life, in 1629, by being crushed between his own vessel and one of the enemy's.

**BOTH, JOHN** and **ANDREW**, two Flemish painters, were b. at Utrecht, about the year 1610. They were the sons of a glass painter, who instructed them in the rudiments of drawing. They afterwards made further progress in the school of Abraham Bolemaert, and went at an early age together to Italy. John, attracted by the works of Claude Lorraine, chose him for his model. Andrew preferred the painting of the human figure, and imitated the style of Bamboccio. But, although their inclinations led them in different directions, their mutual friendship often united their talents in the same works. Thus Andrew painted the figures in the landscapes of his brother; and their labors harmonized so well, that their pictures could not be suspected of coming from different hands. The ease and fine colorings in the beautiful figures of John,

cannot be overlooked, in spite of the excess of yellow sometimes found in them. His fame has been confirmed by time, and his merit, as well as his residence in Italy, has procured for him the name of *Both of Italy*. Andrew was drowned at Venice, in 1650. John, inconsolable for his loss, abandoned Italy, and returned to Utrecht, where he d. shortly after. The plates which John Both has himself etched from his principal works are much valued.

**BOTHWELL, JAMES HEPBURN**, earl of, who married Queen Mary. He was supposed to have been concerned in the murder of the unfortunate Darnley, Mary's husband, and that he was even supported by the deluded queen. He was charged with the crime, and tried, but acquitted. After the death of Darnley, he seized the queen at Edinburgh, and, carrying her a prisoner to Dunbar castle, prevailed upon her to marry him after he had divorced his own wife. Though seemingly secure in the possession of power, and though created earl of Orkney by the unfortunate queen, he soon found that his conduct had roused the indignation of the kingdom. Mary found not in him the fond husband she expected; he became unkind and brutal. A confederacy was formed against him by the barons, the queen was liberated from his power, and he escaped to the Orkneys, and afterwards to Denmark, where he d. 1577. In his last moments, it is said, that with an agonizing conscience, he confessed his own guilt and the queen's innocence, of the murder of Darnley.

**BOTT, JOHN DE**, a French architect. Being a Protestant, he had no chance of obtaining patronage in his own country; and therefore entered into the service of William, prince of Orange, whom he accompanied to England. On the death of that prince, he went into the service of the elector of Brandenburg, by whom he was made a major-general. The fortifications of Wesel and the arsenal of Berlin are among the numerous proofs of his talent. D. 1745.

**BOTTA, CARLO GIUSEPPA GULIELMO**, a distinguished Italian historian. He was b. in 1768, at the small village of San Giorgio di Canavese, in Piedmont, and was educated as a physician, but the breaking out of the French revolution caused him to turn his attention to the study of politics and history. In 1794 he entered into the medical service of the French army; after Piedmont was incorporated with France, in 1803, he

was sent to Paris as a member of the legislative body, and his residence continued afterwards in France; and he lived many years previous to his death at Paris, in close retirement, on account of ill health. Having previously published several works, he established his reputation as an historian, by the publication of his "History of the War of the Independence of the United States of America," in 1809. He afterwards published "The History of Italy, from 1789 to 1814," and the "Continuation of Guicciardini's History to 1789," esteemed works of high merit. In 1816 he published an heroic poem, entitled "Il Camillo." D. at Paris, 1837.

**BOUCHARDON, EDMUND**, the son of a sculptor and architect, was b. in 1698, at Chaumonten-Basigni, and applied himself early to drawing and painting. In order to devote himself to statuary, he went to Paris, and entered the school of the younger Coustou. He soon gained the highest prize, and was made royal pensioner at Rome. He studied his art partly in the works of antiquity, and partly in those of Raphael and Domenichino. He executed several busts, and was to have erected the tomb of Clement XI., but the orders of the king recalled him to Paris in 1732. Here, among other works, he made a large group in stone, representing an athlete overcoming a boar. This stood for a long time in the garden of Grosbois. Afterwards he assisted in repairing the fountain of Neptune at Versailles. He executed ten statues, which adorn the church of St. Sulpice. A monument to the duchess of Lauranguais, made by him, is also in that church. The fountain in the *rue de Grenelle*, which the city of Paris ordered to be constructed in 1739, was made by him, and is considered his masterpiece. A Cupid which he made for the king was unsuccessful. For the "Traité des Pierres gravées," Bouchardon furnished designs, from which the plates were copied. The execution of the greatest monument of that period, the equestrian statue of Louis XV., which was erected by order of the city of Paris, was committed to him. He labored twelve years on this, with inconceivable perseverance, and has left, in the horse, a model which may be ranked with any work of antiquity. D. 1762. Among his scholars, Louis-Claude Vassé, who d. in 1772, is distinguished. Caylus has written his life.

**BOUCHER, FRANCIS**, artist, was b. at Paris in 1704. While a pupil of the cel-

brated Lemoine, he gained, at the age of nineteen, the first prize of the Academy. After studying at Rome for a short time, he returned to Paris, and was styled the Painter of the Graces—a title which he did not merit. He would, perhaps, have risen to excellence, had he not yielded to the corrupt taste of his age, and had devoted himself more completely to his studies. The ease with which he executed made him careless. His drawing is faulty; his coloring does not harmonize, especially in his naked pieces, which are so glaring that they appear as if the light was reflected on them from a red curtain. In a word, he is looked upon as the corruptor of the French school. He was neither envious nor avaricious, but encouraged younger artists as much as it was in his power. The great number of his paintings and sketches shows with what rapidity he produced them. The latter alone amounted to more than 10,000. He has also etched some plates, and many of his paintings have been engraved. D. 1770.—LUC, a Jacobin leader of the Faubourg St. Antoine, who, on the 20th May, 1795, forced himself into the National Convention, and seizing Ferrand, one of the members, beheaded him in the lobby with his own hand, and fixed his head on a pike, parading it through the "Salle." He was afterwards guillotined.—JONATHAN, an English divine; author of "The Cumberland Man," &c. D. 1804.

BOUDINOT, ELIAS, was b. in Philadelphia, May 2d, 1740. He was descended from one of the Huguenots, who sought refuge in America from religious persecution in France. He studied the law and became eminent in that profession. At an early period of the revolutionary war, he was appointed, by congress, commissary-general of prisoners. In the year 1777 he was chosen a member of congress, and, in 1782, was made president of that body. After the adoption of the constitution he entered the house of representatives, where he continued six years. He then succeeded Rittenhouse as director of the mint of the United States, an office which he resigned in the course of a few years, and lived from that time at Burlington, New Jersey. He devoted himself earnestly to biblical literature, and, being possessed of an ample fortune, made munificent donations to various charitable and theological institutions. The American Bible Society, of which he became president, was particularly an object of his

bounty. He d. at the age of eighty-two, in October, 1821.

BOUFFLERS, Marshal de, one of the most celebrated generals of his age, was b. 1644. He was an élève of the great Condé, of Turenne, Crequi, Luxembourg, and Catinat. His defence of Namur, in 1695, and of Lille, in 1703, are famous. The siege of the former place was conducted by King William in person, and cost the allies more than 20,000 men. The latter was conducted by Prince Eugene. An order was sent from Louis XIV., signed by his own hand, commanding Boufflers to surrender; but he kept it secret, until all means of defence were exhausted. The retreat of the French after their defeat at Malplaquet, under the direction of Boufflers, was more like a triumph than a defeat. D. 1711.—STANISLAUS, chevalier de, member of the French Academy, son of the marchioness of Boufflers, mistress of Stanislaus, king of Poland, b. at Luneville, 1737, was considered one of the most ingenious men of his time, and was distinguished for the elegance of his manners and conversation. He was destined for the church, but declared that his love of pleasure would interfere with the duties of this profession. He entered the military career, was soon appointed governor of Senegal, and while in this office, made many useful regulations. After his return, he devoted himself to that light kind of literature which distinguished the age of Louis XV. He was much admired by the ladies, and in the higher circles of the capital, as well as in the foreign courts which he visited. His reputation gave him a seat in the states-general, where he was esteemed for his moderation and his good intentions. After August 10th, 1792, he left France, and met with a friendly reception from Prince Henry of Prussia, at Reinsberg, and Frederic William II. A large grant was made to him in Poland for establishing a colony of French emigrants. In 1800 he returned to Paris, where he devoted himself to literary pursuits, which, in 1804, procured him a seat in the French Institute. D. January 18th, 1815.

BOUGAINVILLE, LOUIS ANTOINE DE, count of the empire, senator, and member of the Institute in 1796, was b. 1729, at Paris. At first a lawyer, afterwards a distinguished soldier, diplomatist, and scholar: he was always remarkable for his energy of character. He fought bravely in Canada, under the marquis

of Montcalm, and it was principally owing to his exertions, in 1758, that a body of 5000 French withstood successfully a British army of 16,000 men. Towards the conclusion of the battle he received a shot in the head. After the battle of September 13th, 1759, in which Montcalm was killed, and the fate of the enemy decided, Bougainville returned to France, and served with distinction under Choiseul Stainville, in the campaign of 1761, in Germany. After the peace, he entered the navy, and became one of the greatest naval officers in France. He persuaded the inhabitants of St. Malo to fit out an expedition for the purpose of establishing a colony in the Falkland Islands, and undertook the command of the expedition himself. The king appointed him captain, and Bougainville set sail with his little fleet in 1763. But, as the Spaniards had a prior claim to the islands, France was obliged to surrender them, and Bougainville, having returned to France, was commissioned to carry the surrender into execution, on receiving from Spain a remuneration for his expenses. For this purpose, he set sail, with one frigate and a merchant ship, from St. Malo, December 15th, 1766. After the immediate object of his voyage was accomplished, he circumnavigated the world, and returned to St. Malo, March 16th, 1769. He enriched the science of geography by a number of new discoveries. In the American war, he commanded several ships of the line, with great honor; was, in 1779, chef-d'escadre, and, in the following year, field-marshal in the land forces. After 1790 he devoted himself to science. D. 1811.

—JEAN PIERRE DE, a French writer, author of "Philip of Macedon," a tragedy, &c., and editor of Freret's great work on "Chronology." B. 1722; d. 1763.

BOUGEANT, GUILLAUME HYACINTHE, a French Jesuit, author of "Amusement Philosophique sur le Langage des Bêtes," &c. B. 1690; d. 1743.

BOUGUER, PIERRE, a French mathematician and hydrographer, author of treatises on "Navigation and Pilotage," and on the "Construction of Ships," and numerous other valuable works of science. D. 1758.

BOUIER, JOHN, an eminent French writer of the 17th century, author of "Letters on the Therapeutæ," "Dissertations on Herodotus," &c. B. 1673; d. 1746.

BOUHOURS, DOMINIC, a French Jesuit and critic, author of "Les Entretiens

d'Ariste et d'Eugène," "Manière de bien Penser sur les Ouvrages de l'Esprit," &c. B. 1623; d. 1702.

BOUILLE, FRANCIS CLAUDE AMOUR, Marquis de, b. 1759, a distinguished French general, celebrated by his exploits up to the era of the French revolution; from which, although he sat on liberal principles in the first assembly of notables, he detached himself, and, after making excellent preparations to assist the unfortunate Louis XVI. in escaping from Varennes, which his sovereign refused to avail himself of, he quitted France and served under the allies. His "Memoirs of the French Revolution" rank deservedly high. D. 1800.

BOUILLON, ROSE, b. 1770; a heroine of the French revolution, who entered the army as a volunteer, and fought as a private in the 6th battalion of the Haute Saon, at the battle of Limbach, where her husband was killed by her side. She had a pension from the National Convention.

BOUILLY, J. N., an eminent French diplomatist, b. 1770. In his views of the revolution, he concurred with his friend Mirabeau. Author of "Pierre le Grand," "L'Abbé de l'Épée," "Léonore," "Hélène," "Agnes Sorel," "La Vieillesse de Piron," &c. D. 1842.

BOULAINVILLIERS, HENRY DE, comte de St. Saire, author of a "History of Mahomet," a "History of the Arabians," a "History of the Peerage of France," &c. B. 1658; d. 1722.

BOULANGER, NICHOLAS ANTONY, a French mathematician and engineer, author of "Traité du Despotisme Oriental," &c. B. 1722; d. 1759.

BOULARD, ANTOINE MARIE HENRI, a distinguished French savant, b. 1754, and member of the chamber of deputies in 1815. He is author of numerous translations from English standard writings, and was honored by the friendship of La Harpe, &c. D. 1825.

BOULAY DE LA MEURTHE, A. J. C., b. 1761; one of the most distinguished orators in the French revolution, and author of eminent works on political science. He was president of the civil tribunal at Nancy, in 1793, and had great share in confirming the expatriation of the emigrants in 1793, when a member of the five hundred. He was subsequently faithful to Bonaparte through all his changes of fortune; and on that account was proscribed, and banished to Frankfort, by the Bourbons, on their last restoration in 1815.

**BOULTER, HUGH**, archbishop of Armagh, eminent for his benevolent exertions to alleviate the distress of the Irish during the scarcity of 1740, and for the part he took in establishing schools for the instruction of the Irish children. D. 1742.

**BOULTON, MATTHEW**, an eminent engineer, whose spirit and talent improved innumerable mechanical processes, and whose name, with that of his partner, Watt, is inseparably connected with that of the wonderful power of which they made such skilful use, the steam-engine, was b. at Birmingham, in 1728. Among the many great undertakings in which Boulton and Watt were engaged, one of the most useful and important was the improvement of the coinage, the coins struck at the "Soho" manufactory being rarely surpassed in beauty or accuracy. His long life was uninterruptedly devoted to the advancement of the useful arts, and the promotion of the commercial interests of his country. D. 1809.

**BOUQUET, Madame**, b. about 1773; a victim of affection and hospitality, during the revolution. She concealed Pétion Buzot and her uncle Guadet, during one of the search warrants of the terrorists, and their retreat being discovered, she was sent to the guillotine with them, and died with great fortitude.

**BOURBON, CHARLES**, duke de, constable of France, a powerful enemy of Francis I., and his opponent at Pavia when Francis was taken prisoner. His life was chiefly spent in warfare, and he was killed while heading the assault on Rome, in 1527.—**ROBERT**, the Strong, duke of Neustria, founder of the family which has so long governed France, Spain, Sicily, &c., lost his life in a battle with the Normans in 866. Historians differ as to his descent, some contending that Pepin, of Heristel, was his ancestor; others trace his genealogy to the kings of Lombardy; and some say he derived his origin from a natural son of Charlemagne.—**LOUIS**, cardinal and archbishop of Toledo; son of Louis, brother of Charles III. of Spain. After the imprisonment of Ferdinand at Valençay, he joined the cortes, and ultimately became president of the provisional junta before which the king swore, in 1820, to abide by the constitution of the cortes of 1812. B. 1777; d. 1823.—**LOUIS HENRY JOSEPH**, duke de, and prince de Condé. He fought in the royalist army; and after the cam-

paign in 1800, accompanied his father to England, and was residing with him at Wanstead-House in 1804, when his son, the Duke d'Enghien, was murdered. The duke's death is attributed to the excitement of his mind respecting the revolution of July, 1830. His property he left by will to the Duke d'Aumale, third son of Louis Philippe, king of the French, with the exception of a large bequest to Sophia Dawes, baroness de Fencheres, an Englishwoman, with whom he lived. D. 1830.—**NICHOLAS**, French poet, author of "Nugæ," a collection of Latin epigrams; a didactic poem, called "Ferraria;" a treatise "De puerorum moribus," &c. D. 1559.—**NICHOLAS**, nephew of the above, professor of Greek, author of "An Improbation against the Parricide of HENRY IV.," &c. D. 1644.

**BOURCHIER, THOMAS**, cardinal, and archbishop of Canterbury. He crowned no fewer than three kings, viz., Edward IV., Richard III., and Henry VII. D. 1486.—**JOHN**, Lord Berners, a military commander of great skill and repute in the reigns of Henry VII. and VIII., by the latter of whom he was made governor of Calais, author of a translation of "Froissart," "The Life of Marcus Aurelius," &c. D. 1532.

**BOURDALOUE, LOUIS**, a Jesuit, and a French preacher of consummate eloquence; was b. at Bourges, in 1632. The reputation which he acquired by preaching in the country, induced his superiors to send him to Paris, where he immediately acquired popularity, and became the favorite preacher of Louis XIV., who sent him into Languedoc, to convert the Protestants. The latter part of his life was spent in visiting the sick, and the prisons, and in other works of charity. His sermons occupy 16 volumes, and have often been reprinted. D. 1704.

**BOURDON, SEBASTIAN**, a painter of merit in various styles, but particularly in landscape; was b. at Montpellier, in 1616, and studied at Rome, where he was the friend of Claude Lorraine. In 1652, wishing to avoid the civil wars which threatened France, he visited Sweden, and was patronized by Christina. She made him a present of some pictures which Gustavus had brought from Dresden; but on examining them, Bourdon disinterestedly told her that she ought not to part with so valuable a collection. Christina afterwards took them to Rome, and they at length formed a part of the famous Orleans gallery.

He was an engraver as well as a painter. D. 1671.

**BOURGEOIS**, Sir FRANCIS, whose parents were Swiss, was born in London, in 1756, and was designed for the army, but displayed such an attachment to painting that he was placed under Louthembourg. After having travelled for improvement, he became a royal academician. In 1791 he was appointed painter to the king of Poland; and, in 1794, landscape painter to George III. The splendid collection of pictures which Mr. Descenfans had bequeathed to him, Sir Francis left to Dulwich college, with ten thousand pounds to build a gallery for them. D. 1811.

**BOURGOING**, JOHN FRANCIS, Baron de, was b. at Nevers, in 1748; served early in the army, and successively acted as secretary of legation, and lastly as ambassador at various courts. Of his writings, the principal are, the "Picture of Modern Spain," 3 vols.; and "Historical and Philosophical Memoirs of Pius VI. D. 1811.

**BOURIGNON**, ANTOINETTA, a fanatic, b. at Lisle, in 1616. She came into the world so very deformed that a consultation was held in the family some days about stifling her as a monstrous birth. But if she sunk almost beneath humanity in her exterior, her interior seems to have been raised as much above it; for at 4 years of age she not only took notice that the people of Lisle did not live up to the principles of Christianity which they professed, but was thereby disturbed so much as to desire a removal into some more Christian country. Having an aversion to matrimony, she twice eloped from home to avoid it. The reading of mystical works inflamed her imagination, and she believed that she had visions and ecstasie trances, in which she was commanded to restore the true evangelical spirit in the world. She wandered about incessantly, and was expelled from many countries; but she made numerous proselytes, among whom were men of abilities. D. at Franeker, in Holland, 1680. Her reveries fill 22 volumes.

**BOURLIE**, ANTHONY DE GUICARD, Abbé de la, who is known in English history as the Marquis de Guiscard; was b. in Querey, in 1658, and entered the church. For some crime, however, he was compelled to fly. Failing in an attempt to spread the revolt of the Cevennes, he took refuge in England, where he received a pension from Queen Anne's ministers; but having betrayed

them to his own government, he was summoned before the privy council. There he stabbed Mr. Harley, and in return, was so dangerously wounded by some of the counsellors that he d. in Newgate, in 1711.

**BOURNE**, BENJAMIN, of Bristol, Rhode Island; was b. about the year 1755, and educated at Harvard college, where he was graduated in 1775. He was conspicuous for talents and learning, and spent a large part of his life in public and honorable employments. He was for some time a member of congress, and in 1801 was appointed judge of the circuit court of the United States. D. 1808.—**VINCENT**, one of the most elegant of modern Latin poets; was educated at Westminster and Trinity college, Cambridge, took his degree of M.A. in 1721, and d. undermaster of Westminster school in 1747. Cowper describes him as having been the neatest of all men in his versification, the most slovenly in his person; and, as a poet, he thinks him not at all inferior to Ovid.

**BOURRIENNE**, LOUIS ANTOINE FAUVELET DE, the secretary of Napoleon, who had formed a friendship with him when they were scholars at Brienne, was b. 1769, and studied law at Leipsic. When Napoleon was first consul he was made counsellor of state. Yet afterwards he was accused of not being sincerely attached to the government of Napoleon as emperor. He was an inconsistent and treacherous politician, and even wrote against his old patron and friend. His "Memoirs of Napoleon" have been proved to be, in some respects, unworthy of entire confidence. D. 1834.

**BOURRIT**, MARK THEODORE, a native of Geneva, b. 1739, was a chanter in the cathedral of his native city. He is known to the public by his various journeys to the Alps, and particularly to the glaciers and Mont Blanc; of which he published narratives in 1772 and 1785. The last of these works was reprinted in 1789, with a "Description of the Glaciers of the Pennine and Rhetian Alps." D. 1819.

**BOURSAULT**, EDMUND, a French writer, was b. at Muci l'Évêque, in Burgundy, 1638, and though his father, a dissipated officer, to prevent him from knowing more than himself, would give him no education, he acquired a consummate knowledge of the French language. He wrote several comedies, particularly "Esop in Town," and "Esop at Court," three romances, and other works of considerable merit, among



which may be mentioned "Letters to Babet." Boursault was a man of modest mind and a forgiving spirit. D. 1701.

BOURSIER, LAWRENCE FRANCIS, a doctor of the Sorbonne, who d. at Paris in 1749, aged 70. He was author of several controversial books in divinity, and of an able treatise called "Paction de Dieu sur les créatures," 2 vols. 4to. or 6 vols. 12mo., which was attacked by Malebranche. He wrote also an address to Peter the Great when he visited Paris, for the union of the Greek and Latin churches.—PHILIP, an ecclesiastic of Paris, who was the first concerned in the "Nouvelles Ecclésiastiques" in 1727, in which he was assisted by Berger, d'Etemare, de Fernanville, and others. D. 1767.

BOURVALAIS, PAUL POISSON, a famous French financier, who rose from obscurity to opulence and consequence, by industry, and afterwards by dishonest means. He was accused of having amassed a princely fortune from the distresses of the state during the Spanish succession war, and his vast wealth was forfeited. He was some time indemnified; but his disgrace had broken a heart naturally fierce and impatient. D. 1710.

BOUTERWEK, FREDERICK, professor of moral philosophy at Gottingen, a man of much merit as an academical instructor and a writer on literature, was b. April 15th, 1766, at Oker, a village not far from Goslar, in North Germany. After applying himself to many departments of learning, jurisprudence, poetry, &c., he at last became entirely devoted to philosophy and literary history. Bouterwek has gained a permanent reputation by his "History of Modern Poetry and Eloquence," published 1801–1821, a work which, though unequal in some respects, and in parts, especially in the first volume, partial and superficial, is an excellent collection of notices and observations, and may be considered one of the best works of the kind in German literature. D. 1823.

BOWDICH, THOMAS EDWARD, a writer in the service of the English African Company, was a native of Bristol. He was selected to conduct a mission to the king of Ashantee, of which mission he published a very interesting account. He again set out to explore the interior of Africa, and had already reached the river Gambia, when a fever, produced chiefly by anxiety, terminated his life in 1824. He was an excellent linguist and a pleasing writer; and besides the work already mentioned, the public are in-

debted to him for a translation of Mollah's "Travels to the Sources of the Senegal and Gambia," and other works. B. 1798.

BOWDITCH, NATHANIEL, president of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, was b. at Salem, Mass., March 26, 1773. On account of the straitened circumstances of his parents, he had no advantages of education than those afforded by the common town schools of that period; and he was taken from school at the early period of 10 years. At the age of 12 or 13, he was placed as an apprentice, or clerk, in a ship-chandler's shop, where he remained till he was 21. In his 22d year he went to sea in the capacity of captain's clerk; and he spent about nine years in a seafaring life, during which he made five voyages, four of them to the East Indies; first as captain's clerk, afterwards as supercargo, and finally as master. After relinquishing his nautical life, he became, in 1804, president of a marine insurance company, in Salem, which station he held till 1823, when, on the establishment of the Massachusetts Hospital Life Insurance Company, in Boston, he was induced to leave his native place, and take charge of the institution. Notwithstanding his limited advantages of education, and his engagements, through life, in laborious employments, by his extraordinary genius, and almost equally extraordinary economy of time, he gained a knowledge of the Latin, Greek, Italian, Spanish, French, Portuguese, and German languages, made himself the most eminent mathematician and astronomer that America has produced, and did more for the reputation of his country among men of science abroad, than has been done by any other man, except, perhaps, Audubon and Dr. Franklin. His first publication was his well-known "Practical Navigation," of which the first edition appeared in 1802, while the author was engaged in a seafaring life, in the capacity of supercargo. From that period it has been the standard work on the subject: and in point of practical utility, it is esteemed one of the most valuable works extant. Among his scientific labors were numerous and important communications to the Memoirs of the American Academy; but the great work upon which his fame, as a man of science will principally rest, is his copious and profound commentary upon the "Mécanique Céleste" of La Place, of which he made the first entire translation, and which he has elucidated in a

manner that commands the admiration of men of science. D. 1838.

**BOWDLER, THOMAS**, an English physician; author of "Letters from Holland," and editor of the "Family Shakespeare," &c. B. 1754; d. 1825.—**HANNAH**, was sister of the above; author of "Poems and Essays," and of some popular "Sermons on the Doctrines and Duties of Christianity." D. 1830.

**BOWDOIN, JAMES**, a governor of Massachusetts, was born at Boston, in the year 1727, and was graduated at Harvard college, in 1745. He took an early stand against the encroachments of the British government upon the provincial rights, and in 1774 was elected a delegate to the first congress. The state of his health prevented his attendance, and his place was afterwards filled by Mr. Hancock. In 1778 he was chosen president of the convention which formed the constitution of Massachusetts, and in 1785 was appointed governor of that state. He was a member of the Massachusetts convention assembled to deliberate on the adoption of the constitution of the United States, and exerted himself in its favor. He was the first president of the Academy of Arts and Sciences, established at Boston in 1780, and was admitted a member of several foreign societies of distinction. D. at Boston, 1790.

**BOWER, ARCHIBALD**, a native of Dundee, b. in 1686, was educated at St. Omer, entered the order of the Jesuits, and became a counsellor of the Inquisition, at Macerata, in the Papal States. He, however, fled to England, in 1726, embraced the Protestant faith, and was patronized by persons of eminence. His sincerity was much doubted, and his conduct was attacked by many, particularly by Dr. Douglas, the detector of Lauder. Bower conducted the "Historia Literaria;" wrote a very indifferent "History of the Popes," and contributed largely to the "Universal History." D. 1766.

**BOWLES, Rev. WILLIAM LISLE**, whose sonnets exercised no unimportant influence on English literature, was b. at King's Sutton, in Northamptonshire, a parish of which his father was vicar, in 1762. He was educated at Winchester and at Trinity college, Oxford, where he took his degree in 1792. On leaving the university he entered into holy orders, and was appointed to a curacy in Wiltshire; from which he was preferred to a living in Gloucestershire, and in 1803 to a canonry in Salisbury cathedral. His next step was to the rectory of Bremhill

in Wiltshire, to which he was presented by Archbishop Moore. His first appearance as a poet was in a small collection of sonnets, which were published in 1789, and may be reckoned among the first-fruits of a new era in poetry. In these sonnets there were observed grace of expression, a musical versification, and especially an air of melancholy tenderness, so congenial to the poetical temperament. The subsequent poems of Mr. Bowles did not belie the promise of his youth. The chief of these were his "Hope, an Allegorical Sketch," "St. Michael's Mount," "Coombe Ellen," and "Grave of Howard." His "Spirit of Discovery by Sea," the longest of his productions, was published in 1804. Mr. Bowles published also an edition of Pope, which involved him in the famous controversy with Lord Byron—as well as a great variety of small tracts, literary, antiquarian, and theological. He was, in fact, a very frequent, though he cannot be called a voluminous, contributor to the literature of the present century. D. 1850.

**BOWYER, WILLIAM**, an eminent scholar and typographer, was b. in London, in 1699, and after having been for some time at St. John's college, Cambridge, became a partner with his father in the printing business. He was printer to various learned bodies, and to the house of lords. He published several philological tracts, and added notes to many erudite works from his press; but his principal production is an edition of the New Testament in Greek, with conjectural emendations. D. 1777.

**BOXHORN, MARK ZUERIUS**, professor of rhetoric, politics, and history, in the university of Leyden; author of a treatise on the Discovery of Printing, and of numerous Latin works, both prose and verse. B. 1612; d. 1653.

**BOYCE, WILLIAM**, doctor of music, and an eminent composer both of sacred and secular pieces. B. 1710; d. 1779.

**BOYD, MARK ALEXANDER**, an eminent Scotch writer; author of "Epistolæ Heroidis," &c. B. 1562; d. 1601.—**HUGH MACAULEY**, a Scotch political writer, to whom, without any sufficient reason, the celebrated Letters of Junius were at one time attributed. He accompanied Lord Macartney to Madras. D. 1791.—**ROBERT**, an eminent Scotch divine, b. at Glasgow, in 1578; d. 1627.—**ZACHARY**, a Scotch divine of the 17th century, and twice rector of the university of Glasgow. Among various other works which

he published, is "The Last Battle of the Soul in Death;" and among the numerous MSS. he left, is a collection of quaint poems, entitled, "Zion's Flowers," popularly called "Zachary Boyd's Bible." D. 1653, leaving a considerable legacy to the Glasgow college.

BOYDELL, JOHN, a worthy alderman of London, and distinguished encourager of the arts of painting and engraving, b. at Dorington, in Shropshire, 1719, and intended for a land-surveyor, which was the profession of his father; but chance having thrown in his way "Baddeley's Views of different Country Seats," he determined on quitting the pen for the graver; and at above 20 years of age put himself apprentice for seven years to Mr. Toms, whom he served six years, and bought up the seventh. He then applied closely till he had engraved 152 prints, which he published in a book at the price of five guineas. With the profits of this he set about encouraging other professors of the art; he discovered the talents of Woollett, and employed him to engrave the two famous pictures of "Niobe" and "Phaeton." He soon commenced a great foreign trade in English prints, and realized by his spirit of industry and enterprise a considerable fortune, forming too the well-known "Shakspeare Gallery." The long duration of the French war, however, having almost wholly stopped his export trade, in which he had embarked large sums of money, he was, in the spring of 1804, induced to crave permission of parliament to dispose of the "Shakspeare Gallery" by lottery. D. 1804.

BOYELDIEU, ADRIAN, one of the most celebrated opera composers of France. He was b. at Rouen, 1775, but went early to Paris, where he was appointed professor of the piano at the Conservatoire. He wrote "Ma Tante Aurora," and the "Calife de Bagdad," when he was made chapel-master to Alexander of Russia, and repaired to St. Petersburg. In 1811 he returned to Paris, and wrote "Le Dot de Susette," "Jean de Paris," "Le Chaperon Rouge," and best of all, "La Dame Blanche." A sweet and natural melody, simple but agreeable accompaniments, an expressive gayety, and great variety, are the characteristic excellences of his style. D. 1834.

BOYER, ABLE, a well-known glossographer; b. at Castres, in France, 1664. The work he is chiefly known by, is a very excellent "French and English, and

English and French Dictionary." He wrote also "A French Grammar" in English, which still retains a high rank in our schools. D. 1729.—JOHN BAPTIST NICHOLAS, a French physician, eminently skillful in the treatment of infectious diseases; author of a "Pharmacopœia," tracts on Contagious Disorders, &c. D. 1768.—JEAN PIERRE, a celebrated mulatto president of the island of Hayti; who was b. at Port au Prince in 1780. His mother was a negress from Congo, and his father a shopkeeper and tailor of good repute. Attaching himself to Rigaud, he set out for France, but was captured by the Americans, but was released at the close of the war between France and the United States. He took part in Leclerc's expedition against St. Domingo, but afterwards joined Petion's party, and rapidly rose till he was named Petion's successor in the presidency. Adroitly placing himself at the head of the various insurgents as they rose, he reduced the whole island to one republican government. He was subsequently obliged to seek safety from an insurrection excited by his violence, in the island of Jamaica.

BOYLE, ROBERT, a philosopher, who ranks with Bacon and with Newton; was the seventh son of the celebrated earl of Cork, and was b. at Lismore, in Ireland, January the 26th, 1626, the year that Bacon died. Eton has the honor of his early education, which was perfected by private tutors, and lastly at Geneva. After having travelled over various parts of the Continent, he settled in England, and devoted himself to science, especially to natural philosophy and to chemistry. Every year of his life was marked by new experiments. We are indebted to him for the first certain knowledge of the absorption of air in calcination and combustion, and of the increase of weight which metals gain by oxidation. He first studied the chemical phenomena of the atmosphere, and was thus the predecessor of Mayow, Hales, Cavendish, and Priestley. In all philosophical inquiries, he displayed an accurate and methodical mind, relying wholly upon experiments. At the same time his imagination was warm and lively, and inclined to romantic notions, which were first produced in his childhood, by the perusal of Amadis of Gaul, and always exercised a visible influence on his character. He was naturally inclined to melancholy, and this temper of mind was increased by circumstances. The sight of the great Carthusian mon-

astery at Grenoble, the wildness of the country, as well as the severe ascetic life of the monks, made a deep impression upon him. The devil, as he said, taking advantage of his melancholy disposition, filled his soul with terror, and with doubts concerning the fundamental doctrines of religion. This condition was so insufferable, that he was tempted to free himself from it by committing suicide, and was only prevented by the fear of hell. While endeavoring to settle his faith, he found those defences of the Christian religion, which had been published before his time, unsatisfactory. In order therefore to read the original works which are considered the foundation of Christianity, he studied the Oriental languages, and formed connections with Pococke, Thomas Hyde, Samuel Clarke, Thomas Barlow, &c. The result of his studies was a conviction of its truth, which was manifested not only by his theological writings, but by his benevolence and generous disinterestedness. He instituted public lectures for the defence of Christianity. D. 1691.—RICHARD, earl of Cork, an eminent statesman in the reign of James I.; and founder of a family greatly distinguished in the arts, sciences, and literature. B. at Canterbury, 1566; d. 1643.—ROGER, earl of Orrery, fifth son of the above. When only 7 years old he was created Baron Broghill; and, from an early age, was conspicuous for his zeal in the king's service. But after the king was put to death, the baron transferred his services to Cromwell, by whom he was greatly trusted and employed. At the death of Cromwell he aided in bringing back Charles II., and was created earl of Orrery for his service on that occasion. B. 1621; d. 1679.—CHARLES, Lord Boyle, second son of Roger, earl of Orrery, a statesman and scholar; editor of the "Epistles of Phalaris," and author of some slight but clever literary papers. B. 1676; d. 1731.—JOHN, earl of Cork and Orrery, only son of the last named; author of a translation, with notes, of the "Epistles of Pliny the Younger," "Remarks on the Life and Writings of Swift," papers in the Connoisseur and the World, &c. B. 1707; d. 1762.—RICHARD, third earl of Burlington, and fourth earl of Cork, another branch of the same distinguished family. He was an enthusiastic amateur of architecture, and a very generous friend to men of letters. In him, Bishop Berkeley found his earliest and most efficient patron; and Pope did him the honor to address

to him his fourth epistle. B. 1695; d. 1753.

BOYLSTON, ZABDIEL, was b. at Brookline, Massachusetts, in 1684. He studied medicine at Boston, and entered into the practice of his profession in that place. In 1721, when the small-pox broke out in Boston, and spread alarm through the whole country, the practice of inoculation was introduced by Dr. Boylston, notwithstanding it was discouraged by the rest of the faculty, and a public ordinance was passed to prohibit it. He persevered in his practice in spite of the most violent opposition, and had the satisfaction of seeing inoculation in general use in New England, for some time before it became common in Great Britain. In 1725 he visited England, where he was received with much attention, and was elected a fellow of the Royal Society. Upon his return, he continued at the head of his profession for many years, and accumulated a large fortune. Besides communications to the Royal Society, he published two treatises on the Small Pox. D. 1766.—NICHOLAS, a benefactor of Harvard college, who had been an eminent merchant, and was about to retire from business, to enjoy the fruit of his industry, when he d. He bequeathed to the university at Cambridge £1500, as the foundation of a lectureship on rhetoric and oratory. John Quincy Adams, in 1806, was the first occupant of the chair thus created. D. 1771.—WARD NICHOLAS, also a distinguished patron of Harvard college, having given to the medical school a collection of medical and anatomical books, and made provision for its enlargement.

BOYS, WILLIAM, b. at Deal, in Kent, 1735, was bred a surgeon, but devoted much of his time to antiquarian researches, and published, besides other works, an elaborate and valuable "History of Sandwich, with Notices of the other Cinque Ports, and of Richborough." D. 1803.

BOYSE, JOHN, one of the translators of the Bible in the reign of James I., was b. at Nettlestead, in Suffolk, 1560, and d. 1643, leaving a great many manuscripts behind him, particularly a commentary on almost all the books of the New Testament.—SAMUEL, a very ingenious person, but as remarkable for imprudence as for ingenuity, b. in Dublin, 1709. In 1731 he published, at Edinburgh, a volume of poems addressed to the countess of Eglinton. He wrote also an elegy upon the death of Lady

Stormont, entitled "The Tears of the Muses;" with which Lord Stormont was so much pleased that he ordered Boyse a handsome present. These publications, and the honorable notice taken of them, were the means of recommending him to very high persons, who were desirous of serving him; but Boyse was not a man to be served. He made an improper use of these recommendations, and had often recourse to the meanest arts to procure benefactions. At some times he would raise subscriptions for poems which did not exist; and at others, ordered his wife to inform people that he was just expiring, to move the compassion of his friends, who were frequently surprised to meet the man in the street to-day who was, yesterday, said to be at the point of death. In May, 1749, however, he d., after a lingering illness, in obscure lodgings, near Shoe-lane, where he was buried at the expense of the parish.

BOZE, CLAUDE GROS DE, b. at Lyons, 1680, distinguished for his knowledge of antiquities and medals, which gained the patronage of Chancellor Pontchartrain, and other illustrious characters, and the honor of a seat in the French Academy, and in the Academy of Belles-Lettres, of which he became perpetual secretary. He was respected for his private character, as well as his great learning. His works were on medallic subjects, besides historical panegyrics on the members of the Academy, the first 15 vols. of which he published—and a valuable catalogue of his own library. D. at Paris. 1753.

BRACCIOLINI DELL' API, FRANCIS, an Italian poet of Pistoia, who, at the age of 40, became an ecclesiastic, and was patronized by Pope Urban VIII., and by Cardinal Anthony Barberini, with whom he had been secretary. He wrote several tragedies, comedies, and pastorals—besides "La Croce Riacquistata," a poem which the Italians rank next to Tasso's "Jerusalem," and a poem in twenty-three cantos, on the pope's election, for which, at his patron's desire, he assumed the surname of Della Api, and added to his arms three bees. D. at the age of 80, 1645.

BRACHMANN, LOTISA, b. 1777, a poetess styled the "Sappho of Germany;" she was found drowned in 1822: it was supposed that she threw herself into the water.

BRACKENRIDGE, HUGH HENRY, a judge of the supreme court of Pennsylvania. He was graduated at Princeton

college in 1771. In 1781 he settled at Pittsburg, which was then almost a wilderness, but he predicted that it would soon become a large town, and in its improvement he engaged with zeal. In 1789 he was appointed judge. He published a poem on the "Rising Glory of America," 1774; "Eulogium of the Brave Men who fell in the Contest with Great Britain," 1779; "Modern Chivalry, the Adventures of Capt. Farrago," 1792; "Incidents of the Insurrection in 1794 in Pennsylvania," 1795; "Law of Miscellanies, containing Instructions for the Study of the Law," 1814. D. 1816.

BRACKETT, JOSHUA, a physician, graduated at Harvard college, 1752. He first became a teacher, but gave up that profession for the study of medicine. He established himself in Portsmouth, New Hampshire, and continued there during life. He took a deep interest in the promotion of natural history at Cambridge, and requested his wife to appropriate \$1500 towards the professorship of that science in Harvard college. She complied with his request, and added to the amount. He was a benefactor of the N. H. Medical Society, of which he was president from 1793 to 1799, presenting to it, at its establishment, 143 vols. of valuable medical books. D. 1802.

BRACTON, HENRY DE, a native of Devonshire, who studied at Oxford, and became eminent as a lawyer, and in 1244 was made one of the judges itinerant by Henry III. He is chiefly known by his excellent work "De Legibus and Consuetudinibus Angliæ," a most finished and valuable performance, divided into five books, and containing, in good language, a curious and interesting detail of the legal learning, the laws and customs of our ancestors. Though blamed by Honard for mingling too much of the civil and canon law in his compositions, he has long been held as a writer of great authority, and deservedly esteemed by Lord Coke, and other great lawyers, as the first source of legal knowledge.

BRADBURY, THOMAS, a native of London, educated at Clapham, in company with Dr. Watts, and distinguished among the Nonconformists as a bold and eloquent preacher in defence of Calvinistical doctrines and revolution principles. He wrote some theological treatises, besides three volumes of sermons, and the "Mystery of Godliness," D. 1757.

BRADDOCK, EDWARD, major-general and commander of the British army in the expedition against the French, on the river Ohio, in 1755, arrived in Virginia

in February of that year, and, in the spring, marched against Fort du Quesne, now Pittsburg. He reached the Monongahela, July 8th, at the head of 1200 men, the baggage having been left behind, under the care of Colonel Dunbar, to advance by slower marches. On the next day he moved forward to invest the fort, and, by disregarding the caution of his provincial officers, who warned him against the danger of a surprise in an Indian war, fell into an ambuscade, by which he lost nearly one half of his troops, and received himself a mortal wound. All his officers on horseback, except Colonel, afterwards General, Washington, who acted as aid, being killed, the army retreated precipitately near forty miles, to Dunbar's camp, where the general, who was conveyed there in a tumbrel, expired.

**BRADFORD, WILLIAM**, the second governor of Plymouth Colony, was b. at Austerfield, England, in 1588. At the age of 18 he joined those dissenters who fled to Holland, to enjoy religious freedom. His leisure hours were passed in learning the art of silk dyeing. After a residence of ten years he removed to America. His wife fell into the sea and was drowned, just before the place for the colony was selected. In 1621 he was appointed governor of the new settlement, when one of his first acts was to secure the friendship of the Indian Massasoit, and all his subsequent career was one of devotion to his duties. The original government of Plymouth was founded entirely on mutual consent. The first patent was obtained in the name of John Pierce; but another patent of larger extent was obtained in the council for New England, in 1630, in the name of William Bradford, his heirs, associates, and assigns. In the year 1640 the general court requested Governor Bradford to surrender the patent into their hands. With this request he cheerfully complied, and after the surrender the patent was immediately delivered again into his custody. Mr. Bradford was annually chosen governor as long as he lived, excepting in the years 1633, 1634, 1636, 1638, and 1644. At these times it was by his own request that the people did not elect him. D. 1657.—**WILLIAM**, a lawyer of eminence, b. in Philadelphia, 1755. In the spring of 1769 he entered the college at Princeton, then under the direction of the learned Dr. John Witherspoon. In 1779 he was admitted to the bar of the supreme court of Pennsylvania, where his

character soon introduced him to an unusual share of business; and, in August, 1780, only one year after he was licensed to practice, he was appointed attorney-general of the state of Pennsylvania. August 22d, 1791, he was made a judge of the supreme court of Pennsylvania. His industry, integrity, and ability, enabled him to give general satisfaction in this office. On the attorney-general of the United States being promoted to the office of the secretary of state, Bradford was appointed to the vacant office, January 28th, 1794. This office he held till his death. In 1793 he published an "Inquiry how far the Punishment of Death is necessary in Pennsylvania." This performance justly gained him great credit. D. 1795.—**SAMUEL**, was b. in Blackfriars, 20th December, 1652, and after studying at St. Paul's school, the Charter house, and Benet's college, Cambridge, he went abroad on account of some scruples of conscience, and applied himself to physic. He afterwards was reconciled to the doctrines of the church, and as the friend of Archbishop Sancroft, and the chaplain of King William, he rose in ecclesiastical preferment to the rectory of St. Mary-le-bow, a prebend of Westminster, and the mastership of his own college. In 1718 he became bishop of Carlisle, and in 1723 of Rochester, which he held to the time of his death, 1731. He edited "Tillotson's Sermons."—**JOHN**, an English martyr, b. of a respectable family at Manchester. He was for some time clerk to Sir John Harrington, the treasurer of the English forces at Calais, but afterwards turned his thoughts to the study of divinity, and took his master's degree at Cambridge. He was eloquent as a preacher, and his abilities exposed him to persecution in Mary's reign, so that, after a long imprisonment, he was burnt in Smithfield, 1st July, 1555. Some of his letters are extant.

**BRADLEY, JAMES**, a celebrated astronomer, was b. at Sherborne, in the year 1692. He studied theology at Oxford, and took orders; but his taste for astronomy soon led him to change the course of his life. His uncle instructed him in the elements of mathematics, his own industry did every thing else, and, in 1721, he was appointed professor of astronomy at Oxford. Six years afterwards, he made known his discovery of the aberration of light. But, although this discovery gave a greater degree of accuracy to astronomical observations, and although the discrepancies of differ-

ent observations were much diminished, yet slight differences remained, and did not escape his observation. He studied them during 18 years with the greatest perseverance, and finally discovered that they were fully explained by the supposition of an oscillating motion of the earth's axis, completed during a revolution of the moon's nodes, in eighteen years. He called this phenomenon the *nutations of the earth's axis*; and published, in 1748, (Philosoph. Trans. No. 785,) his account of the apparent motion of the fixed stars, with its laws, arising from this phenomenon of nutation. D'Alembert afterwards explained the physical causes of this phenomenon, upon the principal of universal attraction. By these two discoveries, astronomers were for the first time enabled to make tables of the motions of the heavenly bodies with the necessary accuracy. Bradley had already, in 1726, explained the method of obtaining the longitude by means of the eclipse of Jupiter's first satellite. In 1741, at the death of Doctor Halley, he received the appointment of astronomer royal, and removed to the observatory at Greenwich. Here he spent the remainder of his life, entirely devoted to his astronomical studies, and left thirteen volumes folio of his own observations, in manuscript. Of these, the first volume was published by Hoesby, 1798. The whole appeared under the title of "Astronomical Observations made at the Observatory at Greenwich," 1750-62; Oxford, 1805. D. 1762.—RICHARD, professor of botany at Cambridge, and author of several works, chiefly compilations on botany and horticulture. Dr. Brewster's popular invention, the kaleidoscope, was at one time said to be due to Bradley; but it appears that the doctor's instrument and the one proposed by Bradley are quite different, and that the latter would be very inferior. D. 1732.

BRADSHAW, JOHN, celebrated as president of the tribunal by which Charles I. was tried, is said by some to have been b. in Derbyshire, and by others in Cheshire, in 1586. He studied the law in Gray's Inn. In the contest between Charles and the people, Bradshaw espoused the cause of the latter. The parliament made him chief justice of Chester, and he was also chosen to preside in the high court of justice which sat upon the king. Cromwell, to whose usurpation he was hostile, deprived him of the chief justiceship. D. 1659; but, at the restoration, such was

the vehemence of the royalist bigotry, his remains were disinterred, and hanged at Tyburn.

BRADSTREET, SIMON, governor of Massachusetts. He was in March, 1630, chosen an assistant of the colony about to be established there, and arrived at Salem, in the summer of the same year. He was at the first court which was held at Charlestown, August 23d. He was afterwards secretary and agent of Massachusetts, and commissioner of the united colonies. He was sent with Mr. Norton, in 1662, to congratulate King Charles on his restoration, and as agent of the colony to promote its interests. From 1673 to 1679, he was deputy-governor. In this last year, he succeeded Mr. Leverett as governor, and remained in office till May, 1686, when the charter was dissolved, and Joseph Dudley commenced his administration as president of New England. In May, 1689, after the imprisonment of Andros, he was replaced in the office of governor, which station he held, till the arrival of Sir William Phipps, in May, 1692, with a charter, which deprived the people of the right of electing their chief magistrate. D. 1697.—ANNE, entitled to remembrance as the author of the first volume of poetry published in America. Her volume was dedicated to her father, in a copy of verses, dated March 20, 1642. The title is, "Several Poems, compiled with great variety of wit and learning, full of delight; wherein especially is contained a complete discourse and description of the four elements, constituting, ages of man, seasons of the year, together with an exact epitome of the three first monarchies, viz.: the Assyrian, Persian, Grecian, and Roman commonwealth, from the beginning to the end of their last king, with divers other pleasant and serious poems. By a Gentlewoman of New England." A third edition was published in 1758. D. 1672, aged 60.—JOHN, a major-general in America, appointed by the king of Great Britain, was, in 1746, lieutenant-governor of St. John's, Newfoundland. He was afterwards distinguished for his military services. It was thought of the highest importance, in the year 1756, to keep open the communication with Fort Oswego, on lake Ontario. General Shirley accordingly enlisted forty companies of boatmen, and placed them under the command of Bradstreet. In the spring of this year, a small stockaded post of 25 men had been cut off. It became necessary to pass through the

country with large squadrons of boats, as the enemy infested the passage through the Onondaga river. On his return from Oswego, July, 1756, Col. Bradstreet, who was apprehensive of being ambushed, ordered the several divisions to proceed as near each other as possible. He was at the head of about 300 boatmen in the first division, when at the distance of nine miles from the fort, the enemy rose from their ambush and attacked him. He instantly landed upon a small island, and with but six men maintained his position, till he was reinforced. A general engagement ensued, in which Bradstreet with gallantry rushed upon a more numerous enemy, and entirely routed them, killing and wounding about 200 men. His own loss was about 30. In the year 1758, he was intrusted with the command of 3000 men on an expedition against Fort Frontenac, which was planned by himself. On the 27th of August it was surrendered to him. In 1764 he compelled the Delawares, Shawnese, and other Indians, to terms of peace. He was appointed major-general in 1772. D. 1774.

**BRADWARDIN, THOMAS**, a native of Hatfield in Sussex, educated at Oxford, where he was proctor and divinity professor. For his great merit as a mathematician, philosopher, and divine, he was made confessor to Edward III. during his wars in France, where as a preacher his eloquence had great influence in restraining the violence and lawless conduct of the military. He became archbishop of Canterbury in 1348, and from his learning was called the "Profound Doctor." Among other things he published a tract called "Causa Dei," besides "Geometria Speculativa," "Arithmetica Speculativa," "Tractatus Proportionum," Venice, 1505. He was consecrated at Avignon. D. 1549.

**BRADY, NICHOLAS**, an English divine; translator of the *Aeneid*, and, in conjunction with Tate, of the Psalms. B. at Bandon, Ireland, 1659; d. 1726.—**ROBERT**, an English physician and historical writer. D. 1700.

**BRAHE, TYCHO**, who has been called the restorer of astronomy, was b. at Knudstorp, in Scania, 1546, of a noble family. His love of astronomy was early manifested, and his discovery in 1572, of a new star in the constellation Cassiopeia, made him known to the scientific world. After many travels and adventures, he was patronized by his sov-

ereign, Frederick II., who gave him a pension, and the island of Hven, in the Sound, on which Brahe built a splendid observatory, named Uraniburgh. There he resided nearly twenty years, assiduously laboring in his astronomical pursuits. Soon after the death of Frederic, however, Brahe lost his pensions, became an object of persecution, and was compelled to quit his country. The Emperor Rodolph invited him to Prague, and the expatriated astronomer settled there, in 1598; but he did not long survive this removal, for he d. in the Bohemian capital, 1601. Brahe discovered two new inequalities in the motion of the moon, made other valuable observations on that satellite, was, perhaps, the first who had correct ideas of the nature of comets, and, with less happiness, invented a new planetary system, which was vainly intended to supersede that of Copernicus. He is the author of a "Treatise on the New Phenomena of the Heavens;" and other astronomical works written in Latin. His poems do not possess much merit, though, on the whole, he was one of the most remarkable men of his age.

**BRAIDWOOD, THOMAS**, a native of Edinburgh, the first person in Great Britain who, to any extent, undertook to afford instruction to the deaf and dumb. In 1763 he began to practise his valuable art; and, in 1723, he removed his establishment from Edinburgh to Hackney. D. 1806. His daughter, who d. in 1819, also conducted a seminary of the same kind.

**BRAINARD, JAMES G. C.**, a poet and man of letters, b. in Connecticut, was graduated at Yale college in 1815. He studied the profession of the law and entered into practice at Middletown, Conn.; but not finding the degree of success that he expected, he returned in a short time to his native town, whence he removed to Hartford, to undertake the editorial charge of the "Connecticut Mirror." His poems were chiefly short pieces, composed for the columns of this paper, and afterwards collected in a volume. They display much pathos, boldness, and originality. D. of consumption, 1828.—**DAVID**, the celebrated missionary, was b. at Haddam, Connecticut, in 1718. From an early period he was remarkable for a religious turn of mind, and in 1739 became a member of Yale college, where he was distinguished for application and general correctness of conduct. He was expelled from this institution in 1742, in consequence of



having said, in the warmth of his religious zeal, that one of the tutors was as devoid of grace as a chair. In the spring of 1743 he began the study of divinity, and at the end of July was licensed to preach. Having received from the Society for propagating Christian Knowledge an appointment as missionary to the Indians, he commenced his labors at Kaunameek, a village of Massachusetts, situated between Stockbridge and Albany. He remained there about twelve months, and on the removal of the Kaunameeks to Stockbridge, he turned his attention towards the Delaware Indians. In 1744 he was ordained at Newark, New Jersey, and fixed his residence near the forks of the Delaware in Pennsylvania, where he remained about a year. From this place he removed to Crosweeksung, in New Jersey, where his efforts among the Indians were crowned with great success. In 1747 he went to Northampton, Massachusetts, where he passed the remainder of his life in the family of the celebrated Jonathan Edwards. His publications are a narrative of his labors at Kaunameek, and his journal of a remarkable work of grace among a number of Indians in New Jersey and Pennsylvania, 1746. D. 1747.

**BRAITHWAITE, JOHN**, an ingenious mechanic, constructor of a diving machine, with which he explored the Royal George, sunk off Spithead; the Hartwell East Indianan, off one of the Cape de Verde Islands; and the Abergavenny East Indianan, off the Isle of Portland. From the first he only succeeded in raising some guns and an anchor; but from the second and third he brought up property to a very large amount. D. 1818.

**BRAMAH, JOSEPH**, an English engineer, distinguished for the number, value, and ingenuity of his mechanical inventions. Among these were his invaluable hydrostatic press, his safety locks, various improvements in the steam-engine, in the process of making paper, in the construction of main-pipes, wheel-carriages, the beer-machine, &c. B. 1749; d. 1814.

**BRAMANTE, D'URBINO, LAZARO**, a celebrated Italian architect, much employed by Pope Julius II., and who first designed and commenced the church of St. Peter at Rome. He was a skilful painter and musician as well as architect, and a volume of poems from his pen was printed in 1756. D. 1514.

**BRANCAS, LAURAGUAI**, duke de,

a French nobleman, distinguished for his scientific attainments; discoverer of the composition of the diamond, and a great improver of the manufacture of porcelain. B. 1735; d. 1824.

**BRAND, JOHN**, an able and voluminous writer on politics and political economy; author of numerous political pamphlets and some poems. He was rector of Wickham Market, in Suffolk, and of St. George, Southwark. D. 1809.—**JOHN**, an English divine and antiquary; author of the "History and Antiquities of the Town of Newcastle," "Observations on Popular Antiquities," &c. B. 1743; d. 1806.

**BRANDER, GUSTAVUS**, an English antiquary and naturalist. He was of a Swedish family, but born in London, where he was an eminent merchant and a director of the bank. He contributed largely to the Transactions of the Antiquarian Society. &c. B. 1720; d. 1787.

**BRANDES, ERNEST**, a Hanoverian author and statesman, b. 1758. He was a friend of Burke; and published a work on the French revolution, in refutation of Barruel. D. 1810.

**BRANDT, SEBASTIAN**, chancellor of Strasburg; author of "Varia Carmina," "Navis Stultifera," &c. D. 1520.—**NICHOLAS**, a German chemist, who is said to have discovered phosphorus in 1667, while attempting to find a solvent by which to convert silver into gold.—**ERNEVOLD**, count de, a Danish statesman, convicted of being concerned in the conspiracy of Count Struensee, and executed in 1772.—**GEORGE**, an eminent Swedish natural philosopher; author of accounts of various valuable experiments made by him upon the metals. D. 1768.

**BRANTOME, or PIERRE DE BOURDEILLES**, a celebrated French chronicler. He was a favored attendant upon Charles IX., Henry III., and the duke d'Alençon; and his memoirs, though somewhat too free in their details, are highly valuable as graphic and faithful illustrations of an interesting period of French history.

**BRATTLE, WILLIAM**, a man of extraordinary talents and character, graduated at Harvard college, 1722. He studied theology and preached with acceptance. His eminence as a lawyer drew around him an abundance of clients. As a physician his practice was extensive and celebrated. He was also a military man, and obtained the appointment of major-general of militia. While he secured the favor of the gov-

error of the state, he also ingratiated himself with the people. At the commencement of the American revolution, an unhappy sympathy in the plans of General Gage induced him to retire into Boston, from which place he accompanied the troops to Halifax, where he d. 1775.

**BRAUN, GEORGE**, a German ecclesiastic; author of "Lives of Jesus Christ and the Virgin Mary;" an oration against dissolute cleries, &c. D. 1622.

**BRAY, Sir REGINALD**, an English statesman, and favorite of Henry VII. He was a frank friend to that sovereign; disdaining to withhold his disapproval when it was deserved. He is chiefly memorable for having superintended the erection of that beautiful structure, Henry VII.'s chapel at Westminster, and for having finished that of St. George at Windsor. D. 1503.—**THOMAS**, an English divine, who labored with great zeal in propagating the gospel in foreign parts, and who came several times to America to promote that object. B. 1656; d. rector of St. Botolph's, Aldgate, 1730.—**WILLIAM**, an industrious antiquary; editor of Evelyn's Diary and Memoirs, and a contributor to the *Archæologia*, &c. D. 1832, aged 97.

**BREBËUF, GEORGE DE**, a French poet; author of "Lucan Travestie," "Poetical Eulogies," &c. D. 1661.

**BREDA, JOHN VAN**, a Dutch painter; a very close imitator of the style of Wouwermans. D. 1750.

**BREENBERG, BARTHOLOMEW**, a celebrated painter, particularly skilful in small landscapes. B. at Utrecht, 1620; d. 1660.

**BREESE, MARY**, a singular character, b. at Lynn, in Norfolk, 1721. She regularly took out a shooting-license, kept as good greyhounds, and was as sure a shot as any man in the county. She never lived out of the parish in which she was born, and where she d. 1799. By her desire, her dogs and favorite mare were killed at her death, and buried in one grave with her. The *Lady Gay Spanker*, of a modern comedy, must have been suggested by this woman.

**BREGUET, ABRAHAM LOUIS**, an eminent watch and chronometer maker at Paris, by birth a Swiss. B. 1747; d. 1823.

**BREISLAK, SCIPIO**, b. at Rome, 1768, and destined for the church, for which reason he is mentioned as an *abate* in the works of Spalanzani. He was one of the most ingenious geologists of our times, and opposed to the Neptunian

system, without, however, implicitly adopting the Vulcanian. He was professor of natural philosophy and mathematics at Ragusa. He was afterwards professor in the collegio Nazareno, at Rome, made a scientific tour through Naples, and went to Paris, where he formed an intimacy with Fourcroy, Chaptal, Cuvier, &c. Napoleon appointed him inspector of the saltpetre works and powder-mills in the kingdom of Italy. D. 1826.

**BREITKOPF, JOHN GOTTLÖB EMANUEL**, b. at Leipsic, in 1719, pursued at first a literary career. During his studies the works of Albert Durer, in which the proportions of letters are mathematically calculated, fell into his hands. He was pleased with this subject, and, during his whole life, labored with zeal to improve the German characters. An attempt was once made to introduce into Germany the Latin characters instead of those commonly used in that country. Breitkopf was one of the most zealous opposers of the plan. In 1755 he essentially improved the art of printing music with movable characters. His invention of a method of printing maps, pictures, and even Chinese characters, by means of movable types, is ingenious, though less useful than the other. Although the pope, as well as the Academy in Paris, testified their great approbation of this invention, yet no practical use has yet been made of it. He was engaged in writing a history of the art of printing, but d. in 1794, before this work was finished. Breitkopf was a man of great probity.

**BREMMER, Sir JAMES JOHN GORDON**, a distinguished rear-admiral of England, who figured in the Chinese-war. B. 1786; d. 1850.

**BRENNER, HENRY**, royal librarian of Stockholm, an eminent oriental scholar; translator of the "History of Armenia" from the language of that country; and author of "Observations on Czar Peter the Great against the Persians," &c. D. 1733.

**BRENNUS**, a general of the Gauls, who, after ravaging Thessaly and Greece, attempted to plunder the temple of Delphos. Being repulsed, he slew himself, 278 B. C.—A memorable Gallie general. Having invested Rome, he was offered a thousand pounds weight of gold to spare the city. While the gold was being weighed, he threw his sword and helmet into the opposite scale, and when reproached for his injustice, replied with the scornful exclamation,

"*Væ victis!*"—woe to the vanquished! Enraged at this insolence, Camillus put an end to the negotiation, gave battle to the Gauls, and put them to flight. This occurred about 388 B. C.

BRENTANO, CLEMENT, b. at Frankfort on the Maine, 1777, has made himself known by several literary works, especially by "*Des Knaben Wunderhorn*," a collection of German popular songs, which he edited and published in connection with his friend Achim von Arnim. He also published, in 1838, "*Gokel, Hinkel, and Gakeleia*," which, under the guise of a fiction, conceals a most pungent satire on the spirit and tendencies of the age. D. 1842.

BRENTON, EDWARD PELHAM, an English naval officer, who was one of the founders of the "*Children's-Friend Society*," and author of a "*Naval History of Great Britain*." D. 1839.

BREREWOOD, EDWARD, a mathematician, was b. at Chester, in 1565, studied at Oxford, was appointed, in 1596, the first astronomical professor at Gresham college, and d. in 1613. He is the author of "*De Ponderibus et Pretiis Veterum Nummorum*," "*Inquiries Touching the Diversity of Languages and Religions*," and various other works.

BRET, ANTHONY, a French writer; author of "*Commentaries on Molière*," "*Quatre Saisons*," a poem, &c. D. 1792.

BRETEUIL, LOUIS AUGUSTE DE TONNELIER, an eminent French diplomatist, and at one time secretary of state; but being a zealous partisan of monarchy, he was compelled to flee from France at the commencement of the revolution. In 1802 he was permitted to return. D. 1807.

BRETON, NICHOLAS, an English pastoral poet in the time of Queen Elizabeth; author of "*An Old Man's Lesson* and a *Young Man's Love*," "*Phillida and Corydon*," &c.—RAYMOND, a French friar and missionary to the West Indies; author of a "*French and Caribbean Dictionary*," &c. D. 1679.

BRETSCHNEIDER, HENRY GODFREY vox, an Hungarian, whose versatility of talent was only equalled by the perseverance with which he exercised it in satirizing the follies and impostures of the age. B. 1729; d. 1810.

BREUGHEL. There were four eminent painters of this name.—PETER, commonly known as Old Breughel, from his being the father of Peter the younger, and the Droll, from his choice of subjects, was b. near Breda, in 1510, excelled in landscape and ludicrous pic-

tures, and d. in 1570.—JOHN, his son, called, from his dress, Velvet Breughel, was b. at Brussels, in 1560, attained high reputation, and d. in 1625. He sometimes painted in conjunction with Rubens.—PETER, the younger, another son of the elder, denominated Hellish Breughel, from his love of the horrible, d. in 1642.—ABRAHAM, a native of Antwerp, surnamed the Neapolitan, was b. in 1672, excelled in fruit and flowers.

BREWER, ANTHONY, a dramatic writer, of the reign of James I. Though he enjoyed great reputation, nothing is known of his life. Six of his pieces are extant. By acting at Cambridge in one of these, named "*Lingua, or the Five Senses*," the dormant ambition of Cromwell is said to have been first awakened. This story, however, is exceedingly apocryphal.

BREWSTER, WILLIAM, one of the first settlers of Plymouth Colony, was b. in England, 1650, and educated at the university of Cambridge. After completing his education, he entered into the service of William Davison, ambassador of Queen Elizabeth in Holland; but separated from him when he meddled with the warrant for the execution of Mary. As he discovered much corruption in the constitution, forms, ceremonies, and discipline of the established church, he thought it his duty to withdraw from its communion, and to establish with others a separate society. This new church, under the pastoral care of the aged M<sup>r</sup>. Clifton and Mr. Robinson, met at Mr. Brewster's house, where they were entertained at his expense, as long as they could assemble without interruption. They were at length compelled to seek refuge in a foreign country. In this attempt they were opposed by the government, and he was seized with Mr. Bradford and others, just as they were going to Holland, in 1607, and imprisoned at Boston, in Lincolnshire. He was the greatest sufferer of the company, because he had the most property. Having with much difficulty and expense obtained his liberty, he first assisted the poor of the society in their embarkation, and then followed them to Holland. His estate being exhausted, he opened a school at Leyden for teaching the English tongue, and being familiar with the Latin, he found no impediment from the want of a language common to both. By means of a grammar, which he formed himself, he soon assisted them to a correct knowledge of the English.

By the help of some friends he also set up a printing-press, and published several books against the hierarchy, which could not obtain a license for publication in England. Such was his reputation in the church at Leyden, that he was chosen a ruling elder, and he accompanied the members of it who came to New England in 1620, where he acted for several years as a preacher. D. 1644.

**BREYNIUS, JAMES**, a botanist of Dantzic; author of "Fasciculus Plantarum Rariorum," &c. D. 1697.—**JOHN PHILIP**, a naturalist of the 18th century; author of a treatise on the kermes insect, &c.

**BRIDAINE, JAMES**, an eminent French ecclesiastic, whose indefatigable zeal, or itinerant propensities, induced him to undertake 256 journeys, so that his powers were displayed in almost every village throughout France. He was the author of "Spiritual Songs," which were extremely popular. B. 1701; d. 1767.

**BRIDGEWATER, FRANCIS EGERTON**, duke of, a nobleman who devoted much attention to, and expended large sums in the improvement and extension of canal navigation, seconded by the skill of Brindley. B. 1736; d. 1803.

**BRIDPORT, ALEXANDER HOOD**, Admiral Lord, the youngest brother of Viscount Hood, like his relative, entered the navy early; and, like him, distinguished himself on many occasions, as an able and gallant seaman. He bore a part in the action of the 1st of June, 1794, and in June, 1795, defeated a French squadron, and captured three sail of the line. He was created an Irish peer in 1794, an English peer in 1796. D. 1814.

**BRIENNE, WALTER DE**, a native of Champagne, distinguished for his courage at the siege of Acre against the Saracens. He was afterwards king of Sicily, and duke of Apulia, and was killed in 1205, in defending the invaded rights of his wife, Maria Alberic, by whom he obtained his dukedom. His son and successor, of the same name, surnamed the great, distinguished himself also against the Saracens, by whom he was taken prisoner and cruelly put to death, 1251.

**BRIGHAM, AMARIAH**, a distinguished physician and philanthropist, formerly principal of the Insane Retreat at Hartford, and from 1842 till his death, superintendent of the State Asylum for the Insane at Utica, N. Y. B. 1798; d. 1849.

**BRIGGS, HENRY**, a mathematician, b. near Halifax, in 1536, was educated at St. John's, Cambridge, and was first professor of geometry at Gresham college, and afterwards at Oxford. He resided at Oxford till his decease, 1630. Briggs was a friend of Lord Napier, and mainly contributed to improve and diffuse the valuable invention of logarithms. To him also, in fact, belongs the discovery of the binomial theorem, the differential method, and other things which have been attributed to a later period. Among his works are "Arithmetica Logarithmica," "Trigonometria Britannica," completed by Gellibrand, and "Tables for the Improvement of Navigation."

**BRIL, MATTHEW and PAUL**, natives of Antwerp, and good painters, b. in 1550 and 1554, and eminent for performances in history and landscape. Matthew d. 1584; Paul 1626.

**BRILLAT-SAVARIN, ANTHELME**, was b. at Belley, on the Savoy frontier of France, in 1755, and at the time of his death, in 1826, filled a place in one of the highest French tribunals. He produced various works; but is best known by his "Physiology of Taste, or Meditations on Transcendental Gastronomy," which has passed through several editions.

**BRINDLEY, JAMES**, an uncommon genius for mechanical inventions, and particularly excellent in planning and conducting inland navigations, was b. 1716, at Tunsted, in Derbyshire, and d. at Turnhurst, in Staffordshire, Sep. 27, 1772, having shortened his days by too intense application; for he never indulged or relaxed himself in the common diversions of life, not having the least relish for them; and though once prevailed on to see a play in London, yet he declared that he would on no account be present at another, because it so disturbed his ideas for several days after, as to render him unfit for business. When any extraordinary difficulty occurred to him in the execution of his works, he generally retired to bed; and has been known to lie there one, two, or three days, till he has surmounted it. He would then get up, and execute his design without any drawing or model; for he had a prodigious memory, and carried every thing in his head. His first great work was the construction of the aqueduct of the Worsley canal over the river Irwell. Among his other most remarkable works were, the canal which joined

the navigation of Bristol with that of Liverpool, by the union of the Grand Trunk near Haywood, in Staffordshire to the Severn near Bewdley, and his plan to clear the Liverpool docks from mud, and to check the intrusions of the sea, by walls built without mortar. His attachment to inland navigation was such, that when asked the use of rivers, in the house of commons, he bluntly replied, to feed navigable canals.

**BRINVILLIERS, MARIA MARGARET D'AUBRAI**, marchioness of, a French lady, known for her intrigues and her crimes. She was, when very young, married, in 1651, to the marquis of Brinvilliers, and for some time maintained a character of prudence and chastity. The introduction of a young officer of Gascony, called de St. Croix, into her house, by her husband, however, proved the beginning of her life of irregularity and crime. She loved this stranger with great ardor; but her father, who was sensible of her conduct, confined her lover in the prison of the Bastille, whilst his daughter, devoted herself to religious duties, and assumed the appearance of sanctity. After a year's confinement, de St. Croix, who had in the prison learned the art of mixing poison from an Italian of the name of Exili, was permitted to visit his favorite. He communicated the fatal secret of poison, and she with alacrity received it, and unsuspected, by slow degrees, cut off her father, her two brothers, and her sister, in 1670; and if she spared her husband, it was because he looked with indifference and without jealousy on her lewdness. An accident brought her crimes to light. St. Croix, in working some subtle poison, was suddenly overpowered by its effluvia, and dropped down dead. As no relation appeared to claim his property, it was sealed; but the marchioness insisted with such importunity upon obtaining possession of a particular box, that its contents were examined upon suspicion, and it was discovered to contain papers with directions, full of slow poison. After making her escape, she was arrested, put to the torture and condemned to death. Both at the trial and the execution she manifested the most extraordinary self-possession and courage. She was killed, 1676.

**BRISBANE, Sir CHARLES**, an English admiral, who served at the sieges of Toulon and Bastia. D. 1829.

**BRISSON, or BRISSONNIUS, BARNABAS**, an eminent French lawyer and phi-

logist, author of a treatise "De Regio Persarum Principatibus," &c. During the siege of Paris by Henry IV., in 1579, he remained in the city, and was compelled by the partisans of the League to act as the first president of the parliament; and his conduct as a magistrate was made the pretext for putting him to death, in 1591.—**MATHURIN JAMES**, a French chemist and naturalist, author of a treatise on "Ornithology," &c. B. 1723; d. 1806.

**BRISSOT DE WARVILLE, JEAN PIERRE**, one of the most active of the French revolutionists, and from whom a faction was denominated, was b. near Chartres, in 1757, and was originally brought up to the law. He, however, abandoned that pursuit, and became a literary character, and editor of the "Courrier de l'Europe." His first works of any importance were a "Theory of Criminal Law," and a "Philosophical Library of Criminal Law." After having visited England, he returned to Paris, was patronized by the duke of Orleans, and was sent to the Bastille for an alleged libel. A second time he was on the point of being imprisoned, but he made his escape. In 1788 he went to America; but he did not long remain there. He came back to France in 1789, published his "Travels," and became an active political writer, particularly in the journal called the "French Patriot." To royalty he was decidedly hostile. In 1791 he was elected a member of the legislative assembly, and he bore a prominent part in it, as well as in its successor, the convention. The war between France and Austria and Great Britain was brought about chiefly by his exertions and intrigues. After the death of Louis XVI. the jacobin faction gained the ascendancy, and Brissot was at length sent to the scaffold, on the 31st October, 1793.

**BRITANNICUS, JOHN**, an Italian critic and grammarian, b. at Palazzolo near Brescia, about the middle of the 15th century, and d. 1510.

**BRITTON, THOMAS**, a native of Higgham Ferrers, was b. 1654, and, from his trade and his musical taste, was known as "the musical small coal man." Though he cried his small coal about the streets, he gave concerts at his humble dwelling, at which some of the most eminent professors and persons of fashion attended. He was also a proficient in chemistry, and a collector of books and curiosities. Britton was at last frightened to death, in 1714, by a

brutal ventriloquist, who predicted to him his approaching end. The terrified votary of music took to his bed, and died in a few days.

**BROCK, ISAAC**, major-general in the British army, captured Gen. Hull and his whole army at Detroit, August 16, 1812. He afterwards proceeded to the Niagara frontier, and was killed in the battle of Queenstown, Oct. 13th. He was rallying his troops, which had been put to flight by a desperate charge of Col. Chrystie, when he was pierced by three balls. He was a brave and generous officer. During his funeral the guns of the American fort were fired as a token of respect.

**BROCKLESBY, RICHARD**, a physician, was b. at Minehead, in 1722, took his degree at Leyden, in 1745, and, after having been physician to the army in Germany, settled in London, where he became popular. D. 1797. Brocklesby was a liberal-minded man, and was in habits of friendship with the most eminent of his cotemporaries. Some medical tracts, and a "Dissertation on the Music of the Ancients," are his only productions.

**BRODEAU, JOHN**, was b. at Tours, in 1500, and rose to such eminence as a scholar and critic, that Scaliger, Grotius, and others, have bestowed on his merits the most unbounded encomiums. He studied law under Alciat, and afterwards applied himself to philosophy and belles lettres, of which he became the support and the ornament. After travelling in Italy, he returned to France, where he lived in literary retirement, and honorable independence. D. 1563. His annotations on several of the classics were published after his death.

**BRODZINSKI, CASEMIR**, one of the most distinguished of the modern poets of Poland. He was b. near the town of Lipno, 1791, and in early life served in an artillery corps. He fought against Russia in 1812, and was at the battle of Leipsic, where he was taken prisoner. Being liberated on his parole he went to Cracow, and soon after to Warsaw, where he acted as professor of æsthetics in the university. He wrote vigorously in defence of the romanticists as against the classic school of critics. After the insurrection of 1831 the university of Warsaw was suppressed. This preyed upon his mind so that he d. at Dresden, 1835.

**BROECKHOUSEN, JAN VAN**, a distinguished Dutch scholar; author of poems, and editor of some valuable edi-

tions of Propertius, Tibullus, and other classics. D. 1707.

**BROGLIE, VICTOR FRANCIS**, duke de, a gallant French general under the old monarchy, who emigrated at the commencement of the revolution, and put himself at the head of a corps of emigrants at Champagne. B. 1718; d. 1804.

**BROGLIO, VICTOR MAURICE**, count de, marshal of France, was b. of an illustrious family at Querey, and distinguished himself in the service of Louis XIV. D. 1727, aged 80.—**FRANCIS MARIE**, his son, was also marshal of France, and deserved the highest honors by his warlike conduct in Italy, and in the campaigns of 1733 and 1734. D. 1745.—**VICTOR FRANCIS**, a son of the last, also a marshal, was the conqueror of Berngen, and greatly distinguished during the seven years' war. He quitted France in 1794, and retired to Russia, where he was received with honorable distinction, and raised to the same rank which he held in the emperor's service.—**CLAUDIUS VICTOR**, prince de Broglio, son of the preceding, espoused the party of the republicans at the beginning of the revolution, and was flattered by the demagogues with the title of marshal. His refusal to receive as law, while commander of the army of the Rhine, the decree which suspended the king's authority, proved fatal to him. He was called to Paris, and condemned to death by the revolutionary tribunal. He was guillotined, 1794, aged 37.

**BROKE, SIR PHILIP BOWES VERE**, an English rear-admiral, who performed a great many services to his country, the chief of which was the capture of the American ship Chesapeake by the Shannon in June, 1813. B. 1776; D. 1841.

**BROME, ALEXANDER**, an attorney and satirical poet, whose writings, on the side of Charles I., are said to have greatly obstructed the progress of puritanism. In addition to writing satirical songs, he translated from Lucretius and Horace, and wrote a comedy, called "The Cunning Lovers." B. 1620; d. 1666.—**RICHARD**, an English dramatist, cotemporary with Ben Jonson, to whom he was originally servant, but who rose by force of his native genius to considerable eminence. His comedies were formerly very popular, but they are not now performed. D. 1632.

**BROMFIELD, WILLIAM**, an eminent English surgeon; author of "Chirurgical Observations and Cases," "The City Match," a comedy, &c. B. 1712; d. 1792.

**BRONSTED, PETER OLUF**, a philolo-

ger and antiquarian, of Jutland, who wrote an account of his "Travels and Researches in Greece," which is greatly esteemed by men of science. B. 1781; d. 1842.

**BRONGNIART, AUGUSTUS LOUIS**, apothecary to Louis XVI., was one of those who earliest and most sedulously contributed, by his lectures, to diffuse a knowledge of physics and chemistry in France. D. at Paris, 1804. Besides many scientific essays, he is the author of an "Analytical Description of the Combinations and Decompositions of various Substances."

**BRONKHORST, PETER VAN**, a Dutch painter, b. at Delft, 1588, and d. 1661. He painted, with great success, perspective views of temples and churches, enlivened with small but well-executed human figures. In the town-house of Delft is his representation of Solomon's Judgment.—**JOHN VAN**, b. at Leyden, 1648, learned the art of painting without any instruction, and attained to a high degree of perfection. He principally painted animals, and was particularly successful in his birds. The lightness and brilliancy of the feathers are represented with much truth. He was a pastry-cook and painted merely for his amusement.—Another **JOHN VAN**, b. at Utrecht, 1603, was a painter on glass. His works in the new church at Amsterdam are much esteemed. He has also engraved some works of Cornelius Poelenburg.

**BRONZINO, ANGELO**, a painter of the Florentine school, and imitator of Michael Angelo, flourished about 1550. He painted a great number of portraits, and his historical paintings are distinguished by the striking and pleasing features of the heads they contain. One of his best paintings is a "Christ," in the church of Santa Croce, at Florence. It is remarkable for its grouping and coloring, as well as for the heads, many of which are the portraits of his friends and cotemporaries; yet it is not altogether free from mannerism and affectation. D. at Florence, 1570.

**BROOCMAN, CHARLES ULRIC**, a Swedish writer on education, especially as regards the education of teachers. His principal work is "An Account of the Educational Institutions of Germany," from the earliest period up to his own time. D. 1812.

**BROOKE, SIR ROBERT**, chief justice of the common pleas in the reign of Queen Mary, and author of various legal works. D. 1558.—**FRANCES**, a clever

novelist and dramatic writer; authoress of "Lady Juliet Mandeville," and other novels; the tragedies of "Virginia," and the "Siege of Sinope;" "Rosina," a musical entertainment, &c. D. 1789.

—**HENRY**, a political and literary writer; author of "Letters Addressed to the People of Ireland," "The Earl of Westmoreland," a tragedy, the celebrated novel of "The Fool of Quality," &c. B. at Rantavan, in Ireland, 1706; d. 1783. —**JAMES**, a political writer and poet. He succeeded Wilkes as editor of the "North Briton," which he continued to conduct to the end of its publication. D. 1807.

**BROOKES, JOSHUA**, an eminent anatomist and surgeon, b. 1761. After studying under the most celebrated men of his day, commenced his career as a professor of anatomy, pathology, and surgery, when about 26 years of age. His museum was enriched with the choicest anatomical specimens and osteological preparations; and the lectures on anatomy and its kindred sciences, which during a long life he was in the habit of delivering to his pupils, (of whom he could reckon 7000,) laid the foundation of their scientific fame to some of the most distinguished members of the profession. D. 1833.

**BROOKS, JOHN**, b. at Medford, Mass., 1752, was originally a physician, but on the breaking out of the revolution, took up arms in behalf of his country. He was soon raised to the rank of major in the continental service, and was distinguished for his knowledge of tactics, being associated with Baron Stenben, in the duty of introducing a uniform system of exercise and manœuvres. In 1777 he was appointed lieutenant-colonel, and had no small share in the capture of Burgoyne, on the 7th of October, at Saratoga. When the conspiracy of some of the officers against the commander-in-chief, in March, 1783, had well nigh ruined the country, Washington rode up to Brooks and requested him to keep his officers within quarters, to prevent their attending the insurgent meeting. Brooks replied, "Sir, I have anticipated your wishes, and my orders are given." Washington took him by the hand, and said, "Colonel Brooks, this is just what I expected from you." He was one of the committee who brought in the resolutions of the officers, expressing their abhorrence of this plot, and also one of that appointed by the officers to adjust their accounts with congress. After the army was disbanded, he resumed the practice of medicine in Medford. He

was for many years major-general of the third division of the Massachusetts militia. In 1812 he was appointed adjutant-general, which office he held during the last war with England. In 1816 he was elected governor almost without opposition, and was annually re-elected till 1833, when he declined being a candidate. D. 1825.—ELEAZER, a brigadier-general in Concord, Mass., in 1726. Without the advantages of education, he acquired a valuable fund of knowledge. It was his practice in early life to read the most approved books, and then to converse with the most intelligent men respecting them. In 1774 he was chosen a representative to the general court, and continued 37 years in public life, being successively a representative, a member of the senate, and of the council. He took a decided part in the American revolution. At the head of a regiment, he was engaged in the battle of White Plains, in 1776, and distinguished himself by his cool, determined bravery. D. 1806.

BROOME, DR. WILLIAM, an English divine and poet. In addition to his own poems, and a translation of Anacreon's Odes, he contributed eight books to Pope's translation of the *Odyssey*; but having complained of his scanty remuneration, his brother bard rewarded him with a niche in the *Dunciad*. He was vicar of Eye, Suffolk. D. 1745.

BROSCHI, CARLO, better known by the name of Farinelli, one of the finest singers ever known. He was retained to divert the melancholy of Philip V. of Spain, and acquired vast political power in the reigns of that monarch and his successor. Unlike the generality of royal favorites, he behaved with invariable modesty and honor. B. at Naples, 1705; d. 1782.

BROSSARD, SEBASTIAN DE, an eminent French musician; author of "*Prodromus Musicalis*," &c. D. 1730.

BROSSE, GUY DE LA, a French botanist and physician to Louis XIII.; author of "*L'Ouverture du Jardin Royal*," and other botanical works. D. 1751.

BROSSES, CHARLES DE, a French lawyer, and the school-fellow and friend of Buffon; author of "*Letters on Herculaneum*," &c. B. 1709; d. 1777.

BROTHERS, RICHARD, a fanatic, who, in 1793, commenced his career as the apostle of a new religion, and announced himself as "nephew of the Almighty and prince of the Hebrews, appointed to lead them to the land of Canaan." He predicted various changes as about

to occur, and his disciples were not confined to the poor and ignorant. The great orientalist, Halhed, and other men of unquestionable ability were advocates of his claims, but his career at length attracted the notice of government, and he was committed to Bedlam for life as a confirmed lunatic. He published several works on his peculiar views of theology.

BROTIER, GABRIEL, a learned French Jesuit, and librarian to the college of Louis le Grand; author of a treatise "*On the Ancient Hebrew, Greek, and Roman Coins*," an excellent edition of "*Tacitus*," and other classics, &c. B. 1723; d. 1789.—ANDREW CHARLES, a French abbé, nephew of the above. He was a friend to the royalist cause, and the editor of "*L'Année Littéraire*," which was so obnoxious to the party in power that he was transported to Guiana. D. 1798.

BROUGHTON, HUGH, a learned Hebrew scholar and polemical writer, who was educated at the expense of the celebrated Bernard Gilpin. B. 1549; d. 1612.—THOMAS, a prebendary of Salisbury, and a literary character of considerable merit; author of "*Christianity distinct from the Religion of Nature*," "*Dissertations on the Prospects of Futurity*," "*Hercules*," a drama, &c. He was also one of the principal contributors to the *Biographia Britannica*. D. 1774.

BROUNCKER, WILLIAM, Lord, the first president of the Royal Society at Oxford, and author of some papers in the *Philosophical Transactions*, &c. D. 1584.

BROUSSAIS, FRANCOIS JOSEPH VICTOR, a celebrated French physician; the author of some very learned medical works, which for a time had the most extensive influence in France, and are still not without their adherents. B. 1772; d. 1838.

BROUSSONET, PETER AUGUSTUS MARIA, an eminent French naturalist; author of "*Icthyologia*," "*Variae Positiones circa Respirationem*," &c. B. 1761; d. 1807.

BROUWER, ADRIAN, a celebrated painter of the Dutch school, was b. at Haerlem, in 1603, or more probably at Oudenarde, where his father was a painter of common paper hangings. Poverty contributed perhaps to form his talents. When a child, he painted flowers and birds to be stitched on caps, which were sold by his mother. Francis Hals, a skilful painter, expecting to profit by the talents of the young artist, took



him to Haerlem. Here, amidst wearisome labors and poor diet, Brouwer spent the greater part of his time in a garret, occupied in making little paintings, of the value of which he was ignorant, while Hals kept the profits of them to himself. Two pretty paintings of his, "The Five Senses" and "The Twelve Months," are mentioned as belonging to that period. By the advice of Adrian of Ostade, his fellow-pupil, he escaped to Amsterdam, where he was surprised to hear that his paintings were esteemed. He now gained considerable sums by his labors; but, instead of devoting himself to his art, he made the inn his workshop, never exerting himself till the hostess insisted upon payment. He threw into the fire a painting for which he did not receive the price demanded, and began a new one with more care. Having gone to Antwerp during the wars of the Low Countries, he was thrown into prison as a spy. He declared that he was a painter, appealing to the duke of Ahremberg, who was likewise imprisoned there; and, at the prince's intercession, having been provided with materials, he painted his guards playing at cards with so much expression and truth, that Rubens, at the sight of the picture exclaimed, "This is Brouwer's work; none but he can succeed so well in such subjects." Rubens effected his release by standing bail for him, clothed him, and received him into his house and at his table. Brouwer, however, instead of being grateful for this generosity, escaped secretly, to plunge into still greater extravagancies. He took lodgings with a baker, Craesbeke, who became a skilful painter by his instructions. This man, whose inclinations agreed with those of Brouwer, had a handsome wife, and the connection between these three persons became so intimate that they were obliged to flee from justice. Brouwer went to Paris, but finding no employment there returned to Antwerp, where he d. in the hospital, in 1640.

**BROWALLIUS, JOHN**, bishop of Abo; an eminent naturalist, and the author of various tracts on botany, &c. D. 1755.

**BROWN, JOHN**, an eminent clergyman and multifarious writer, b. 1715, at Rothbury, Northumberland, educated at St. John's college, Cambridge; and after various church preferments became chaplain to the king. The chief of his numerous works are, "Essays on the Characteristics of the Earl of Shaftesbury," "Barbarossa," a tragedy; an

"Estimate of the Manners and Principles of the Times," a "History of the Rise and Progress of Poetry," and "Thoughts on Civil Liberty, Licentiousness, and Faction." It is supposed that his mental exertions were too great, for he fell into a state of dejection which terminated in his death by his own hand, in 1766.—**JOHN**, a Scotch painter and author, favorably known in the former character by his painting of the bust of Homer from the Townley marbles, and by his portrait of Pope. As an author he is even more distinguished by his "Letters on the Poetry and Music of the Italian Opera," which he addressed to his friend Lord Monboddo. B. 1752; d. 1787.—**ROBERT**, the founder of the sect of the Brownists, b. at Northampton, was related to Lord Burleigh. He pursued his studies at Cambridge. About 1580, he began to attack the government and liturgy of the church, had many followers, and was soon imprisoned by the ecclesiastical commissions, but was liberated by the interest of Lord Burleigh. He then settled at Middleburgh, in Holland, collected a congregation, and wrote a book, entitled a "Treatise of Reformation, without tarrying for any Man." In 1585, however, he returned to England, became engaged in contests with the bishops, was disowned by his father, and was at length excommunicated. Conviction, or perhaps policy, now induced him to conform, and in 1590 he obtained a living in Northamptonshire. His end was in unison with his life. At the age of more than 80, he was committed to jail for striking a constable and abusing a magistrate, and he d. shortly after his committal. He used to boast, "that he had been incarcerated in thirty-two prisons, in some of which he could not see his hand at noonday." His sect long survived him. In the civil wars it bore the name of the Independents.—**THOMAS**, a writer of talent and of considerable though coarse wit, was the son of a farmer at Shifnal, and was educated at Christ church, Oxford, but quitted college on account of his irregularities. For a while he was a schoolmaster at Kingston, in Surrey. Quitting this situation, however, he settled in London, as an author by profession, and gained notoriety by his lampoons, his humor, and his conversational powers. He d. in 1704. His works form 4 vols. 12mo.—**ULYSSES MAXIMILIAN**, an Austrian field-marshal, the son of an expatriated Irish officer, was b. at Basil, in 1705;

served with distinction against the Turks, and at the battles of Parma and Guastalla; was made field-marshal in 1739; signalized his talents in Italy, from 1744 to 1746, particularly at the battle of Placentia; and d. in the Bohemian capital in 1757, of the wounds which he received at the battle of Prague.—**JOHN**, celebrated as the parent of the Brunonian system of medicine, b. 1735, at Bunce, in Berwickshire, originally studied with a view to the church, but afterwards commenced the study of physic. For a while he was patronized by Dr. Cullen. He, however, quarrelled with that gentleman, and became his active opponent. After many struggles and vicissitudes he settled in London, in 1786, and d. there, October, 1788, leaving a numerous family in want. His misfortunes principally arose from his habits of intemperance. His medical system is developed in his "Elementa Medicinæ," and has, at least, the merit of simplicity, as it classes all diseases under two heads—those of deficient and those of redundant excitement.—**JOHN**, an eminent landscape engraver, was a fellow-pupil of Woollet, and for some time worked in conjunction with him. Their teacher's name was Tinney. Brown acquired considerable reputation for the taste and spirit of his burin, and became an associate of the Royal Academy. D. at the age of 60, 1801.—**WILLIAM**, a celebrated gem engraver, b. 1748. At the commencement of his career he was patronized by Catharine of Russia, and subsequently by Louis XVI. The French revolution drove him from Paris, and he settled in London, where he produced many excellent works. D. 1825.—**JOHN**, a painter, b. at Edinburgh, in 1752, resided 10 years in Italy, and acquired there a knowledge of all the elegant arts. On his return, he settled at Edinburgh, in which city he d. 1787. He was the intimate friend of Lord Monboddo, to whom he addressed his "Letters on the Poetry and Music of the Italian Opera." They were published by the learned judge in 1789.—**CHARLES BROCKDEN**, an American novelist and man of letters, was b. in Philadelphia in January, 1771. After a good school education, he commenced the study of the law, in the office of an eminent member of the bar. During the preparatory term, his mind was much engaged in literary pursuits, and when the time approached for his admission into the courts, he resolved to abandon the profession altogether. His passion for let-

ters, and the weakness of his physical constitution, disqualified him for the bustle of business. His first publication was "Alcuin, a Dialogue on the Rights of Women," written in the autumn and winter of 1797. The first of his novels, issued in 1798, was "Wieland," a powerful and original romance, which soon acquired reputation. After this followed "Ormond," "Arthur Mervyn," "Edgar Huntley," and "Clara Howard," in rapid succession, the last being published in 1801. The last of his novels, "Jane Talbot," was originally published in London, in 1804, and is much inferior to its predecessors. In 1799, Brown published the first number of the "Monthly Magazine and American Review," a work which he continued for about a year and a half, with much industry and ability. In 1805 he commenced another journal, with the title of "The Literary Magazine and American Register," and in this undertaking he persevered for five years. During the same interval he found time to write three large political pamphlets, on the "Cession of Louisiana," on the "British Treaty," and on "Commercial Restrictions." In 1806 he commenced a semi-annual "American Register," five volumes of which he lived to complete and publish, and which must long be consulted as a valuable body of annals. Besides these works, and many miscellaneous pieces published in different periodicals, he left in manuscript an unfinished system of geography, which has been represented to possess uncommon merit. D. of consumption, 1810.—**JOHN**, b. 1736, in Providence, R. I., was a leader of the party which, in 1772, destroyed the British sloop of war Gaspee, in Narraganset Bay. He became an enterprising and wealthy merchant, and was the first in his native state who traded with the East Indies and China. He was chosen a member of congress, and was a generous patron of literature, and a great projector of works of public utility. D. 1803.—**DR. THOMAS**, a man eminent as a metaphysician, moral philosopher, and poet, b. at Kirkinabreck, in Scotland, in 1777, displayed an early acuteness and thirst for knowledge. His first education was received in the vicinity of London, and was completed at the university of Edinburgh. At the age of twenty he wrote a masterly answer to Darwin's "Zoonomia." In 1810 he succeeded Mr. Stewart, at Edinburgh, as professor of moral philosophy, and soon gained universal admiration as a

lecturer, by his eloquence and talents, and affection by his kindness to the students. His brilliant career was unfortunately cut short, by consumption, on the 2d of April, 1820. As a philosopher, his reputation is established by his inquiry into the "Relation of Cause and Effect," "Lectures on the Philosophy of the Human Mind," and "Physiology of the Mind." As a poet, by his poems, in two volumes: "Agnes," "The Wanderer of Norway," and "The Paradise of Coquettes."—WILLIAM, a poet, b. in 1590, was a native of Tavistock, and was educated at Oxford. In 1624 he became tutor to the earl of Caernarvon, who fell at the battle of Newbury, and he subsequently resided in the family of the earl of Pembroke. His death is supposed to have taken place about 1645. His "Britannia's Pastorals," which were published in his 23d year, and his "Shepherd's Pipe," have great merit. Discursiveness and an occasional quaintness are the faults of his poetry; but they are redeemed by a lively fancy, much power of description, and flowing numbers.—JACOB, general, and at the time of his death at the head of the American army. In early life he belonged to the sect of the Quakers, and was employed as a teacher of youth. In 1799 he went on to the frontiers, and purchased a lot of land, took his axe, and began to fell the forest with his own hand, in order to commence a settlement. This was soon done. He purchased more land, and was made agent for M. Le Roy de Chaumont, a distinguished Frenchman, who owned a large tract of that country, and was industrious in obtaining settlers, and when he had enough for a company of militia, they were formed, and he so far shook off the Quaker as to take command of them, at their urgent request. From the command of a company he soon found himself at the head of a regiment. At the commencement of the war of 1812 he was raised to the office of major-general of militia. The general government soon after proffered him a high command in the army of the United States. It was accepted, and he moved on from one degree of fame to another in this short war, until he found himself at the head of the army; and at the return of peace he made his headquarters at Washington. D. 1828.

BROWNE, Sir THOMAS, a physician and eminent writer, b. in London, 1605, and educated at Winchester and Oxford. He took his degree at Leyden, and set-

tled at Norwich, where he gained extensive practice. His "Religio Medici" having been surreptitiously published, he gave to the world a correct edition in 1642, which was soon translated into several languages, and repeatedly reprinted. It was attacked by many writers, some of whom, with equal absurdity and injustice, accused the author of being an infidel, and even an atheist. This work was followed by his celebrated "Treatise on Vulgar Errors," and "Hydriotaphia, or a Treatise on Urn Burial," published together with "The Garden of Cyrus." D. 1682. Browne was a man of great benevolence, and of extensive erudition. His style is singular and pedantic, but has generally strength, and often felicity of expression.—His son EDWARD, who was b. about 1642, and d. 1708, was president of the College of Physicians, and is the author of an account of his own "Travels in Austria, Hungary, Thessaly, and Italy."—SIMON, b. at Shepton Mallet, 1680, became a dissenting minister, first at Portsmouth, and next in the Old Jewry, in which latter situation he remained till 1723, when his reason was shaken by the loss of his wife and his only son. The monomania which afflicted him was of an extraordinary kind. Though retaining the power of reasoning acutely, he believed that God "had annihilated in him the thinking substance," and that though he seemed to speak rationally, he had "no more notion of what he said than a parrot." Imagining himself no longer a moral agent, he refused to bear a part in any act of worship. While in this state, however, he continued to write forcibly, and, among other things, produced a "Defence of the Religion of Nature, and the Christian Revelation, against Christianity as old as the Creation." To this he prefixed a dedication to Queen Caroline, in which he affectingly expatiated on his soulless state. His friends suppressed this melancholy proof of his singular insanity; but it is preserved in the "Adventurer." D. 1782. He is the author of hymns, sermons, and various controversial and theological pieces.—Sir WILLIAM, a physician, an eccentric but amiable character, b. 1692, studied at Cambridge, and settled at Lynn, whence he removed to London, where he d. 1774. In dress, style, and manners he was a complete oddity, a circumstance which exposed him, to the shafts of satire. He had, however, the good sense and dignity of mind to smile at

such attacks. At Lynn he nailed to his house door a pamphlet which was written against him; and when Foote caricatured him, in the "Devil on Two Sticks," Browne sent him a note, praising the accuracy of the mimic's personation, and sending him his own muff to complete the picture. Browne left three gold medals to be yearly given to Cambridge under-graduates, for Greek and Latin compositions; and founded a scholarship at Peterhouse, where he was educated. He translated "Gregory's Elements of Dioptrics," and collected, under the title of "Opuscula," his own light pieces.—GEORGE, count de, an Irish Catholic, b. in 1698, entered into the Russian service. He saved the Empress Anna Ivanovna from the conspiracy of the guards, and served with distinction under Lasey, Munich, and Keith. On the banks of the Volga he stopped, with only three thousand men, the whole Turkish army. He was, however, taken prisoner by the Turks, and sold as a slave, but escaped. In the seven years' war, he distinguished himself at the battles of Prague, Kollin, Jaegendorf, and Zorndorf. His services were rewarded with the government of Livonia. After having held it thirty years, he wished to retire, but Catherine II. replied, "Death alone shall part us." D. 1792.—MOSES, a divine and poet, was b. in 1703, and was originally a pen-cutter; but, through the interest of Harvey, he obtained orders, and the living of Olney, in Buckinghamshire. D. in 1787, at Morden college, of which he was chaplain. He is the author of several works, the principal of which are "Piscatory Eclogues," and "Sunday Thoughts." Browne was a great lover of angling, and published an edition of Walton's Angler.—ISAAC HAWKINS, a native of Burton-upon-Trent, b. 1706, studied at Westminster, Cambridge, and Lincoln's Inn, was called to the bar, and became M. P. for Wenlock. Though a man of infinite wit, he was mute in parliament. He is the author of an excellent Latin poem, on the "Immortality of the Soul," which has been more than once translated, and also of "Poems." Of his minor poems, the "Pipe of Tobacco," in which he admirably imitates six poets of that period, is the best known, and is deservedly popular. D. 1766.—PATRICK, a botanist and physician, b. at Crossboyne, in Ireland, 1720; studied physic at Paris and Leyden. He then went to the West Indies, which he had visited in his youth, and finally

took up his abode at Jamaica. Returning at length to Ireland, he d. in 1720, at Rusbrook, in the county of Mayo. His chief work is the "Civil and Natural History of Jamaica."—WILLIAM GEORGE, an English traveller, a man of fortune, who penetrated into the interior of Africa, and was the first who gave an account of the African kingdoms of Darfur and Bornou. His "Travels in Africa, Egypt, and Assyria, from 1792 to 1798," were published in 1799. About the year 1814 he was murdered in Persia, while on his way to explore the regions south of the Caspian.

BRUCE, ROBERT, the deliverer of Scotland from the English yoke, a descendant, by the female side, from David, brother of William I. Like his father, who was a competitor for the crown with Baliol, he at first fought under the English banners. He, however, at length asserted his right to the sovereignty, and was crowned at Scone, in 1306. After many reverses, he totally defeated Edward II., in 1314, at Bannockburn, and thus established himself firmly on the throne. He d. in 1329. Tradition says, that after one of the defeats which he sustained at the outset of his career, when Bruce was hiding from his enemies, and almost disposed to relinquish his enterprise in despair, he was animated to perseverance by the example of a spider, which he saw foiled in nine attempts to reach a certain point, but which persisted, and succeeded in the tenth.—JAMES, one of the most celebrated of modern travellers. For a short time he held the post of British consul at Algiers, but resigned it in order to gratify his passion for travelling. After traversing the greater portion of Asia Minor, he set out on a journey to ascertain the source of the Nile. An account of this journey he subsequently published; and some of his statements, particularly those which referred to the manners and customs of Abyssinia, were received with mingled incredulity and ridicule. Though greatly annoyed by the disgraceful illiberality with which he had been treated, he bore the taunts and sneers of his shallow critics with a taciturn pride, not deigning to satisfy disbelief, or to disarm ridicule, but trusting the day would ere long arrive when the truth of what he had written would be confirmed by others; and it is now clearly proved, from the statements of many subsequent travellers, that he was every way undeserving of the censure bestowed upon him. B. at Kinnaird house, Stirlingshire, 1730;

and d. in consequence of an injury sustained by falling down stairs, at his paternal estate, 1794.—**JOHN**, an able writer on commerce, moral philosophy, and political economy; author of "First Principles of Philosophy," "Annals of the East India Company," &c. D. 1826, aged 82.—**MICHAEL**, a Scotch poet. His parents being of the poorest class, his early life was one of considerable privation. This, and his ardent attachment to poetry, probably aggravated a constitutional predisposition to consumption, and he d. in the 21st year of his age, in 1767. His poems are few in number, but singularly plaintive and elegant.—**PETER HENRY**, a German military officer of Scotch descent. He was at the battle of Pruth, and was several times employed by the Russian court in diplomatic missions. His memoirs, published after his death, give some curious details of his travels. He d. in Scotland, in 1757.

**BRUCKER, JOHN JAMES**, a German Lutheran clergyman; author of "Historia Critica Philosophiæ," &c. B. 1696; d. 1770.

**BRUCKNER, JOHN**, a Lutheran divine, pastor of the Walloon congregation at Norwich; author of "Théorie du Système Animale," "Criticism on the Diversions of Purley," &c. B. 1726; d. 1804.

**BRUEYS, DAVID AUGUSTIN**, a French dramatic writer; in early life a Protestant, but afterwards a bigoted adherent to the Catholic faith. B. 1640; d. 1753.—**FRANCIS PAUL**, a gallant French admiral, commanding the fleet which conveyed the army of Bonaparte to Egypt, and killed at the battle of the Nile.

**BRUGMANS, SEBALD JUSTINUS**, a learned Dutchman, physician-in-chief of the army, and the author of some valuable medical works. After the union of Holland with France, Napoleon made him inspector-general of the hospitals; and it has been remarked that so skilful were his arrangements, that the number of deaths by wounds and diseases was never increased by hospital fevers. After the battle of Waterloo, he promptly procured medical aid for upwards of 20,000 men. B. 1763; d. 1819.

**BRUGNATELLI, LOTIS**, an Italian physician and chemist; author of "Bibliotheca Tisica d'Europe," &c. B. 1726; d. 1818.

**BRUGUIERES, JOHN WILLIAM**, a French naturalist and physician; author of many essays on subjects of natural history, the best of which is the "Nat-

ural History of Worms" in the Encyclopédie Méthodique. D. 1719.

**BRUGIIL, HENRY**, count of, minister of Augustus III. king of Poland; one of the most artful and expensive courtiers that ever governed a weak and credulous prince. He kept 200 domestics, paying them better than the king himself; and furnishing a more sumptuous table; but, as was natural, he plunged the country into debt and disgrace. B. 1700; d. 1763.—**FREDERIC**, a son of the preceding, besides being remarkable for his skill in the fine arts, wrote several good plays. D. 1793.—**HANS MORITZ**, his nephew, gained some reputation as an astronomer and political economist, and d. while Saxon ambassador in London, 1809.

**BRUMOY, PETER**, a learned French Jesuit; author of the "Théâtre des Grecs," "History of the Gallican Church," &c. B. 1688; d. 1742.

**BRUNCK, RICHARD FRANCIS PHILIP**, a profound classical scholar and critic, was b. at Strasburg, but educated by the Jesuits at Paris. For some time he was employed in state affairs, but at length devoted himself wholly to study; and produced the "Greek Anthology," besides highly valuable editions of Aristophanes, Sophocles, Virgil, &c. When the revolution broke out, he took part in it, and was imprisoned at Besançon by the tyrant Robespierre, whose death, however, released him. B. 1729; d. 1803.

**BRUNEAU, MATHURIN**, an adventurer, who, in 1818, assumed the title of Charles of France, was the son of a clog-maker. After numerous efforts to pass for some person of importance, he was incarcerated, and from his confinement addressed a letter, signed Dauphin Bourbon, to the governor of the Isle of Guernsey, requesting him to inform his Britannic Majesty of the captivity of Louis XVII. This letter being intercepted by the local authorities, Bruneau was transferred to the prison at Rouen: here he engaged a person named Branzon as his secretary, who found means so far to impose on the Duchess d'Angoulême, as to obtain her interest; and at length a party in his favor procured him abundant supplies. This encouraged the enterprise, until the principal, his secretary, and many friends were brought before the bar of justice, where Bruneau was declared an impostor and a vagabond, and condemned to seven years' imprisonment. Finding, however, that the fraud was still maintained

by a powerful party, he was removed to the prison at Caen in 1821, and was afterwards sent to end his days in the castle of Mont Saint Michael.

**BRUNEL, Sir ISAMBERT**, the well-known executor of that great work of engineering skill, the Thames Tunnel, was b. at Hacqueville, in Normandy, 1769. He was intended for the church; but he soon evinced so strong a predilection for the physical sciences, and so great a genius for mathematics, that he entered the royal navy, made several voyages to the West Indies, and returned home in 1792. During the French revolution he emigrated to the United States, where necessity fortunately compelled him to follow the natural bent of his mind, and to adopt the profession of a civil engineer. Here he was engaged in many great works; but, determined upon visiting England, he offered his services to the British government; and, after much opposition to his plans for making ship-blocks by machinery, he was employed to execute them in Plymouth dock-yard. He selected Mr. Henry Maudsley to assist in the execution of the work; and thus was laid the foundation of one of the most extensive engineering establishments in the kingdom. The visit of the Emperor Alexander to England, after the peace, led him to submit to the emperor a plan for making a tunnel under the Neva; where the accumulation of ice, and the suddenness with which it breaks up on the termination of winter, rendered the erection of a bridge a work of great difficulty. This was the origin of his plan for a tunnel under the Thames, which had been twice before attempted without success. D. 1849.

**BRUNELLESCHI, PHILIP**, a Florentine architect, patronized by Cosmo de Medici. Among the chief of his architectural works are the Pitti palace, the monastery of Fiesole, and the cupola of the cathedral church of Santa Maria del Friare at Florence. He was also a sculptor and a poet, as well as an architect; and some of his burlesque verses are published with those of Burchiello. B. 1377; d. 1446.

**BRUNNER, JOHN CONRAD**, Baron de Brunn, a Swiss physician and anatomist; author of various tracts on physiology and anatomy. B. 1653; d. 1727.

**BRUNO**, a saint of the Roman calendar, and founder of the Carthusian order of monks, the first house of which he established in the desert of Chartreuse. B. 1030; d. 1101.—**THE GREAT**, arch-

bishop of Cologne and duke of Lorraine; an able politician, who took a conspicuous part in all the great transactions of his time. He was the brother of the Emperor Otho I. D. 965.—**GIORDANO**, a Neapolitan, and originally a monk of the Dominican order. The boldness with which he censured the irregularities of his monastery obliged him to leave it; and flying to Geneva, he embraced the Protestant religion. Beza and Calvin, however, obliged him to quit that city, and he proceeded to Paris, where he excited much attention by his strictures on the Aristotelian philosophy. After visiting England he settled at Padua, where his freedom of speech attracted the attention of the Inquisition of Venice. He was apprehended, and refusing to recant, he was burnt in 1600.

**BRUNSWICK, FERDINAND**, duke of, one of the principal generals in the seven years' war in Germany. B. 1721; d. 1792.—**WOLFENBUTTEL, MAXIMILIAN JULIUS LEOPOLD**, brother of the preceding, a prince whose name is revered for his disinterested benevolence and humanity, of which the last action of his life is a striking example:—During a terrible inundation of the Oder, which spread destruction in the neighborhood of Frankfort, where the prince commanded a regiment in the garrison, his zeal to save the lives of a family surrounded by the waters, induced him to put off in a boat to their assistance, when he was swept away by the torrent and perished in the attempt. B. 1751; d. 1785.—**LUNENBURGH, CHARLES WILLIAM FERDINAND**, duke of, nephew of the preceding, who highly distinguished himself in the service of Frederick of Prussia. He was mortally wounded at the battle of Auerstadt in 1806.—**OELS, FREDERIC AUGUSTUS**, duke of, younger brother of the above, and a general officer in the Prussian service. He was more distinguished as an author than as a general; his "Treatise on Great Men," "Remarks on the Character and Actions of Alexander the Great," and numerous other works, having been much admired, though only privately circulated. B. 1741; d. 1805.—**FREDERICK WILLIAM**, duke of, youngest son of Charles William Ferdinand of Brunswick, and brother of Queen Caroline of England, was b. in 1771. He soon entered the Prussian army, and, stimulated by his father's fate, took an active part in the war against revolutionary France. In 1809 he raised a body of volunteers in Bohemia; but finding no

chance of making an effectual stand against the power of France, he embarked his troops for England, where they were taken into the British service, and employed in the Peninsula. Foreseeing that great changes were likely to take place on the Continent, he hastened to his paternal dominions in 1818, raised a large body of troops, and was among the foremost to meet the French army in 1815, when, two days before the decisive battle of Waterloo, he fell, fighting at the head of his troops.

BRUNTON, MARY, the daughter of Colonel Balfour, was b. in one of the Orkney isles; married a minister of the Scotch church, and is known as the authoress of the novels, "Discipline," "Self-Control," and other works. B. 1778: d. 1818.

BRUSONIUS, L. DOMITUS, author of a work entitled "Facietiarum Exempiorumque Libri VII.," but better known by the title of "Speculum Mundi."

BRUTO, JOHN MICHAEL, an eminent traveller and writer of the 16th century; author of a "History of Hungary," "Critical Annotations on the Works of Cicero, Horace," &c., and of the "Eight First Books of the History of Florence." D. 1594.

BRUTUS, LUCIUS JUNIUS, one of the most celebrated characters of antiquity, was the son of Marcus Junius, a wealthy patrician of Rome. The father and brother of Lucius Junius were assassinated by order of their relative, Tarquin the Proud; and Lucius Junius owed the preservation of his life to an assumed idiotism. So completely did this impose upon the tyrant, that he not only spared his young relative's life, but brought him up in his own family, where he was reared as a mere idiot, and surnamed Brutus. He bore all contumely with patience until the outrage of Sextus Tarquin [*see* LUCRETIA] afforded him an opportunity to arouse the people against both the king and his sons. Throwing off his pretended want of intellect, and displaying an energy the more startling by contrast with his former manner, he joined with Lucretia's husband, Collatinus; caused the gates to be shut, assembled the senate, dilated upon the tyrannies of Tarquin, and caused a decree to be made for banishing the king and establishing a republic. This great change accordingly took place, and Brutus and Collatinus were appointed chief magistrates of the commonwealth, with the title of consuls. Terrible as the tyranny of Tarquin had been, his ex-

pulsion, and the entire change in the form of government, gave great offence to many of the Roman patricians; and among those who were opposed to the new constitution were the two sons of Brutus and three nephews of Collatinus, all of whom conspired, with other malcontents, to murder the two consuls and restore Tarquin and the monarchy. The intentions of the conspirators were disclosed by a slave to Poplicola Valerius, a senator, and the conspirators were brought before the consular tribunal for judgment. Mischievous as were the intentions of the criminals, the people would fain have punished them only by banishment; and Collatinus, in his affection for his nephews, was equally disposed to be lenient. Brutus, on the contrary, determined to show that no rank or relationship should avail the enemies of Roman liberty; and disregarding the entreaties of the multitude and his own feelings as a parent, he sternly sentenced his sons to death. Collatinus, even after this signal proof of the inflexibility of Brutus, endeavored to save his nephews. But the young men were executed, and Collatinus retired from the consulship. Poplicola Valerius was elected as his successor, and, in conjunction with Brutus, proceeded against the Veientes, who, with Tarquin and his partisans, were marching against Rome. The Roman cavalry was commanded by Brutus, while the enemy's cavalry was led on by Aruns, one of the sons of Tarquin. These leaders were speedily engaged hand to hand, and so great was their mutual hate, that each, in his desire to wound his opponent, neglected to protect himself, and they both fell dead upon the field. The conflict ending in the victory of the Romans, the body of Brutus was interred with great solemnity, and a statue was erected to his memory. D. 509, B. C.—MARCUS JUNIUS, an illustrious Roman, and a descendant of the preceding. His mother was the sister of Cato, and as she had disgraced herself by an intrigue with Julius Cæsar, Marcus was by many thought to be his son. He at first sided with Pompey, but being treated with great lenity and consideration after the battle of Pharsalia, he attached himself to Cæsar, by whom he was greatly caressed and intrusted. But the stern republican principle of his reputed ancestor, which he inherited, rendered it impossible for all Cæsar's kindness to him to reconcile him to Cæsar's ambition; and he at length conspired with Cassius and

others, and slew him, 39, B. C. Antony succeeded in exciting the popular indignation against the murderers of Cæsar, who fled from Rome and raised an army, of which Brutus and Cassius took the command; but being totally defeated at the battle of Philippi, where they encountered the army of Antony, Brutus escaped with only a few friends, passed the night in a cave, and, as he saw his cause irretrievably ruined, requested Strato, one of his confidants, to kill him. For a long time his friend refused, but on hearing Brutus call one of his slaves to perform the fatal office, he exclaimed, "Forbid it, gods, that it should ever be said that Brutus died by the hand of a slave for want of a friend!" and presenting the sword as he turned away his face, the noble Roman fell on it and expired, 42 B. C., in the 43d year of his age.

BRUYERE, JOHN DE LA, an eminent French writer; author of "Dialogues on Quietism," published after his decease; and of "Theophrastus, translated from the Greek, with the Manners of the present Age." Of this admirable and admired work, Voltaire says, "Its rapid and nervous style struck the public at once; and the allusions to living persons, which abound through its pages, completed its success." B. 1644; d. 1696.

BRYAN, MICHAEL, a connoisseur of paintings, whose judgment was highly esteemed, though he lost large sums by his own purchases. He was the author of a valuable "Biographical and Critical Dictionary of Painters and Engravers." B. 1757; d. 1821.—Sir FRANCIS, a distinguished soldier and statesman. He served with great credit against the French in the earl of Surrey's expedition, and subsequently became chief justice of Ireland. He is chiefly memorable, however, as a poet; his works being printed with those of his friends Wyatt and Lord Surrey. D. 1550.

BRYANT, JACOB, a distinguished antiquarian and philologist; author of an able, though singular "Analysis of Ancient Mythology," published in 3 vols. 4to.; a treatise on the "Truth of Christianity," a work in denial of the existence of Troy, and various other publications of great erudition and ingenuity. B. 1715; d. 1804.

BRYDGES, Sir SAMUEL EGERTON, bart., a gentleman of versatile talents and eccentric character. B. 1762, at Wootton Court, in Kent, was educated at the King's school, Canterbury, and

at Queen's college, Cambridge. In 1790, after the death of the last duke of Chandos, he induced his elder brother, the Rev. E. T. Brydges, to prefer a claim to the barony of Chandos, the consideration of which was long procrastinated; but at length, in 1803, the house of lords decided against its validity. On the death of his brother, in 1807, Sir Egerton pertinaciously adhered to his favorite, though illusory notion of obtaining a coronet, maintaining that, though defeated by parliamentary law, he could, when he pleased, assert his rights by common law, while he regularly added to the signature of his name—"per legem terræ, B. C. of S."—meaning Baron Chandos of Sudely. He made several unsuccessful attempts to obtain a seat in parliament, but was ultimately (1812) returned for Maidstone, which borough he continued to represent about six years. In 1814 he was created a baronet; and in 1818, upon the loss of his seat in the house of commons, he visited many parts of the Continent. In 1826 he returned to England, for two years, and took up his abode at Lee Priory, the seat of Col. Brydges Barrett, his eldest son; at the expiration of which time, his affairs becoming inextricably embarrassed, he finally quitted his native land, and removed to Geneva, where he remained in great seclusion until his death. His literary labors were exceedingly multifarious: poetry, romance, politics, genealogical antiquities, and topography, were the principal; and in many he acquitted himself with considerable skill. His abilities as a genealogist, topographer, and bibliographer, are attested by his "Censura Literaria Restituta," 10 vols.; "Theatrum Poetarum;" "Stemmata Illustrata;" "British Bibliography;" "Lex Terræ," &c. Besides these, he published the novels of "Mary de Clifford," "Arthur Fitz-Albini," and "The Hall of Hellingsey;" "Imaginary Geography," 3 vols.; "Recollections of Foreign Travels," 2 vols.; "The Autobiography, Times, Opinions, and Contemporaries of Sir Egerton Brydges," 2 vols.; and numerous others, independent of contributions to many periodicals on almost every subject. D. 1837.

BRYDONE, PATRICK, a Scotch gentleman; author of "Travels into Sicily and Malta," &c. B. 1741; d. 1819.

BRYENNIUS, MANUEL, an early musical composer; he published, in the 14th century, a treatise on harmonies, of which a Latin translation, together



with the compositions of the author, was published by Dr. Wallis, in 1699.

**BUACHE, PHILIP**, an able French hydrographer; author of some valuable hydrographical and geographical works. B. 1700; d. 1775.

**BUAT NANCAY, LOUIS GABRIEL DU**, an eminent French diplomatist and writer; author of a "History of the Ancient Nations of Europe," "Maxims of Monarchical Government," &c. B. 1782; d. 1787.

**BUC, SIR GEORGE**, historian and antiquary, was a gentleman of the privy chamber to James I.; and author of "The Life of Richard III.," "The Art of Revels," &c.

**BUCHER, MARTIN**, a friend of Luther, and so eminent a preacher of the reformed faith, that Cranmer, when archbishop of Canterbury, invited him to England, and he became professor of theology at Cambridge. B. 1491; d. 1551.

**BUCHAN, STUART ERSKINE**, earl of, a nobleman devoted to literary and scientific pursuits, and founder of the Antiquarian Society in Scotland. In 1791 he instituted an annual commemoration at Ednam, the birthplace of Thomson, in honor of the poet; and on that occasion, Burns composed his "Address to the Shade of the Bard of Ednam." D. 1829.—**WILLIAM**, a native of Scotland, and author of the well-known "Domestic Medicine," &c. B. 1729; d. 1805.

**BUCHANAN, GEORGE**, an eminent Scotch historian and poet. The few works which he wrote in his vernacular tongue are greatly admired; but his fame chiefly rests on his Latin works, which are singularly beautiful in their style. B. 1506; d. 1532.—**CLAUDUS**, a Scotch divine, chaplain at Bengal, and professor and vice-provost of the college at Fort William. Of his numerous works, the most interesting are "Christian Researches in Asia," and a "Memoir on the Expediency of an Ecclesiastical Establishment in India." B. 1766; d. 1815.

**BUCHOZ, P. JOSEPH**, a naturalist and botanist of Metz, who must have been one of the most industrious compilers that ever lived, his works forming more than 300 volumes. B. 1737; d. 1807.

**BUCKINGHAM, GEORGE VILLIERS**, duke of, the favorite of James I. and Charles I., was raised to the highest offices in the state, became the dispenser of all favors and honors, and conducted himself with so much pride and insolence, as to excite popular hatred and disgust. Being intrusted with the com-

mand of an army, he lost the flower of it in an ill-conducted attack on the Isle of Rhé, and returned to refit his shattered armament. When he was again about to sail, he was assassinated at Portsmouth, by a lieutenant of the name of Felton, August 23, 1628.—**GEORGE VILLIERS**, duke of, son of the preceding. B. 1627; studied at Cambridge; served the king in the civil wars; had his estates seized by the parliament, which, however, were afterwards restored to him; and he eventually became a minister to Charles II., and was one of his most profligate courtiers. His political conduct was, like his general behavior, characterized by unprincipled levity and imprudence; and though his literary and conversational powers were far above mediocrity, yet he was an object of contempt, and d. unregretted at Kirby Moorside, Yorkshire, in 1688.—**ANNE ELIZA**, duchess of, daughter and heiress of the last duke of Chandos; b. 1779; married to the marquis of Buckingham, then Earl Temple, in 1796. Throughout life this amiable and accomplished woman displayed those traits of character which shed the brightest lustre on exalted rank, and hallow the memory of their possessors. She was boundless in her charities; pious, affectionate, and sincere; withdrawing from the "pomp and vanities" of the world, to indulge in the charms of retirement, where she could encourage the deserving, reform the erring, and minister to the necessities of the distressed. D. at Stowe, 1836.

**BUCKINGHAMSHIRE, JOHN SHEFFIELD**, duke of, son of the earl of Mulgrave. B. 1649; served under Marshal Turenne, and took a part in the revolution of 1688. He also distinguished himself as a poet. Buckingham house, in St. James's park, since converted into a royal palace, was originally built for him. D. 1720.

**BUCKINK, ARNOLD**, an artist of the 15th century, and the first who engraved maps on copper. He illustrated an edition of Ptolemy, which was printed by Sweynheim, of Rome, one of the earliest printers in that country.

**BUCKMINSTER, JOSEPH**, a famous preacher of Portsmouth, N. H. He graduated at Yale college in 1770, and from 1774 to 1778 was a tutor in that seminary. He was ordained in 1779. After a ministry of thirty-three years his health became greatly impaired. D. 1812, aged 60. It is remarkable, that on the preceding day his eldest son, a

clergyman in Boston, died after a week's illness. Although Dr. B. had not heard of his sickness, yet he said to his wife repeatedly a few hours before his own death, "*Joseph is dead!*" He published a number of "Sermons," and a short "Sketch of Dr. Mackintosh."—JOSEPH STEVENS, a preacher of the Brattle-street church in Boston. He graduated at Harvard college in 1800. The next four years were spent partly in the family of his relative Theodore Lyman of Waltham, partly as an assistant in the academy at Exeter, and in the prosecution of theological studies. He was ordained in 1805, and, after a visit to Europe, preached for about five years. Mr. Buckminster was a very interesting and eloquent preacher, and perhaps as popular as any one who ever occupied a pulpit in Boston, his hearers appearing, wherever he preached, to hang on his lips with delight. In 1808 he published a "Collection of Hymns," for the use of his society, a number of "Reviews" in the "Monthly Anthology" and other periodicals; "The Right Hand of Fellowship" at the ordination of the Rev. C. Lowell; "A Sermon on the Death of Gov. Sullivan," 1809; "On the Death of W. Emerson," 1811; and "An Address before the Phi Beta Kappa Society." D. 1812.

BUCQUOI, CHARLES BONAVENTURE DE LONGUEVAL, count de, an eminent general, b. 1551, entered early into the Spanish service, and signalized his valor in the Low Countries. In 1620, in conjunction with the duke of Bavaria, he entirely defeated the Protestant army near Prague; but he stained his laurels by his subsequent cruelties. After having reduced Moravia, he was killed, in 1621, at the siege of Neuhausel.

BUDE, or BUDÆUS, WILLIAM, b. at Paris, 1467, where he d. 1540, spent a youth of dissipation, but at length applied himself so closely to study, that his classical acquirements gained for him the title of the Prodigy of France. He was employed on embassies by Louis XII. and Francis I., to the latter of whom he was secretary and librarian. Budé translated some treatises from Plutarch, and wrote several works, the chief of which are, his "Tractatus de Assè," and "Commentarii Linguae Græcæ."

BUDGELL, EUSTACE, b. at St. Thomas, near Exeter, about 1685, and educated at Christ-church, Oxford. Addison, who was related to him, took him to

Ireland, as one of his clerks, and in that country Budgell rose to offices of great trust and profit, and to be a member of the Irish parliament. While filling those offices with diligence and honor, he contributed to the "Spectator" and "Guardian," translated the "Characters of Theophrastus," and wrote various pieces in verse. The tide of fortune, however, at length turned against him. He was dismissed from his office of accountant and comptroller general of Ireland, for satirizing the lord-lieutenant, who had treated him ill; he lost £20,000 in the South Sea bubble; he spent £5000 more in vain attempts to obtain a seat in the house of commons; and at last became involved in lawsuits and embarrassments. The finishing stroke was put to his fate, by the setting aside the will of Dr. Matthew Tindall, in which appeared a bequest of £2000 to Budgell. His difficulties, and the disgrace of having a forgery attributed to him, stung him to the heart, and he ended his existence by throwing himself into the Thames, May 4, 1737. Besides the works already mentioned he established a periodical called the "Bee," assisted in the "Craftsman," and wrote the "History of Cleomenes," and "Memoirs of the Family of the Boyles."

BUELL, JESSE, a distinguished agriculturist, who devoted the best part of his life to the diffusion of knowledge in his favorite branch of practical science. In the year 1813 he established the "Albany Argus," a political paper, which he edited till 1821. He was for several years a member of the New York legislature, and once a candidate for governor. But he was best known as the editor of "The Cultivator," which attained a large circulation among farmers and others interested in agriculture. B. 1787; d. 1839.

BUFFIER, CLAUDE, a Jesuit, b. in Poland, of French parents, 1661, studied at the college of Rouen, where he afterwards held the situation of theological professor. Buffier was employed in the "Mémoires de Trevoux," and likewise produced a great number of theological, metaphysical, biographical, and geographical works. Several of them were collected in a folio volume, with the title of a "Course of Sciences on new and simple Principles." Though sometimes superficial, he is, on the whole, an elegant and instructive writer. D. 1737.

BUFFON, GEORGE LOUIS LE CLERC, count de, the "Pliny of France," was the son of a counsellor of the parliament

of Dijon, and was b. September 7, 1707, at Montbard, in Burgundy. He studied the law at Dijon, but never practised it; his inclinations leading him to mathematical and physical science, and Euclid being his constant pocket companion. After having travelled into Italy and England, he succeeded to his paternal estate at Montbard, between which and Paris his time was spent. In 1739 he was appointed keeper of the royal garden and cabinet at Paris, the treasures of which he greatly increased. His patent of nobility he obtained in 1771. He was also a member of the French Academy, and of the Academy of Sciences. Buffon d. April 16, 1788. As a man, he was fond of dress and display, lax in his morals, and immeasurably vain. Newton, Bacon, Leibnitz, Montesquieu, and himself, were the only persons whom he would allow to be great geniuses! His first literary works were, "Translations of Hale's Vegetable Statics," and "Newton's Fluxions." But for his fame he is indebted to his "Natural History," in 36 volumes, which has been naturalized in almost every European language. Though always immethodical, though often inaccurate, and though full of the wildest theories, it is undoubtedly an astonishing work, whether we consider the extent of its information, the spirit of its descriptions, or the eloquence of its style.

**BUGEAUD, MARSHAL**, duke of Isly, a distinguished French soldier, b. at Limoges, 1784, served under Napoleon at Austerlitz, and was made field-marshal for gaining a victory over the Moors in 1844. D. 1849.

**BUGGE**, Chevalier **THOMAS**, an eminent Danish astronomer; greatly distinguished by his trigonometrical survey of the island of Zealand. His other chief works are a treatise on "Mathematics," and "An Account of the state of the Arts and Sciences, &c., in France, at the close of the Revolution." B. 1740; d. 1815.

**BULL, JOHN**, doctor of music, was chamber musician to James I. His compositions were very numerous; the national anthem of "God save the King" being among them. The time of his death is uncertain, but he was alive at the commencement of the year 1622.—**GEORGE**, bishop of St. David's, a learned prelate, and a very industrious and able theological writer, author of "Harmonia Apostolica," "Defensio Fidei Nicenæ," &c. B. 1634; d. 1709.

**BULLER, CHARLES**, a politician of rare promise, b. at Calcutta, 1806, received his education partly at Harrow, Edinburgh, and Cambridge, and from an early age gave promise of more than ordinary abilities. In his 24th year he entered parliament on the eve of the reform bill for the borough of West Looe, which belonged to his family. He voted for the bill. On all questions that came before parliament he took an active part; and on many occasions his opinions were far in advance of the whig party, with whom he subsequently took office. In 1833 he accompanied Lord Durham to Canada as his private secretary; and in this capacity drew up the masterly report upon the affairs of that colony, which is considered as one of the most effective state papers of the age. In 1841 he was appointed secretary to the Board of Control, an office, however, which he relinquished in 1842, on the formation of the Peel ministry. In 1846, on the formation of the whig cabinet, he was appointed judge advocate; in November of the same year he was nominated a queen's counsel, sworn of the privy council in July, 1849, and in November exchanged the easy office of judge advocate for the onerous duties of chief commissioner of the poor laws, an office which he held till his death. Besides discharging faithfully his official duties, he found leisure for literary pursuits, and many able articles in the "Globe" and the "Edinburgh Review" emanated from his versatile pen. D. 1848.

**BULLET, PETER**, an eminent French architect of the 17th century. He constructed the church of St. Thomas Aquinas, and many other splendid edifices in Paris, and wrote some good architectural works.

**BULLIALDUS, ISMAEL**, a French astronomer and mathematician, author of "Philolaus; a Dissertation on the True System of the World," "Tabulæ Philolaicæ," &c. B. 1605; d. 1694.

**BULLIARD, PIERRE**, a French botanist, author of "Dictionnaire Élémentaire Botanique," "Herbier de la France," &c. He designed and engraved his own plates. B. 1742; d. 1793.

**BULLINGER, HENRY**, a Swiss pastor of the reformed church, and the intimate friend of Zuinglius, whom he succeeded as pastor of Zurich. His writings were very numerous, but being almost entirely controversial, they are now little regarded. B. 1504; d. 1575.

**BULOW, FREDERIO WILLIAM**, count

von Dennewitz, a gallant Prussian general, whose services were most essential to his country on many perilous occasions. He was actively engaged against the French at the earliest periods of the late war, and, in 1808, was made a general of brigade. His memorable victories, in 1813, at Mockern, Luckau, Grosbeeren, and Dennewitz, were rewarded by promotion and a title. He afterwards distinguished himself in Westphalia, Holland, Belgium, &c.; and, as commander of the fourth division of the allied army, he contributed essentially to the victorious close of the battle of Waterloo. B. 1755; d. 1816.—Baron HENRY VON, distinguished in the annals of diplomacy, b. 1790, at Mecklenburgh Schwerin. In 1826 he was appointed ambassador of Prussia at the court of St. James's; and to his talents were due several of the most important treaties which allayed the warlike spirit of the times. Here he remained till 1841, when he was nominated minister of foreign affairs at Berlin; but the crisis of affairs in Prussia proved too much for his exhausted energies, and the overstraining of his intellect, in his attempt to guide the vessel of the state, produced a mental alienation, under which he succumbed in 1846.

BUNYAN, JOHN, the celebrated author of "The Pilgrim's Progress," &c., was the son of a travelling tinker, and for a time followed his father's occupation. Mean, however, as was his origin, and dissipated as his early habits confessedly were, it appears that he abandoned the latter, and attached himself to the Anabaptists, among whom he soon became distinguished as a preacher. Being imprisoned for contravening the laws against dissenters, he employed the twelve years of his confinement in writing the most popular allegory in our language, "The Pilgrim's Progress." He was at length released through the interposition of the bishop of Lincoln, and resumed his ministry at Bedford. B. 1628; d. 1688.

BUONO, a Venetian architect of the 12th century, who erected the well-known tower of St. Mark at Venice, a campanile or bell-tower at Arezzo, and several other grand edifices. He is deservedly reckoned among the earliest improvers of modern architecture.

BUONONCINI, GIOVANNI BAPTISTI, a celebrated Italian composer, and one of Handel's most powerful rivals in England. Besides operas, he composed various cantatas and sonatas, and the

grand funeral anthem for the duke of Marlborough. He is supposed to have d. at Venice about the middle of the 18th century.

BUPALUS, a famous sculptor of the isle of Chios in the 6th century B. C. He is said to have hanged himself in vexation at a satire written upon him by Hipponax, a poet, whose leanness he had caricatured in a statue.

BURCHARD, or BROCARDUS, bishop of Worms, in the 11th century. Assisted by the abbot Albert, he compiled the famous collection of canons, in 20 books, entitled "Magna Decretorum, seu Canonum Volumen." D. 1026.

BURCHARD, JOHN, a native of Germany; master of ceremonies to the pope, and, subsequently, bishop of Citata di Castello; author of a journal or diary of Pope Alexander VI., the MS. of which, with a continuation by some other hand, is in the Chigi Library at Rome. D. 1505.

BURCHIELLO, an Italian poet, whose real name was Dominico, was b. at Florence, in 1380, and d. at Rome, 1448. Burchiello was a barber, and his shop was the resort of all the wits of the city. Such celebrity did this humble abode obtain, that the representation of it was painted in the Medici's gallery. With much wit and elegance, his poems are in style the most eccentric, and often unintelligible, that can be imagined.

BURCKHARDT, JOHN LEWIS, a Swiss gentleman, who proposed to the English association for exploring Africa to be their missionary. He was unfortunately carried off by dysentery while waiting for the caravan with which he was to go to Timbuctoo. His papers were sent to England, and from them have been published his "Travels in Nubia," and "Travels in Syria and the Holy Land." B. 1784; d. 1816.—JOHN CHARLES, a learned German astronomer; author of "Tables de la Lune," &c., and of a German translation of La Place's "La Mécanique Céleste." B. 1773; d. 1825.

BURDER, GEORGE, an eminent dissenting minister; author of "Evangelical Truth Defended," &c., and one of the editors of the "Evangelical Magazine." D. 1832.

BURDETT, SIR FRANCIS, bart., an aristocrat by birth and fortune, but for a long series of years one of the most popular members of the British parliament, was b. in 1770, and received his education at Westminster school and Oxford university. On returning from

a continental tour, during which he had ample opportunities of witnessing the progress of the French revolution, he was evidently imbued with some portion of its spirit, which was in no small degree fostered and encouraged by his friend and instructor, the celebrated John Horne Tooke, the well-known author of the "Diversions of Purley," of whom, indeed, Sir Francis may fairly be considered the *élève*. In 1793 he married the youngest daughter of Thomas Coutts, esq., the wealthy banker, with whom he received a large fortune; and in four years afterwards, on the death of his grandfather, succeeded to the baronetcy. In 1767 he was returned to parliament; and he soon distinguished himself by his resolute hostility to the measures of government. His opposition to ministers was so formidable and unceasing that, in 1810, having addressed a letter to his constituents, in which he declared that the house of commons had exercised their power illegally by committing John Gale Jones to prison, the publication of this letter was deemed a gross breach of privilege, and the speaker was directed to issue his warrant for the apprehension and commitment of Sir Francis Burdett to the Tower. He refused to surrender, and barricaded his house; whereupon, after a lapse of two days, the sergeant-at-arms, accompanied by police officers and a military force, succeeded in breaking in, and conveyed him to the Tower. On the return of the military the infuriated mob attacked them, and in their defence they shot one man and wounded several others. He afterwards brought an action against the speaker, &c., but was, of course, unsuccessful. In the year 1819 he was prosecuted by the attorney-general for addressing a letter to his constituents, strongly animadverting on the proceedings of the magistrates and yeomanry at the memorable meeting of the people at Manchester. The letter was pronounced a libel, and he was sentenced to three months' imprisonment in the King's Bench, and to pay a fine of 1000*l*. Sir Francis Burdett was always a loud and zealous advocate for parliamentary reform. D. 1844, aged 74.—Lady BURDETT, who had for many years suffered greatly in her health, d. the same month.

BURDON, WILLIAM, an able English writer; author of "Materials for Thinking," of which Colton largely availed himself in his "Lacon;" "Thoughts on Politics, Morality, and Literature,"

"Life and Character of Bonaparte." &c. D. 1818.

BURGER, GODFREY AUGUSTUS, a celebrated German poet, was b. January 1st, 1748, at Wolmerswende, near Halberstadt, where his father was a preacher, and d. June 18th, 1794, at Gottingen. He learned Latin with difficulty. In 1764 he studied theology at the university of Halle, and in 1768 he went to Gottingen, in order to exchange theology for law, but soon formed connections here equally disadvantageous to his studies and his morals, so that his grandfather, who had hitherto maintained him, withdrew his support from him. The friendship of several distinguished young men at the university was now of great service to him. In union with his friends he studied the ancient classics and the best works in French, Italian, Spanish, and English, particularly Shakspeare, and the old English and Scottish ballads. Percy's Relics was his constant companion. His poems soon attracted attention. In 1772 he obtained, by the influence of Boie, the small office of bailey in Alten Gleichen, and, by a reconciliation with his grandfather, a sum for the payment of his debts, which he unfortunately lost, and during the rest of his life, was involved in pecuniary difficulties. In 1774 he married the daughter of a neighboring bailey, named Leonhardt, but his marriage was unfortunate. He conceived a violent passion for the sister of his wife, and married her, in 1784, soon after his first wife's death. She also, his celebrated *Molly*, died in the first year of their marriage. At the same time he lost his little property by imprudent management, and was obliged, by intrigues, to resign his place. He was made professor extraordinary in Gottingen, but received no salary, and this favorite poet of the nation was obliged to gain a living for himself and his children by poorly rewarded translations for booksellers. A third marriage, in 1790, with a young lady of Suabia, who had publicly offered him her hand in a poem, completed his misfortunes; he was divorced from her two years afterwards. The government of Hanover afforded him some assistance shortly before his death, which took place in June, 1794, and was occasioned by a complaint of the lungs. In the midst of these misfortunes and obstacles it is astonishing how much he did. He has left us songs, odes, elegies, ballads, narrative poems, and epigrams. Burger is a poet of more strong than comprehensive imagination;

of more honest and plain than delicate feelings; his execution is more remarkable than his conception.

**BURGESS, DANIEL**, a dissenting preacher, very popular in his day on account of his quaint and familiar style of pulpit oratory, of which a single specimen will suffice. "If," said he, on one occasion, "any among you want a cheap suit, he must go to Monmouth-street; if a suit for life, he will go to the Court of Chancery; but if you want an eternal suit, you must go to Christ, and put on his robe of righteousness." B. 1645; d. 1713.—**THOMAS**, bishop of Salisbury, b. 1756, at Odiham, in Hampshire, where his father carried on business as a grocer, was educated at Winchester, obtained a scholarship at Corpus Christi college, Oxford, in 1775; and, by his talents and diligence, in a short period became logic reader and tutor of the college. He had by this time distinguished himself as a scholar of very considerable pretensions, by the publication of several able works; and he found a patron in Dr. Shute Barrington, who collated him, in 1787, to the prebend of Wilsford and Woodford, in Salisbury cathedral, and afterwards preferred him to a prebendal stall at Darham. Among his numerous works are editions of "Burton's Pentalogia," and "Dawes's Miscellanea Critica," "Considerations on the Abolition of Slavery," an "Essay on the Study of Antiquities," "First Principles of Christian Knowledge," "Reflections on the Controversial Writings of Dr. Priestley," "Emendationes in Suida met Hesychem et alios Lexicographos Græcos," 4 vols.; "The Bible, and Nothing but the Bible, the Religion of the Church of England;" with many others, theological, classical, and political. Bishop Burgess was mainly instrumental in founding the Royal Society of Literature, of which, in 1821, he became the first president; but in 1832, on account of his loss of sight, and other infirmities, he resigned the office in favor of the late Lord Dover. D. 1837.

**BURGH, JAMES**, the able author of the "Dignity of Human Nature," &c., was a native of Scotland, and educated at St. Andrew's. Though brought up to a trade, he afterwards filled several situations, more or less connected with literature, and for the last 20 years of his life was master of an academy at Stoke Newington. B. 1714; d. 1775.

**BURGOYNE, JOHN**, a lieutenant-general of the British army, was a natural son of Lord Bingley; entered early into

the army, and in 1762, displayed much talent and enterprise, in command of a party of troops in Portugal. In the American war, he led the army which was to penetrate from Canada into the revolted provinces. At first he was successful; but insuperable obstacles thickening round him, he was ultimately compelled to surrender at Saratoga. Disgusted by the conduct of the ministry after his return, he resigned all his employments. Burgoyne wrote the dramas of the "Heiress," the "Maid of the Oaks," the "Lord of the Manor," and "Richard Cœur de Lion;" some pamphlets in his own defence; and a "Probationary Ode." D. 1792.

**BURIDAN, JOHN**, a native of Be thune, in Flanders, b. in the 14th century, a nominalist philosopher, was rector of the university of Paris; and has, but erroneously, been deemed the founder of the university of Vienna. He is believed to have died about 1358. His memory has been perpetuated by his dilemma of the ass between two bundles of hay, which he used to illustrate the doctrine of free will, and which has grown into a proverb.

**BURIGNY, JOHN LEVESQUE**, a French writer, member of the Academy of Inscriptions. He wrote histories of Pagan Philosophy; Sicily; and the Constantinopolitan Empire; lives of Grotius, Erasmus, Bossuet, and Cardinal de Peron; a treatise on the Papal Authority; and numerous other productions. B. at Rheims, 1691; d. at Paris, 1785.

**BURKE, EDMUND**, a celebrated statesman. B. at Carlow, in Ireland, Jan. 1st, 1730; was educated at Dublin, where, after three years' residence, he took his bachelor's degree, 1749. He afterwards applied for the logic professorship at Glasgow, and when his solicitations were unsuccessful, he came to London, and in 1753 entered at the Middle Temple. But though possessed of great powers of elocution, he paid no serious attention to the law, considering literature and politics as the fields most favorable for the exertion of his genius. His first acknowledged work, which was published anonymously, was his "Vindication of Natural Society," an admirable imitation of Lord Bolingbroke's style and manner of reasoning, which deceived even some of the best judges. This was followed, in 1757, by his "Essay on the Sublime and Beautiful." In 1758 Dodsley began at his suggestion, the "Annual Register," which owed much of its celebrity to his pen. In 1761 he visited Ireland, as a

companion of his friend, Singlespeech Hamilton, by whose interest he procured a pension of £300 on the Irish establishment, and on his return he was introduced by Mr. Fitzherbert to the notice of Lord Rockingham, first lord of the treasury, who made him his secretary, and had him returned to parliament for Wendover. In 1774, without any solicitation on his part, he was elected for Bristol; but this seat he lost at the next election, in his having displayed too much liberality of principle, with respect to the Catholics and to Ireland. He subsequently sat for Malton. In the mean while he gave to the public his "Observations on Grenville's State of the Nation;" a "Short Account of a late short Administration;" "Thoughts on the Causes of the present Discontents;" and his speeches on American affairs. To the impolitic contest with America he made a strenuous and eloquent resistance as a senator. On the downfall of Lord North's ministry, Burke obtained the office of paymaster-general, and a seat in the council; and he availed himself of this opportunity to carry his celebrated reform bill, which he had previously brought forward in vain. The expulsion of the coalition ministry of course deprived him of his office. The prosecution of Mr. Hastings, and the opposition to Mr. Pitt's regency bill, were among his next and greatest parliamentary efforts. Though the former of these has drawn down upon him much censure, and even calumny, there can be no doubt that he undertook it as a sacred and imperative duty. This is irrefragably proved by his recently published letters to Dr. Lawrence. When the French revolution took place, he early foresaw the result, and, in 1790, he produced his celebrated "Reflections" on that event. A breach between him and Mr. Fox was also occasioned by their difference of opinion on this important subject. In 1794 he retired from parliament, and a pension of £1200 a year was bestowed on him by the government. From the time when his "Reflections" were published, till his decease, his literary hostility to the doctrines of revolutionary France was continued with unabated vigor. The last work which he gave to the press was "Two Letters on a Regicide Peace:" the concluding two were posthumous. D. July 8th, 1797. His compositions have been collected in 16 volumes octavo. In private life Burke was amiable and benevolent; in public, indefatigable, ardent, and ab-

horrent of meanness and injustice. It was this latter quality which rendered him a persevering advocate of the Irish Catholics. As an orator he ranks among the first of modern times; and as a writer, whether we consider the splendor of his diction, the richness and variety of his imagery, or the boundless stores of knowledge which he displays, it must be acknowledged that there are few who equal, and none who transcend him.—AEDANUS, a judge of the court of chancery in South Carolina, was a native of Galway, in Ireland. At the beginning of the revolution he came as a volunteer, to fight for American liberty. In 1778 he was appointed a judge of the supreme court. In 1789 he was a delegate in congress. D. 1802, aged 59.—JOHN DOLEY, author of a history of Virginia, was a native of Ireland, and educated at Trinity college. Coming to America in 1797, he conducted for a short time a paper at Boston, and afterwards at New York, where he was arrested under the sedition law. He was killed in a duel in 1808. He published a history of Virginia from its first settlement to 1804, in 3 vols. He published also "Bunker Hill," a tragedy; "Bethlem Gabor," an historical drama, 1803; and an oration delivered March 4, 1808.

BURKITT, WILLIAM, an English divine; author of a "Practical Exposition of the New Testament," which has gone through many editions. B. 1650; d. 1703.

BURLAMAQUI, JOHN JAMES, an illustrious civilian, b. at Geneva, 1694, was afterwards professor of civil law there. In his "Principles of Natural Law," written in French, he is supposed to have incorporated all the best things from Grotius, Puffendorf, and their commentator Barbeyrac. He published, some time after, the "Principles of Political Law," which were written in the same language, and equally well received. D. 1748.

BURLEIGH, WILLIAM CECIL, lord high treasurer of England in the reign of Elizabeth. He was patronized by the Protector Somerset, in Edward VI.'s reign, and made a privy councillor; and when Elizabeth came to the throne, his political sagacity and the devotion he showed to his sovereign earned for him the highest honors. His state policy has been admitted on all hands, but it squared little with humanity, as may be gathered from the prosecutions which he encouraged against the unfortunate Mary, queen of Scots. B. 1520; d. 1595.

**BURMAN, PETER**, an eminent critic, b. at Utrecht, 1668, was professor of history, eloquence, and Greek, first at Utrecht, and afterwards at Leyden. He subsequently became professor of history and chief librarian to the United Provinces. Besides publishing valuable editions of many of the Latin classics, and an edition of Buchanan's work, he wrote Latin poems, and various critical and philological dissertations, discourses, and epistles.—**JOHN**, a physician and botanist, the pupil of Boerhaave, and nephew of the celebrated critic. He was professor of botany at Amsterdam. Burman, among other things, published a "Catalogue of Ceylonian Plants," in which Linnæus assisted him; and "Descriptions of rare African and American Plants:" and translated into Latin "Rumphius's Herbal of Amboyna." B. 1707; d. 1780.—**PETER**, brother of the botanist, b. at Amsterdam, 1714, was brought up by his uncle, whom he assisted in his critical labors, and of whom he was no unworthy rival in erudition. He was professor of eloquence at Franeker, and afterwards, professor of poetry, librarian, and keeper of the gymnasium, at Amsterdam, where he d. of an apoplexy in 1778. He wrote a volume of Latin poems, and edited Aristophanes, Claudius, Propertius, and other classical writers. Like his uncle, he was irascible, and was frequently engaged in violent literary quarrels.

**BURN, RICHARD**, a native of Kirkby Stephen, in Westmoreland, was educated at Oxford, and became vicar of Orton, in his native county, a magistrate, and chancellor of Carlisle. He is the author of the useful book known as "Burn's Justice;" a similar work on Ecclesiastical Law; a "History of the Poor Laws;" and, in conjunction with Nicholson, a "History of Westmoreland and Cumberland." D. 1789.

**BURNES, SIR ALEXANDER**, a lieutenant-colonel of the British army in India, who filled several important offices at Cabool, where he, with his brother Charles and several others, were assassinated in 1841.

**BURNET, GILBERT**, bishop of Salisbury, b. at Edinburgh, 1643, was a very zealous promoter of the revolution which finally placed the present family on the English throne. As a writer, he is distinguished by his "History of the Reformation," published between 1679 and 1681 and for which he had the thanks of both houses of parliament. In 1699 he published his "Exposition

of the 39 Articles of the Church of England;" and after his death, which happened March, 1714-15, his "History of his Own Times, with his Life annexed," was published by his son, Thomas Burnet, afterwards Sir Thomas.—**WILLIAM**, eldest son of the foregoing, was successively governor of the colonies of New York, New Jersey, Massachusetts, and New Hampshire. He landed at Boston, July, 1728, and was immediately involved in provincial disputes. He was a man of learning, and published several works on theological and scientific subjects. B. 1688; d. 1729.—**ELIZABETH**, third wife of Bishop Burnet, was the daughter of Sir Richard Blake, knight. At the age of 18 she married Robert Berkeley, esq., with whom she went to reside in Holland till the revolution, and after being a widow seven years, she, in 1700, married the bishop of Salisbury. The fortune which she possessed was employed to the most benevolent purposes, and the goodness of her heart was displayed in her maternal attention to the children of her last husband. She published a method of devotion, a book of merit, which showed her great knowledge of religion, and which was again reprinted four years after her death. B. 1661; d. 1709.—**THOMAS**, a philosopher and divine, b. at Croft, in Yorkshire, about 1635, was educated at Cambridge, was appointed master of the Charter-house, in 1685, and became chaplain and clerk of the closet to King William. As master of the Charter-house, he distinguished himself by boldly resisting the attempts of James II. to make a Roman Catholic a pensioner of the establishment. As a literary character, he acquired reputation by various works of merit, but particularly by his "Telluris Sacra Theorie," which he subsequently translated into English, with the title of the "Sacred Theory of the Earth," and which, though its philosophy is radically defective, will always be admired, for the sublimity of its imagery and the eloquence of its style. D. 1715.

**BURNETT, JAMES**, Lord Monboddo, a distinguished Scotch judge; author of a "Dissertation on the Origin of Language," &c. Though both learned and acute, he exposed himself to much and merited ridicule by asserting the existence of mermaids and satyrs, and by other ridiculous theories, particularly his whimsical speculations relative to a supposed affinity between the human race and the monkey tribe. B. 1714;



d. 1779.—**GEORGE**, a modern English author of some talent and more industry. He wrote "Letters on the State of Poland," and the "Introduction to Mavor's Universal History;" he also edited various publications, but d. in penury, 1811.

—**GILBERT THOMAS**, a lineal descendant of the celebrated Bishop Burnet, having received a classical and scientific education, studied with success under medical and anatomical professors; and ultimately became the professor of medical botany at King's college, London. He had for some time previously lectured upon his favorite study at the Hunterian theatre in Windmill-street, and to which he owed his appointment to the honorary professorship to the Medico-Botanical Society, before his election to the chair at King's college. B. 1800; d. 1835.

**BURNEY, CHARLES**, a doctor of music and literary character of some note, was b. at Shrewsbury, in 1726, and studied music under Dr. Arne. In 1749 he produced at Drury-lane, the musical pieces of "Alfred," "Robin Hood," and "Queen Mab." He then settled at Lynn, where he resided nine years, during which period he was employed on his "General History of Music," the first volume of which however he did not give to the press till 1776. In 1760 he returned to the capital, and in 1766 brought out, at Drury-lane, an English version of the "Devin du Village." In 1770 and 1772 he travelled through France and Italy, and Germany and the Netherlands; of which tours he published interesting narratives. He became a member of the Royal Society after his second return, and contributed to their transactions an account of young Crotch. Besides the productions already mentioned, and many musical compositions, he produced several works, one of the chief of which is a "Life of Metastasio," in three volumes. D. 1814.—**CHARLES**, second son of the preceding, was b. at Lynn, in 1757, and educated at the Charter-house, Caius college, Cambridge, and Aberdeen. After having been an assistant to an academy at Highgate, and afterwards to Dr. Rose, of Chiswick, whose daughter he married, he established a school at Hammersmith, which at a subsequent period he removed to Greenwich. He obtained the livings of Deptford and of Cliffe, and a prebend at Lincoln, and was appointed one of the king's chaplains. Dr. Burney was one of the most consummate Greek scholars in Europe. His classical ac-

quirements were first displayed in his criticisms in the "Monthly Review." He published an "Appendix to Scapula;" an edition of the "Choral Odes of Æschylus;" and other erudite works. His valuable library was purchased for the British Museum. D. 1817.—**JAMES**, a son of the historian of music, b. 1739, accompanied Captain Cook in two of his voyages; was much beloved by Johnson; became a rear-admiral, and displayed a respectable portion of the literary talent of his family, in a "History of Voyages of Discovery," 5 vols. 4to; an "Account of the Russian Eastern Voyages;" and some philosophical tracts. D. of apoplexy, 1820.—**WILLIAM**, master of the royal academy, Gosport; a school where many distinguished naval and military officers have been educated. He was the author of "Lives of the Naval Heroes of Great Britain," &c. B. 1762; d. 1832.

**BURR, AARON**, president of the college of New Jersey; eminent as an able and learned divine, and an accomplished scholar; in 1748 was unanimously elected president of the college which he was instrumental in founding, as successor to Mr. Dickinson. The college was removed about this time from Elizabethtown to Newark, and in 1757, a short time before the death of Mr. Burr, to Princeton. In 1754 he accompanied Mr. Whitefield to Boston, having a high esteem for the character of that eloquent itinerant preacher. Mr. Burr published a treatise entitled "The Supreme Deity of our Lord Jesus Christ," maintained in a letter to the dedicator of Mr. Emlyn's inquiry; reprinted at Boston in 1791. He published also a "Fast Sermon" on account of the enroachments of the French, January 1, 1758; "The Watchman's Answer to the Question, What of the Night?" a sermon, 1756; a funeral sermon on Governor Belcher, 1757. B. 1714; d. 1757.—**JOSEPH**, a philanthropist, of Manchester, Vermont, who gave in his will over \$90,000 to public institutions. D. 1828.—**AARON**, third vice-president of the United States. B. at Newark, New Jersey, February 6, 1756, was the son of the Rev. Aaron Burr. His mother was the daughter of the celebrated Rev. Jonathan Edwards. He was graduated at the college in Pennsylvania, 1772, at the age of 16; in 1775, in his 20th year, he joined the American army, under Washington, at Cambridge; accompanied General Arnold as a private soldier in his expedition against Quebec; after his arrival there, he acted

as an aid-de-camp to General Montgomery; and on his return, in 1776, General Washington invited him to join his family at head-quarters. Some circumstance soon took place, which has not been fully explained, by which Burr lost the confidence of Washington; and the hostility of the former to the latter from that time was undisguised. In 1777 Burr was appointed lieutenant-colonel, and distinguished himself as an able and brave officer; but in March, 1779, he was, on account of the state of his health, compelled to resign his office, and retire from military life. He then devoted himself to the study of law; commenced practice at Albany, in 1782, but soon removed to the city of New York; he became distinguished in his profession; was appointed attorney-general of the state of New York in 1789; from 1791 to 1797 he was a member of the United States senate, and bore a conspicuous part as a leader of the republican party. At the election of president of the United States for the fourth presidential term, Thomas Jefferson and Aaron Burr had each 73 votes, and the choice was decided by congress, on the 36th ballot, in favor of Jefferson for president, and Burr for vice-president. On the 12th of July, 1804, Colonel Burr gave Alexander Hamilton, long his professional rival and political opponent, a mortal wound in a duel. He soon after conceived the project of invading Mexico; for which he was at length apprehended and brought to Richmond, in August, 1807, on a charge of treason, and, after a long trial, acquitted. He afterwards returned to the city of New York, practised law to some extent, but passed the remainder of his life in comparative obscurity and neglect. D. at Staten Island, New York, September 14th, 1836.

BURNS, ROBERT, the greatest of Scottish poets, was the son of Wm. Burns, a gardener and small farmer, near the town of Ayr, and was b. January 25th, 1750. He was brought up to rustic labor; but his education was not neglected, as he received, at an early age, instructions in English grammar, by a Mr. Murdock, to which he added an acquaintance with the French language and practical mathematics. Smitten with a passion for reading, he devoted every moment he could spare to the perusal of such books as fell in his way, and, among them, meeting with the works of some of the best English poets, he was enabled to cultivate and

improve a taste for poetry and romantic fiction; which was, perhaps, first inspired by the chimney-corner tales of an old woman in his father's family, whose memory was plentifully stored with adventures of fairies, witches, warlocks, ghosts, and goblins, which she religiously believed, and therefore detailed with the most impressive effect to her admiring auditors. Burns's first poetical effusions were prompted by love, a passion of which he was peculiarly susceptible. Having begun, he continued to make verses, which attracted the notice of his neighbors, and gained him considerable reputation. In 1781 he engaged in business as a flax-dresser, in the town of Irvine; but his premises were destroyed by fire, and he was obliged to relinquish the undertaking. His father dying, he took a small farm in conjunction with a younger brother; and this scheme also proved unsuccessful. In the mean time, he had formed a connection with a young woman, whom, on her becoming pregnant, he would have married; but his ruined circumstances induced her friends to object to it. Thus unsuccessful at home, he engaged himself as assistant overseer to a plantation in Jamaica. To obtain the funds necessary for the voyage, he was induced to publish, by subscription, a volume of his poetical effusions. It was accordingly printed at Kilmarnock in 1786, and Burns, having derived from the publication the assistance he expected, was about to set sail from his native land, when his purpose was prevented by the communication of a letter from Doctor Blacklock to a friend of the Ayrshire poet, recommending that he should visit Edinburgh, in order to take advantage of the general admiration his poems had excited, and publish a new edition of them. This advice was eagerly adopted, and the result exceeded his most sanguine expectations. After remaining more than a year in the Scottish metropolis, admired, flattered, and caressed by persons of eminence for their rank, fortune, or talents, he retired to the country with the sum of £500, which he had realized by the second publication of his poems. A part of this sum he advanced to his brother, and with the remainder, took a considerable farm near Dumfries, and at the same time procured the office of an exciseman. He now also completed his matrimonial engagement with Miss Armour, the young woman to whom he had been

contracted. His convivial habits ere long prevented him from paying a proper attention to his farm; and, after a trial of three years and a half, he found himself obliged to resign his lease, and remove to the town of Dumfries, to follow his employment as an exciseman. He continued to exercise his pen, particularly in the composition of a number of beautiful songs, adapted to old Scottish tunes, for a periodical work published at Edinburgh. But his residence in Dumfries was by no means favorable to his habits. His society was courted by the idle, the gay, and the dissipated, who were delighted with his conversation, or charmed with his brilliant wit; and, perhaps, many who had little sympathy with the powers of his genius were eager to solicit his acquaintance and society, that they might be able to boast of an intimacy with so extraordinary a man. In the winter of 1795, his constitution, broken by cares, irregularities, and passions, fell into premature decline. The summer returned, but only to shine on his sickness and his grave. In July, 1796, a rheumatic fever terminated his life and sufferings at the early age of 37. He left a wife and four children, for whose support his friends and admirers raised a subscription; and with the same object, an edition of his works, in four volumes 8vo., was published by Dr. Currie, of Liverpool. In his person, Burns was about five feet ten inches high, of a form that indicated strength as well as agility; his forehead was finely raised; his eyes were dark, large, full of ardor and intelligence. His character, though marred by imprudence, was never contaminated by duplicity or meanness. He was an honest, proud, warm-hearted man; combining sound understanding with high passions and a vigorous and excursive imagination. He was alive to every species of emotion; and he is one of the few poets who have at once excelled in humor, in tenderness, and in sublimity. His songs, his tales, and his poetical epistles display pathos, wit, a vigor of sentiment, and a purity and elegance of style, while his prose is almost equal to his poetry.

**BURRILL, JAMES**, a distinguished lawyer and statesman of Rhode Island, b. at Providence, 1772, was, in 1797, appointed attorney-general of the state, and continued to discharge the duties of this office for more than sixteen years. In 1813 he was elected to a seat in the state legislature, and in the fol-

lowing year was chosen speaker of the house of representatives. In 1816 he was appointed chief justice of the supreme court, and in the next year was elected to a seat in the senate of the United States. Of this body he continued a member till his death in 1820. Judge Burrill was eminent as a scholar in general literature; and his moral character was free from reproach or suspicion. His moral and social virtues, united with intellectual attainments of so high an order, gave him an influence in the circle of his acquaintance seldom surpassed.

**BURROUGHS, GEORGE**; the name of this man ought to be preserved from oblivion, as a memento of the excesses to which mankind may be driven, when under the influence of any powerful delusion. He was graduated at Harvard college in 1670, and was a settled minister in Falmouth, Maine, now Portland, and afterwards in Salem or Danvers. In 1792 he was prosecuted for witchcraft. The evidence, on which he was convicted, could not have been admitted in any court, whose members were not deeply infected with the prevailing mania. The witnesses were allowed to tell, that two of his wives had appeared to them, and accused him of being the cause of their death; and threatening if he denied it, they would appear to them in court. This, they pretended, actually happened, and that they had been thrown into a paroxysm of fear from the horrid apparition.

**BURROW, Sir JAMES**, an eminent English lawyer, author of four volumes of "Reports," an "Essay on Punctuation," &c. D. 1782.—**REUBEN**, an able mathematician, author of a tract "On Projectiles," a "Restitution of Apollonius on Inclinations," &c. D. 1791.

**BURROWS, WILLIAM**, an officer in the American navy. In 1799 he received a midshipman's warrant, and served on board different ships. In 1803 he was under Preble in the Tripolitan war. In the war of 1812 he was appointed to the command of the sloop of war Enterprise; he sailed from Portsmouth, and on Sunday, Sept. 5, 1813, fell in with his Britannic majesty's brig Boxer, off Portland, between Seguir and Cape Elizabeth. After an action of 45 minutes, the Boxer was captured, the commander, Blyth, being killed by a cannon-ball. At the first fire, Lieut. Burrows was wounded, but refused to be carried below. When the sword of his enemy was presented to him, he

exclaimed, clasping his hands, "I am satisfied; I die contented."

**BURTON, EDWARD**, regius professor of divinity in the university of Oxford, and rector of Ewelme, was b. 1794; educated at Westminster, and matriculated at Christ-church, Oxford. His talents, close application, and exemplary conduct did not pass unnoticed; and he rose from one honorable station to another. His various pamphlets, and the works he edited, prove that he was able and industrious. D. 1836.—**JOHN**, an English divine and critic, author of various theological treatises, poetry in Greek, Latin, and English, and other productions. D. 1771.—**ROBERT**, an English divine, author of that singular work, "The Anatomy of Melancholy;" which Archbishop Herring describes as "the pleasanter, the most learned, and the most full of sterling sense." The archbishop adds, that the wits of the reigns of Anne and the first George were deeply indebted to Burton; and we may venture to say, that the "wits" of the succeeding reigns have been no less so. B. 1576; d. 1640.

**BUSBY, RICHARD**, the venerable master of Westminster school—celebrated for his abilities as a classical teacher and as an unflinching disciplinarian—was b. in 1606. He held the situation of head master from 1640 to the time of his decease, in 1695.

**BUSCHE, HERMAN VON DER**, a learned German, friend and fellow-laborer of Luther, author of Scholia on ancient writers, Latin poems, &c., &c. D. 1534.

**BUSCHETTO DA DULICHIO**, a Greek architect of the 11th century. He erected the cathedral church of Pisa, the first specimen of the Lombard ecclesiastical style of building.

**BUSCHING, ANTHONY FREDERIC**, an able and industrious writer, to whom the science of statistics is greatly indebted; author of a "Magazine of Modern History and Geography;" "Elements of Natural History;" "Character of Frederic II. of Prussia;" "History and Theory of the Belles Lettres," &c. B. 1724; d. 1793.

**BUSHE, SIR CHARLES KENDAL**, was one of the most eminent of all the lawyers and the statesmen that made the courts and the parliament of Ireland so brilliant towards the close of the 18th century. Though he had to contend against such opponents as Ponsoby, Plunkett, Flood, Grattan, Curran, and Saurin, he was never found unequal to the contest,

whether at the bar or in the house. He was raised to the chief justiceship of Ireland, and made a privy councillor in 1822, and shone in that high office as brightly as he had shone as advocate and orator. The infirmities of a very advanced age at length compelled him to retire upon a pension of £3000 per annum. D. 1843.

**BUTE, JOHN STUART**, earl of, a British statesman, descended from an ancient Scotch family, was b. early in the 18th century. In 1738 he was appointed one of the lords of the bed-chamber to Frederic, prince of Wales, the father of George III. Soon after the young king's accession, over whom Bute possessed unbounded influence, he was made secretary of state, and quickly after, first lord of the treasury. Under his ministry, a peace, which disappointed the hopes of the people, was concluded with France and Spain; and what added greatly to his unpopularity, was the marked favoritism he showed for his countrymen, filling the most lucrative offices in the state with Scotchmen. He at length resigned his offices, and retired into private life, which he adorned by his benevolent disposition, and his love of science. Botany was his favorite study, and he expended vast sums in its pursuit. D. 1792.

**BUTLER, ALBAN**, an English Catholic divine. He was for some time chaplain to the duke of Norfolk, but at length became president of the college of St. Omer's. The chief of his works is the "Lives of the Fathers, Martyrs, and other principal Saints." D. 1773.—**CHARLES**, a Roman Catholic, bred to the legal profession, and a most indefatigable and accomplished scholar. He was the author of "Lives of the Saints," "Historical Account of the Laws against the Roman Catholics," "Book of the Catholic Church," &c. B. 1750; d. 1832.—**JOSEPH**, bishop of Durham, an extremely learned and able prelate; author of the well-known and invaluable work, "The Analogy of Religion, Natural and Revealed, to the Course and Constitution of Nature," and an invaluable collection of "Sermons." B. 1692; 1752.—**SAMUEL**, an English poet, whose principal work, "Hudibras," is probably, both in design and execution, the most strikingly original we have. Wit abounds throughout it, and the odd double rhymes in which the author so much delighted, are singularly well adapted to add point to the ridicule he chose to inflict. His other works are

far inferior to "Hudibras;" and of the thousand imitations of that work, not one has the true *Hudibrastic* commingling of wit, humor, knowledge of the world, and facility of expression. B. 1612; d. 1680.—SAMUEL, bishop of Lichfield, a learned and most exemplary English divine. In 1798 he was appointed to the mastership of Shrewsbury school, and, about the same, he was selected for the arduous task of preparing a new edition of *Æschylus* for the university press. After receiving several minor preferments, he was, in 1836, promoted to the bishopric of Lichfield. Though a perfect martyr to ill health, he was a very voluminous author. His "Sketch of Ancient and Modern Geography," and his "Ancient and Modern Atlases," are the best works of their kind. B. 1774; d. 1840.

BUTTNER, CHRISTOPHER WILLIAM, a German naturalist and philologist, whose zeal in pursuit of his favorite studies was such, that in order to buy books, he restricted himself to what was barely necessary to sustain life, never making more than one frugal meal a day. B. 1716; d. 1801.

BUXHOWDEN, FREDERIC WILLIAM, count of, a general in the Russian army. He entered on a military life at an early age, and was engaged in the war against the Turks in 1769; till, rising by degrees, he, in 1794, obtained the command of Warsaw and the administration of Poland. In 1805 he commanded the left wing of the army at the battle of Austerlitz, which advanced while the centre and right wing were beaten; but, after the battle of Pultusk, he was superseded by Bennigsen. He was, however, again made commander-in-chief, and, in 1808, conquered Finland. D. 1811.

BUXTON, JEDEDAH, a singularly gifted person, whose powers of calculation, derived solely from nature, have probably never been equalled. It is said that he was asked this most difficult question—"In a body whose three sides are, respectively, 23,145,789 yards, 5,642,732 yards, and 54,965 yards, how many cubical eighths of an inch are there?" and that, amid many distractions, he gave the exact answer in little more than five hours! But it was only in calculating that he had any intellectual superiority; in other respects, his mind was rather below than above the average. D. 1775.—Sir THOMAS FOWELL, a distinguished philanthropist. B. at Earl's Colne, Essex, in 1786; and re-

ceived his academical education at Trinity college, Dublin. Having, in 1811, joined the firm of Truman, Hanbury & Co., the eminent London brewers, his connection with the locality of Spitalfields made him personally acquainted with the sufferings of his poor neighbors; and the powerful appeals he made in their favor in 1816 led to an extensive and well-organized system for their relief. His success in this charitable undertaking, induced him (in conjunction with his sister-in-law, Mrs. Fry, and his brother-in-law, Mr. Hoare,) to examine into the state of prisons, and to publish the result of his labors. This not only led to the formation of the Prison Discipline Society, but was the basis upon which many of the modern improvements in jails are founded. In 1818 he was returned M. P. for Weymouth, which borough he continued to represent till 1837, when he was defeated by Mr. Villiers. During the time he held a seat in the house, his energies were almost unceasingly directed to ameliorate the condition of the oppressed. He became the recognized successor of Mr. Wilberforce, and he had the supreme satisfaction of seeing his efforts for the abolition of slavery crowned with complete success. To other subjects of paramount interest, viz.: the reform of the criminal code—the civilization of Africa by commercial, agricultural, and missionary enterprise—the support of benevolent institutions, particularly such as had for their objects the education and improvement of the poor, he applied himself with persevering assiduity. D. 1845.

BUXTORF, JOHN, a Calvinist divine, professor of Chaldee and Hebrew at Basle; author of "Thesaurus Linguae Hebraicae," "Institutio Epistolaris Hebraica," &c. B. 1564; d. 1629.—JOHN, son of the preceding, and his successor in the professorship at Basle: author of a "Chaldaic and Syriac Lexicon," &c., besides other classical and theological works. It is recorded of him, that, at the early age of four years, he was able to read Hebrew and Latin.—Two others of the same name, his son and nephew, were also noted for their skill in the Hebrew tongue.

BYLES, MATHER, D.D., minister of Boston. He graduated at Harvard college in 1725, and was ordained the first pastor of the church in Hollis-street, 1733. It was not long before he attained considerable eminence in his profession, and he became known by his publication

of several pieces in prose and verse. He continued to live happily with his parish until the revolution began. Falling under the imputation of being a tory, he was in 1776 separated from his people, by the jealousy and violence of the times, and he was never afterwards reunited to them. In May, 1777, he was denounced in town meeting as a person inimical to America, and he was obliged to enter into bonds for his appearance at court the June following. He was pronounced guilty, and sentenced to confinement on board a guard ship, and in forty days to be sent with his family to England. The sentence was afterwards altered to confinement in his own house, with a guard placed over him. This was accordingly done for a few weeks, and then the guard was removed. A short time afterwards a guard was again placed over him, and again dismissed. Upon this occasion he observed, in his own manner, that he was guarded, regarded, and disregarded. He published a number of essays in the "New England Weekly Journal," which are marked by one of the letters composing the word *Celoiza*; a poem on the death of George I., and the accession of George II., 1727; a poetical epistle to Governor Belcher, on the death of his lady, 1736. A number of his miscellaneous poems were collected and printed in a volume in 1744. He also published numerous sermons. D. 1788.

BYNG, JOHN, fourth son of Viscount Torrington, was, like his father, an admiral. After having frequently and highly distinguished himself, he was tried by court-martial for alleged cowardice. He was dispatched to the relief of Minorea, at that time blockaded by a French fleet; and his hesitation to engage an enemy of superior strength excited the clamor of the nation against him. When the news arrived in England, the ministry, wishing to avert the public odium from their unsuccessful measures, took advantage of the admiral's unpopularity; and though the court by which the ill-fated commander was tried, recommended him to mercy, they suffered the unjust sentence to be carried into execution. He was shot at Portsmouth, March 14, 1757, meeting his death with the firmness of a hero and the resignation of a Christian.

BYRNE, WILLIAM, an eminent English engraver. His works are very numerous, and remarkable for the excellence of their aerial perspective. D. 1805.

BYROM, JOHN, an ingenious prose writer and poet, and the inventor of a system of stenography. He was also a contributor to the *Spectator*, under the signature of "John Shadow." B. 1691; d. 1763.

BYRON, JOHN, an eminent naval commander and circumnavigator, whose sufferings, when wrecked in the *Wager*, are graphically described in his "Narrative." He rose to the rank of admiral, and commanded in the West Indies during the American war. B. 1723; d. 1768.—GEORGE GORDON, Lord, grandson of the preceding, b. January 22d, 1778, was the sixth son in descent from his ancestor, Sir John Byron, who received the estate of Newstead as a grant from King Henry VIII. The conduct of his father, Capt. Byron, who had deserted his wife and squandered her fortune, made him an exile from England; and he d. in 1791, leaving his widow and son almost destitute. Mrs. Byron having previous to this event retired to her native city of Aberdeen, in order to live within the limits of her scanty income, placed her son early in the grammar school of that city; but when, in 1798, by the death of his great-uncle, without issue, he became possessed of the family title and estates, he was placed under the guardianship of Lord Carlisle, who sent him to Harrow. His love of liberty and independence were prominent traits in his disposition, and they were seconded by a fixed aversion to control. In 1804 he went to Cambridge, and there became chiefly remarkable for his eccentric habits, and his defiance of the rules of discipline. On quitting Cambridge he took up his residence at Newstead abbey, and soon after published his "Hours of Idleness." Although marked by some features of juvenility, this production gave undoubted indications of poetic genius; but it met with most severe and unmerited censure from the "Edinburgh Review." The ridicule thus cast by the critic on the poet was not suffered to rest there; he exerted his powers, and amply revenged himself in the celebrated satire of "English Bards and Scotch Reviewers." About that period he experienced a great disappointment in seeing Miss Chaworth, who had been the early object of his love, married to another. His course of life was now marked by extravagance and dissipation, impairing both his health and fortune; and it was probably to extricate himself from the snares by which he

was surrounded, that he resolved on an excursion to the Continent. He was accompanied by his friend and fellow-collegian, John Cam Hobhouse, esq.; and after a stay of two years he returned, and gave to the world the first two cantos of "Childe Harold's Pilgrimage." This was quickly succeeded by "The Giaour," "The Bride of Abydos," "Lara," "The Corsair," &c.; and the noble bard became the poetical idol of the day. In January, 1815, he married Anna Isabella, only daughter of Sir Ralph Milbanke Noel; but the union was not productive of happiness, and they separated soon after the birth of a daughter. This rupture gave rise to many rumors redounding little to Lord Byron's credit, and he again went to the Continent, with a determination not to return to his native country. He often changed his residence; and during his various travels, while he visited the most celebrated parts of the south of Europe, his admirers in England were indulged with the productions of his powerful and versatile genius. In 1823 the state of the Greeks awoke his noble feeling of independence; and, with disinterested generosity he re-

solved to devote his fortune, his pen, and his sword to their cause. His energies, however, were no sooner called into action, than he was assailed by disease; and he expired, of a fever, at Missolonghi, on the 19th of April, 1824, in the 37th year of his age, to the inexpressible sorrow of the Greeks, by whom he was venerated for his personal exertions and liberal pecuniary aid. With faculties superior to those of most other men, he was capricious and unfixed; and with a poetic taste that approached the sublime was sometimes mixed a reckless profligacy. In proportion, therefore, as we admire the commanding talents and poetic eloquence of Byron, so are we compelled to deprecate the selfish purposes to which they were too often made subservient.

BYTHNER, VICTORINUS, was a native of Poland, but educated in England, where he finally established himself as a physician; author of "Lyræ prophetica Davidis Regis," &c. D. 1664.

BZOVIVS, or BZOVSKI, ABRAHAM, a learned Pole; professor of theology and philosophy. He wrote the "Lives of the Popes," "Annals of the Church," &c. B. 1567; d. 1637.

## C.

CAAB, or CAB, BEN ZOHAIK, an Arabian Jew, rabbi, and poet. He satirized Mahomet so severely, that "the Prophet" made war on the Arabian Jews for the purpose of getting the poet into his power; but when Mahomet's success was no longer doubtful, Caab became his zealous panegyrist, abandoned Judaism for Mahometanism, and was greatly in Mahomet's favor. He is said to have assisted in the composition of the Koran. D. 622.

CABANIS, PETER JOHN GEORGE, a French physician of considerable eminence. Becoming intimate with Mirabeau, he was made a member of the council of Five Hundred; and under the government of Napoleon he was one of the senators. His writings are chiefly medical; but in addition to these he published an interesting account of the last illness and death of Mirabeau. B. 1757; d. 1807.

CABARRUS, FRANCOIS, Count, a Frenchman, who having settled in Spain in a commercial character, rendered that country considerable service

in establishing a paper currency, when cut off from her resources in America. He was afterwards the Spanish minister of finance; to which office he was appointed by Joseph Bonaparte. B. 1752; d. 1810.

CABESTAN, or CABESTAING, WILLIAM DE, a Provençal poet of the 13th century, celebrated alike for his talents and misfortunes. Having excited the jealousy of Raymond de Seillans, he was put to death; and his heart was dressed and served up to the lady, who, on learning the horrible nature of her repast, died of grief.

CABOT, SEBASTIAN, an English navigator of great eminence, was the son of a skilful Venetian pilot, who resided at Bristol. He made several voyages with his father, (who had obtained from Henry VIII. letters patent, empowering him and his three sons to discover unknown lands and conquer them,) and they on one occasion discovered Newfoundland, and on another saw the mainland of America, being the first Europeans who had done so. He was among the first to

notice the variations of the needle. His skill in maritime affairs induced Edward VI. to settle a pension on him as grand pilot of England; and he was consulted on all questions relating to trade and navigation. He published a map of the world, and a work entitled "Navigazione nelle parte Septentrionale." B. 1477; d. 1557.

**CABRAL, or CABRARA, PEDRO ALVAREZ**, a celebrated Portuguese navigator of the 16th century.

**CACCIA, GUGLIELMO**, surnamed, from his place of residence, Il Moncalvo, an excellent painter. He executed some fine altar-pieces, but his fame chiefly rests upon his small Madonnas, which are highly valued. D. 1625.

**CACCINI, GIULIO**, an Italian musician and composer. In conjunction with Peri, he composed the opera of "Eurydice," on the occasion of the marriage of Henri Quatre and Mary de Medic; and it is said to have been the first opera performed in public. He was also the author of a work entitled "Nuovo Musiche." D. 1615.—**FRANCESCA**, daughter of the above, much celebrated at Florence in the 17th century, as a poetess and composer of music.

**CADAMOSTO, LOUIS**, a Venetian navigator, patronized and employed by the king of Portugal. He discovered the Cape Verd Islands. An account of his voyages and discoveries was published after his death, which took place in 1464.

**CADE, JACK**, a noted rebel, a native of Ireland, who, during the feeble government of Henry VI., put himself at the head of 20,000 men, collected from the populace in Kent, and marched into London, where he boldly proposed the rectifying of various abuses in the state. Elated with his popularity and success, he next assumed the title of Lord Mortimer, declaring himself the rightful heir to the throne, as a descendant of Edward III.; but this extravagance induced the citizens to resist him, and the insurgents were compelled to submit to the royal authority. All who returned to their homes were pardoned; but Cade, who was excepted from the general amnesty, and for whose body 1000 marks were offered by the government, wandered about the woods of Kent and Sussex for a time, till at length he was discovered, and killed in a garden at Holkfield, Sussex, by a gentleman of Kent, named Alexander Eden.

**CADET DE VAUX, ANTHONY ALEXIS**, a French author, editor, and member of

various learned societies. He established the "Journal de Paris," and wrote several works connected with agriculture. B. 1743; d. 1828.—**DE GASSICOURT, CHARLES LOUIS**, brother of the preceding; author of the "Dictionary of Chemistry," in 4 vols.; various Travels; "Letters on London and the English Nation," &c. B. 1769; d. 1821.

**CADMUS**, the founder of Thebes. His history, like that of many other personages of high antiquity, is much mingled with fable. It seems certain, however, that he was born in Phœnicia or Egypt, and that Greece owed to him the sixteen letters of which its alphabet originally consisted. He flourished in the 16th century B. C.—A Milesian, the first Greek author who wrote a prose history. Dionysius, of Halicarnassus, ascribes to this writer "The Antiquities of Miletus and all Ionia," but no portion of the work is now extant.

**CADOG**, son of Brychan, a saint, and founder of some churches in Wales in the 5th century.—**The Wise**, a Welsh bard of the 6th century. He was the first who made a complete collection of British proverbs.

**CADOGAN, WILLIAM**, first earl of Cadogan, entered the army early in life; and, after he had attained the rank of brigadier-general, distinguished himself at the battle of Blenheim. He was present with the duke of Marlborough in all his great victories; and, at his death, succeeded him as commander-in-chief and master of the ordnance. D. 1727.—

**WILLIAM**, a skilful English physician; author of a treatise on the gout, in which he wisely insists upon abstinence as the best preventive and cure; an "Essay on Nursing," &c. D. 1797.

**CADOUDAL, GEORGES**, a famous Chouan chief. After the ill success of his efforts for the restoration of the Bourbons, he came to terms with General Brune, in 1800, dispersed his troops, and proceeded to London. While there he was accused by the French government of planning the infernal machine, Georges having avowed a personal hostility to the first consul. He afterwards, on receiving the cordon rouge from Charles X., and a lieutenant-general's commission, embarked with Pichegru in a secret expedition, and landed at Falaise. It has been said that the object was to assassinate Bonaparte, as well as to excite a counter-revolution; and Pitt was accused of sanctioning the enterprise, by a letter to Lord Hutchinson, which is denied. He was traced by the



Parisian police, and put under arrest, while descending from a cabriolet, during which he wounded two of the officers; and, after a summary judicial process, was executed on the 6th of June, 1804. The two brothers Polignac were also involved in the same process, and condemned to death, but escaped through the humane exertions of Murat.

CADWALADYR, CASAIL, a Welsh poet of the 16th century; some of whose works still remain in MS., and indicate much ability.

CADWALLADER, THOMAS, a physician of Philadelphia. He completed his medical education in Europe. From 1752 to his death he was one of the physicians of the Pennsylvania hospital. His dissections for Dr. Shippen were among the earliest made in this country. He published an essay on the Iliac passion, entitled, "An Essay on the West India Dry Gripes," 1745, in which he recommended the use of opiates and mild cathartics, instead of quicksilver, then employed. This was one of the earliest American medical treatises. D. 1779.—JOHN, was appointed by the American congress a brigadier-general in the army, in February, 1777. He was a man of inflexible patriotism and undoubted bravery. He fought a duel with General Conway, in consequence of the intrigue in which Conway was engaged for placing Gates at the head of the army. After the war he was a member of the assembly of Maryland. D. 1786.

CÆDMON, a Saxon ecclesiastic, supposed to have flourished in the 5th century. A fragment of a hymn, by this author, is preserved in King Alired's translation of Bede; and is the oldest specimen extant of Saxon poetry.

CÆSALPINUS, ANDREW, an Italian physician and natural philosopher. This enlightened man in some degree anticipated the grand discoveries of Harvey and Linnæus; his "Quæstiones Peripateticæ," containing some hints on the circulation of the blood, and his treatise "De Plantis," giving the first example of a system of botanical arrangement, based on similarity of structure. D. 1603.

CÆSAR, CAIUS JULIUS, the first Roman emperor, and one of the greatest men that Rome produced. At the early age of 16 he lost his father, who was a prætor; and very shortly after that event, he married Cornelia, the daughter of Cornelius Cinna, the friend of Marius. This connection gave great

offence to the powerful Sylla who, having vainly endeavored to bring about a divorce, caused Cæsar to be proscribed. Cæsar, however, escaped the search that was made after him, and Sylla was at length induced to exempt him from prosecution, though he did so very unwillingly, telling those who interceded with him that they would repent their kindness, as he could see in Cæsar the germ of many Mariuses. Having distinguished himself as an orator in the impeachment of Cornelius Dolabella, he speedily grew a public favorite, and became successively military tribune, quæstor, and ædile. The profusion with which he lavished his liberality while in these offices, involved him very deeply in debt; but having obtained the government of Spain, he contrived to amass money sufficient for their discharge, though they are said to have exceeded a million and a half sterling, a fact which, as he held the government only a year, says but little for his scrupulousness as to the means he used for self-aggrandizement. Having united with Pompey and Crassus in the memorable coalition, called "the first triumvirate," he became consul, and then obtained the government of Gaul, with the command of four legions. And now it was that his genius had ample scope. His military career was rapid and brilliant. Belgians, Helvetians, and Nervians succumbed to him; the German tribes were repulsed, and Gaul was wholly subjected to the Roman power. These transactions, and his invasion of Britain, are beautifully and graphically related in his "Commentaries." His successes had the effect of exciting the jealousy of Pompey, who had influence enough in the senate to cause Cæsar to be recalled from the government of Gaul. He refused to obey this order, and marched with his army into Italy, Pompey retiring into Greece. Having seized the public treasury, and commissioned Mark Antony to watch over his interests in Rome, he proceeded to Spain, where a large army remained in Pompey's interest, which he defeated, and on his return to Rome was declared dictator. He then followed Pompey into Greece, and defeated him in the memorable battle of Pharsalia, from which Pompey escaped only to be assassinated in Egypt. Having crushed every attempt at resistance on the part of the sons and friends of Pompey, and having been honored with four several triumphs, he was declared perpetual dictator; a title

which some of his friends wished to alter to that of king. And as the great body of the Roman people, dazzled by his military genius, and gratified by the liberality of his largesses, were insensible of, or indifferent to, his thirst for domination, it is more than probable that he would have become an absolute king, but that Brutus and other republicans penetrated his designs, and resolved to make his life a sacrifice to the freedom of his country. Notwithstanding dark hints had been given to him of his danger, he attended a meeting of the senate without taking any measures for the safety of his person, and fell beneath the daggers of the conspirators on the ides of March, in the year 43 B. C., and in the 56th year of his age.—Sir JULIUS, an eminent English civilian, who filled various important offices in the reigns of Queen Elizabeth and Kings James I. and Charles I. His last office was that of master of the rolls, which he held above twenty years. B. 1557; d. 1636.

CAFFA, MELCHIOR, an able sculptor, many of whose works adorned the churches of Rome. D. 1687.

CAFFARELLI, a republican French general, b. 1756. He protested against the despotism of Louis XVI., and served with great distinction under Kleber and Moreau on the Rhine, where he lost a leg, and under Bonaparte in Egypt. He was killed at St. Jean d'Acre, in 1799, by a cannon-ball; and his tomb still remains, without the walls.—GAETANO MAJORANO, a celebrated Italian singer. He studied under Porpora, who made him practise the elements of singing from a single sheet of music paper for five years. He was so well rewarded for his talent, that he purchased the dukedom of Santo Dorato. D. 1783.

CAFFIAUX, JOSEPH, a Benedictine of the congregation of St. Maur, author of the "Genealogical Treasury," an "Essay towards a History of Music," &c. D. 1777.

CAGLIARI, PAUL, see PAUL VERONESE.

CAGLIOSTRO, ALEXANDER, Count, the assumed title of an impostor, whose real name was Joseph Balsamo. He was b. at Palermo; and having lost his father at an early age, he was placed under the protection of the friars of mercy, whose order he entered as a novice. Here he acquired the elements of chemistry and physic; but he speedily made his escape, and committed so many frauds in Palermo, that he was obliged to abscond. After visiting va-

rious parts, he at length reached Naples, where he married a woman of an abandoned disposition as himself, with whom he travelled to Spain, Portugal, and England, pretending to supernatural powers, and wringing considerable sums from those who became his dupes. In England this exemplary couple established an order of what they called Egyptian Masonry, and as their dupes were of the higher order, they easily obtained from them the loan of valuable jewels, on pretext of some intended ceremonials. With these they went off to Paris, and lived there in the utmost extravagance. The count, however, was thrown into the Bastille, on a charge of being concerned in the fraud of the celebrated diamond necklace of Marie Antoinette; and when he obtained his liberty, he judged it high time to quit France. He then went to Italy, where his wife divulged some of his crimes to the Inquisition, and he was confined in the dungeons of the castle of St. Angelo. D. 1794.

CAIETAU, the assumed name, taken from that of his birthplace, of Thomas de Vio, a Neapolitan monk, and subsequently general of his order, author of a work on the "Power of the Pope," which procured him the archbishopric of Palermo, and a cardinalate; "Commentaries on Aristotle and Aquinas," &c. D. 1534.

CAILLE, NICHOLAS LOUIS DE LA, an eminent French mathematician and astronomer, author of "Elements of Astronomy," and of numerous other valuable works of science. B. 1713; d. 1762.

CAIUS, otherwise GAIUS, an eminent Roman lawyer, author of a valuable body of legal institutes. He died about the beginning of the 3d century.

CALAMY, EDMUND, a Presbyterian divine. He was educated at Cambridge, and obtained a living; but he resigned it, and joined the nonconformists, rather than comply with the order for reading the "Book of Sports." He entered warmly into the religious disputes of the time, and was one of the writers of the treatise against episcopacy, entitled, from the initials of its authors, "Smectymnuus." Though he preached before the house of commons, and was one of the assembly of divines at Westminster, he opposed both the execution of Charles I. and the subsequent domination of Cromwell. At the death of the latter he actively aided in the restoration, and became chaplain to Charles II. The act of uniformity caused him again to se-

cede, and he d. in retirement in 1656.—**EDMUND**, grandson of the above, and a dissenting minister of great note. He was a very voluminous writer. Besides numerous sermons, and controversial tracts against Echard, Hoadley, and others, he published an abridgment of "Baxter's History of his Life and Times," with numerous supplementary articles. D. 1732.

**CALANUS**, an Indian philosopher, much esteemed by Alexander the Great. At the age of 83, being afflicted with a painful illness, he caused a funeral pile to be erected, which he ascended with a composed countenance, and expired in the flames, saying, that having lost his health, and seen Alexander, life had no more charms for him.

**CALAS, JOHN**, a merchant of Toulouse, memorable as the victim of judicial murder. His eldest son committed suicide; and as he was known to be attached to the Roman Catholic faith, a rabble cry arose that he had on that account been murdered by his father. It was in vain that the unhappy parent pointed out the fact that he had a Roman Catholic servant who was uninjured. He was condemned literally without the shadow of a proof of his guilt, and put to death by being broken on the wheel. Voltaire and others subsequently caused the process to be revised, and the unhappy widow procured a pension. The unjust and ignominious death of Calas took place in 1762.

**CALCAGNINI, CÆLIO**, an Italian military officer, who bore arms under the Emperor Maximilian, and Pope Julius II., and was distinguished equally as a soldier and a negotiator. Quitting the profession of arms, he became professor of belles lettres in the university of Ferrara. His Latin poetry was much esteemed, but as a prose writer he is more valuable for his matter than for his style. D. 1541.

**CALDARA, POLIDORO**, b. at Caravaggio, 1495, went to Rome in his youth, carried bricks, at first, for the masons who worked in the Vatican, and felt a great desire to become a painter, from seeing several painters who were occupied in the Vatican. Raphael employed him in the galleries of that palace, where he painted, under his direction, several excellent friezes. At Messina, he executed an oil painting which represents Christ bearing the cross, contains a number of beautiful figures, and proves his ability to treat the most elevated subjects. He has approached, more

than any one, to the style and the manner of the ancients, particularly in imitating their *basso-relievos*. His figures are correct, well-distributed and arranged; the positions are natural, the heads full of expression and character. It is evident that he would have acquired great celebrity if he had undertaken greater works. He applied himself to the *chiuro-oscuro*, particularly to that kind of it which is called *sgraffiato*, but showed, also much talent in his landscapes. At the sack of Rome, in 1527, he fled to Naples, and on his return from that place to Rome, in 1543, was murdered by a domestic.—A celebrated composer of the 18th century, b. at Venice, 1714, and d. 1763. His church compositions are still in repute.

**CALDAS, FRANCIS JOSEPH**, a distinguished Spanish naturalist. He was employed by the congress of New Granada to complete the Flora of Bogota, when the disturbed state of public affairs interrupted the work; and this unfortunate gentleman and his colleague, Don Lozano, having sided with the patriot party, were put to death by the Spanish general Murillo, in 1816.

**CALDERON, DON PEDRO CALDERON DE LA BARCA HENAO Y RIANO**, descended from an ancient family, was b. at Madrid, Jan. 1, 1501, received his early education in the Jesuit's college of his native city, and studied at Salamanca, where he devoted himself chiefly to history, philosophy, and jurisprudence. His poetical genius early discovered itself, having even before his 14th year written his first play, "El Carro del Cielo." His talent for this species of poetry, which has brought his name down to posterity, and, perhaps, his powers of invention in the preparation of entertainments or festivals, soon gained him friends and patrons. When he left Salamanca, in 1625, to seek employment at the court of Madrid, many noblemen interested themselves in bringing forward the young poet. But, having an inclination for the military profession, he entered the service in 1625, and bore arms with distinction for 10 years in Milan and the Netherlands. In 1636 he was recalled by Philip IV., who gave him the direction of the court entertainments, and, in particular, the preparation of plays for the court theatre. The next year he was made knight of the order of San Jago, and served in the campaign in Catalonia. The unexpected termination of the war restored him again to his peaceful occupation. The king now conferred on him a month-

ly pension of thirty escudos d'oro; but he still employed his talents with unintermitted industry in composing for the theatre and the church. The king spared no cost in the representation of his theatrical pieces. Ten years after, in 1651, he procured permission from the order of San Jago to enter the clerical profession, and, in 1653, obtained a chaplain's office in the archiepiscopal church at Toledo, without quitting, however, his former occupation. But, as this situation removed him too far from court, he received, in 1663, another at the king's court-chapel, (being still allowed to hold the former,) and, at the same time, a pension was assigned him from the Sicilian revenue. His fame greatly increased his income, as he was solicited by the principal cities of Spain to compose their autos sacramentales, for which he was liberally paid. He bestowed particular pains on the composition of these pieces, and, in fact, eclipsed all that the Spanish literature, so rich in this department of fancy, had hitherto produced. Religion is the ruling idea, the central point, of his poems. Whatever subject he handles, he exhibits true poetical genius. Even allowing that he is inferior in richness of invention to Lope de Vega, he certainly excels him in fineness of execution, elevation of feeling, and aptness of expression. The Spanish nation esteem Calderon among the greatest poetical geniuses, and many faults in his writings are certainly to be attributed to the age and circumstances of the author. Among his dramatic works are many pieces of intrigues, full of complicated plots, and rich in stirring incidents. There are, besides, heroic comedies and historical plays, some of which merit the name of tragedies. To this class belongs the "Constant Prince," which deserves an honorable place among romantic tragedies of the first rank. Besides these, he has left 95 autos sacramentales, 200 loas, (preludes,) and 100 saynetes, (farces.) He wrote his last play in the 81st year of his age. The smaller poems of Calderon, his songs, sonnets, ballads, &c., notwithstanding the applause which they received from his contemporaries, are now forgotten; but his plays have maintained their place on the stage even more than those of Lope de Vega. The number of his collected plays amounts to 123. He wrote, however, many more, some of which were never published. D. May 25th, 1687.

CALDERWOOD, DAVID, a Scotch Presbyterian divine of the reign of

Charles II. His opposition to episcopacy caused him to be banished, and he went to reside in Holland, where he published his celebrated "Altaire Demascenum." He subsequently returned to Scotland, and by his writings and personal exertions greatly aided in the establishment of Presbyterianism. D. 1651.

CALENIUS, WALTER, a native of Wales and one of its historians. He was archdeacon of Oxford in 1120.

CALENTIUS, ELISIUS, a Neapolitan poet and prose author. He was preceptor to Frederic, the son of Ferdinand, king of Naples, and the earliest writer on the illegality of putting criminals to death except for murder. D. 1503.

CALEPINO, AMBROSE, an Italian grammarian and philologist: author of a very valuable "Polyglot Dictionary," and other learned and useful works. D. 1510.

CALETTI, GIUSEPPE, surnamed IL CREMONESE, an admirable Italian painter. His principal picture is that of St. Mark, in the church San Benedetto, at Ferrara. In some of his works he so closely imitated Titian, that connoisseurs can scarcely distinguish them. D. 1660.

CALHOUN, JOHN CALDWELL, one of the most eminent of American statesmen, was of Irish descent, but b. in Abbeville district, S. C., on the 18th March, 1782. The family originally resided in Pennsylvania, but removed thence to Virginia, and afterwards to South Carolina. In 1802 he was sent to Yale college, studied law in Litchfield, Conn., and in 1807 was admitted to the bar of his native state. He was elected to the legislature the next year, and in 1811 was chosen to congress, where he soon greatly distinguished himself by his logical power as a debater, and where he remained till 1817, when he was made secretary of war, under President Monroe. In 1825 he was elected vice-president of the United States, and in 1831, a senator. In 1843 he was made secretary of state, and again became senator in 1845. Thus from the year 1821 till his death, March 31st, 1850, he was rarely absent from Washington. In all the political questions which arose during that time he took an active and prominent part, generally on the side of extreme state rights. His speeches were full of thought and knowledge, terse, bold, and manly, and his character was one of the greatest integrity and elevation. He left behind him several works on political subjects, which are soon to be published.

**CALIGULA**, CAIUS CÆSAR AUGUSTUS GERMANICUS, the Roman emperor and tyrant, began his reign A. D. 37, with every promising appearance of becoming the real father and friend of his people; but at the end of eight months he was seized with a fever, which, it is charitably presumed, must have permanently deranged his intellect, for his disposition totally changed, and he committed the most atrocious acts of impiety, cruelty, and folly. He caused sacrifices to be offered to himself, his wife, and his favorite horse; murdered many of his subjects with his own hands; had others put to the rack while he was enjoying his meals, or beheaded in his presence. But in the midst of his enormities he was assassinated by a tribune of the people, as he came out of the theatre, A. D. 41, in the 29th year of his age.

**CALIPPUS**, a Greek mathematician of the 4th century B. C., famous for having corrected the cycle of 19 years, invented by Meton, to show the correspondence of time in the revolutions of the sun and moon.

**CALLCOTT**, JOHN WALL, doctor of music, an eminent English composer. The Nobleman's Catch-club having proposed a prize, he sent in a hundred compositions. It was then ruled that no individual should send more than three compositions of a sort; and Callcott accordingly, in 1789, sent twelve, four of which gained the four medals. For many years he carried off at least one annual prize, until 1793, when the prizes ceased to be given. He wrote, besides glees, catches, and other compositions, a "Musical Grammar," and made some progress with a "Musical Dictionary." B. 1766; d. 1821.—**AUGUSTUS WALL**, brother of the above, an eminent English landscape painter, b. at Kensington, 1779. Originally a chorister in Westminster abbey, he was induced to try his hand at portrait painting; and such was his success, that he immediately followed the new pursuit to which his inclination pointed. Year after year his reputation increased; and from 1799, when he first submitted a specimen of his abilities for exhibition at the Royal Academy, till 1810, when he was elected a royal academician, he had advanced almost to the summit of his profession. For many years his pictures of sea-coast views and English inland scenery were in considerable request; nor were they ever deficient in number, his industry being on a par with his

ability. On his marriage with the widow of Captain Graham, they made a continental tour, and it was evident soon after his return that his study of Italian scenery and the Italian masters had wrought an entire change in his style of composition. No longer did we see rural scenes of England—mills, market-carts, or ferry-boats; but "Morning" and "Evening," Italian compositions; "Sunset near Canneglia," "Italian Girls at their First Communion," and others of that class. Though for a time, however, he had abandoned, he had not forgotten the studies of his earlier years; and in 1837 the public were both surprised and delighted with a large picture of "Raffaëlle and the Fornarina," with figures the size of life. In that year he received the honor of knighthood. D. 1844, aged 65.—**MARIA**, Lady, daughter of Rear-admiral George Dundas, b. 1779. was married at a very early age to Captain Graham, R. N.; she accompanied him to India, returned to England, and published her travels in the three presidencies before she was 24 years of age. Some years later she accompanied her husband to South America, where he died, and she was in Chili during the terrible earthquakes of 1822–3. Besides the "Travels" above named, she published a "History of Spain," a "Scripture Herbal," and several minor works. Her second husband was Sir Augustus Callcott, the artist. D. 1842.

**CALLET**, JOHN FRANCIS, a celebrated French mathematician, hydrographer, and engineer; author of a "Memoir on the Discovery of the Longitude," a "Supplement to Bezout's Trigonometry," and a "Table of Logarithms, from 1 to 108,000." D. 1798.

**CALLIMACHUS**, a sculptor and architect of Corinth. He is said to have invented the Corinthian order of architecture, and to have taken the hint of its capital from a plant of the acanthus which surrounded a basket covered with a tile on a tomb. He flourished in the 6th century B. C.—A Greek poet and historian. The remains of his writings, consisting of elegies, hymns, and epigrams, have been published by several eminent editors, and translated into English by Dodd and Tytler.

**CALLINUS**, a Grecian orator and poet, supposed to have lived in the 8th century B. C. Some of his poetry is in the collection of Stobæus, and he is said to have been the inventor of elegiac verse.

**CALLISTHENES**, a Greek philoso-

pher and poet, a relative and pupil of Aristotle, by whom he was recommended to Alexander the Great. He accompanied that prince in the expedition against Persia, and was at first much esteemed by him. It seems, however, that the philosopher had no small portion of arrogance, a quality not likely to serve him with a despotic and irritable prince. He crowned the offences of his free speaking by boldly reprobating Alexander's assumption of divine honors. For this he was put to death.

**CALLOT, JAMES**, an eminent French engraver. His plates are very numerous and highly esteemed, and his drawings scarcely less so. D. 1636.

**CALLY, PIERRE**, a French divine and philosopher. He was a stanch Cartesian, and was much engaged in philosophical controversies. He also distinguished himself in converting Protestants to the church of Rome. In addition to his controversial works, he wrote some sermons, and an "Introduction to Philosophy," and edited "Boëthius de Consolatione." D. 1709.

**CALMET, AUGUSTIN**, a French Benedictine abbot of Senones; author of a "Universal History," "Dictionary of the Bible," and other learned and well-known works. B. 1672; d. 1757.

**CALONNE, CHARLES ALEXANDER DE**, an eminent French statesman, who succeeded Necker as comptroller-general of the finances in 1783; but after four years of incessant endeavors at financial reform, was obliged to retire to England. He wrote "Observations sur plusieurs Matières du Droit Civile et Coutumier." &c. B. 1784; d. 1802.

**CALPRENEDE, WALTER DE COSTES**, lord of, a French nobleman and friend of the great Condé, who is said to have aided him in the composition of "Cassandra," "Pharamond," &c., voluminous romances, once very popular, but now sunk into almost entire oblivion. D. 1663.

**CALVARE, DENIS**, an eminent Dutch painter, who had the honor of giving the earliest instructions to Guido, Albano, and Domenichino. His *chef-d'œuvre* is the picture of St. Michael, in the church of St. Peter, at Bologna. D. 1619.

**CALVERT, GEORGE**, first Lord Baltimore, an English statesman. He was for some time secretary of state to James I., but was obliged to resign his office on becoming a Roman Catholic. He did not lose the favor of the king, however; but obtained a valuable grant of land in America, and by his wise and

just conduct formed the colony which has in modern times increased to the populous and wealthy state of Maryland. D. 1632.—**FREDERICK**, seventh Lord Baltimore; author of a "Tour to the East, with Remarks on Constantinople and the Turks," "Cœlestes et Inferi," &c. D. 1771.—**FREDERICK**, an ingenious and enterprising artist residing in London, whose numerous drawings and lithographic prints afford ample evidence both of his versatility and untiring assiduity. D. 1835.—**LEONARD**, first governor of Maryland, was the brother of Cecilus Calvert, the proprietor, who sent him to America as the head of the colony, in 1633. He arrived with his colony at Point Comfort, in Virginia, 1634. On the 3d of March he proceeded in the bay of Chesapeake to the northward, and entered the Potomac, up which he sailed twelve leagues, and came to an anchor under an island, which he named St. Clement's. Here he fired his cannon, erected a cross, and took possession, "in the name of the Saviour of the world, and of the king of England." Having obtained an interview with the Werowance, or prince, Calvert asked him whether he was willing that a settlement should be made in his own country. He replied, "I will not bid you go, neither will I bid you stay; but you may use your own discretion." Having convinced the natives that his designs were honorable and pacific, the governor now sought a more suitable station for commencing his colony. He visited a creek on the northern side of the Potomac, about four leagues from its mouth, where was an Indian village. Here he acquainted the prince of the place with his intentions, and by presents to him, and his principal men, conciliated his friendship so much as to obtain permission to reside in one part of the town until the next harvest, when it was stipulated the natives should entirely quit the place. Thus the governor took peaceable possession of the country of Maryland, and gave to the town the name of St. Mary's, and to the creek on which it was situated the name of St. George. The province was established on the broad foundation of security of property and of freedom of religion. This liberal policy rendered a Roman Catholic colony an asylum for those who were driven from New England by the persecutions which were there experienced from Protestants. The governor superintended the affairs of the country till the civil war in

England, when the name of a papist became so obnoxious that the parliament assumed the government of the province, and appointed a new governor. On the restoration, Cecilus Calvert recovered his right. D. 1676.

CALVI, LAZZARO, an able Italian artist, but of so jealous and evil a disposition, that he poisoned an artist who rivalled him; and, on finding Luca Cambraso's portion of the decoration of a church preferred to his own, abandoned his own profession, and did not resume it for 20 years. D. 1606.

CALVIN, properly CAUVIN, JOHN, after Luther the most eminent of the religious reformers. His writings, both controversial and practical, were very numerous, and marked by great vigor and perspicuity; and though they are now little read, the principles they inculcate are held by a vast body in all countries in which the reformed religion is established or tolerated. There is, however, a deep stain in the character of this reformer. While vindicating the liberty of conscience, he so far forgot his own principles and disobeyed the behests of the gospel, as to consign to the flames the unfortunate Servetus. The principal work of Calvin is his "Christian Institutes." B. at Noyon, in Picardy, 1509; d. 1564.

CALVISIUS, SELLIUS, a German writer; author of "Opus Chronologicum," a work much praised by Scaliger and other learned men; a treatise on music; a work against the Gregorian calendar, &c. He also composed several psalms and other pieces of church music. D. 1615.

CAMBACERES, JEAN JACQUES REGIS, duke of Roine, &c., raised to distinction by the French revolution, was b. at Montpellier, in 1733, brought up to the legal profession, and by his talents soon attracted the notice of the convention, by whom he was appointed to various judicial offices. In the discussion relative to the fate of Louis XVI., although he was one who declared him guilty, yet he disputed the right of the convention to judge him, and voted for his provisory arrest, or, in case of hostile invasion, his death. For a time he had the management of foreign affairs; and when Bonaparte was first consul, Cambaceres was chosen second consul. After Napoleon became emperor he was an especial favorite, and was created archchancellor, grand officer of the legion of honor, and ultimately duke of Parma, and president of the chamber of peers. In fine,

he always showed a sincere attachment to Napoleon, and devoted his best energies to his cause; and though he was banished on the second restoration of Louis XVIII., yet he was afterwards allowed to return to Paris, where he d. in 1824.

CAMBRIDGE, ADOLPHUS FREDERIC, duke of, the seventh and youngest son of George III., was b. 1774; d. 1850.

CAMBRONNE, PIERRE JACQUES ETIENNE, baron de, a distinguished French general, was b. at Nantes, 1770. Entering the army in 1790, he served with distinction in the campaigns of the republic and the empire. He accompanied Napoleon to Elba in 1814, returned with him in 1815, commanded a division of the Old Guard at the battle of Waterloo, refused to surrender, though his men were nearly destroyed, and fell into the hands of the English, after being severely wounded. In 1816 he was brought before a council of war; but though unanimously acquitted, he was placed in retirement, and did not re-enter his country's service till 1830. The celebrated words, "La Garde meurt, et ne se rend pas," are attributed to him. D. 1842.

CAMBYSES, king of Persia, succeeded his father, the great Cyrus, in 529 B. C. He was of a violent and vindictive disposition, which he manifested equally by his invasions of Egypt and Ethiopia, and by his cruel treatment of his own subjects. D. 521 B. C.

CAMDEN, CHARLES PRATT, Earl, a distinguished British lawyer and statesman, was the third son of Sir John Pratt, chief justice of the court of King's Bench, b. 1713. In 1757 he was appointed attorney-general; and in 1762 made chief justice of the common pleas. In 1765 he was created a peer, and the year following advanced to the dignity of lord chancellor. On the question of libels Lord Camden always opposed the doctrine laid down by high authority, viz., that juries were only the judges of the matter of fact, and not of the law. In 1782 he was appointed president of the council, which office he resigned the following year; but he was afterwards reappointed, and held it till his death in 1794.—JOHN JEFFREYS PRATT, marquis of, was b. in 1759, being the only son of Charles, first Earl Camden, some time lord high chancellor of England. He was educated at Trinity college, Cambridge; and in 1780 he was returned to parliament as one of the members for Bath; shortly after which he received

the appointment of one of the tellers of the exchequer. In 1794 he succeeded his father in the peerage, and the year following he was made lord lieutenant of Ireland. For his eminent services to the state, he was created Marquis Camden and earl of Brecknock in 1812. D. 1840.—WILLIAM, a learned English antiquary. He received his early education at Christ's hospital, and subsequently studied at Oxford, where he took his B.A. degree. After filling the situations of second and chief master of Westminster school, his proficiency in antiquarian lore procured him the honorable and lucrative office of Clarendon king-at-arms. In addition to his great and well-known work, "The Britannia," he published "Annals of Queen Elizabeth," a Greek grammar, &c. B. 1551; d. 1623.

CAMERARIUS, JOACHIM, a learned German writer, the friend and biographer of Melancthon. B. 1500; d. 1574.—JOACHIM, son of the above; author of some botanical essays, &c. B. 1534; d. 1598.

CAMERON, JOHN, a Scotch Protestant divine, who, after filling the divinity chair at Glasgow, obtained that of Montauban, in France. Mild by nature and tolerant by Christian philosophy, he endeavored to mediate between Protestants and Catholics; but some zealots belonging to the latter caused him to be so severely assaulted, that he died from the effects of the brutal attack. D. 1625.

CAMILLA, daughter of Metabus, king of the Volsci. On succeeding her father she distinguished herself in arms, and fell in battle assisting Turnus against Æneas.

CAMILLUS, MARCUS FURIUS, a Roman general. After obtaining the highest honors from his applauding compatriots he was charged with peculation, and went into exile. But when Brennus and his Gauls besieged the capital, Camillus nobly set aside his private feelings, hastened to Rome, and freed it from the barbarians; after which he was made dictator. D. 365 B. C.

CAMOENS, LUIZ DE, the most celebrated poet of the Portuguese, was b. at Lisbon, probably in 1524; for it appears, from a catalogue of persons embarking for the East Indies in 1550, that Camoens, whose age is there given at twenty-five years, offered himself as a volunteer for the campaign. His father was a sea-captain, and perished by shipwreck, on the coast of Goa, in 1556. Camoens studied at Coimbra, and hav-

ing completed his education, returned to Lisbon, where he fell deeply in love with a lady of the palace, Catharine d'Attayde. He was exiled to Santarem, on account of disputes in which this love involved him. From despair he became a soldier, and served in the fleet which the Portuguese sent against Morocco. He composed poetry in the midst of battles; and, as danger kindled his genius, so genius animated his courage. An arrow having deprived him of his right eye before Ceuta, he naturally hoped that his wounds would receive a recompense, though his talents were not appreciated; but envy opposed his claims. Full of indignation at seeing himself neglected, he embarked, in 1553, for India, and landed at Goa. His powerful imagination was excited by the heroic deeds of his countrymen in this quarter; and, although he had much reason to complain of them, he could not resist the desire of celebrating their glory in an epic. But this vivacity of mind essential to the poet, is not easily united with the moderation which a dependent condition demands. Camoens was displeased with the abuses of the government in India, and wrote a satire, which caused his banishment to Macao, where he lived several years in no other society than that of nature, and composed his *Lusiad*, the subject of which is Vasco da Gama's expedition to India. The parts of it which are best known are the episode of Ines de Castro, and the appearance of Adamastor, who, by means of his power over the storms, aims to stop Gama's voyage, when he is about to double the Cape. The versification of the *Lusiad* has something so charming and splendid, that not only cultivated minds, but even the common people, are enraptured by its magic, and learn by heart and sing its beautiful stanzas. Being at last recalled from his banishment, at the mouth of the river Mecon, in Cochin-China, he was shipwrecked, and saved himself by swimming; holding in one hand, above the water, the manuscript of his poem, the only treasure which he rescued from the waves, and which was dearer to him than life. In Goa, he encountered new persecutions; he was confined in prison for debt, and not allowed, until his friends became responsible for him, to embark and return to Lisbon, in 1569. King Sebastian, yet hardly past the age of childhood, took an interest in him. He accepted the dedication of his epic, (which appeared in 1572), and, being on



the point of embarking on his expedition against the Moors in Africa, he felt, more sensibly than others, the genius of the poet, who, like him, loved dangers if they led to glory. But Sebastian was killed in a battle before Alcacar, in 1578, when every source of assistance, as well as every hope of Camoens, was destroyed by this event. So great was his poverty, that at night, a slave whom he had brought with him from India, begged in the streets, in order to support the life of his master. In this misery he yet wrote lyric poems, some of which contain the most moving complaints. This hero of Portuguese literature, the ornament of his country and of Europe, d. at last, in 1579, in the hospital at Lisbon.

CAMPAN, JEANNE LOUISE HENRIETTE DE, distinguished no less for her amiability than her acquirements, was b. at Paris, 1752. Attached to the court in the capacity of companion to the French princesses, she was particularly distinguished by Marie Antoinette, whose good and evil fortune she shared with affecting fidelity and devotion. After the revolution she instituted a celebrated educational establishment at St. Germain; she was subsequently appointed by Napoleon head of the institution for the education of the daughters of officers whom he had enrolled in the legion of honor; but after the restoration of the Bourbons, this establishment was dissolved, and her relationship to Marshal Ney involved her in various unpleasant investigations which embittered her life. She d. in 1822, leaving behind her, besides a respected name, many educational works, (of which her "Éducation des Filles" deserves particular notice,) and valuable memoirs, rich in interesting sketches of the private life of her former mistress and friend.

CAMPANELLA, THOMAS, an Italian monk of the Dominican order. Having strongly opposed the Peripatetic philosophy, his enemies caused him to be accused of conspiracy, and he was confined first at Naples and afterwards at Rome. From the latter place he escaped to France, where Cardinal Richelieu obtained him a pension. His best works are "De recta Ratione Studenti," and "Aphorisma Politica." D. 1639.

CAMPBELL, ARCHIBALD, marquis of Argyle, a zealous and gallant partisan of the Covenanters. At the restoration of Charles II. the marquis was committed to the Tower. After remaining a prisoner about five months, he was sent

to Scotland, where he was tried for high treason, and beheaded in 1661.—ARCHIBALD, earl of Argyle, son of the above, and a zealous adherent of the royal cause, was excepted from the general pardon issued by Cromwell in 1654. Though he defeated the endeavors of his enemies to bring him to the scaffold, he most unfortunately ventured to return from Holland, where he had found shelter, and being apprehended, was conveyed to Edinburgh, and beheaded in 1685.—JOHN, duke of Argyle and of Greenwich, was distinguished equally as a soldier and a statesman. He was brigadier-general at the famous battle of Ramillies, and commanded with brilliant effect at Oudenarde and Malplaquet. To these services he added that of beating the earl of Mar at Dumblain, and compelling the Pretender to quit the kingdom. These actions, and his exertions in bringing about the union, were rewarded with the garter and the English dukedom of Greenwich. He also held several offices, of which Sir R. Walpole deprived him, but which he regained on that minister's removal. B. 1671; d. 1743.—ARCHIBALD, a relative of the above, and bishop of Aberdeen; author of the very scarce and curious work, "The Doctrine of a Middle State between Death and the Resurrection." He resigned his bishopric in 1724, and d. 1744.—GEORGE, a Scotch divine, principal of Marischal college, Aberdeen, and professor of divinity there; author of the "Philosophy of Rhetoric,"—still a standard work,—a "Reply to Hume on the Miracles," "Lectures on Ecclesiastical History," &c. B. 1709; d. 1796.—JOHN, a Scotch architect, surveyor of the works at Greenwich; author of "Vitruvius Britannicus." D. 1734.—JOHN, a clever and industrious Scotch writer; author of the "Military Histories of Prince Eugene and the duke of Marlborough;" a "Political Survey of Britain," the "Lives of the Admirals," &c. D. 1775.—NEIL, was the officer selected by the British government to accompany Napoleon to the island of Elba; and it was during a short excursion, which his bad state of health rendered necessary, that Napoleon effected his escape. After spending thirty-one years in the service of his country, he fell a sacrifice to the noxious climate of Sierra Leone, of which colony he had been appointed commander-in-chief. D. 1827.—THOMAS, an eminent poet, was the son of a Scotch merchant, who gave him an excellent education at Glasgow,

where he greatly distinguished himself. A translation of his from Aristophanes was pronounced by the best judges to be the finest college exercise they had ever seen; and, when little more than thirteen, he won a bursary in his college from a competitor nearly double his age. Leaving Glasgow at an early age, he settled in Edinburgh as a private tutor; and here, when only in his twenty-second year, he published "The Pleasures of Hope"—by all judges allowed to be one of the most elegant poems in our language. The success of this work was such as to allow of his making a tour on the Continent, whence he gave the world those splendid lyrics, "Ye Mariners of England," "The Exile of Erin," and "Hohenlinden." At the battle of Hohenlinden he was so near that he could see the returning conquerors wiping their blood-stained sabres upon their horses' manes; a circumstance to which, in after years, he was often heard to allude. Soon after his return from the Continent, Mr. Campbell married and settled in London, employing himself not only in occasional composition of poetry, but also in the drudgery of mere compilation. He published "Gertrude of Wyoming," "The Battle of the Baltic," "Lord Ullin's Daughter," and "O'Connor's Child;" and he was engaged by Mr. Murray to write the admirable and well-known "Critical Essays and Specimens." Subsequently he edited the New Monthly and the Metropolitan Magazines, and published "Theologic," a poem, besides editing some few reprints and compilations. Early in his career he was relieved from the absolute want which too often stings genius into imprudence, by the kindness of Charles Fox, who put him on the pension list for £200 per annum. His health had for some years been but feeble, and in 1843 he retired to Boulogne, where he d. June 15, 1844, aged 67.

CAMPE, JOACHIM HENRY, a German writer, author of a "German Dictionary," "Letters from Paris, eulogistic of the French Revolution," "Theophrastus," and the "New Robinson Crusoe." The last-named work, by which he is chiefly known in England, is founded on the popular work of Defoe. B. 1746; d. 1818.

CAMPEGGIO, LORENZO, originally a professor of civil law at Bologna, but on the death of his wife he entered the church, became a bishop, and at length a cardinal. In 1519 he was sent as le-

gate to England, and while there was nominated bishop of Salisbury. After being some time in Germany as legate, and employed in opposing Lutheranism, he again went to England to decide between Henry VIII. and Catharine of Aragon, on which occasion he offended Henry without being of any real service to the queen. He appears to have been a man of considerable learning and natural ability; for he reckoned Erasmus and other eminent scholars among his friends. D. 1539.—A brother of the above, and a bishop, author of several "Treatises on Canon Law." D. 1564.

CAMPER, PETER, a Dutch physician and naturalist. His writings on various departments of "Natural History and Philosophy" are collected in 6 volumes; and, in addition to these, he wrote an ingenious treatise on "The Physiognomies of Men of Different Nations." B. 1722; d. 1789.

CAMPHUYSEN, DYRK, a Dutch landscape painter of the 17th century, distinguished for the excellence of his moonlight pieces.

CAMPI, BERNARDIN, an Italian painter, and author of an excellent treatise on the principles of his art. D. 1584.—Various persons of this name are distinguished in the annals of Italian art.

CAMPION, EDMUND, an English Jesuit. He was educated at Christ's hospital, and graduated at Oxford; but on a visit to Ireland was induced to turn Catholic, and enter as a Jesuit at Douay. He wrote "Chronologia Universalis," and a drama, called "Nectar and Ambrosia." Being chosen by Gregory XIII. to visit England as a missionary, he was discovered, tried for high treason, and executed in 1581.

CAMPISTRON, JEAN GUALBERT DE, a French dramatic poet. Three volumes of his plays are extant; and some of them are thought to be but little inferior to those of his celebrated cotemporary, Racine. B. 1656; d. 1723.

CAMPOMANES, PEDRO RODRIGUEZ, count de, a celebrated Spanish statesman, whose profound views in political economy obtained him, in 1765, the appointment of fiscal to the council of Castile. He was afterwards made minister of state, and wrote many useful works. D. 1789.

CAMPS, FRANCIS DE, abbot of Ligny, author of a "History of France," "Dissertation on Medals," &c. D. 1723.

CAMPSON, GAURI, raised by the Mamelukes to the sultanship of Egypt, and slain, after a beneficent reign of 12

years, in an action with Selim, emperor of the Turks, in 1516.

CAMUS, ARMAND GASTON, was one of the deputies from Paris to the states-general in 1789; and, when a member of the convention, voted for the death of the king. Although he opposed the establishment of the consular government, yet Bonaparte continued him in his office of archivist, which he held several years. B. 1740; d. 1804.—JOHN PETER, a French prelate, remarkable for the raillery he introduced into his sermons. He was created bishop of Bellay by Henry IV., but his severe reproofs of the monks, and his endeavors to check their irregularities, made him many enemies, and he at length resigned his bishopric and retired to a monastery. Among his writings were several religious romances, written with the intention to supplant the less edifying fictions which were just at that time so popular. B. 1582; d. 1652.

CAMUSAT, NICHOLAS, canon of Troyes, author of "Mélanges Historiques," "Historia Albigenium," &c. D. 1655.

CANALETTI, or CANALE, ANTONIO, a Venetian painter, whose excellence was chiefly in landscape. To him is ascribed the merit of having been the first to make the camera obscura useful in painting. B. 1697; d. 1768.

CANANI, JOHN BAPTIST, an Italian anatomist, professor of anatomy and medicine at Ferrara, author of a valuable and scarce work, entitled "Musculorum Humani Corporis picturata Dissectio." Some writers attribute to him the discovery of the valves of the veins. D. 1590.

CANDAULES, a king of Lydia, put to death by his favorite, Gyges, at the instigation of the queen. Gyges subsequently slew her also, and assumed the crown, 718 B. C.

CANDIDO, PETER, whose real name is said to have been De Witte, was a native of Bruges, where he was distinguished as an historical painter. Many of his works have been engraved.

CANDOLLE, AUGUSTIN P. DE, whose knowledge of botany has placed him in the same rank with Linnæus, was b. at Geneva, 1778. Having finished his studies at Paris, he soon attracted the notice of Cuvier and Lamarck, whom he aided in various scientific researches; and in 1808 he was appointed to the chair of botany in Montpellier. Obligated to quit France for having taken office under Napoleon during the hundred

days, he found refuge in his native city, where a chair of natural history was expressly instituted for him, and where he continued, for many years, to extend the boundaries of his favorite science by his lectures and publications. His chief works are a "Théorie Élémentaire de Botanique," "Regni Vegetabilis Systema Naturale," "L'Organographie et la Physiologie Végétales," &c.; in all of which he seeks to enforce what is called the natural arrangement. D. 1841.

CANGE, CHARLES DU FRESNE DU, a French antiquary, author of a "History of the Empire of Constantinople," "Byzantine History," &c. D. 1658.

CANNEMAN, ELIAS, a Dutch statesman, who, in 1798, joined the revolution, and held a high financial post at the Hague, when Holland was united to France. In 1813 he was among the first to declare the independence of Holland, and chief contributor to the restoration of the house of Orange. B. 1773.

CANNES, FRANCIS, a learned Spaniard, the author of "A Spanish and Arabian Grammar and Dictionary." B. 1737; d. 1795.

CANNING, GEORGE, a highly gifted orator and distinguished politician, was b. in London, April 11, 1770. His father, who was from Ireland, was a man of considerable literary abilities; but having offended his family by marrying a lady without fortune, came to London, entered himself of the Middle Temple, and was called to the bar. Like many others similarly situated, he soon abandoned the law for literature; but this failing to provide him with the means of support, he commenced business as a wine merchant, and failed. Repeated disappointments seriously affected his health and spirits, and he died, broken-hearted, on the very day that his infant son was one year old. His widow, reduced by dire necessity, had recourse to the stage for support, and married an actor: he also died, and she then became the wife of Mr. Hunn, a linen-draper of Exeter. But she had the happiness to live to see the success of her son, and to receive from him at all times the tenderest marks of filial affection. The friends of his father first placed him at Hyde Abbey school, Winchester, and afterwards at Eton, where he greatly distinguished himself as a scholar, and formed many connections which were of great service to him in his after life. While at Eton, he displayed great skill as an author, in his contributions to the "Microcosm," a

periodical work conducted by the senior scholars. At Oxford also he distinguished himself, and proceeded thence to Lincoln's Inn, his oratorical talents suggesting the bar as the profession best adapted for him. Being introduced to the house of commons by Mr. Pitt, he abandoned the bar, and devoted himself wholly to politics. His strenuous and able support of the minister was rewarded in 1796 with an under secretaryship of state; and in the year 1800 he was placed in affluence by his marriage with Miss Joanna Scott, the daughter of General Scott, with a fortune of £100,000. His talents as a poet and political writer were unquestionable, and he made an expert use of them in the articles he contributed to the "Antijacobin," a celebrated publication, in which the whigs were wittily, unmercifully, and in some cases unjustifiably, held up to popular contempt. After the death of Pitt, and the dissolution of the coalition ministry of Fox and Grenville, Canning became foreign secretary in Percival's administration; and to him may justly be ascribed the line of British policy in Spain, which destroyed the hopes of Napoleon, and led to his final overthrow; for, as he once emphatically declared, "his had been the hand which committed England to an alliance with Spain." Having, as it was alleged, unfairly endeavored to procure the removal of Lord Castlereagh from office, a duel took place, and both parties had to quit office. In 1812 he was elected a member for the great commercial town of Liverpool; and in 1816 he again became minister, being appointed president of the board of control. In this situation he made himself extremely unpopular by his defence of the Six Acts, and other no less obnoxious measures. On the return of Queen Caroline to England in 1820, Mr. Canning retired from office, that he might not have occasion to vote against her. This did not prevent his being appointed governor-general of India in 1822; and he had already made preparations for his departure, when the death of the marquis of Londonderry caused the seals of the foreign office to be delivered to Mr. Canning. In conjunction with Mr. Huskisson, he now advocated a course of both home and foreign polity strikingly at variance with that of which he had for years been the wittiest and readiest, if not the most profound, defender. His new policy was as popular as his old had

been obnoxious; and the earl of Liverpool being seized with paralysis, from which there was no hope of his recovery, Mr. Canning reached the grand object of his ambition—that of being the acknowledged head of the administration. But though the new premier was popular with the country, the party with whom he had in a great measure ceased to act rendered his task a difficult one. The opposition to him was fierce, almost rancorous; and it was soon obvious that he was suffering both in mind and body from over-exertion and constant excitement. These, aggravating the effects of a severe cold, caught while attending the funeral of the duke of York, brought on a most painful inflammatory disease, which terminated his life at the age of 57, in 1827.

CANO, ALONZO, a Spanish painter, sculptor, and architect; he was surnamed the Michael Angelo of Spain. His colossal statues of St. Peter and St. Paul were so admirably executed, that foreign artists from all parts travelled to see and copy them. Unhappily, in the midst of his triumph and celebrity, he became the victim of a horrible suspicion. During his absence from home, his wife was murdered and his house robbed by an Italian servant; and Cano being suspected, was put to the rack. The torture itself could not shake his firmness, and as there was no evidence against him he was released. He then entered the church; and although he strictly attended to his religious duties, his love of the arts was unabated, and the "ruling passion" was so strong, that on his death-bed, he averted his face from the crucifix of his confessor, because it was ill-carved. B. 1608; d. 1676.—JAMES, a Portuguese navigator, who in the 15th century discovered the kingdom of Congo.—JOHN SEBASTIAN, a Spanish navigator, who was employed as principal surveying officer by Magellan, who circumnavigated the globe in 1520-1. D. 1526.

CANOVA, ANTONIO, a celebrated modern sculptor. He was b. in 1757, at the little village of Passagno, in the Venetian territory. The seigneur of the village, having seen the figure of a lion modelled by Canova when only 12 years of age, was generous enough to place him with Torretti, of Vienna, at that time the greatest living sculptor. At the close of his studies at Vienna he settled at Venice, and manifested the originality of his powers by various works. From Venice he passed to

Rome, where he was greatly patronized, and in a comparatively brief time he was admired by all Europe, and more or less employed by every European potentate. Fortune and honors flowed in upon him, and he used them wisely and honorably. Among his numerous works the finest are "Cupid and Psyche," "Venus and Adonis," "Mary Magdalen," and "Napoleon holding the Sceptre." D. 1822.

**CANOVAI, STANISLAUS**, an Italian mathematician, brought into notice by a work to prove that Americo Vespuccio was the first discoverer of the New World. B. 1740.

**CANSTEIN, CHARLES HILDEBRAND**, Baron, a German nobleman, distinguished for an improvement in printing, analogous to stereotyping. He caused bibles and testaments to be printed from entire pages, the testaments being sold as low as fourpence each. How the baron's pages were formed does not clearly appear. D. 1719.

**CANTACUZENE**, Prince, a Greek patriot, descended from the famous Eastern emperor, John, and one of the first to join Ypsilanti, in 1821, when declaring for the liberty of Greece, since re-established.

**CANTACUZENUS, JOHN**, emperor of Constantinople. After filling several important offices he was proclaimed emperor by the nobles and soldiery; and he endeavored to heal the wounds which five years of civil war had inflicted on the state; but the jealousy of Palæologus, the rebellion of his own son, and other disasters, induced him to resign the crown and to retire to a monastery, where he employed himself in literary labors. He d. in 1411, being more than 100 years old; and he may be considered as one of the greatest among the successors of Constantine.

**CANTARINI, SIMON**, surnamed the Pezarese, an Italian painter, whose works are frequently mistaken for those of his great master, Guido. D. 1648.

**CANTEMIR, DEMETRIUS**, a Moldavian prince; author of "The System of the Mahometan Religion," a "History of the Rise and Fall of the Ottoman Empire," &c. D. 1723.—**ANTIOCHUS**, son of the above. He was educated in Russia, and employed in some important embassies from that country. He was the author of several poems, and translated Anacreon into Russian. D. 1774.

**CANTERBURY, CHARLES MANNERS SUTTON**, Viscount, received his education at Eton and Trinity college, Cam-

bridge; entered parliament in 1807, as member for Knaresborough, which borough he represented till 1832, when he was elected for the university of Cambridge. In 1809 he was appointed to the office of judge advocate general; and on Mr. Abbot (afterwards Lord Colchester) retiring from the speakership of the house of commons in 1817, the talent and political integrity of Mr. Manners Sutton recommended him to the house as one eminently qualified to fill so distinguished and honorable a situation. It being reported that he took an active part in the formation of the Peel ministry in 1834, the adherents and friends of Lord Melbourne put Mr. Abercrombie in nomination for the speakership, and he was chosen (Feb. 19, 1835) by a majority of 10. Mr. Manners Sutton was shortly after called to the upper house by the titles of Viscount Canterbury and Baron Botesford. D. 1845.

**CANTIPRATANUS, THOMAS**, a divine and philosopher of the 13th century; author of two rare and curious treatises on the "Natural History of Bees." He is also said to have translated into Latin the whole of the works of Aristotle; but Aventine attributes it to Henry of Brabant.

**CANTON, JOHN**, an ingenious English mechanic and experimentalist. The chief of his discoveries was that of the means of making artificial magnets, for which the Royal Society gave him its gold medal, and elected him a member. He contributed some valuable papers to the transactions of the Royal Society, but published no separate work. B. 1718; d. 1772.

**CANUTE**, surnamed the Great, king of Denmark by inheritance, and of England by conquest. Though his authority in England was ill-obtained, it seems to have been both wisely and justly administered. D. 1035.—**IV.**, surnamed the Pious, king of Denmark. He endeavored to invade England, but was unsuccessful, and was slain by one of his subjects in a revolt, consequent on a grant he had made to the church. D. 1087.

**CAPASSO, NICHOLAS**, an Italian divine, and professor of civil law in the university of Naples; author of some works on theology and jurisprudence, which are now but little known; some spirited and popular poetry, Latin and Italian; and a translation, which is highly popular in Naples, of "Homer's Iliad" into the Neapolitan patois. B. 1671; d. 1746.

**CAPEL, ARTHUR**, Lord, a distinguished royalist, who, in conjunction with Lord Norwich and Sir Charles Lucas, gallantly defended Colchester against the parliamentary troops. He at length surrendered on a promise of quarter, but was beheaded in 1648. While confined in the Tower he wrote some beautiful verses; and was the author also of a moral work, entitled "Daily Meditations."—**ARTHUR**, earl of Essex, son of the above, was ambassador to Denmark and lord lieutenant of Ireland. He subsequently, for a short time, held the office of first lord of the treasury; but lost his favor at court by voting for the exclusion of the duke of York. Being accused of participation in the Rye-house plot, he was committed to the Tower, where he cut his throat, in 1683.

**CAPELL, EDWARD**, an eminent dramatic critic; editor of a volume of ancient poetry, entitled "Prolusions," &c.; but chiefly known for his edition of Shakspeare, a task which is said to have occupied him more than 20 years. B. 1713; d. 1781.

**CAPELLO, BLANCA**, at first the mistress, and afterwards the wife of Francis, son of the Grand-duke Cosmo de Medici. She was possessed of great ability, but was both artful and cruel, and her memory is literally detested by the Florentines. The fact that her husband and herself died within a few days of each other, caused it to be surmised that they were poisoned, and rumor charged the dark deed upon the brother of her husband, the Cardinal Ferdinand. D. 1587.

**CAPISTRAN, JOHN**, a friar, who distinguished himself in the 14th century by the zeal with which he labored against Turks and heretics. He headed a crusade against the Hussites, of whom he is said to have made many converts. D. 1456; and nearly two centuries afterwards was canonized.

**CAPISUCCHI, BLASIUS**, marquis of Monterio, and general of the Catholic forces. Signalized himself by great daring and zeal against the Huguenots, especially in defending Poitiers against them in 1569. The besiegers threw a bridge across the river, when Capisuechi and two companions plunged in, and in the face of the enemy destroyed the fastenings of the bridge, thereby rendering it useless.—**PAUL**, bishop of Neocastro. He was appointed by the pope to examine the proceedings in the divorce of Henry VIII. and Queen Catharine, and reported that that measure was unwarranted. D. 1589.

**CAPMANI, DON ANTONIO**, a Spanish philosopher, b. 1749; author of a Spanish dictionary and several elementary works. D. 1810.

**CAPO D'ISTRIA, JOHN**, count of, a Greek diplomatist, b. at Corfu, 1780. He was the son of a physician, and himself studied physic at Venice. His father was governor of the seven Ionian islands, when occupied by Russia; and when the treaty of Tilsit transferred them to France, Capo d'Istria entered the official service of the former, in Count Romanzof's office. In 1812 he was sent on a diplomatic mission to Admiral Tchitchigoff. In 1813 the Emperor Alexander being pleased with his conduct on that occasion, elevated him to the rank of foreign minister; and in this capacity his name is found at the foot of most of the treaties signed by the allies on the downfall of Bonaparte in 1813-14. Russia allowed him, in 1823, to quit office, in order to become president of the new Greek government. He was assassinated in the autumn of 1821.

**CAPPE, NEWCOME**, an English dissenting divine, pupil of Dr. Doddridge; author of "Illustrations of select Passages of Scripture," "Discourses on the Providence and Government of God," &c. D. 1791.

**CAPRARA, Cardinal**, a distinguished Italian ecclesiastic, b. 1733. Attached to the principles of the French revolution, he accompanied Bonaparte, in 1803, to Brussels, and was by him made archbishop of Milan. It was by Caprara that Bonaparte was crowned king of Italy in 1805. D. 1810.

**CARACALLA, MARCUS AURELIUS ANTONINUS**, a Roman emperor. He was b. in 183, and, in conjunction with his brother, Geta, succeeded his father, Severus, in 211. Having murdered Geta, he was so much enraged at the people of Alexandria for their comments on that crime, that he entered the city with his troops and slew the inhabitants. After six years' reign he was murdered by one of his guards, in 217.

**CARACCI, Ludovico**, a celebrated Bolognese painter. His works are chiefly to be found in the churches and palaces of Bologna, though some other Italian towns boast the possession of a few of them. He was an extremely amiable and disinterested man. B. 1555; d. 1619.—**ANNIBALE**, cousin of the above, and still more eminent as a painter. His painting in the palace of the Cardinal Farnese, at Rome, is said, by the famous

Poussin, to excel the efforts of all preceding painters; yet for these wonderful works, which occupied him eight years, he received but five hundred gold crowns. D. 1609.—AGOSTINO, brother of the last named. He, like his distinguished relatives, was an eminent painter, and worked sometimes in conjunction with them; but he was still more distinguished as an engraver. His prints after Correggio, Paul Veronese, and Tintoretto, are greatly admired. D. 1602.

CARACCIO, ANTONY, an Italian poet of the 17th century; author of "Il Corradino," and other tragedies; and an epic poem, entitled "Imperio Vindicato."

CARACCIOLI, FRANCISCO, Admiral, an Italian, b. 1770; one of the victims who perished by the sanguinary reaction at Naples in 1799, when the French abandoned the town, and the royal family were restored. Notwithstanding the capitulation with Cardinal Ruffo guaranteed his life, he was hanged at the masthead of his vessel, and his body thrown into the sea. Much has been said of the evil influence used by Lady Hamilton over Nelson, then stationed off Naples, to get him to sanction this outrage, but Lady Hamilton has vehemently denied it.—LOUIS ANTONY, a French writer. His works are numerous; but none of them obtained so much notice as his pretended letters of Ganganelli, Pope Clement XIV. These are so superior to the other productions of their author, that the *ruse* succeeded in the outset; but his non-production of the original MSS., and certain anachronisms in the work, betrayed him. B. 1721; d. 1803.—ROBERT, an Italian bishop, much employed by popes Calixtus III. and Sixtus V. His sermons contain passages of great eloquence. D. 1495.

CARACTACUS, whose real name was CARADOG, was the king of an ancient British tribe inhabiting South Wales, called *Silures*. He gallantly resisted the Romans for a considerable time, but was at length defeated by Ostorius, A. D. 75. When taken prisoner and carried before the emperor Claudius, his magnanimous behavior and sensible appeal produced such an effect on the Roman emperor, that he gave him his liberty; but what afterwards became of him is not recorded.

CARADOG, a British historian; author of "The Chronicle of Wales." Several MS. copies of them remain; and one of them has been continued as far as 1280. D. 1156.

CARAMUEL DE LOBKOWITZ, JOHN, bishop of Messi, and one of the true church-militant; for, though a bishop, he fought in the Netherlands, and assisted in defending Prague against the Swedes. He was a voluminous but not very valuable controversialist, his zeal greatly outweighing his judgment. B. 1606; d. 1682.

CARAVAGGIO, MICHAEL ANGELO AMERIGHI DA, an eminent though self-taught Italian painter. B. 1569; d. 1609.

CARAUSIUS, a bold Flemish pilot, who usurped the empire of Britain, and became so formidable by his possession of Boulogne and of a large fleet, that the Romans recognized him by treaty. He was an arbitrary tyrant, and was murdered by a servant in 293.

CARDAN, JEROME, an Italian physician of great note in his time. Though he appears to have been a consummate empiric, he certainly had considerable talent. He was an excellent mathematician, but so addicted to astrology, that, having predicted the time of his death, it is said he starved himself in order to verify his prediction. His works on various subjects were printed in 10 vols. folio, at Lyons, in 1663. B. 1501; d. 1576.

CARDI, LOUIS, sometimes called Civoli and Cigoli, an eminent Tuscan painter and engraver. He greatly affected the style of Correggio. The masterpiece of his pencil, "St. Peter Healing the Cripple," was unfortunately destroyed by the damp. D. 1613.

CARDON, ANTOINE, an eminent Belgian engraver. B. 1739; d. 1813.

CARDONNE, DOMINIC DE, professor of the Turkish and Persian languages at Paris, and keeper of manuscripts in the royal library there; author of a "History of Africa and Spain under the Dominion of the Arabs," "Indian Tales and Fables," &c. B. 1720; d. 1783.

CAREW, GEORGE, an English military officer. After serving with great reputation, he was ennobled by James I., and made master-general of the ordnance and a privy councillor. Charles I. greatly esteemed and raised him to the rank of earl of Totness. He wrote a "History of the Wars in Ireland." D. 1629.—THOMAS, an English poet. His masque, "Cælum Britannicum," was performed before the court at Whitehall in 1663, and greatly admired. D. 1639.—RICHARD, an English writer, chiefly on topography; author of "A Survey of Cornwall," &c. D. 1620.—GEORGE, brother of the above; was much employed by Queen Elizabeth, who knight-

ed him. He wrote an account of France and the court of Henry IV., which was not published till above a century after his death. D. 1614.

CAREY, HENRY, earl of Monmouth, an English nobleman, distinguished for his scholarship, and especially for his acquaintance with modern languages. He translated numerous works from the French and the Italian, of which the most important are Biondi's "History of the Civil Wars of England," and Paul Paruta's "History of Venice." D. 1661.

—HENRY, an English musician and poet. He chiefly excelled in ballads, one of which, "Sally in our Alley," was praised by Addison for its words, and by the celebrated Geminiana for its music. He was the author of several burlesque and other dramatic pieces highly popular in their day. D. by his own hand, 1743.—GEORGE SAVILLE, son of the above, inherited much of his father's peculiar talent; and, though intended for the business of a printer, speedily abandoned that for the stage. His songs, chiefly patriotic ones, were inferior to his father's both in poetry and music. Besides these and some farces, he wrote "A Rural Ramble," "Balnea," being sketches of the English watering-places, &c. D. 1801.—JOSEPH, a French printer, who made some important improvements in the art of stereotyping. D.

—WILLIAM, a celebrated Baptist missionary, b. at Paulerspury, Northamptonshire, 1761. His father kept a small school in the village, and apprenticed his son to a shoemaker at Hackleton, where his earnest inquiries upon religious subjects attracted the notice, and soon obtained him the friendship of the Rev. Thomas Scott, of Ravenstone. He joined a congregation of Baptists, and in his 20th year began to preach, which he continued for two years, when he was publicly baptized in the river Nen. In 1787 he was intrusted with the charge of a congregation at Leicester; where, persevering in his benevolent object of converting the heathen, he induced other ministers to join him; and, in 1792, they formed themselves into a Baptist Missionary Society at Kettering. William Carey was nominated to go upon their first mission, and India was selected as the most desirable field for the commencement of his zealous efforts. He arrived in Bengal in 1794, but had the ill fortune to lose all his money and effects by the sinking of a boat in the river Hooghly. After patiently enduring severe toils and priva-

tions for three years, (during which period however he acquired the Bengalee,) Mr. Carey preached publicly; but as the East India Company were opposed to his object of forming an establishment inland, in 1799 he proceeded to the Danish settlement of Serampore. This little missionary settlement, consisting of four preachers only, with their wives and families, rapidly increased; a school was opened, and type being sent from England, a translation of the Scriptures was printed in the Bengalee language. Mr. Carey having made himself a complete master of the native language, was, in 1801, appointed by the governor professor of Sanscrit and other oriental languages at the college of Fort William, Calcutta. He had many difficulties to contend with, both from the prejudices of the natives, and the political views of influential individuals at home. He never relaxed in the work he had begun, but translated the Scriptures into several of the Indian languages, and lived to witness the success of his ardent exertions for their dissemination among the native tribes. D. 1834.—MATTHEW, a voluminous writer of Philadelphia, b. in Ireland. He was originally a printer and bookseller, but in 1779 wrote a pamphlet against the oppression of the Irish Catholics, which causing alarm for his safety, he was secretly sent to Dr. Franklin in Paris, and gained his friendship. In 1783 he set up the "Freeman's Journal," which plead the Irish cause with great warmth. He was prosecuted for a libel on John Foster, the British premier, and sentenced to Newgate, but he was released at the instance of the lord mayor of London, in 1784, and emigrated to Philadelphia, where he published the "Pennsylvania Herald," the "Columbian Magazine," and the "American Museum." He also wrote, in 1814, the "Olive Branch," and subsequently "Vindiciæ Hibernicæ," the "Philosophy of Common Sense," &c. B. 1760; d. 1839.

CARISSIMI, GIACOMO, a much admired musical composer of the 17th century.

CARITEO, an Italian poet of the 15th and 16th centuries; author of "Opera Nuova e Amorosa Composta," &c.

CARLETON, GEORGE, bishop of Chichester, was educated by the famous Bernard Gilpin, who sent him to Oxford. His literary powers are honorably mentioned by Fuller, Camden, and Echard; and his writings are very numerous. D. 1628.—DUDLEY, Lord Dorchester, an



English statesman during the reigns of James I. and Charles I. He was a man of great ability; but, like Laud and other statesmen of that time, he had a bigoted fondness for arbitrary government. As an author he is chiefly known by his "Letters to and from Sir Dudley Carleton during his embassy to Holland, from January, 1616, to December, 1620." These letters, which were edited by Lord Hardwicke, contain much valuable information, though they also display much prejudice. D. 1632.—GUY, Lord Dorchester, a military officer of great courage and skill. Having passed through the subaltern ranks, he, in 1762, became a colonel, and distinguished himself very greatly at the siege of Havanna. In 1772 he was raised to the rank of major-general, and intrusted with the important office of governor of Quebec, in which situation he defended Canada against generals Arnold and Montgomery. For this General Carleton was knighted, and promoted to the rank of lieutenant-general. He next succeeded General Clinton as commander-in-chief in America; and, at the conclusion of the war here, was raised to the peerage, and made governor of Quebec, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia. D. 1808.

CARLISLE, ANTHONY, one of the most distinguished anatomists and physiologists of the age, was b. at Stillington, Durham, 1768, and commenced his professional studies at York. He thence proceeded to London, and became a resident pupil of Mr. H. Watson, a surgeon of Westminster hospital, and one of the court of examiners of Surgeons' hall, a man of the first rank in his profession. In 1793, that gentleman dying, Mr. Carlisle succeeded him in the hospital, and speedily distinguished himself, as much by his invariable humanity to the suffering poor as by his surgical skill. He was senior surgeon to the Westminster hospital, one of the council and court of examiners to the Royal College of Surgeons. D. 1840.—NICHOLAS, an eminent antiquary, b. at York, 1771. After receiving what he himself calls an "humble education," he entered the naval service of the East India Company, and gradually amassed a considerable sum, which enabled him to be of great assistance to his brother, the eminent surgeon, at the beginning of his career. In 1807 he was elected secretary to the Society of Antiquarians, his competitor being the late Dr. Dibdin; and in this capacity he found leisure to com-

pile many laborious and useful works. In 1812 he was appointed assistant librarian at Buckingham house; in 1828 he was nominated one of the gentlemen of the privy chamber; and in testimony of the estimation in which he was held, he received orders from Austria, Denmark, and Hanover, and from Oxford the honorary degree of D. C. L., in 1835. D. 1847.—HOWARD, earl of, b. in 1748; uncle and guardian of Lord Byron; to whom the latter dedicated his "Hours of Idleness;" and finding them too feebly defended from the attacks of the northern critics by his noble relation, he subjected him to the rack of satire, along with his presumed enemies, in "English Bards." The earl of Carlisle always, after he was superseded by the duke of Portland, in Ireland, acted with the Whig opposition. Some of this nobleman's literary works deserve a higher character than they have attained. "The Step-Mother," and "A Father's Vengeance," tragedies, are published with a collection of his lordship's poems, in 8vo.

CARLOS, DON, son of Philip II. of Spain, was b. 1545. He was deformed and sickly, and of an extremely violent disposition. He was to have espoused Elizabeth of France, but his father, becoming a widower, married that princess himself. This circumstance greatly irritated him, and it is said that he had entered into a conspiracy against his king and father. On this charge he was thrown into prison, where he died about six months after his arrest. The manner of his death is variously stated, some affirming that he was poisoned, bled to death, or strangled, while others attribute his death to his own acts. B. 1545; d. 1567.

CARLYLE, JOSEPH DACRE, an English divine and linguist. He accompanied Lord Elgin on his embassy to Constantinople, and took that opportunity to explore various parts of Asia Minor, Egypt, &c. His specimens of Arabic poetry, and a learned summary of the affairs of Egypt, from the year 971 to the year 1453, were published during his lifetime, and procured him considerable celebrity. After his death, a volume appeared of his "Poems suggested by Scenes in Asia Minor, Syria and Greece." D. 1804.

CARMONTELLE, a French writer; author of "Proverbes Dramatiques," some romances, conversations, &c. D. 1806.

CARNARVON, HENRY JOHN GEORGE

**HERBERT**, third earl of, eminent as an author, a traveller, and a politician, was b. 1800. After finishing his school education at Eton, he repaired to Christchurch, Oxford, and his university career terminated, he entered upon a well-devised plan of travel, extending over Italy, the Peninsula, parts of Africa and Greece; and the results of which he, from time to time, gave to the world in works abounding in animated and picturesque descriptions. His most popular work was his "Portugal and Gallia," but his "Moor," a poem, and "Don Pedro," a tragedy, evince poetic powers of no mean order. D. 1849.

**CARNE**, JOHN, a modern author, who travelled for a considerable time in the East, and gave the fruits of his travels in the volume entitled "Letters from the East," which originally appeared as a series of papers in the "New Monthly Magazine." Subsequently he published "Recollections of the East," "Letters from Switzerland and Italy," "Lives of the most Eminent Missionaries," "Tales of the West," "Stratton Hill," &c. He had taken deacon's orders, but never officiated. B. 1789; d. 1844.

**CARNEADES**, an eminent Greek philosopher. He was a pupil of Diogenes the Stoic, and, subsequently, of Egesinus. When he became a teacher he opposed Chrysippus, opposed the theology of the Stoics, and argued against their doctrine of fate. But though as a philosopher he was free from many of the errors of his time, it was rather in a political than a philosophical character that he was serviceable. Rome having levied a fine on Athens, Carneades, with Diogenes and Critolaus, was sent to plead against it. He did so successfully, and so great a sensation did his eloquence make, that Cato feared its effect on the Roman youth. D. 125 B. C.

**CARNOT**, LAZARE NICHOLAS MARGUERITE, a French mathematician, and war minister under Napoleon, was b. in Burgundy, in 1753, entered the corps of engineers, and received promotion from the prince of Condé; yet, at the commencement of the revolution he became a decided partisan of the republic, and, as a member of the convention, voted for the death of the king. During the reign of terror he took an active part in public affairs; and, on the establishment of the executive directory, he became one of its five members. In this office he remained till 1797, when, with Barthelemy and others, he was accused

as a royalist, and exiled. Bonaparte, on becoming first consul, recalled Carnot, and made him minister of war. In this office he quarrelled so much with the finance ministers, that he was at length compelled to resign. He subsequently served Bonaparte in various capacities, and under all the aspects of the emperor's fortune; but the emperor seems always to have undervalued his talents. As a writer, Carnot is very favorably known by his "Réflexions sur la Méthode du Calcul Infinitesimal," "La Géométrie de Position," and other scientific treatises. D. 1823.

**CARO**, ANNIBALE, an Italian poet. His parents were very poor, but in early life he had the good fortune to be patronized by Pietro Ludovico Farnese. Subsequently he became secretary to the Cardinal Alexander Farnese, who literally heaped preferments upon him. Though greatly engaged in public affairs he wrote much. His original works, both prose and poetry, are of a very high order; but his great merit is in his translations from the Greek and Latin. From the latter he translated the *Æneid*. B. 1507; d. 1666.

**CAROLINE**, AMELIA ELIZABETH, wife of George IV., king of Great Britain and Hanover, second daughter of Duke Charles William Ferdinand of Brunswick, and of the Princess Augusta of England, sister of George III., was b. 1768; married the prince of Wales in 1795, and gave birth to the Princess Charlotte in the year following; but was scarcely recovered from her confinement when her husband abandoned her, without assigning any other reason than that "no one could force his inclinations." The discarded princess retired to a mansion at Blackheath, where she devoted herself to the arts and sciences, and dispensed no inconsiderable part of her income in acts of benevolence. Meanwhile, the friends, or rather the spies, of the prince, circulated many reports of her, unfavorable to her general deportment, accusing her of illicit connections, and even asserting that she was the mother of a boy named William Austin, whom she had adopted, and that the father was Sir Sidney Smith. This led to a "delicate investigation," as it was termed; and on the whole evidence being submitted to George III., he declared himself satisfied of her innocence, and received her with marks of his especial favor. In 1818 the contest was renewed between the two parties; the princess of Wales complaining, as

a mother, of the difficulties opposed to her seeing her daughter; but the prince of Wales, then regent, disregarded these complaints. Upon this, in July, 1814, the princess obtained permission to go to Brunswick, and, afterwards, to make the tour of Italy and Greece. On quitting England, she assumed the title of countess of Wolfenbuttel; and, while at Milan, took into her service an Italian, named Bartolomeo Bergami, in the capacity of a courier, whom she soon elevated to the office of chamberlain, and appointed his sister one of her maids of honor. For a time she resided at a villa on the banks of the lake of Como; but afterwards visited Tunis, Malta, Athens, Constantinople, Ephesus, and lastly Jerusalem. While there she exhibited extraordinary munificence in gifts to the conventual fathers, as well as to the poor; and took upon herself to found a new order of knighthood, entitled the order of St. Caroline, of which she constituted Bergami grand master. Her indiscretion in thus exalting Bergami, and the improper familiarity with which it was alleged she treated him, became a theme of general conversation; and commissioners were secretly sent out to Milan by the prince regent, in order to make inquiries into her conduct, and to furnish the necessary evidence on which to obtain a divorce. All circumstances appeared favorable to him for the consummation of this long-desired object. While absent from England, death had deprived her of her friends, George III., and the duke of Kent; of her daughter, the Princess Charlotte; and her brother, the duke of Brunswick, who fell in resisting the French, previous to the battle of Waterloo. Yet, on the prince of Wales ascending the throne, January 29, 1820, the ministry offered her an income of £50,000 sterling, the title of queen of England, and all the dignities appertaining thereto, on the condition that she should continue to reside abroad. This proposal she rejected with great indignation, accused her enemies of the basest conspiracy against her, and returned to England, cheered by the enthusiastic welcome of nine-tenths of the people. She was now publicly accused by the minister, Lord Liverpool, of adultery; and, after a protracted trial, the bill of pains and penalties was passed to a third reading, by a trifling majority; but government thought it prudent to withdraw it, and the proceedings dropped. After this outrage on public decency, preparations were made for the

king's coronation. The queen at first demanded to be crowned with him; and this being peremptorily refused, she requested to be present at the ceremony, but had to endure the mortification of being repeatedly turned from the doors of Westminster abbey, and refused admission. The spirit of Caroline sunk under this last effort. She was suddenly taken ill, while witnessing a performance at Drury-lane theatre, and d. 1821. Having expressed a wish that she should not be buried in England, her remains were removed to Brunswick, and deposited between those of her father and brother. On the funeral procession passing through London, a violent conflict took place between the life-guards, who were conducting it, and the populace. To what extent the queen was guilty no one can say, the evidence being most conflicting and unsatisfactory; but never was a woman more decidedly the victim of brutal vengeance, or one who had so many pleas to urge in extenuation of her crime, if really guilty.

CARPENTER, LANT, an eminent theological writer, b. at Kidderminster, 1780; was drowned 5th April, 1850. Dr. Carpenter was a most industrious writer. Besides publishing numerous sermons and polemical pamphlets, he contributed largely to Rees's Cyclopædia and many periodicals; and his substantial works, published both during his life and since his death, are masterpieces of style and argument. His "Apostolical Harmony of the Gospels" is referred to as an authority even by his theological opponents.—RICHARD, an English divine of the 17th century. He was originally educated for the established church, but seceded from it, and became a Catholic priest. He again recanted, and obtained a vicarage in Sussex; but at the rebellion he quitted England, and again professed himself a Catholic. The restoration caused him to return to England, and turn Protestant. Here it might have been supposed his turnings would end, but he in fact changed once more, and died a Catholic. The writings of this unprincipled man are, "Experience, History, and Divinity," and "The Pragmatical Jesuit."

CARPI, UDO DA, a painter and engraver of the 16th century, to whom is generally attributed the invention of the kind of engraving called chiaro-oscuro.—GIROLAMI DA, a painter of the 16th century, and a very successful imitator of Correggio and Parmegiano.

**CARPINI, JOHN DE PLANO**, a Dominican friar of the 13th century, and one of the embassy from Pope Innocent IV. to the descendants of Zenghis Khan, sent to prevent them from invading Europe, and to induce them rather to turn their arms against the Saracens and Turks.

**CARPOCRATES**, a heretic of the 2d century, who denied the divine nature of Christ. His followers were accused of lewd and immoral practices, but Dr. Lardner thinks the accusation to have arisen rather from enmity than fact.

**CARR, JOHN**, an English attorney and writer; author of "The Stranger in France," "The Stranger in Ireland," "A Tour through Scotland," &c. While in Ireland, he was knighted by the lord lieutenant. D. 1822.—**WILLIAM HOWELL**, an English clergyman, and a distinguished patron of the fine arts. He spent large sums in pictures, which he bequeathed to the National Gallery. D. 1830.

**CARRA, JOHN LOUIS**, a French writer and politician. In addition to a periodical, entitled "Les Annales Politiques et Littéraires," he published several essays. Having joined the party of Brissot, he was condemned on the fall of that leader, and guillotined in 1793.

**CARRANZA, BARTHOLOMEW**, a French Dominican. He distinguished himself at the council of Trent, and had the honor to accompany Philip II. of Spain to England, where he labored so zealously to establish Catholicism, that the king made him archbishop of Toledo. Here, however, his success ended; for being accused of heresy, he was imprisoned at Rome for 10 years, and subsequently sent to a monastery for the remainder of his life. His chief works are, a "Summary of the Council," and a "Treatise on the Residence of Bishops." D. 1576.

**CARRE, LOUIS**, an eminent French mathematician. Besides many important contributions to the "Memoirs" of the Academy of Sciences, he published an elaborate "Method of Measuring Surfaces and Solids, and finding their centres of Gravity, Percussion, and Oscillation." D. 1711.

**CARREL, ARMAND**, chief editor of the "Paris National," and a distinguished political writer. D. of a wound he received in a duel with M. Girardin, a few days previous, July 24, 1836.

**CARRENO DE MIRANDA, JUAN, DON**, an eminent Spanish painter, patronized by Philip IV. In coloring he

surpasses all his countrymen, with the exception of Murillo. D. 1685.

**CARRERAS, JOSE MIGUEL, JUAN, and LUIS**, three brothers, distinguished in the revolution of Chili; who for patriotism, talents, and purity of character had not their equals in that country; yet, by a singularly adverse fortune, they all perished at Mendoza, under the merciless rule of O'Higgins and San Martin. With brutal cruelty the latter sent their aged father an account of the expenses of the execution of Juan and Luis, who suffered in 1818, with an order for its immediate payment. He paid it, and, two days afterwards, expired of a broken heart. Don Jose Miguel did not meet his unhappy fate till 1822, when endeavoring to take advantage of a popular movement in his favor, he was surrounded by a superior force, made prisoner, and executed on the very spot where his brothers had suffered.

**CARRIER, JOHN BAPTIST**, a monster of ferocity, gendered in the French revolution, was b. near Aurillac, 1756. He was sent on a mission to La Vendée, where he caused thousands of victims, men, women, and children, to be drowned, beheaded, or shot, the ordinary mode of execution being too tardy for him. Fifteen thousand individuals perished in this way; in short, the banks of the Loire were strewed with the dead bodies, and the water was so polluted, that it was prohibited to drink it. On the fall of the party called the Mountain, he was tried before the revolutionary tribunal which condemned him to the guillotine, 1794.

**CARRINGTON, EDWARD**, a valuable officer in the American revolution, was some time quartermaster-general of the army under Gen. Greene, in the South, and by his judicious counsels and unremitting exertions in supplying the army, greatly contributed to the advantages gained over the enemy. He afterwards was attached to the army in the North, but, previously to the evacuation of Charleston, resumed his former station. After the peace he was a representative in congress from Virginia. When Aaron Burr was tried for high treason, he was foreman of the jury. B. 1749; d. 1810.

**CARROLL, JOHN**, first Catholic bishop in the United States, was b. at Upper Marlborough in Maryland, 1734, and sent for education at the age of 13 to Flanders. From St. Omer's, where he remained 6 years, he was transferred to the colleges of Liège and Bruges. He was ordained a priest and became a Jes-

uit. In 1775 he returned to America, and engaged in the duties of a parish priest. In 1786 he was appointed vicar-general, and settled at Baltimore. In 1790 he was consecrated in England, Catholic bishop of the United States, and returned with the title of the bishop of Baltimore. A few years before his death he was created archbishop. D. 1815.—CHARLES, the last surviving signer of the Declaration of American Independence. He was b. at Annapolis, on the 20th of Sept., 1737; and d. at Baltimore, Nov. 14, 1832, in his 96th year. He was descended of a respectable Irish family; inherited a large estate, and was of the Catholic religion. He was educated and studied civil law in France. Subsequently he went to England and pursued the study of common law at the Temple. At the age of 27 years he returned to America, and was soon known as an advocate for liberty, and one of the ablest political writers of Maryland. In 1776 he was elected a delegate to congress, and subscribed his name to the Declaration of Independence. In 1778 he left congress, and devoted himself to the councils of his native state; in 1789 he was elected a senator in congress; and in 1810 he quitted public life at the age of 64, and passed the remainder of his days in tranquillity, beloved and revered by his friends and neighbors, and honored by his country. His mind was highly cultivated, and he was much distinguished for urbanity of manners and social virtue.

CARSTARES, WILLIAM, a Scotch divine, but of more influence as a politician, was b. at Cathcart, 1649. In order to remove him from the danger of being led into politics, his friends sent him from Edinburgh, where he had commenced his studies, to Utrecht. Becoming known to the prince of Orange he soon obtained his confidence, and was much employed by him in forwarding his intentions upon England. Being privy to the Rye-house plot he was apprehended, and put to the torture, which he bore with much fortitude, but at length was induced to make a statement, which was afterwards used against his friend, Mr. Baillie. On his liberation he returned to Holland, where the prince received him very cordially, and made him his chaplain. He accompanied William to England, and though nominally only his chaplain, was in fact one of the most influential and able of his state advisers. Under Queen Anne he had no political power, but she caused him to be made

principal of the university of Edinburgh, in which important post he gave satisfaction equally to her majesty and to the Scottish public. By the house of Hanover he was equally patronized, and he continued a favorite till his death, in 1715.

CARSTENS, ASMUS JACOB, a Danish painter of very considerable merit. His subjects, nearly all taken from the classic authors, exhibit gracefulness of attitude with vigorous expression. B. 1754; d. 1798.

CARTE, SAMUEL, an English divine and antiquary, author of a valuable and elaborate work, entitled "Tabula Chronologica," &c. D. 1740.—THOMAS, son of the above, and like him an antiquary and historian, and a divine. On the accession of George I., feeling that he could not conscientiously take the required oaths, he abandoned his profession; and during the rebellion of 1715 he was so strongly suspected, that a warrant was issued against him, but he was safely concealed in the house of a clergyman in Warwickshire. As an author he is chiefly known by his "History of England," and that of the "Revolution of Portugal." B. 1686; d. 1754.

CARTER, ELIZABETH, an English lady, daughter of a clergyman residing at Deal, in Kent. Under the instructions of her father she became an admirable Greek and Latin scholar, and was well skilled in German, French, Spanish, Italian, Portuguese, Hebrew, and Arabic; nor was she a mere reader. She translated Crousaz's critique on Pope's "Essay on Man," Algarotti's explanation of Newton's philosophy, and Epicetetus. These dissimilar labors appeared during her life; and, after her decease, six volumes of her correspondence were published, which are calculated to give even a higher opinion of her intellect than her more learned and masculine performances. B. 1717; d. 1806.—JOHN, an eminent draftsman, architect, and antiquary. In the latter character he wrote ably and zealously in reprobation of the disfigurement of the remains of ancient beauty by tasteless attempts at improvement. Of his ability as a draftsman and engraver there is abundant proof in the plates of the "Views in England," &c.; and it is worthy of notice, that his various powers were developed by his own industry, unaided by early education. D. 1818.—THOMAS, an eminent Irish musician and composer of vocal music. Among his compositions are the songs, "Oh, Nannie, wilt thou gang

wi' me!" and "Stand to your guns, my hearts of oak." D. 1804.—NATHANIEL HAZELTINE, a scholar and traveller, graduated at Dartmouth college in 1811, and afterwards studied law. He was two or three years professor of languages in Dartmouth university. In 1820 he became the proprietor and editor of a newspaper in the state of New York. From 1825 to 1827, he was abroad travelling upon the continent of Europe, as the companion and guide of a young gentleman of New York, whose father defrayed the expenses of the tour. During his absence he enriched his paper with letters from Europe, which on his return he collected and published, comprising the "Journal of a Tour through Ireland, England, Scotland, France, Italy, and Switzerland," 1827. In 1829, he relinquished his paper, and for the benefit of his health proceeded again to France. He d. at Marseilles, 1830, aged 42. He was a poet as well as a writer of prose; his largest poetical piece is entitled the "Pains of Imagination," delivered at Dartmouth college.

CARTERET, Sir GEORGE, one of the proprietors of New Jersey. The name of New Jersey was given, because Carteret's family were from the isle of Jersey. Elizabethtown is said to have been named from his wife.—JOHN, earl of Granville, an eminent English statesman, was b. 1690. Immediately on attaining his majority, he took his seat in the house of lords. Warmly supporting the Hanoverian succession, he was noticed by George I., and employed by him in various posts until 1721, when he succeeded Craggs as secretary of state. In 1723 he was appointed lord lieutenant of Ireland; and though he gave the irritable natives some offence by prosecuting the printer of the Draper's (Swift's) letters, he was on the whole a popular viceroy. In the reign of George II. he again held that distinguished post, and with even more success than before. On his return to England he became a strong opponent of Walpole; and when he had succeeded in removing that statesman, and procuring office for himself, he supported measures similar to those he had formerly condemned. But though as secretary of state, and as president of the council, in which office he died, his conduct was marked by much vacillation, he retained his court favor to the last. D. 1763.—PHILIP, a distinguished naval officer of the 18th century. In conjunction with Captain Wallis he

commanded an expedition to the South Seas, in 1766. Of the discoveries they made, some account is given by Hawkesworth in the introduction to his narrative of Cook's voyage.

CARTIER, JAMES, a French navigator, who made several voyages of discovery on the coasts of North America, especially in Canada, from 1534 to 1542.

CARTWRIGHT, JOHN, an English gentleman, distinguished for his zealous attachment to political reform. His writings in favor of American independence, and on universal liberty, as well as the public addresses which he promoted in furtherance of a radical reform of the government, made him conspicuous. He also displayed great firmness and disinterestedness on all occasions where multitudes assembled to advocate and petition for popular rights. D. 1824, aged 84.—EDMUND, brother of the preceding, and a clergyman of the established church. In 1770 he published a poem called "Armine and Elvira;" but he is chiefly known by some valuable discoveries in mechanics, which obtained for him £10,000 from parliament as the reward of his ingenuity. D. 1824.—THOMAS, an eminent Puritan divine of the reigns of Elizabeth and James I., author of "Commentaria Practica in totam Historiam Evangelicam," a "Body of Divinity," "Commentaria Succincta et Dilucida in Proverbia Salomonis," &c. D. 1603, aged 68.—WILLIAM, an English divine and poet. Both as a preacher, and as a member of the council of war at Oxford, he served the cause of Charles I.; and his exertions in the latter capacity caused him to be for a short time imprisoned by the parliament. His literary talents must have been great, for Bishop Fell said that he was "all that man could arrive at;" and Ben Jonson, in his familiar way, said, "My son, Cartwright, writes all like a man." But the remains of Cartwright are very disproportionate to these high praises, consisting only of four plays and a few poems. D. 1643.

CARUSO, LUIGI, an eminent Neapolitan composer. His "Il Fanatico per la Musica" is the work by which he is best known in this country; but all his works are very popular in Italy and Germany. He died early in the present century; but it is not precisely known at what date.

CARVER, JOHN, first governor of Plymouth colony, was a native of England, and was among the emigrants to

Leyden who composed Mr. Robinson's church in that place. When a removal to America was contemplated, he was appointed one of the agents to negotiate with the Virginia company in England for a suitable territory. He obtained a patent in 1619, and in the following year came to New England with the first company. As they arrived without the territory of the south Virginia company, from whom they had received the charter, which was thus rendered useless, it was thought best that a political association should be formed. A written instrument was drawn up and subscribed before they landed, and Mr. Carver was unanimously elected governor for one year. He conducted the affairs of the colony with great prudence, and discovered great address in his management of the natives. In the ensuing March he was confirmed as governor for another year. He died suddenly in April following.—JONATHAN, an enterprising traveller, was a native of Connecticut. He was intended for the profession of medicine, but he quitted it for a military life. He was an officer in the French war, and served with reputation till the peace of 1763. After this he spent two years and five months in exploring the most interior parts of North America, and penetrated to the Pacific Ocean, over that broad part of the continent, which lies between the 43d and the 46th degrees of north latitude. He hoped to facilitate the discovery of a northwest passage, or of a communication between Hudson's bay and the Pacific ocean. He arrived at Boston in October, 1763, after having travelled nearly 7000 miles. He went to England for the purpose of publishing his journals and charts. Though he presented a petition to the king, even his expenses were never refunded to him. When his papers were almost ready for the press, under a permission he had obtained for their publication, an order in council required him to deliver them into the plantation office, to do which, he was compelled to repurchase them, from the bookseller, to whom he had sold them. About ten years afterwards he published an account of his travels. D. in abject want in London, 1780, aged 48.

CARY, THOMAS, deputy governor of North Carolina for the proprietors, and collector of their quit rents, succeeded DANIEL in the administration of the province, but was removed from his offices in 1709, for neglecting to account

to his employers. He continued to sit in the council, and the next year attempted to resume the reigns of government by force, in order that he might retain the treasures which were in his hands. He armed a band of insurgents, but was at length repulsed and his followers dispersed. He was carried to England for punishment, but was never tried.—HENRY FRANCIS, the well-known translator of Dante, was b. at Gibraltar, 1772. His father was a captain in the army; but soon after the birth of his son he settled in Staffordshire, and sent him when eight years old to Uxbridge school, and afterwards successively to Rugby and Birmingham. In 1790 he was admitted as a commoner of Christchurch, Oxford, and after finishing his college studies he was presented successively with the livings of Abbot's Bromley in Staffordshire and Kingsbury in Warwickshire. The delicacy of his health having obliged him to have recourse to the best medical advice, he went to London in 1808, and after holding various cures in the metropolis and the vicinity, in 1825 he became assistant keeper of printed books in the British Museum, an office, however, which he resigned in 1837, when his application for the chief librarianship was rejected. Mr. Cary was addicted to literature from his youth up; he contributed largely to the "Gentleman's" and the "London Magazine," produced translations of the "Birds" of Aristophanes and the "Odes" of Pindar, and wrote a series of "Lives of the English Poets," in continuation of Dr. Johnson's; besides editing the works of Pope, Cowper, Milton, Thomson, and Young; but his chief reputation rests on his admirable translation of Dante, which, though somewhat neglected on its first appearance, has since received the meed of acknowledgment from all competent critics. D. 1844.—ROBERT, an English divine and writer. During the civil war he distinguished himself by leaving the established church and joined the Presbyterian party; and, at the restoration, he disgraced the church by again espousing its principles. His tergiversation was rewarded by an archdeaconry, from which, however, he was ejected in 1664. He wrote a learned and useful work, entitled "Palæologia Chronica." D. 1688.

CARYL, JOHN, secretary to Mary, queen of James II. He remained faithful to that unfortunate prince, and was rewarded for his fidelity with the titles

of Earl Caryl and Faron Dartford. In the reign of Queen Anne he was living in England, and was intimate with Pope. He was the author of some poems, some translations of psalms from the Vulgate, and of two plays, "The English Princess," a tragedy; and "Sir Solomon, or the Cautious Coxcomb," a comedy. The date of his death is unknown.—JOSEPH, an eminent nonconformist divine, author of a voluminous and valuable "Commentary on Job." D. 1673.

CASA, JOHN DE LA, secretary of state under Pope Paul IV. He was distinguished as a statesman, and as an ecclesiastic; but his fame rests upon his writings, which are considered among the purest specimens of Tuscan composition. His poems, both light and serious, are of a very high order, but his chief work is a prose dialogue, "Galateo, or the Art of Living in the World." B. 1503; d. 1556.

CASANOVA, MARK ANTONY, a modern Latin poet. He imitated Martial in his style, and made Pope Clement VII. a favorite object of his attack. He at length offended so greatly that he was condemned to die. Clement, however, was induced to pardon him. But the unlucky satirist escaped execution only to perish still more miserably; for, on the taking of Rome by the Imperialists, he was reduced to the necessity of literally begging for bread, and at length died of disease produced by hunger, in 1527.—DE SEINGALT, JEAN JACQUES, whose career of adventure and intrigue in almost all the countries of Europe has gained for him the name of the Gil Blas of the 18th century, was b. at Venice, 1725. He figured as priest, soldier, and statesman, successively; found means to gain the favor of some of the greatest potentates of Europe, among others, Frederic the Great and Catharine II.; and after roaming from place to place (for his intriguing spirit frequently led to a forced change of quarters) he ended his long life of mingled charlatanerie, profligacy, and ability at Vienna, 1803. His love of literature and science, and his proficiency in them, brought him acquainted with Voltaire and other celebrated literary men of the day; and besides other works he left copious memoirs of his life and times. Brockhaus, the Leipsic bookseller, to whom the MS. was intrusted for publication, published them in 1822.—FRANCIS, brother of the preceding an eminent painter, chiefly of landscapes and battle-pieces.

He was employed by Catharine II., of Russia, to paint the victories of her armies over the Turks. B. in London, 1727; d. 1805.—JEAN BAPTISTE, another brother of the adventurer, was b. in London, 1730. He was a pupil of Mengs, and closely connected with Winckelmann in his antiquarian researches. It is said that, by way of testing the sagacity of the German antiquary, he sent him two pictures, which he had himself painted in the style of those a short time previously found at Herculaneum, declaring them to be ancient discoveries; and that Winckelmann was so taken in as to insert engravings of them in the first edition of his "History of Ancient Art," with an elaborate commentary upon their merits. Casanova was professor of painting in the Dresden Academy; and his works on ancient art are still cited by the Germans as authorities. D. 1798.

CASAS, BARTHOLOMEW DE LAS, a Spanish prelate, distinguished for his generous and constant, though unavailing, exertions in favor of the natives of South America. He was b. in 1474, and in his 19th year accompanied his father, who sailed with Columbus, to the West Indies. On his return to Spain he embraced the ecclesiastical profession, in order that he might act as missionary in the western hemisphere, "there to spend his days in preaching the gospel to the Indians, and humanity to their oppressors." Never did man more zealously endeavor to effect a great and good object. Twelve times he crossed the ocean, to plead at the foot of the Spanish throne the cause of the wretched Indians, and passed fifty years of his life in attempting, though with little effect, their amelioration. He was made bishop of Chiapa in 1544, but he resigned his see in 1551, returned to his native country, and d. at Madrid, 1566. Of the writings of Las Casas, the most valuable is his "General History of the Indies."

CASAUBON, ISAAC, a native of Geneva, distinguished by his great erudition and powers of criticism. For several years he held the Greek professorship at Geneva; but at length feeling dissatisfied with the amount of remuneration, he gave up his professorship, and removed to Paris. There he was made professor of the belles lettres, and had a pension, not very punctually paid, assigned to him by Henry IV.; at whose death Casaubon went to England, and James I. gave him two prebends. In



return, however, the pedantic king required the aid of the great critic in writing against the Roman Catholics. Casaubon's editions of classic authors are very numerous, and display immense industry and erudition. B. 1559; d. 1614.—**MERIC**, son of the above. His "Pietas contra Maledicos," written against the Catholics, and in vindication of his father, introduced him to the notice of King Charles I., by whom he was presented to some valuable church preferments. During the commonwealth he was persecuted and imprisoned, but remained unshaken in fidelity. At the restoration he recovered his livings. Among his writings the best is, "A Treatise concerning Enthusiasm." D. 1671.

**CASE, JOHN**, an English physician and philosophical writer; author of "Summa veterum Interpretum in universam Dialecticam Aristotelis." D. 1599.

**CASANEUVE, PIERRE DE**, a learned French antiquarian; author of "Origines au Etymologies Françaises," "La Catalogne Française," &c. D. 1650.

**CASIMIR III.**, called the Great, one of the most illustrious sovereigns the world has ever seen, was b. 1809. Having succeeded his father on the throne of Poland in 1333, he entered upon a course of vigorous and enlightened reform, and closed a long life of devotion to his people's welfare in 1370.

**CASLON, WILLIAM**, an English letter-founder, to whom we are indebted for improvements in printing type. B. 1692; d. 1766.

**CASSAGNES, JACQUES**, a French ecclesiastic and poet. He was of so irritable a nature, that a satire of Boileau's actually drove him mad, and he was obliged to be confined in the convent of St. Lazarus until his death, in 1679.

**CASSANDER, GEORGE**, an able German controversialist. Of his writings, which are very numerous, the ablest and most elaborate is his "Consultatio Cassandri." De Thou praises his mildness and modesty; qualities but too rarely belonging to controversialists. B. 1515; d. 1566.

**CASSAS, LOUIS FRANÇOIS**, an eminent French antiquarian and artist; author of "Voyage Pittoresque de la Syrie, de la Phénicie, de la Palestine, et de la Basse Egypte." B. 1756; d. 1827.

**CASSERIO, or CASSERIUS, GIULIO**, anatomical professor at Padua. He was at first the menial servant of the great anatomist, Fabricius, at Aquapendente,

to whom he became assistant, and, finally, successor in the professorship. His only published work is "Pentasthesion," or a treatise on the five senses. D. 1616.

**CASSINI, JOHN DOMINIC**, an eminent astronomer, was b. at Perinaldo, near Nice, and studied at Geneva with the Jesuits. His fame reaching France, he was invited to pay a visit to that country, where the kindness shown to him by Louis XIV., and his great minister, Colbert, caused him to remain for the rest of his life. He was the first resident in the royal observatory at Paris, and he continued to inhabit it for upwards of forty years. During that time he determined the parallax of Mars with the sun, demonstrated the diurnal motion of Jupiter round his axis, and discovered the four satellites of Saturn, in addition to that which Huygens had discovered. D. 1712.—**JAMES**, son of the preceding, and, like him, an eminent astronomer; author of "A Treatise on the Figure and Magnitude of the Earth," "The Elements, or Theories of the Planets," &c. B. at Paris, 1677; d. 1756.—**DE THURY, CÆSAR FRANCIS**, son of the last named, and his successor in the royal observatory. Like his father and grandfather, he did much to advance science; and, having better instruments than theirs, he was enabled to improve upon their labors. B. 1714; d. 1784.—The last member of this illustrious family, whose name is also associated with theirs in the pursuit of science, d. in 1845.

**CASSIODORUS, MARCUS AURELIUS**, a Roman statesman and historian. He was of a noble family, and held some of the highest offices of state, including that of consul. His writings are extremely valuable, especially his twelve books of epistles, on account of the light they throw upon the manners of his time; but his style is condemned by Gibbon as being quaint and declamatory. D. 575.

**CASSIUS, LONGINUS CAIUS**, a Roman of the last age of the republic, and the associate of Brutus in the assassination of Julius Cæsar. That his patriotism was sincere may fairly be inferred from his reply to Antony, who, on the day after the assassination of Cæsar, tauntingly asked him if he had another dagger; "Yes," was the reply, "if you become a tyrant." At the battle of Philippi he commanded the left wing, and on its giving way he retired to a tent with his freedman, by whom, as it is thought, he was slain, as he was found

with his head severed from his body. Brutus, in lamenting him, called him "ultimus Romanorum." D. 42 B. C.

**CASTAGNO, ANDREAS DEL**, so called, after the village in which he was b., was the son of very poor parents, and, being early left an orphan, was adopted by an uncle, who employed him in tending cattle in the fields. In this situation he made some attempts at drawing, which caused Bernard de' Medici to place him with a master. While studying at Florence he became acquainted with Domenico Venetiano, who was acquainted with the new method of painting in oil and varnish. The splendor of this mode of coloring, the art of which was then unknown in Tuscany, was much admired, and Castagno availed himself of Domenico's friendship to obtain the secret; but not satisfied with this, he was wretch enough to murder his friend and benefactor, in order to be the sole possessor. This he effected without suspicion, but just before his death confessed the horrid crime. B. 1409; d. 1480.

**CASTALIA, SEBASTIAN**, one of the earliest friends and fellow-laborers of Calvin. Unfortunately for Castalio's worldly condition, he differed from the great reformer on some theological questions. He was in consequence deprived of his office of teacher in the college of Geneva, and repaired to Basle, where he occupied himself with a Latin and a French version of the Bible, gaining a scanty subsistence for his family by teaching Greek. Calvin, unmoved by the indigence to which his conscientious and candid opponent was reduced, used all his influence to thwart his exertions. He even brought against him an accusation of theft, from which Castalio cleared himself triumphantly. D. 1563.

**CASTELL, EDMUND**, an English divine and lexicographer, was a native of Hatley, Cambridgeshire. He spent a handsome fortune, and occupied seventeen years, in the composition of his "Lexicon Heptaglotton," a dictionary in seven languages; but nearly all the copies remained unsold, and but for some preferment in the church, and the Arabic professor at Cambridge, his zeal, learning, and diligence would have been unrewarded. B. 1606; d. 1685.

**CASTELLI, BERNARDO**, a Genoese painter, a friend of Tasso, for the plates of whose "Jerusalem," engraved by Agostino Caracci, he drew the designs. D. 1629.

**CASTELLO, GABRIEL LAUNCELOT, a**

Sicilian gentleman, distinguished for his zeal and talent as an antiquarian; author of "The Literary History of Sicily," "Critical Remarks on a Book printed in Catania, in 1747," "Dissertation on a Marble Statue found in the Campagna of Alessa," &c. B. 1727; d. 1794.

**CASTELNAU, MICHAEL LE**, lord of Mauvissiere, an eminent statesman and soldier in the reigns of Charles IX. and Henry III. He was very often in England in the character of ambassador from France. While resident there he acted with great kindness towards the unfortunate Mary, queen of Scots. He left memoirs of his negotiations, of which there is an English translation by his daughter. D. 1592.

**CASTI, GIAMBATTISTA**, an Italian poet; author of an epic, entitled "Gli Animali Parlanti," translated into English by Mr. Rose; a satire, entitled "Tartaro;" and some novels, &c. B. 1721; d. 1803.

**CASTIGLIONE, BALTHAZAR**, an Italian statesman and writer. He was employed by various princes in very delicate negotiations. In particular he was sent by the pope, Clement VII., as nuncio to the emperor, Charles V., on which occasion he displayed great talent and dexterity. His celebrity, however, chiefly rests upon his writings. His poems, both Latin and Italian, are much admired, as are his letters, which throw much light on the affairs of his time. But his chief work is "Il Cortegiano," the courtier. This work, which is a body of information on the art of living at court, is so much admired by the Italians, that they call it "The Golden Book." B. 1468; d. 1529.—**GIOVANNI BENEDETTO**, a Genoese artist. He excelled in landscapes and animals, but his picture of "The Nativity" shows that he had power for the highest walk of art. He was also an admirable engraver. D. 1670.

**CASTILLO, BERNAL DIAZ DEL**, a Spanish officer of the 16th century, one of the companions of Fernando Cortez, in his expedition to South America. He wrote a work, rough in style, but full of valuable information, entitled "Historia Verdadera de la Conquista de Nueva Espagna."

**CASTOLDI, GIOVANNO GIACOMO**, a musical composer of the 16th century.

**CASTRACANI, CASTRUCCIO**, an Italian general of great skill and courage. He rendered great service to the emperor, Louis V. of Bavaria, who rewarded him with the duchy of Lucca. Though he was almost constantly in service, he

found time to cultivate his mind, and his name is among the minor Italian poets. B. 1281; d. 1323.

**CASTRO, JOHN DE**, a celebrated Portuguese general, who attended Charles V. in the expedition against Tunis, and was afterwards made governor of the Portuguese settlements in the East Indies. He was as disinterested as brave, and at his death only three rials were found in his coffers. B. 1500; d. 1548.

**CASTRUCCI, PIETRO**, a celebrated violinist, who led the orchestra at the King's Theatre in the early part of the last century. He was of a very irritable disposition; and Hogarth has given an admirable caricature portrait of him in the well-known print of "The Enraged Musician."

**CASTRUCIO, CASTRACANI**, a celebrated general, who was a foundling, discovered by the monk Antonio, and his sister Dianora, in a heap of leaves in a vineyard, at Lucca, in Tuscany, in 1284. He was tenderly brought up by the humanity of his preservers, and intended for the church; but his fondness for bold exertions and military exercises made him prefer the profession of arms. He entered in his 18th year as a lieutenant in the army of the Ghibelins, whom the party of the Guelfs had just driven from Pavia. The valor and coolness which he displayed recommended him to the good opinion of Guinigi, the general, and he soon rose, though opposed and even imprisoned by his enemies, to the highest honor, and was at last declared by the people of Lucca their sovereign prince. The Florentines, however, viewed his elevation with jealous enmity, and 30,000 foot, and 10,000 horse appeared in the field, 22,000 of whom he destroyed, with the loss of only 1600 of his own men. But here fortune checked the career of his greatness; fatigued after the bloody contest, and regardless of a chill north wind which blew upon him, he was seized with an ague, which carried him off in a few days, when he expected to rise to the sovereignty of Italy. D. 1328.

**CASWELL, RICHARD**, governor of North Carolina. He was a member of the first congress, 1774. In 1776 he was at the head of a regiment, and was engaged by a body of loyalists under General McDonald, at a place called Moore's creek bridge. McDonald was defeated, and taken prisoner by Caswell, with the loss of 70 men in killed and wounded, and 1500 excellent rifles. This victory was of eminent service to the American

cause in North Carolina. He was president of the convention which formed the constitution of North Carolina in December, 1776, under which constitution he was governor from 1777 to 1780, and from 1785 to 1787. D. 1789.

**CATALANI, ANGELICA**, one of the most celebrated singers of modern times, was b. at Sinigaglia in the papal states, 1782. Her early years were spent in the convent of Gubio; and so perfect were her vocal organs, even in her infancy, that the sanctity of the church itself was violated by the applause which her choral performances called forth. Soon after quitting the convent, she made her debut in the theatre Argentina, at Rome, in 1802; and the immense success which she achieved on this stage procured her immediate engagements in all the theatres of Italy. At Lisbon, Madrid, and Paris new triumphs awaited her; but even those were far outshone, in 1806, by the enthusiasm of her reception in England, where she remained eight years, delighting the metropolis with her appearance at the Italian opera, and reaping large harvests both of fame and wealth in her provincial tours. After the restoration of the Bourbons, she returned to Paris, where she undertook the management of the opera buffa; but this speculation was unfortunate, and Madame Catalani, to repair her shattered fortunes, made a professional tour through all the capitals of Europe, and at length returned to England in 1822, when the enthusiasm of her reception suffered no abatement. There she remained three years. In 1825 she again visited Paris, and after once more going the round of Europe, she retired to Italy in 1830, when she purchased a villa near Florence, and spent the remainder of her life in the bosom of her family. She had been long married to a French captain, called Vallabrégue. D. at Paris, 1849.

**CATEL, CHARLES SIMON**, an eminent composer. b. 1773, at Paris, was the author of the famous "Traité d'Harmonie," and of many operas, the chief of which are "Semiramis," "Les Bayadères," "L'Auberge de Bagnères," &c. D. 1830.

**CATESBY, MARK**, an eminent English naturalist, patronized by Sir Hans Sloane and other wealthy lovers of science. He spent many years in America, for the purpose of collecting and describing the most curious natural productions of that country. He fixed his residence in Carolina, whence he made

excursions into Florida, Georgia, and the Bahama Islands. The result of his labors was "The Natural History of Canada, Florida, and the Bahama Islands;" a very splendid work in two folio volumes, illustrated by upwards of 200 plates. B. 1680; d. 1749.

CATHARINE, *Str.*, of Sienna, was b. at Sienna, 1347, and when she was 20 years of age became a sister of the order of St. Dominic. Having considerable ability and a very lively imagination, she became celebrated as a seer of visions. So great an influence, in fact, did her alleged visions and revelations obtain her, that she was able to prevail on Gregory XI. to be reconciled to the Florentines, and to remove the papal seat to Rome from Avignon, after it had for 70 years been fixed at the latter place. She wrote six treatises on the "Providence of God," "The Divine Doctrine delivered by the Eternal Father speaking to the Spirits," some short prose pieces of devotion, and some poems. D. 1380, and was canonized by Pope Pius II. in 1464.—OF FRANCE, daughter of Charles VI. of France, and the wife of Henry V. of England, who, on his marriage to her, was declared successor to the French crown. Their son, afterwards Henry VI., was crowned in both countries while still an infant. Being left a widow, she privately espoused Owen Tudor, a Welsh gentleman, by whom she had two sons, the elder of whom, Edmund, earl of Richmond, was father of Henry VII. B. 1401; d. 1438.—OF ARAGON, daughter of Ferdinand and Isabella of Castile, was b. 1483. In her 18th year she was married to Arthur, prince of Wales, eldest son of Henry VII. The young prince dying in a few months after his marriage, Henry's mercenary dread of losing the rich dowry of Catharine, induced her brother-in-law, afterwards Henry VIII., to marry her. The vast religious changes to which this marriage gave place, belong rather to history than to biography. Suffice it, therefore, to say, that after years of anxiety and spirited resistances, he was divorced. But though she was no longer called queen at court, her attendants at Kimbolton castle, where she took up her residence, were never allowed to address her otherwise than as queen, as she protested to the last that the divorce was unjust and illegal. Just before her death she wrote so pathetic a letter to Henry in favor of Mary, their daughter, that, stern as the tyrant was, he is said to have shed tears as he pe-

rused it. She possessed considerable literary ability, but some devotional pieces, which are sometimes attributed to her pen, were in fact the production of Queen Catharine Parr. D. 1536.—The eldest daughter of Sir Thomas Parr, of Kendal, in Westmoreland. She was married early in life to Edward Burgh; and, surviving him, she was next married to John Neville, Lord Latimer. Her second husband, too, she survived; and, in 1643, was raised to the throne by King Henry VIII., being the sixth and last wife of that polygamic monarch. Her attachment to the reformed religion, and her kindness to those who supported it, gave deep and deadly offence to the still powerful Catholic faction. Gardiner, Wriothesley, and others, determined to remove, if possible, so dangerous an opponent from court, but failed. Though during the king's last illness he was, in the words of a writer of that time, "as furious as a chained lion," Catharine continued to retain her ascendancy over him, and at his death he left her a legacy of £4000 in addition to her jointure, "for her great love, obedience, chasteness of life, and wisdom." She afterwards married Sir Thomas Seymour, uncle of Edward VI., but they lived by no means happily together; and when she died, though in childbed, it was currently reported that she was poisoned. D. 1548.—DE MEDICI, the wife of Henry II. king of France, was the daughter of Lorenzo de Medici, duke of Urbino. In 1519, being then only in her 16th year, she was married to Henry, duke of Orleans, son and successor to Francis I. of France. Her beauty and accomplishments made her the ornament of the French court; and young as she was, she had deceit and cunning enough to make herself acceptable to all parties. For ten years she brought her husband no children, but she subsequently had 10, of whom three successively were kings of France. With profound policy she secured the affection and confidence of her children in their earliest youth, thereby assuring to herself that influence which she desired to exercise over their maturer age. On the death of her husband, and the accession of Francis II., the powerful Guises shared her political power; and it is probable that it was in order to avoid collision with them that she joined in their detestable fury against the Huguenots. But the reign of Francis was very brief; and when Charles IX., then only in his 11th year, succeeded him, Catharine had

all the authority of regent, though not the title. The death of the duke of Guise still further increased her power, and she was joined heart and soul with the Catholics in persecuting the Huguenots. To characterize her political conduct at this time, we need only name the horrible massacre of St. Bartholomew, an atrocity which just and humane men of every creed, country, and age will join in reprobating. That Charles IX. was urged to this horrid act by the persuasions of Catharine most historians admit; and in less than two years after the massacre he died, worn out in mind and body by the stings of remorse. At the death of Charles, Catharine was declared regent until the arrival of her son Henry from Poland. During her regency she governed rigorously and sagaciously, and delivered up the kingdom to Henry III. on his arrival, in such order as with only common prudence and firmness, would have insured him a peaceable reign. But the new king's weakness soon relaxed the bands which his mother had so firmly drawn around faction, and civil disturbances ensued, by which Catharine's later years were much embittered. Admitted by all to be a sagacious, adroit, and courageous woman, but detested by every party in the state, she d., aged 85, in 1589.—OF BRAGANZA, daughter of John IV. of Portugal, and queen of Charles II. of England. The dissolute conduct of her husband, and the shameful openness of his illicit amours, gave her much pain. But though neglected by him, she steadily and sternly preserved her own honor, and his so far as it depended on her. After his death she returned to Portugal, and when, in 1704, her brother, Don Pedro, was compelled by his increasing infirmities to retire, she was made regent. She held this office but for a brief space; but her conduct, both as regards her internal measures and her carrying on the war with Spain, showed considerable political ability. D. in the 67th year of her age, 1705.—I., empress of Russia, was the illegitimate daughter of a Livonian peasant. After some years spent in the service of a clergyman, she married a Swedish dragoon, who shortly afterwards went on an expedition and never returned. She then resided, it is doubtful whether as servant or paramour, with the Russian general, Bauer, when Prince Menzikoff became enamored of her charms, and made her his mistress. Peter I. now distinguished her by his notice, and she became at

first his mistress and afterwards his empress. During his lifetime she showed great devotion to him, and at his death she was proclaimed his successor. But her reign was short; for her indulgence in intoxicating liquors produced a disease of which she d. in 1727, at the age of 41.—II., empress of Russia, was the daughter of the prince of Anhalt-Zerbst, b. 1729, and in 1745 became the wife of the emperor Peter III. This prince was addicted to low society and to the most scandalous excesses; and Catharine, even in her youth, was by no means remarkable for chastity. With the inconsistency usually to be observed in such cases, each party reproached the other; Catharine, stung by her husband's brutality, became still more openly indecorous in her conduct, and Peter indulged in low wassail to such an extent that he must have been deranged. He at length became so infatuated by his disgust for Catharine and his passion for one of his mistresses, the Countess Woronzoff, that he had determined to divorce and imprison the former, and make the latter his empress. Informed of his designs, Catharine promptly exerted herself, caused her husband to be seized, and sent him as a prisoner to a small palace about 20 miles from St. Petersburg, where Prince Alexis Orloff put him to death, with the connivance, if not at the positive command, of the empress. This occurred in July, 1762, and in the next month Catharine was solemnly crowned empress of all the Russias. Ill as her power was obtained, she used it wisely and well. She trod firmly in the footsteps of Peter the Great, aiming at once to enrich and civilize her dominions. Schools and towns were founded, public works of equal magnificence and use were commenced and finished, and the horrible tortures which had been inflicted on Russian criminals were almost totally abolished. But her amours in the mean time injured her as a woman, and her tyrannous conduct towards Poland is a foul blot upon her escutcheon as a sovereign. Ambition, however, and lack of female virtue did not wholly degrade her, for her internal policy was as much directed to the useful as to the grand; and amid all the distraction of business and dissipation she found time to encourage literature. Indeed, she was herself the author of instructions for a code of laws, which she also translated into German; and she wrote several dramatic pieces, and some moral tales

for the use of children. D. aged 67, 1796.

**CATHARINUS, AMBROSE**, an Italian divine; author of "Treatises against the Doctrines of Luther and Ochinus." He attended the council of Trent, and became successively bishop of Minori and archbishop of Cauza. D. 1553.

**CATHRALL, ISAAC**, a physician in Philadelphia; studied in that city, and in London, Edinburgh, and Paris, and returned home in 1793. During the prevalence of the yellow fever in that year, and in 1797, 1798, and 1799, he remained at his post, and even dissected those who died of the disease. He published "Remarks on the Yellow Fever," 1794; "Buchan's Domestic Medicine," with notes, 1797; "Memoir on the Analysis of the Black Vomit," showing that it might be safely tasted, 1800, in 5th vol. of the transactions of the American Philosophical Society; and a pamphlet on the yellow fever, in conjunction with Dr. Carris, in 1802. D. 1819.

**CATILINE, LUCIUS SERGIUS CATALINA**, a Roman, of a noble family and great talents, but of most depraved habits and evil ambition. He was high in favor with Sylla, who advanced him to the quæstorship and other offices of honor and profit. After the death of this powerful patron, Catiline conspired with other dissolute nobles and their followers, to murder the consuls and senators, and assume the government. Fortunately for Rome, Cicero was one of the consuls; and he, on being made aware of Catiline's designs, branded him with them in those famous orations which alone would suffice to give him the first rank among orators, ancient or modern. Even the effrontery of Catiline quailed before the indignant eloquence of the consul. He left Rome and marched towards Cisalpine Gaul, his confederates in the mean time endeavoring to corrupt the ambassadors of the Allobroges. In this they were defeated by the vigilance and promptitude of Cicero; and Catiline being stopped in his march by the proconsul, Q. Metellus Celer, an engagement ensued, in which Catiline, at the head of his associates, fighting with the most desperate courage, was slain, 62 B. C.

**CATINAT, NICHOLAS**, an illustrious French general, as eminent for his virtues as for his military talents. He was educated for the law, but abandoned the bar for the army, and rose to the highest military honors by his skill and courage.

He defeated the duke of Savoy very signally in 1688, and in 1697 he took the fortress of Ath, in Flanders, after experiencing a desperate resistance. In 1701 he was appointed to the chief command of the army in Italy; but either his skill was inferior to that of Prince Eugene, to whom he was opposed, or age had somewhat weakened his high qualities, for he was decidedly worsted and compelled to retreat. D. 1712.

**CATO, MARCUS PORTIUS**, surnamed the Censor, an illustrious Roman. At the early age of 17 he commenced his career as a soldier, and distinguished himself equally by his courage and by his singular temperance. After some time he was made military tribune in Sicily, and then quæstor in Africa, under Scipio. In both these important situations his conduct was marked by a rigid and honorable economy of the public money; and in his 40th year he arrived at the high dignity of the consulship. In this situation he strongly opposed the luxury of the Romans, and incessantly endeavored to animate their hatred of the Carthaginians, by speeches in the senate, usually concluding with "Delenda est Carthago;" "Carthage must fall." He composed many works; but only "De Re Rustica," and some fragments of Roman history, are all that we know of his writings. He was twice married, and had a son by each of his wives. B. 232 B. C.; d. 148.—**MARCUS PORTIUS**, surnamed, from his birthplace, "of Utica," was grandson of the younger son of the last named. Being early left an orphan, he was taken into the family of his uncle, Livius Drusus. He served for some time in the army, and obtained the commission of tribune in the army sent against Macedonia. He then became quæstor, and exerted himself for the reformation of abuses. His conduct in this respect, and the unvarying gravity of his demeanor, rendered him almost proverbial for integrity; and Cicero, to whose consular exertions he gave his support, called him "the father of his country." Perceiving the designs of Cæsar, he had the honesty and courage to oppose him; and considering Cæsar more dangerous than Pompey, he ranged himself under the banners of the latter. The fatal battle of Pharsalia compelled him to fly to his native Utica; and when the triumphant Cæsar arrived before that place, Cato calmly retired to his chamber, read Plato's Phædo, or Dialogue on the Immortality of the Soul, and ended his life by falling upon his

sword, 45 B. C.—**VALERIUS**, a Latin poet and grammarian. All that remains of his writings is "Diræ," a poem, which is to be found in Mattaire's "Corpus Poetarum." D. 30 B. C.

**CATROU, FRANCIS**, a learned French Jesuit; author of a "Translation of Virgil," "A History of the Empire of Mogul," "A Roman History," &c.; and for many years a contributor to the "Journal de Trevoux." D. 1737.

**CATTENBURG, ADRIAN VAN**, a Dutch divine of the sect of Remonstrants, professor of the theology at Rotterdam; author of "Syntagma Sapientiæ Mosaicæ," "The Life of Grotius," in Dutch, &c. D. 1737.

**CATULLUS, CAIUS VALERIUS**, an elegant but licentious Roman poet. D. 40 B. C.

**CATZ, JAMES**, a Dutch statesman and poet, was b. 1577, at Brouwershaven, in Zealand. He held various important offices, was twice ambassador to England, and for fifteen years filled the high station of pensionary in Holland. D. 1660.

**CAULAINCOURT, ARMAND AUGUSTIN LOUIS DE**, duke of Vicenza, a descendant of a noble and ancient family of Picardy. In the early days of the revolution he was imprisoned as a suspected royalist, but was liberated on being drawn as a recruit for the republican army. There he rose from rank to rank until he became aide-de-camp to Bonaparte, whom he attended in the campaigns of 1805-6-7. Subsequently he was employed in confidential missions, and in the post of foreign minister. After the restoration he lived in retirement. B. 1773; d. 1827.

**CAUSSIN, NICHOLAS**, a French Jesuit, confessor to Louis XIII.; author of a treatise "De Eloquentia Sacra et Humana," &c. He was banished from court for opposing Cardinal Richelieu. D. 1651.

**CAVALCANTI, BARTOLOMEO**, a learned Italian; author of a work on "Rhetoric," and of another on the "Forms of a Republic;" both able treatises. He served for some time as a military officer, and was employed in some important negotiations by Pope Paul III. D. 1562.—**GUIDO**, a Florentine philosopher and poet of the 13th century, was a friend of Dante, and, like him, an active Ghibelline. His poems, which are chiefly amorous, are above mediocrity. D. 1300.

**CAVALIER, JOHN**, the son of a French peasant, was b. 1679. He became leader of the Camisards, or Prot-

estants of Languedoc, when they revolted against the tyranny of the king; and led by him, they forced Marshal Villars to make a treaty with them. Cavalier then became a colonel in the king's service, but fearing some treachery he transferred his skill and courage to England, and d. governor of Jersey, 1740.

**CAVALIERI, BONAVENTURE**, an Italian friar, who became a disciple of Galileo. He was professor of mathematics at Bologna, and wrote some valuable treatises on geometry, conic sections, &c. D. 1647.

**CAVALLINI, PIETRO**, a Roman painter. He was pupil of Giotto, whom he assisted in the famous mosaic in St. Peter's. D. 1364.

**CAVALLO, TIBERIUS**, an ingenious natural philosopher, b. at Naples 1749, who went to England for commercial objects, and was so struck with the discoveries at that period in physical science, that he abandoned his pursuits, settled in London, and devoted his future life to the advancement of science. He was author of many treatises on "Electricity," "Aërostation," "Magnetism," &c., and contributed largely to the "Philosophical Transactions." D. 1809.

**CAVE, EDWARD**, an enterprising bookseller, was b. at Newton, Warwickshire, 1691, and educated at Rugby school. Having been deprived of a clerkship in the post-office, in consequence of his resistance to some abuses of the privilege of franking, he took a shop by St. John's gate, Clerkenwell, and commenced the "Gentleman's Magazine." The work was highly successful; and among the contributors to it was the subsequently famous Dr. Johnson, of whom Cave was one of the earliest friends and employers. D. 1754.—**WILLIAM**, a learned English divine; author of "Primitive Christianity," "Lives of the Apostles and Martyrs," and "Historia Literaria." The last-named work is an account of the writers against and in defence of Christianity down to the 14th century. B. 1637; d. 1713.

**CAVEDONE, GIACOMO**, an eminent Italian painter. He was a disciple of the Caracci; but though some of his works are said to be equal to those of his masters, he d. in absolute destitution, in 1660.

**CAVENDISH, THOMAS**, an English navigator in the reign of Elizabeth, was a native of Suffolk, where he inherited a good estate; but having injured his

fortune by early extravagances, he fitted out three vessels to cruise against the Spaniards; and sailing for the coast of South America, succeeded in taking several valuable prizes. After circumnavigating the globe, he returned to England with a large fortune. This he soon dissipated, and again went to sea; but meeting with no success, d. of chagrin while off the coast of Brazil, in 1592.—WILLIAM, a native of Suffolk, was b. 1505. He obtained the office of usher to Cardinal Wolsey; and the fidelity he displayed on the fall of his patron endeared him to Henry VIII., who took him into his service and knighted him. In the succeeding reigns he was equally favored, and his son became the earl of Devonshire. He wrote the life of his early friend and patron, Cardinal Wolsey. D. 1557.—WILLIAM, duke of Newcastle, son of Sir Charles Cavendish, the youngest son of the last named. By James I. he was made a knight of the Bath, Baron Ogle, and Viscount Mansfield. Charles I. appointed him governor to the prince of Wales, and made him earl of Newcastle. The earl proved himself worthy of the favor shown to him; for, when Charles I. resolved on an expedition against the Scots, he contributed £10,000,—a very large sum at that time—besides raising a troop of horse. During the civil war he behaved with great gallantry; and when the royal cause became hopeless, he joined Charles II. in his exile. At the restoration, he was created duke of Newcastle. He was the author of several poems and plays, but is now chiefly remembered as an author for his treatise on "Horsemanship." B. 1592; d. 1676.—WILLIAM, first duke of Devonshire, was the son of William, third earl of Devonshire. He was b. 1640, and attended James, duke of York, as a volunteer against the Dutch; but he soon made himself obnoxious at court by his opposition in parliament. He gave evidence in favor of Lord William Russel, and even offered to exchange clothes with that unfortunate nobleman to enable him to escape. In 1684 he succeeded to the title of earl of Devonshire, and was shortly afterwards imprisoned, and fined £30,000 for striking Colonel Culpepper, in the presence chamber. For the payment of this large sum he gave bond, but before it became due, the arrival of the prince of Orange had put an end for ever to the tyranny of James. The earl now became a favorite at court, and in 1694 his earldom was raised to a dukedom. D. 1707.—

JOHN, Lord. brother of the preceding; an able statesman, who distinguished himself by his opposition to Lord North, and succeeded that nobleman as chancellor of the exchequer. D. 1796.—HENRY, a member of the Devonshire family, and one of the most eminent natural philosophers of modern times, devoted himself exclusively to scientific pursuits, acquiring a distinguished rank among those who have most contributed to the progress of chemistry; and his researches relative to hydrogen gas, or inflammable air, gave rise to the practice of aërostation. By the death of an uncle, in 1773, he received a large addition to his fortune; and, being extremely regular and simple in his manner of living, he left at his death the enormous sum of £1,200,000, to his relations. It has been truly said of him, that he was "the richest among the learned, and the most learned among the rich men of his time." B. 1731; d. 1810.

CAWTON, THOMAS, a nonconformist divine. Being implicated in Love's plot against Cromwell, he fled to Holland, and became pastor of the English church at Rotterdam. He was skilled in the oriental languages, and assisted in the Polyglot Bible, and Dr. Castell's Polyglot Lexicon. D. 1659.—THOMAS, son of the above, and, like him, a Puritan divine and an oriental scholar. He officiated to a dissenting congregation in Westminster; and was author of "Dissertatio de Usu Linguae Hebraicæ in Philosophia Theoretica," a "Life of his Father," &c. D. 1667.

CAXTON, WILLIAM, the earliest English printer, was a native of Kent, b. about 1410. Having served his time as a mercer, he went abroad as agent to the Mercers' company, and afterwards was taken into the suite of Margaret of York, wife of the duke of Burgundy. While residing in Flanders, he acquired a knowledge of the art of printing, and translated and printed in that country the "Recuyell of the History of Troy." Returning to England, he set up a press in Westminster abbey; and 1474 issued the "Game of Chess," the first book ever printed in England. D. 1491.

CAYLUS, ANNE CLAUDE PHILIP DE, count of, a French writer; author of the "Description of the Gems in the Royal Cabinet," a truly splendid work; "Dissertation on the Arts," &c.; and founder of a prize for drawing in the Academy of Painting. B. 1720; d. 1765.

CAZES, PIERRE JACQUES, a French



painter, pupil of Boulogne and the elder Houasse. His principal work is a noble Scripture piece of "The Woman with an Issue of Blood," in the church of Notre Dame. B. 1676; d. 1754.

CAZOTTE, JOHN, a French writer; author of "Le Diable Amoureux," "Olivier," and other poems, chiefly of the humorous kind. In the revolution, which he opposed with all his power, he was thrown into the prison of the Abbaye, with his daughter Elizabeth; and when the massacre of the prisoners took place, his daughter threw herself between him and the murderers, thereby preventing the execution of their purpose; but he was again condemned to death, and perished by the guillotine, 1792, at the age of 72. From the scaffold he cried with a firm voice to the multitude, "I die, as I have lived, faithful to God and to my king."

CEBA, AUFALDO, a Genoese poet; author of two tragedies, a history of Rome, and two heroic poems, "Il Furio Camillo," and "Esther." D. 1623.

CEBES, a Theban philosopher, pupil of Socrates. The *Tablature of Human Life*, usually printed with the *Enchiridion of Epictetus*, is generally attributed to him, but by some his authorship is disputed.

CECCO DE ASCOLI, whose proper name was FRANCIS DEGLI STABELI, an Italian physician, mechanician, and poet; author of "L'Acerta," a poem, &c. In 1322 he obtained the appointment of professor of philosophy and astrology at Bologna, and subsequently that of physician and astrologer to the duke of Calabria; but being accused of magic, he was condemned by the Inquisition, and burnt to death in 1327.

CECIL, ROBERT, earl of Salisbury, was the second son of Lord Burleigh, the prudent minister of Queen Elizabeth. Trained to business under his father, he became first the assistant and then the successor of secretary Walsingham. Towards the close of Elizabeth's reign, he sedulously cultivated the friendship of James VI. of Scotland. The event justified his foresight, for he was made high treasurer, and created earl of Salisbury almost immediately after James's accession to the English crown. He was an extremely able, and, generally speaking, upright minister; but the share he had in causing the deaths of Essex and Raleigh, tends much to sink him in the estimation of posterity. B. 1563; d. 1612.

CECROPS, an Egyptian, who married

the daughter of Actæus, a Grecian prince; and founded Athens about 1556 B. C.

CEDREMIS, GEORGE, a Greek monk of the 11th century, who wrote a "History of the World, from the Creation to the Year 1057," which was printed with a Latin version at Paris in 1647.

CELESTI, ANDREA, a Venetian painter. He executed some beautiful landscapes and some fine altar-pieces. D. 1706.

CELESTINE I., saint and pope; successor of Boniface I. He became pope in 423, condemned the doctrine of Nestorius in 430, and d. in 432, with a high reputation for piety and wisdom.—III., pope, succeeded Clement III. in 1191. He claimed the kingdoms of Naples and Sicily, and conferred the latter on Frederick, son of the Emperor Henry VI., on condition that he should be tributary to the holy see. D. 1198.—V., a pope and saint. He was a Benedictine monk, and founder of an order called Celestines, which was suppressed in France. He led a life of great seclusion, and the fame of his austerity caused him to be elected pope in 1294. Cardinal Cajetan persuaded him to resign, and then, having caused himself to be elected, by the title of Boniface VIII., imprisoned Celestine. D. in confinement, in 1296.

CELLARIUS, CHRISTOPHER, a learned German writer, professor of history at Halle; author of "Notitia Orbis Antiquæ," "Atlas Cœlestis," &c., and editor of several Greek and Latin authors. D. 1707.

CELLIER, RENE, a learned French Benedictine; author of an "Apology for the Morality of the Fathers," written against Barbeyrac, and compiler of a "General History of Sacred and Ecclesiastical Authors." D. 1761.

CELLINI, BENVENUTO, a Florentine artist, of equal genius and eccentricity. He was apprenticed to a goldsmith and jeweller, and at the same time learned drawing, engraving, and music. Clement VII. employed him both as goldsmith and musician; and such was his reputation for courage, that when Rome was besieged by the duke of Bourbon, Cellini was charged with the defence of the castle of St. Angelo. During the life of Clement, Cellini was employed to make stamps for the mint, and his coins and medals are exquisite specimens of skill. On the death of his patron he went to France, where he was patronized and employed by Francis I.; but he soon returned to Rome, and being ac-

cused of having robbed the castle of St. Angelo while intrusted with its defence, he was there imprisoned. He however escaped, was retaken, but finally released at the intercession of the Cardinal Ferrara. He once more went to France, where he executed some magnificent works, especially some large figures in metal. In five years he left France for Florence, where he was employed by the Grand-duke Cosmo. Working equally well in metal and marble, on the largest and the most minute scale, Cellini, even as an artist alone, was a most wonderful man. But when we remember that he was a musician, an author, and an admirable master of the sword, it is impossible to withhold our admiration from the extent and variety of his genius. As an author, he produced a work on sculpture and the casting of metals, a treatise on the goldsmith's art, and an autobiography full of vivid and vigorous writing. This last work, which contains some details scarcely credible, even with a large allowance for the evident vanity of the author, has been translated into all the modern languages. B. 1500; d. 1570.

CELSIUS, OLAUS, a learned Swede; the early patron of Linnæus, and the first promoter of the science of natural history in Sweden. He published various theological and other works, particularly one entitled "Hierobotanicon," an account of the plants mentioned in the Bible. B. 1670; d. 1756.

CELSUS, AURELIUS CORNELIUS, a Roman physician of the time of Tiberius; author of treatises on agriculture, rhetoric, and military affairs, and of 8 books on medicine. All except the last work is lost, but that is used in the medical schools of every nation in Europe.—An Epicurean philosopher of the 2d century. He wrote a book against the Christian religion. It is not extant, but if we may judge from Origen's reply to it, Celsus was a keen disputant, even with the disadvantage of assailing truth and defending error.

CELTES, CONRAD, a modern Latin poet, native of Germany. He wrote odes, amatory poems, and epigrams, and a prose history of Nuremberg. D. 1508.

CENSORINUS, a Roman, twice consul. In 270 the soldiery compelled him to accept the purple, and murdered him a week after he had done so.

CENTLIVRE, SUSANNAH, an English dramatic writer and actress; author of "The Busy Body," "A bold Stroke for a Wife," &c. Her writings are viva-

cious and elegant, but they are occasionally indelicate. D. 1723.

CEOLWULF, a king of Northumberland in the 8th century, of whom the Venerable Bede makes honorable mention as a just and pious king. His dominions being overrun by Ethelbald, king of Mercia, Ceolwulf retired to the monastery of Lindisfarne, and spent the remainder of his life in retirement and prayer.

CEPHALON, an Ionian author of an epitome of general history from the time of Ninus to that of the emperor Adrian, in whose reign he flourished, and of a history of Troy. In imitation of Herodotus, he divided his epitome into nine books.

CERACCHI, JOSEPH, a Roman sculptor, a pupil of the great Canova. He unfortunately involved himself in political disputes, and was obliged to seek shelter in France, where he was engaged in a conspiracy against the life of Bonaparte, for which he was executed in 1801.

CERATINUS, JAMES, a learned Dutchman, professor of Greek at Leipsic, which office he owed to the recommendation of Erasmus. His true name was Teyng, that which he adopted being a Greek derivative equivalent to Horn, the name of his native place. He wrote "De Sono Græcarum Literarum," compiled a Greek and Latin lexicon, &c. D. 1530.

CERCEAU, JOHN ANTHONY DU, a French poet. He wrote several critiques, some comedies, and Latin and French poems. B. 1676; and accidentally shot in 1730, by the prince of Conti, to whom he was tutor.

CERDA, BERNARDA FERREIRA DE LA, a Portuguese lady of the 17th century, remarkable for the extent and variety of her accomplishments. She was well versed in the ancient and modern languages; excelled in rhetoric, mathematics, and philosophy; was a most skilful musician; and wrote various poems and comedies of great merit.

CERE, JOHN NICHOLAS, a distinguished French botanist, director of the botanic garden in the Isle of France. He greatly extended the culture of cloves and other spices in the island, and published a valuable memoir on the cultivation of rice. D. 1810.

CERINI, GIOVANNI DOMENICO, an Italian painter, chiefly of historical subjects. B. 1606; d. 1681.—JOSEPH, an Italian poet and dramatist. B. 1738; d. 1779.

CERINTHUS, a heresiarch of the 1st century. He was by birth a Jew, and is supposed to have been a pupil of Simon

Magnus. His doctrine was a compound of Judaism, Christianity, and the speculations of the Gnostics.

CERUTI, FREDERIC, a learned Italian schoolmaster. He wrote a Latin dialogue on the "Right Education of Youth," and another on "Comedy," and published editions of Horace, Juvenal, and Perseus, each with a paraphrase. B. 1541; d. 1579.

CERUTTI, JOSEPH ANTHONY JOACHIM, a Jesuit, for some time professor in the society's college at Lyons; author of an "Apology" for his order, and of various miscellaneous pieces. He entered with ardor into the affairs of the revolution, and conducted a paper called "Feuille Villageoise." B. 1785; d. 1792.

CERVANTES, DE SAAVEDRA, MIGUEL, the celebrated Spanish novelist, was b. 1547. Although he gave early promise of literary talent, he was compelled, through poverty, to seek a subsistence in some other profession, and became a page to the cardinal Giulio Aquaviva, in Rome. He then entered the navy, and lost his left arm at the famous battle of Lepanto. After this, he joined the troops at Naples, in the service of the Spanish king; but, returning homeward, he was unfortunately taken prisoner by a corsair, and remained in slavery at Algiers five years. When he was at length ransomed, he settled at Madrid, married, and published in the course of 10 years about 80 dramas; but though he showed great genius, he was not so successful as his rival, Lope de Vega, and he reluctantly abandoned this species of composition for that which has immortalized his name—the production of "Don Quixote." Cervantes had in view, by this work, to reform the taste and opinions of his countrymen. He wished to ridicule that adventurous heroism which was the source of innumerable novels on knight-errantry. The work was, at first, coldly received, but it soon met with applause, and it may now safely be said to be the most popular work that was ever written. Still its extraordinary good fortune did not extend to the author, who struggled on for many years with nothing to console him in his poverty but his genius, and a proper estimation of his own merit. D. 1616.

CERVETTO, a celebrated Italian musician, who performed at Drury-lane in the time of Garrick. He much offended that irritable performer by loudly snoring one night, when the audience was in a state of the most perfect silence.

Garrick reproached him in the green-room, but the fiddler appeased the actor by exclaiming, "Ah, Mr. Garrick, it is alway the way ven I be ver much please!" D. 1783, at the age of 108.

CESARINI, JULIAN, a cardinal. He was employed by Martin V. and Eugenius IV., in political negotiations. Being sent by the latter pope to Hungary, he persuaded Ladislaus to break truce with the Turks. The battle of Varna ensued, and the cardinal was slain, 1444.—VIRGINIO, an Italian writer, whose Latin and Italian poems are distinguished by great elegance. D. 1624.

CESAROTTI, MELCHIOR, an Italian poet, and professor of rhetoric, Greek, and Hebrew, in the university of Padua; author of "Essays on the Origin and Progress of Poetry," "On the Italian Language," &c.; and translator into Italian of the "Iliad," and of "Ossian's Poems." B. 1730; d. 1808.

CESPEDES, PAUL, an eminent Spanish painter. His principal work is "The Last Supper," an admirable picture in the cathedral of Cordova. He was the author of a learned treatise on ancient and modern painting. D. 1608.

CEZELLI, CONSTANCE, a heroine of the 16th century. Her husband, while defending Leucate, was taken by the Spaniards, and they threatened Constance that they would put him to death if she did not surrender the fortress. She refused, but offered all her property to ransom him. This was unavailing; and being foiled in two assaults, they raised the siege, and put their barbarous threat in force.

CHABERT, JOSEPH BERNARD, marquis of, a distinguished navigator, astronomer, and geographer, b. at Toulon, 1724. He performed several distant voyages, and formed the project of a chart of the Mediterranean; but the American war interrupted the work, and called Chabert to his post, where he distinguished himself so highly, that, in 1781, he was made commander of a squadron. The revolution drove him to England. In 1800 he lost his sight, in consequence of his intense application to study; and, in 1802, he returned to Paris, where Bonaparte assigned him a pension. D. 1805.

CHABRET, PIERRE, an able French advocate; author of a work entitled "The French Monarchy and its Laws." D. 1786.

CHABRIAS, an Athenian general, to whom a statue was erected, for aiding the Bœotians against Agesilaus. He

conquered Cyprus for the king of Egypt, and was slain at Chio, 535 B. C.

**CHABRY, MARK**, a French painter and sculptor. His best works, including a fine equestrian statue of Louis XIV., adorned the city of Lyons, but they were destroyed by the revolutionary rabble. D. 1727.

**CHAIS, CHARLES**, a Protestant divine. He was a native of Geneva, but for many years officiated as pastor of the French church at the Hague. He was author of "An Apology for Inoculation," some theological essays, and a French translation of the Bible. D. 1785.

**CHAISE, FRANCIS DE LA**, a French Jesuit, confessor to Louis XIV., over whom he acquired a vast influence. D. 1709. The site of his house and grounds at Paris is now occupied by the beautiful cemetery which bears his name.

**CHALCIDIUS**, a Platonic philosopher of the 3d century. He wrote a commentary on the *Timæus* of Plato, of which a Latin version was published at Leyden.

**CHALCONDYLES, DEMETRIUS**, a learned Greek, who, on the taking of Constantinople in 1479, established himself as a teacher of Greek in Italy. He wrote a Greek grammar, and edited the lexicon of Suidas. D. 1513.

**CHALES, CLAUDIUS FRANCIS DE**, a French Jesuit, professor of hydrography and mathematics; author of a "History of Mathematics," a "Treatise on Navigation," "Researches on the Centre of Gravity," &c. D. 1678.

**CHALLE, CHARLES MICHAEL ANGELO**, a French painter, and professor of painting in the Paris academy. He was a successful imitator of Salvator Rosa and of Guido. D. 1778.

**CHALMERS, ALEXANDER**, was b. 1759, at Aberdeen, where his father carried on business as a printer. When he was 18 years of age, an appointment of assistant surgeon in the West Indies was procured for him; but, instead of sailing for Jamaica he proceeded to London, where he connected himself with the press. He became editor of the "Public Ledger" and "London Packet" newspapers, during the period of the American war. Party politics were then running high, and Mr. Chalmers obtained much credit as a political writer to other journals, under the signature of Senex. He was for a long time a contributor to the "Morning Chronicle," and afterwards editor of the "Morning Herald." He also entered into engagements with several publishers, to

edit their books, and published many works in his own name. In 1812 the first portion of the work appeared, which, of all his productions, has the most largely contributed to his fame, namely, "The General Biographical Dictionary," which was completed in 1817; and he continued to occupy himself in literary pursuits till ill-health compelled him to abandon them. D. 1834.—**GEORGE**, a Scotch writer of considerable ability and industry; author of "Caledonia," "An Estimate of the Comparative Strength of Great Britain," &c. His statistical ability procured him the situation of chief clerk of the Board of Trade, which he enjoyed for many years. B. 1744; d. 1825.—**THOMAS**, was b. at Anstruther, in Fife, on the 17th of March, 1780, and was early sent to study at St. Andrew's university. On the completion of his theological studies, he officiated for about two years as assistant in the parish of Cavers, and in 1803 he obtained a presentation to the parish of Kilmany, in Fifeshire. Here he remained for some years, in the quiet discharge of his clerical duties, when he was suddenly awakened to a knowledge of "vital Christianity," while engaged in writing the article "Christianity" for "Brewster's Edinburgh Encyclopædia," and from this moment his quickened and concentrated faculties were intent on reviving the old "evangelism of the Puritans and the Reformers." The heroism with which he avowed his change, and the fervor with which he proclaimed the gospel, made a great sensation in the quiet country round Kilmany; and at last the renown of this upland Boanerges began to spread over Scotland, when, in 1815, the town council of Glasgow invited him to be the minister of their Tron church and parish. Thither he repaired, and in that city for 8 years sustained a series of the most brilliant arguments and overpowering appeals in behalf of religion. In 1817 he visited London. Here his popularity was not less overwhelming. The churches in which he was to preach were crowded to suffocation long before the service commenced; and amongst his auditors were a number of the distinguished clergy, peers, members of parliament, and literary characters of all classes and denominations. After continuing about four years minister of the Tron church, he was removed to the new church of St. John's. In this new sphere he tried to give practical direction to the theories he had propounded, relative to the support

and the suppression of pauperism. In management, he expected it to become a model for all the parishes in Scotland, in the independence of its provision for the abatement of pauperism, as well as in the spiritual agency it was to adopt. But the work he had undertaken, and the invasions made upon his time, deprived him of that solitude so much required for pulpit preparations, especially for such pulpit exhibitions as he was wont to give; and he was fain to seek relief in an academic retreat. In 1824 he accepted the chair of moral philosophy at St. Andrew's; in 1828 he was removed to the chair of theology in the university of Edinburgh; and here he prosecuted his multifarious labors, lecturing, preaching, publishing, organizing schemes for the welfare of the church, and taking an active management in her courts, till the disruption in the church of Scotland, in 1843, when he joined the Free Church, which he mainly contributed to found, and became principal and professor of theology to the seceding body. D. 1847.—LIONEL, a physician of South Carolina, eminent for medical science. He first practised in Christ-church, but soon removed to Charleston, where he continued till his death. He wrote, in 1754, useful remarks on opisthotonos and tetanus, which were published in the first volume of the observations and inquiries of the Medical Society of London. His most respectable work is an essay on fevers, published at Charleston, 1767, in which he gave the outlines of the spasmodic theory, which had been taught by Hoffman, and which was afterwards more fully illustrated by Cullen. Besides several smaller productions, he also published a valuable work on the weather and diseases of South Carolina. D. 1777.

CHALONER, THOMAS, an English statesman. He obtained his knighthood by his gallantry at the battle of Musselburgh, and was afterwards employed as Queen Elizabeth's ambassador to Spain and Germany. He translated "Erasmus's Praise of Folly," and wrote "De Republica Anglorum instauranda, libri decem." &c. D. 1565.—THOMAS, son of the above, was distinguished as a chemist and natural philosopher, author of a tract on the virtues of nitre. D. 1603.—EDWARD, an English divine, son of the above, chaplain to James I., and one of the most celebrated preachers of his time. D. 1625.—JAMES, brother of the preceding, a member of parliament,

and one of the judges of the ill-fated Charles I. His zeal in the parliamentary cause obtained him the governorship of Peel castle, in the Isle of Man. At the restoration in 1660, messengers were sent to apprehend him, when he committed suicide.—THOMAS, brother of the last named, and also one of the king's judges; author of an account of the (pretended) discovery of the tomb of Moses. He absconded from England at the restoration. D. 1661.

CHAMBERLAINE, ROBERT, an English poet, author of "The Swaggering Damsel," a comedy; "Nocturnal Luccubrations." &c. D. 1637.

CHAMBERLAYNE, EDWARD, author of an able work, entitled "The present State of England," &c. D. 1703.—JOHN, son of the above, translator of the "Religious Philosopher," by Nieuwentyt, &c. D. 1724.

CHAMBERS, EPHRAIM, an able and most industrious English writer, compiler of the well-known "Cyclopædia" which bears his name. D. 1740.—Sir WILLIAM, an able architect. He built that fine structure, Somerset house, and was the author of a valuable treatise on "Civil Architecture." Though of Scotch descent, he was by birth a Swede, and his knighthood was conferred by the king of Sweden. D. 1796.

CHAMIER, DANIEL, a French Protestant divine, author of a treatise "De Œcumenico Pontifice," and other learned works. His reputation as a politician was so great, that he was intrusted with the important task of drawing up the edict of Nantes. He was killed during the siege of Montauban, in 1621.

CHAMILLARD, STEPHEN, a learned but very credulous French Jesuit and antiquary, author of "Dissertations on Médals, Gems, and other Monuments of Antiquity." D. 1730.

CHAMISSO, ADELBERT VON, son of Louis, vicomte d'Ormont, was b. at Roncourt in Champagne in 1781. Driven with his parents from their home by the French revolution, he was educated in Berlin, where he became one of the royal pages, served in the Prussian army till the peace of Tilsit, and then returned to France, where he remained till 1812, as professor at Napoleonville. But his strong inclination for his favorite study, natural history, and the attachment he had imbibed for the land of his education, once more drew him to Berlin, where he seized the opportunity of accompanying Kotzebue in his voyage round the world in 1815; and

on his return, in 1818, he was appointed superintendent of the botanic garden in Berlin, an office which he held till his death. Chamisso's works range over various departments of literature. "His Views and Observations during a Voyage of Discovery" are replete with interesting matter; his poems take rank among his countrymen with those of Uhland; and, as the author of "Peter Schlemil," he has obtained a European fame. D. 1838.

CHAMPAGNE, PHILIPPE, an eminent Flemish painter, was b. at Brussels in 1602; went to Paris, where he studied under Poussin, and became painter to the Queen Maria de Medici, who gave him the direction of the paintings in the Luxembourg, and he was also made director of the academy of fine arts. His paintings, which are very fine, adorn the dome of the Sorbonne, the museum of Paris, &c. D. 1674.

CHAMPE, JOHN, sergeant-major of Lee's legion of cavalry in the revolutionary war. Immediately after the treason of Arnold he was sent by Lee, at the request of Washington, as a spy to New York, for two purposes: to ascertain, whether another American general was also a traitor, as had been suggested in some papers in the hands of Washington; and, if possible, to bring off Arnold to the American headquarters, that he might be tried and punished, and thus André be saved. It was with a daring spirit of patriotism, that Champe undertook this enterprise. He feared not the danger; but the ignominy of desertion and of enlisting in the army of the enemy, he apprehended, would destroy his hope of promotion, should he live to return. He was assured, that his character should be protected at a proper time. At 11 o'clock the same night Champe took his cloak, valise, and orderly book, drew his horse from the thicket, and fled as a deserter from the American camp at Tappan. In half an hour the desertion was reported to Lee, who made all the delay in his power, and then ordered a pursuit about 12. At day-break a few miles north of the village of Bergen the pursuing party beheld from the summit of a hill, the deserter half a mile in front. Champe now put spurs to his horse and the pursuit was hot; he passed through Bergen, to reach the British galleys a few miles west at Elizabethtown point. Getting abreast of the galleys, having lashed his valise on his shoulders, he dismounted, and run-

ning through the marsh plunged into the river, and called to the galleys for help. This was promptly given, and a boat sent to take him up. The horse was carried back to camp. To Washington the success of Champe was very acceptable intelligence. Champe was taken to New York and examined by Sir Henry Clinton, and by him sent to Arnold, who offered him the place of sergeant-major in the legion he was raising. On the last day of September he was appointed one of Arnold's recruiting sergeants. He enlisted for the purpose of being near the person of Arnold. The dearest wish of Washington's heart, in this business, could not be accomplished, as Champe could not secure Arnold in season to save André, whose execution could be delayed only to the 3d of October. In a few days Champe sent ample evidence of the innocence of the accused general, so that General Washington dismissed all his suspicions. Washington expressed his approbation of Champe's plan for taking Arnold, of whom he wished to "make a public example." The plan was, to seize Arnold when in his garden, whither he went at a late hour every night, to gag him, and to drag him between two men, as a drunken soldier, to a boat on the Hudson, and to deliver him to a party of horse on the Jersey shore. It failed: it appeared that on the eventful day, Arnold removed his quarters, and the American legion, to which Champe belonged, was transferred to the fleet of transports, and landed in Virginia. Champe rejoined the American army in North Carolina. When his story was known it secured him the love and respect of the whole army. Washington granted him a discharge, lest falling into the hands of the enemy, he should die on a gibbet. In 1798 inquiry was made for Champe at the request of Washington, it was found that he removed to Kentucky and soon after died there.

CHAMPEAUX, WILLIAM DE, a divine and philosopher, teacher of the celebrated Abelard, who subsequently became his rival. Champeaux rose to be bishop of Chalons, and wrote a treatise "On the Origin of the Soul." D. 1121.

CHAMPIER, SYMPHORIEN, a French physician. He wrote several learned works, and founded the college of physicians at Lyons. He also served under the duke of Lorraine, by whom he was knighted for his courage. He compiled several works, of which the most valu-

able is "Les Grands Chroniques des Ducs de Savoie." D. 1540.

**CHAMPLAIN, SAMUEL DE**, a French naval officer. He was governor-general of Canada, and founded the city of Quebec; and there is a lake in Canada which still bears his name. His "Travels in Canada" contain much curious information. D. 1634.

**CHAMPESLE, MARY DESMARES DE**, a French actress. She was originally only a member of a strolling company, but when she appeared in Paris, the great Racine praised her tragic performance, and even afforded her instruction. This raised her to eminence in her profession, and she became highly popular. D. 1698.

**CHAMPOLLION, JEAN FRANCIS**, a French writer, distinguished for his acquaintance with archæology, especially as regards Egypt. In 1828 he went with an expedition of learned men to Egypt, at the expense of the king, and made many important discoveries there. Among his numerous works are "Précis du Système Hiéroglyphique des Anciens Egyptiens," and "Panthéon Egyptien." B. 1790; d. 1832.

**CHANCELLOR, RICHARD**, an English navigator, and founder of the English Russia company. By this company he was sent to Russia a second time, and, while on his return with the Russian ambassador and suite, he perished off Norway, in 1556.

**CHANDLER, EDWARD**, bishop of Durham; author of a "Defence of Christianity from the Prophecies of the Old Testament," &c. B. 1671; d. 1750.—**MARY**, an English poetess. B. 1687; d. 1745.—**RICHARD**, a divine and antiquary. He travelled, in 1764, through Asia Minor and Greece, at the expense of the Dilettanti Society; and wrote "Travels" in those countries.—**SAMUEL**, an eminent dissenting divine; author of a "Vindication of the Christian Religion," a "Vindication of the History of the Old Testament," a "History of Persecution," "History of the Life of David," &c. B. 1693; d. 1766.

**CHANDOS, JOHN**, an English general of great celebrity, in the 14th century; distinguished not more for bravery than for his generosity and moderation. He was killed at the bridge of Leusac, near Poitiers, in 1369.

**CHANNING, WILLIAM ELLERY**, was b. at Newport, Rhode Island, 1780. His maternal grandfather, William Ellery, was one of those who signed the Declaration of Independence, and his father

was a partner in the eminent mercantile firm of Gibbs & Channing, at Newport. Educated at Harvard college, he was early induced to abandon the profession of medicine, for which his father intended him, and to prepare himself for the Unitarian ministry; and in 1803 he commenced his career by taking charge of the congregation of the Unitarian chapel in Federal-street, Boston. His eloquence rendered him from that time forth one of the most conspicuous men in America. His discourses display great genius; they are beautiful specimens of pulpit eloquence; chaste, earnest, pure, and sublime. He took an earnest part in all the great religious and moral movements of the day, and by the fervor of his convictions, the chasteness and persuasiveness of his style, his dignified character, and fearless utterance of what he thought, wielded a potent influence not only over the opinions of his contemporaries, but over the whole future mind of his country. To him more than to any one else the people of New England are indebted for the liberality and tolerance of religious controversy. Dr. Channing was ever the advocate of peace, and though he could not but be aware that his opposition to the slave system must needs diminish his popularity, he was instant in season and out of season in denouncing it. D. Oct. 2, 1842, aged 62.

**CHANTREY, FRANCIS**, a sculptor of eminence, was b. at Norton, near Sheffield, 1781. When a mere child he discovered considerable talent in drawing and modelling; and during his apprenticeship with Mr. Ramsey, a carver and gilder at Sheffield, the whole of his leisure hours were most assiduously devoted to the study and practice of his favorite pursuits. Having made a compensation to his master for the remaining term of his apprenticeship, he paid a short visit to London, and attended the school of the Royal Academy. He then returned to Sheffield, where, at 20 years of age, he may be said to have commenced business; but his career of fame and fortune was not begun until 1809, when he received an order from Mr. Alexander, the architect, for four colossal busts of Howe, St. Vincent, Duncan, and Nelson, for the Trinity House, and for the Greenwich Naval Asylum. From this period he was unremitting in his efforts, and continually successful; and, among the admirable productions of his chisel, there appeared, in 1817, that exquisite group of "The Sleeping Children," in

Lichfield Cathedral; universally acknowledged as "images of artless beauty and innocent and unaffected grace." His busts of Lord Castlereagh, Sir Walter Scott, the poets Wordsworth and Southey, Mr. Canning, John Renne, George IV., William IV., Queen Victoria, Lord Melbourne, Sir Robert Peel, and the duke of Wellington; and statues of James Watt, Dr. Cyril Jackson, Grattan, Washington, Sir Joseph Banks, Spencer Perceval, Canning, Sir John Malcolm, Dr. Dalton, Roscoe, Gen. Gillespie, Lady Louisa Russell, (when a child,) Bishops Bathurst and Ryder, are among his chief works. D. Nov. 25, 1842.

CHAPMAN, FREDERIC HENRY, a Swedish vice-admiral; author of a "Treatise on Marine Architecture." D. 1808.—GEORGE, an English poet. He wrote 17 dramatic pieces, but he is chiefly remembered for his vigorous translation of Homer, of which Pope is said to have made more use than he chose to admit. D. 1604.—JOHN, a learned English divine; author of "Eusebius, or a Defence of Christianity," &c. B. 1704; d. 1784.

CHAPONE, HESTER, was the daughter of a Mr. Mulso, of Twywell, Northamptonshire. Among her first productions is the interesting story of "Fidelia," in the "Adventurer;" but she is principally known by her valuable "Letters on the Improvement of the Mind," addressed to a young lady, and published in 1773. D. 1801.

CHAPPE D'AUTEROCHE, JOHN, a French astronomer. In 1760 he went into Siberia to observe the transit of the planet Venus; and, in 1763, he gave the public an account of his journey in three volumes. He then went to California for the same purpose, but died there in 1769.—CLAUDE, nephew of the preceding, was b. 1763. He introduced the use of telegraphs into France, and the first public event communicated by it was the capture of Condé, in 1793. The honor of the discovery being claimed by others, his mind was so much affected that he committed suicide in 1805.

CHAPPLE, WILLIAM, an English topographer. He contributed largely to the "Gentleman's Magazine," and edited a part of "Risdon's Survey of Devonshire." D. 1781.

CHAPTAL, JEAN ANTOINE CLAUDE, count of Chanteloupe, a French peer, statesman, and writer. Being a younger son he was destined for the profession of medicine, and had completed his studies

when he was induced to accept the professorship of chemistry at Montpellier. His lectures procured him great reputation, and on the breaking out of the revolution he took an active part in it, and was selected by the new government to supply the army with gunpowder. In 1799 the first consul made him counsellor of state; and, in the following year, minister of the interior. He was the inventor of several kinds of cement, and wrote learnedly and well on national industry and chemistry. B. 1756; d. 1832.

CHARDIN, SIR JOHN, a French traveller, whose travels in Persia and the East Indies are extremely valuable. The revocation of the edict of Nantes drove him to England, where he was well received by Charles II., who knighted him. D. 1713.

CHARENTON, JOSEPH NICHOLAS, a French Jesuit, and for many years a missionary in Persia. He translated Maricana's "History of Spain" into French, and appended some valuable notes. D. 1735.

CHARETTE DE LA COINTRE, FRANCIS ATHANASIAS DE, a French royalist, and leader of the party in La Vendée. He displayed great bravery in numberless combats, but being at length defeated by the republicans, and wounded, he was taken prisoner, and shot at Nantes, in 1796.

CHARLEMAGNE, or Charles the Great, king of the Franks, and subsequently emperor of the West, was b. 742. He was the son of Pepin, and succeeded his elder brother, Carloman, in 771. Having defeated the Saxons, and overrun Lombardy, he was crowned emperor in 800. Though of a warlike turn, and continually engaged in war, he was a great friend to learning, founded several universities, and attracted by his liberality the most distinguished scholars at his court; among others, Alcuin, from England, whom he chose for his own instructor. He completed many important national works, encouraged agriculture and the arts, and rendered his name immortal by the wisdom of his laws. In private life, Charlemagne was exceedingly amiable, a good father, and generous friend. His domestic economy afforded a model of frugality; his person a rare example of simplicity and greatness. He despised extravagance of dress in men, though, on solemn occasions, he appeared in all the splendor of state; and as his person was commanding and his countenance



noble and beneficent, he inspired those who saw him, with sentiments of love and respect. He d. at Aix-la-Chapelle, in 814.

CHARLEMONT, JAMES CAULFIELD, earl of, an Irish nobleman, distinguished as the political coadjutor of Burke, Flood, Grattan, and the other patriotic advocates of Ireland, and as the commander of the Irish volunteers. He possessed considerable literary talents, and, after his death, his correspondence with Burke and other eminent men was published. B. 1723; d. 1799.

CHARLES IV., emperor of Germany, son of John of Luxemburg, and grandson of the emperor, Henry VII., ascended the throne in 1347. His reign was distinguished by the golden bull of the diet of Nuremberg, by which the Germanic constitution was established. D. 1378.—V., emperor of Germany and king of Spain, succeeded his grandfather, Ferdinand, on the throne of Spain, in 1516, and became emperor of Germany on the death of Maximilian, in 1519. His title to the imperial crown was disputed by Francis I. of France; but, aided by Henry VIII. of England, Charles maintained himself, and, at the battle of Pavia, even took his rival prisoner. His whole reign, however, was stormy—France, the Moors, and the Protestant princes of Germany gave him full employment, until, in 1556, he resigned the crown to his son, and sought in private life the happiness he had not found in governing an empire. Taken altogether, he is one of the most remarkable characters in history. He exhibited no talents in his youth, it not being till his 30th year that he showed himself active and independent; but, from that time till his abdication, he was, throughout a monarch. He was indefatigable in business, weighing the reasons on both sides of every case with great minuteness; very slow in deciding, but firm of purpose, and prompt to execute. Being equally rich in resources and sagacious in the use of them; gifted with a cool judgment, and always master of himself, he steadily pursued his plans, and was generally able to overcome the greatest obstacles. D. 1558.—VI., son of the Emperor Leopold, was declared king of Spain by his father, in 1703, and crowned emperor in 1711. The taking of Belgrade by his general, Prince Eugene, compelled the Turks to make peace with him; and his alliance with Holland, France, and England enabled him to obtain considerable advantages

over Spain. Subsequently, however, he was at war with his allies, and thus lost Naples and Sicily; and was also engaged in an injurious contest with Turkey. D. 1740.—VIII., elector of Bavaria, was raised to the empire of Germany in 1742, by the influence of France and Prussia, though he had a powerful rival in Maria Theresa of Hungary, who was supported by England and Sardinia. D. 1745.—II., surnamed the Bold, king of France. He was crowned king in 840, and elected emperor by the Romans in 875. D., supposed by poison, in 877.—III., king of France, surnamed the Simple. He ascended the throne in 893. His whole reign was one of struggle against the Normans and his turbulent barons, who at length caused Robert, a prince of the blood royal, to be crowned. In the battle fought between the two sovereigns, Robert was slain; but his son, Hugh the Great, pressed Charles so hard, that he sought shelter in the castle of the count of Vermandois, where he d. 929.—IV., son of Philip the Fair, succeeded to the crown of France in 1322. His reign lasted only six years, and in that brief time he was deprived by England of the province of Guienne. D. 1328.—V., surnamed the Wise, was the first prince who bore the title of dauphin, on the death of his brother, in 1364. His reign was very beneficial to his people, whose commerce and agriculture he greatly promoted. He founded the library of Paris, and gained several advantages over the English. D. 1380.—VI., surnamed the Well-beloved, was son and successor of the above. Owing to the feuds of the dukes of Burgundy and Orleans, and the misconduct of his ministers, he was unable to resist the warlike Edward of England, who conquered France and disinherited the dauphin. D. 1422.—VII., surnamed the Victorious. He was crowned in 1422, and recovered the whole of his dominions from the English, with the exception of Calais. D. 1461.—VIII., king of France, surnamed the Affable, was the son of Louis XI., and ascended the throne of France in 1483, at the early age of thirteen. He was a warlike prince, and, in 1495, obtained a victory over an army of Italians five times as numerous as his own. D. 1498.—IX., king of France, succeeded to the throne in 1650. The civil wars, and, above all, the massacre of Paris, have left an indelible stain upon the memory of this prince. D. 1674.—X., or CHARLES-PHILIPPE DE BOURBON, (known as Count

d'Artois until the accession of his brother Louis XVIII., and afterwards as Monsieur,) was the fifth and youngest son of the dauphin Louis, son of Louis XV., and was b. 1757. In 1773 he married the princess Maria Theresa, daughter of Victor Amadeus III., king of Sardinia. On his succeeding to the throne of France in 1824, it was seen that he adhered too much to the exploded dogmas of the old régime to acquire the same degree of popularity that, by good tact and a more complying disposition, his predecessor had enjoyed. On the 25th of July, 1830, in consequence of the result of a general election, Charles X. issued his two fatal ordinances, one abolishing the freedom of the press, and the other changing the mode of election. As a result, "the glorious revolution of 1830" took place, in Paris, and paved the way for Louis Philippe. The king retreated from St. Cloud to Rambouillet, where he offered to abdicate in favor of his grandson, the duke of Bordeaux, and requested from the provisional government a safe-conduct to a seaport. Embarking at Cherbourg he sailed for England, and for a time took up his residence at Lulworth castle, and then removed to Holyrood house, the scene of his former exile. There he remained about a twelvemonth, and afterwards retired to the Austrian dominions. D. at Goritz, in Illyria, 1837. The latter years of this monarch were passed in acts of superstitious devotion: he constantly wore hair-cloth next his skin, he fasted much, and frequently imposed upon himself, as a penance for some hasty expression, an absolute silence for several hours. The dukes d'Angoulême and de Berri were his sons.—II., surnamed the Bad, king of Navarre. He succeeded to his kingdom when only 18 years of age, and his reign was marked by much wickedness. He murdered the constable, Charles of Angoulême; seduced the dauphin, afterwards Charles V., into rebellion against his father; and was accused of employing a person to administer poison to Charles V. His death was as horrible as his life had been wicked. Being ill of a leprosy, his physicians caused him to be swathed in cloths dipped in spirits of wine, and covered with brimstone, and his page accidentally setting fire to these inflammable materials, Charles d. in great torture, in 1387.—I., king of Naples and Sicily. He was the son of Louis VIII. of France, and, marrying the daughter of the count of Provence,

he became possessed of Provence, and of Anjou and Maine. Defeating Manfred, the usurper of Sicily, he assumed the style of king of Naples; and taking his rival, Conradin, duke of Suabia, and the duke of Austria prisoners, he eternally disgraced himself by causing them to be put to death on the scaffold. His tyranny at length so much enraged the Sicilians, that on Easter Monday, in 1282, they massacred 8000 of the French—an event spoken of in history as the "Sicilian Vespers." After this they chose Peter of Aragon for their king. D. 1285.—II., son of the above, at the time of his father's decease, was a prisoner in the hands of the Sicilians, and would most probably have been put to death by them but for the humane intercession of Constantia, the wife of Peter of Aragon. At her request he was set at liberty, in 1288, on condition of his renouncing all claim to the crown of Sicily; a condition from which the pope absolved him. His attempts upon Sicily were, however, of no avail, and he was obliged to content himself with Naples, which he governed with wisdom and moderation. D. 1309.—III., king of Naples, great grandson of the last named. He married Margaret, niece of Joan, queen of Naples; and when Joan was excommunicated, in 1380, he obtained that kingdom from the pope. He put the deposed queen to death, and was in his turn excommunicated by the pope. This did not prevent his endeavoring to possess himself of the crown of Hungary, but he was slain in the attempt in 1386.—X., GUSTAVUS, king of Sweden. He was the son of John Casimir, and ascended the throne on the abdication of queen Christina, in 1654. He was very successful against Poland, but was compelled to raise the siege of Copenhagen, which he sought to possess himself of, on account of Denmark having allied itself with Poland. D. 1660.—XI., king of Sweden, son and successor of the preceding. He lost several important places during his war with Denmark, but they were restored to him at the peace of Nimeguen. He greatly increased the power and resources of his kingdom. D. 1697.—XII., king of Sweden, son and successor of the preceding. He was only 15 years of age when he ascended the throne, and his youth encouraged Russia, Denmark, and Poland to unite against him. Those powers, however, found him fully equal to the task of humbling them. Denmark being subdued, he attacked Rus-

sia; and in the famous battle of Narva, in 1700, he is said to have slain 30,000 of the enemy, besides making 20,000 prisoners, though his own force was short of 10,000. Poland next felt his power; he dethroned Augustus, and made Stanislaus king in his stead. Thus far his whole course had been prosperous; but in seeking utterly to crush Peter the Great, he sustained a terrible defeat at the battle of Pultowa, and was himself so severely wounded, that he was removed from the field on a litter, and compelled to seek shelter in Turkey. Here his conduct was so violent that the Grand Seignor was compelled to besiege his residence. After desperate resistance Charles was overpowered, and for ten months he was kept a prisoner. He no sooner was allowed to return to his own dominions than he commenced an attack on Norway, and in besieging Fredericksahl was killed by a cannon-shot, in 1718. He was one of the greatest warriors of history.—XIII., king of Sweden, was b. in 1743; and being appointed, at his birth, high admiral of Sweden, his education was directed chiefly to the learning of naval tactics, and in 1788 he defeated the Russians in the gulf of Finland. On the murder of Gustavus III. he was placed at the head of the regency; but he resigned the government, in 1796, to Gustavus Adolphus IV., who had become of age, and did not appear again in public life till a revolution hurled the king from the throne. He was then elected, and subsequently bestowed his entire confidence on Marshal Bernadotte, whom the estates had chosen to succeed Prince Christian in 1810. D. 1818.—CHARLES ALBERT, king of Sardinia, son of Carlo Emanuele, prince of Carignano, was b. 1798. At his birth he had but little chance of ever swaying the sceptre, for there were seven male heirs of the house of Savoy, through whom the crown might have descended. His early life was consequently passed in comparative insignificance, and his name was but slightly known to Europe until the revolution of 1821, which broke out in support of the so-called Spanish constitution of 1812, compelled King Vittorio Emanuele to abdicate in favor of his brother, and led to Charles Albert's nomination as regent of the kingdom. Charles Albert, who had all along been in the secrets of the conspirators, took measures to carry out their designs; but the duke of Genevois, in whose favor King Vittorio had resigned the crown, having refused to sanction

the proceedings of the new government, and having taken instant measures to put down the insurgents, Charles Albert fled to Novara, and deserted and betrayed the party with whom he had co-operated. Renouncing the opinions he had adopted, he acted as a volunteer in 1823, in Spain, under the duke d'Angoulême, and there lent his aid to crush the constitution, the principles of which he had so lately attempted to establish in Sardinia. On his return to Turin he remained in retirement until the death of Carlo Felice led to his accession to the throne, 27th April, 1831. During the first 17 years of his reign, few events occurred to give a clear insight into the natural bent of his mind; but in March, 1848, after the Milanese had driven out the Austrians from Northern Italy, he a second time unfurled the revolutionary banner, and in a proclamation to the "people of Lombardy and Venice," espoused the cause of Italian regeneration against Austria. His arms were at first crowned with success; but the Austrian field-marshal Radetzky having regained step by step the positions he had lost, at length compelled the Sardinian forces to evacuate Milan in August of the same year, and in September an armistice was signed by the contending parties. In March, 1849, Charles Albert was forced, by the clamors of his subjects, to renew the war with Austria. But the Sardinian army was defeated at all points by Marshal Radetzky in the shortest campaign on record, four days; and immediately afterwards, on the 24th March, Charles Albert abdicated the throne in favor of his eldest son, and precipitately leaving Turin, took up his residence at Oporto, where he died, as it is alleged, of a broken heart, July 18, 1849.—LOUIS DE LOREINE, archduke of Austria, a distinguished military commander, son of Leopold II., and younger brother of Francis II., was b. 1771. He first entered on the career of arms under Prince Coburg in 1793; and his great abilities, not less than his exalted rank, rapidly procured his elevation in command. After the battle of Nerwinde, which restored that rich province to the imperial power, he was appointed governor of the Low Countries, and was soon after created a field-marshal. In 1796 he was promoted to the command of the imperial armies on the Rhine, gained some advantages over the republican generals, Jourdan and Moreau, whom he compelled to retire across the Rhine; took Kehl in 1797; subsequently

commanded in Italy against Bonaparte and Massena; long disputed victory at Caldiero, Eckmühl, and Essling; but lost the decisive battle of Wagram, where he was wounded. After this event he lived in retirement, during which he wrote a luminous and impartial narrative of his campaigns, and enriched military science with the profound views set forth in his "Principes de Strategie." D. 1847.—I., king of England, was b. in Scotland, 1600. He was the second son of James VI. of Scotland, and I. of England, by Anne, daughter of the king of Denmark; and upon the death of Prince Henry, his elder brother, in 1612, was created prince of Wales. On the death of his father, in 1625, he ascended the throne, his kingdom being engaged in war with Spain, and much imbittered against his friend and minister Buckingham. It unfortunately happened for Charles I. that he had to the full as high and exacting a notion of the royal prerogative as either his father or Elizabeth, while he had to deal with an entirely different state of public opinion. The parliament impeached Buckingham, and the king supported him; war with France was declared, against the popular wish, because Buckingham so willed it; and then the king, obstinate and inpolitic in his enforcement and extension of his prerogative, got at loggerheads with his parliament, and ultimately forced the nation into civil war. The first battle between the king's forces and the parliamentary army was at Edgehill, in which neither party had much to boast of. For some time, however, the royalists were generally successful; but the battles of Marston Moor, Newbury, and Naseby were all singularly unfavorable to the royal cause. Indeed, after the defeat at Naseby, the king was so powerless, that he took the resolution of throwing himself upon the good feeling of the Scottish army, then lying before Newark; and by that army he was sold, and delivered into the hands of the parliament. For a time he was treated with much outward respect, but becoming alarmed for his personal safety, he found means to make his escape from Hampton Court. On arriving on the coast, whither he went with the intention of quitting the kingdom, he could not obtain a vessel to go abroad, but crossed over to the Isle of Wight, where the governor, Hammond, confined him in Carisbrook castle. While there, negotiations were carried on be-

tween him and the parliament; but the dominant party, commanding the army, cleared the house of commons of the moderate and timid members, and erected a court for the trial of the king. He was condemned to death, and on the 30th January, 1649, beheaded at Whitehall, a warning to hypocrites and tyrants.—II., son of the above, was b. in 1630. He was living as a refugee at the Hague when the sentence on his father was carried into execution. He, nevertheless, assumed the regal title, and finding that the Scots had proclaimed him, he left the Hague for Scotland, and was crowned at Scone. Cromwell marched towards Scotland to give him battle, and Charles passed by forced marches into England. Cromwell, however, whose force was superior, discovering the manœuvre, turned back in pursuit; and the royal army was overtaken at Worcester, and utterly routed. After difficulties and escapes which have rather the air of romance than of fact, Charles escaped to France, where he resided for some years, keeping up the mimicry of a court, but frequently reduced to extreme distress. The death of Cromwell, the general discontent of the people, and the dexterous policy of General Monk, restored Charles to his crown and kingdom; and he reigned with a power far greater than that for aiming at which his father had been put to death. Untaught by adversity, he was luxurious, selfish, and indolent. The English non-conformists were treated with jealous rigor, and the Scottish Covenanters were shot and sabred without compunction. And, perhaps, Charles's reply to some complaints made to him of Lauderdale's cruelty in Scotland, will give quite as full a clew to his kingly character as can be required: "I perceive," said Charles, "that Lauderdale has been guilty of many bad things against the people of Scotland; but I cannot find that he has acted against my interest." D. 1685. During this monarch's reign the capital was visited by heavy calamities; the plague in 1665, and the fire of London in the following year; while pretended plots and conspiracies were made pretexs for bringing some eminent persons, who were obnoxious to the court, to an ignominious death. As to the character of Charles II., he was, in the fullest acceptation of the terms, a sensualist and voluptuary: encouraging, by his example, a taste for dissolute manners, which poisoned the moral health of society; and though he pre-

served a degree of popularity with the multitude, from the easiness of his manners, yet he was totally destitute of exalted sentiments.—EDWARD STUART, called the Pretender, was the grandson of James II., and b. at Rome, 1720. In 1745 he landed in Scotland, and published a manifesto exhibiting the claims of his father to the English throne. He was joined by several of the Highlanders, and on entering Edinburgh, he caused his father to be proclaimed; on which General Cope hastened towards the capital, but was attacked by the Pretender at Preston Pans, and defeated. Instead of making a proper use of this victory, by advancing into England, Charles returned to Edinburgh, wasting his time in an idle parade of royalty. Afterwards, on being joined by lords Kilmarnock, Cromarty, Balmerino, and other discontented chiefs, he marched as far as Manchester; but hearing that the king was about to take the field, he returned to Scotland, where he defeated the English forces, under Hawley, at Falkirk. In the mean time the duke of Cumberland advanced to Edinburgh, and from thence to Aberdeen, the Pretender retreating before him. At last the two armies met at Culloden, April 27, 1746, when, after an obstinate conflict, in which the Highlanders displayed prodigious courage, his army was signally defeated, and entirely dispersed. Charles, after wandering about in different disguises, chiefly among the Hebrides, effected his escape to France. D. at Florence, 1788.

CHARLETON, LEWIS, bishop of Hereford, an able prelate, distinguished for his proficiency in theology and the mathematics. D. 1369.—WALTER, an English physician. He resided abroad with Charles II., and returned with him at the restoration. His writings, in natural history, medicine, theology, and natural philosophy, are very numerous and learned, especially his "Onomasticon Zoicon" and "Chorea Gigantum;" the former a classified arrangement of animals, the latter an essay on Stonehenge. D. 1707.

CHARLEVOIX, PETER FRANCIS XAVIER, a French Jesuit, and for some time a missionary in America. On his return, he became conductor of the "Journal de Trevoux." In addition to his numerous contributions to that work, he wrote "Histoire Générale de Paraguay," "Histoire Générale de la Nouvelle France," &c. D. 1761.

CHARLOTTE AUGUSTA, daughter

of George IV. and Queen Caroline, was b. Jan. 7, 1796, and married to Prince Leopold of Coburg, May 2, 1816. Her marriage was the result of mutual esteem. But their anxious wishes as parents were suddenly blighted: on the 5th of November, 1817, the princess was delivered of a still-born child; and, in a few hours after, she was seized with convulsions and expired. Never before, perhaps, was national and individual sorrow so strikingly expressed. The unhappy dissensions of her royal parents, and the vicious blandishments of courtly parasites, were contrasted at Claremont by conjugal affection and the pleasures of a virtuous life.

CHARNOCK, JOHN, an English naval officer and miscellaneous writer, author of a "History of Marine Architecture," "Biographia Navalis," a "Supplement to Campbell's Lives of the Admirals," &c. D. 1807.—STEPHEN, a nonconformist divine. He was an eloquent and popular preacher, and advocated Calvinistical doctrines with great force and originality. His "Discourse on Providence" is considered the best of his writings. D. 1680.

CHÂRPETIER, FRANCIS, the author of a treatise "On the Excellence of the French Language," and other works. D. 1702.

CHARRERIE, Madame DE ST. HYACINTHE DE, a French lady of versatile ability; authoress of "Lettres Neuchâteloises," "Caliste, ou Lettres écrites de Lausanne," and several successful novels and dramas. D. 1806.

CHARRON, PETER, a French divine, and a friend of Montaigne, who, by will, left him the privilege of bearing his arms; a strong proof, considering the pride of a Gascon, of his personal consideration. His chief works are "The Three Smiths," a "Treatise on Wisdom," and a volume of "Christian Discourses."

CHASE, SAMUEL, a judge of the supreme court of the United States under the constitution of 1789. He was settled in the practice of law at Annapolis, at the commencement of the American revolution, was a delegate to the general convention at Philadelphia, 1774, and served in that body several years. When the proposition for independence was before congress, as he had been prohibited from voting for it, by the convention of Maryland, he immediately traversed the province, and summoned county meetings to address the convention. In this way that body was induced to vote for

independence; and with this authority Mr. Chase returned again to congress in season to vote for the declaration. In 1783 he was sent to England as the agent of the state of Maryland to reclaim a large amount of property, which had been intrusted to the bank of England. In 1785 he removed to Baltimore. In 1790 he was a member of the convention in Maryland for considering the constitution of the United States. In 1791 he was appointed chief justice of the general court of Maryland, and in 1796, an associate judge of the supreme court of the United States, in which station he continued till his death. In 1803 Judge Chase was impeached for his conduct in the trials of Fries and Callender, solely on political grounds, and the senate acquitted him. D. 1811.

CHASLES, FRANCIS JAMES, a French writer of the 18th century; compiler of the "Dictionnaire de Justice."—GREGORY DE, a French naval officer and a witty writer; author of "Les Illustres Françaises," "Journal d'un Voyage fait aux Indes Orientales," &c. D. 1720.

CHASSENEUZ, BARTHOLOMEW DE, an eminent French lawyer; author of "Catalogus Gloriae Mundi," "Consilia, or Consultations on Points of Law," &c. It is greatly to his credit that he used all his power as president of the parliament of Provence to delay the decree issued by that body against the Vaudois of Merindol and Cabrieres. Indeed, it was suspected that his humanity caused his enemies to hasten his end by poison. D. 1541.

CHASTELAIN, CLAUDE, a French ecclesiastical writer; author of a "Universal Martyrology," the "Roman Martyrology," and a journal of his own life. D. 1712.

CHASTELARD, PIERRE DE BOSCOLE DE, a French gentleman, whom De Thou supposes to have been grandson of the Chevalier Bayard. He went to Scotland in the suite of the unfortunate Mary, and became so violently enamored of his royal mistress, as to secrete himself in her apartment. Being discovered when the queen retired to rest, he was committed to prison, and finally beheaded on a charge of treason.

CHASTELER, JOHN, marquis of, an eminent Austrian general. He was severely wounded at the siege of Valenciennes in 1793, and was subsequently opposed successively to Lefevre and Murat. In 1803, with Hormayer, he was the soul of the famous Tyrolese insurrection; and he was characterized by

Napoleon, in a wretched proclamation, as "the leader of a band of robbers," and an outlaw. In all his engagements he displayed equal skill and courage, and was at length rewarded with the post of governor of Venice. B. 1763; d. 1820.

CHASTELET, GABRIELLE EMILIE DE BRETEUIL, marchioness of, a French lady, distinguished by her proficiency in science. She translated the "Institutes of the Philosophy of Leibnitz" from the German, and subsequently becoming acquainted with the philosophy of Newton, she translated his "Principia," and added an able commentary. B. 1706; d. 1749.

CHASTELLUX, FRANCIS JOHN, Marquis de, a French field-marshal; author of "Travels in North America," and a treatise on "Public Happiness." D. 1738.

CHATEAUBRIAND, FRANCIS AUGUSTE, vicomte de, whose checkered career and numerous productions gained him a prominent place in the history of his time, was b. at St. Malo, 1769. After pursuing his studies at Dol and Rennes, in his 17th year he joined the regiment of Navarre as sub-lieutenant, and repaired to Paris. On the eve of the meeting of the states-general in 1789, animated by a love of adventure, he went to America. Here he spent two years amid the wild grandeur of savage life, "the world forgetting, by the world forgot," when accident threw into his hands a journal which revealed to him the immense events which three years had suffered to bring about in his native country, and he returned. Wounded at the siege of Thionville in 1792, he was conveyed in a dying state to Jersey; and after a partial recovery sailed for England, where he suffered great privations, which a few translations, and, as he subsequently made known, the timely aid of the Literary Fund Society, enabled him to mitigate rather than relieve. Here he published his first work, entitled "Essai Historique et Politique sur les Révolutions Anciennes et Modernes," 1797. After the 18th Brumaire he returned to France, and contributed to the *Mercur*. His "Atala" appeared in 1801; and was followed in 1802 by his most celebrated work, the "Génie du Christianisme." Soon afterwards he was appointed by Napoleon secretary to the French embassy at Rome. In March, 1804, he was nominated minister plenipotentiary to Switzerland; but he resigned on learning the melancholy fate of the duke d'Enghien, and resisted all

the overtures which Napoleon subsequently made to him. In 1807 he published "Les Martyrs," and four years later his "Itinéraire de Paris à Jérusalem." In 1814, Chateaubriand hailed the restoration, in a brochure, entitled "Bonaparte et les Bourbons." At Ghent he was considered one of the ministers of Louis XVIII.; in 1815 he was created a peer of France; in the following year he became a member of the Institute. "La Monarchie selon la Charte," which he published the same year, threw him for some years into discredit with the court; but in 1820 the highest state appointments once more lay open to him, and he became successively ambassador at Berlin in 1820, and at London in 1822, and the same year minister of foreign affairs in the Vilèle ministry, when he organized the invasion of Spain under the duke d'Angoulême, and took part in the congress of Verona, the history of which he afterwards recorded. In 1824, being summarily dismissed from office, he took refuge in the columns of the *Journal des Débats*, where he vigorously attacked his former colleagues; and on their fall in 1828, he was sent as ambassador to Rome, but resigned his office in 1829, on the formation of the Polignac administration. On the news of the outbreak of the revolution of 1830, he hastened to Paris, where he was hailed with acclamation by the people, but after delivering a glowing oration in favor of the duke of Bordeaux, he retired from the chamber of peers, never to enter it again. From this period he personally took leave of politics; but he continued to send forth from time to time pamphlets on the government of Louis Philippe, conceived in so bitter and violent a spirit, that he became an object of suspicion to the ministry, and was summarily arrested, but soon discharged. His last years were spent in domestic privacy. Besides the works above mentioned, Chateaubriand wrote "Etudes Historiques," "Essai sur la Littérature Anglaise," (a poor production,) and numerous pamphlets upon historical subjects and the politics of the day. D. 1848.

CHATEAUBRUN, JOHN BAPTIST VIVIAN DE, a French dramatic writer; author of "Philoctetes," "Mahomet II.," "Les Troyennes," &c. D. 1775.

CHATEAURENAUD, FRANCIS LOUIS RUSSELET, count of, a distinguished French admiral. He was a great scourge to the Sallee rovers, and signally defeated the Dutch fleet in 1675. D. 1716.

CHATEL, FRANCIS DU, a Flemish painter of the 16th century. His chief work, which is in the town-hall of Ghent, represents the king of Spain receiving the oath of fidelity from the states of Flanders and Brabant.—PIERRE DU, bishop of Orleans, a strenuous defender of the Gallican church. He was an excellent scholar, and assisted Erasmus in his translations from the Greek. He wrote a Latin letter against the emperor, Charles V., and two funeral orations for Francis I. D. 1552.—TANNEGUY DU, an able French general. He was in the famous battle of Agincourt; and when the Burgundians surprised Paris, he was fortunate enough to save the dauphin, between whom and the duke of Burgundy he afterwards brought about a reconciliation. D. 1449.

CHATELET, PAUL DU HAY, lord of, a French officer of state in the reign of Louis XIII.; author of the "History of Bertrand du Guesclin," constable of France. D. 1686.

CHATHAM, WILLIAM PITT, earl of, one of the most illustrious statesmen that ever graced the British senate, was b. 1708. After studying at Eton and Oxford, he entered the army as a cornet of dragoons, but quitted it on being returned to parliament as a member for Old Sarum. His talents as an orator were soon displayed in opposition to Sir Robert Walpole, and had so great an effect, that the duchess of Marlborough, who had a deadly hatred to that minister, bequeathed to Mr. Pitt a legacy of £10,000. On the change of administration, he was made joint vice-treasurer of Ireland and paymaster-general of the army, which places he resigned in 1755; but the year following he was appointed secretary of state. In a few months he was again dismissed from office; but an efficient administration being wanted in 1757, and the nation being enthusiastically attached to him, he returned to his former situation as secretary of state. His great mind now revealed its full force, and his ascendancy was complete over the parliament no less than in the ministry. He aroused the English nation to new activity, and, in the space of a few years, it recovered its superiority over France, and ibilating her navy, and stripping her of her colonies. France was beaten in the four quarters of the world. In 1760 he advised the declaration of war against Spain, while she was unprepared for resistance, as he foresaw that she would assist France. The elevation of England on the ruins

of the house of Bourbon was the great object of his policy. But his plans were suddenly interrupted by the death of George II., whose successor was prejudiced against Pitt by his adversary, the earl of Bute, a statesman of limited views. Pitt, therefore, resigned his post in 1761, only retaining his seat in the house of commons. Foreseeing the separation of the American colonies from the mother country, if the arbitrary measures then adopted should be continued, he advocated, especially in 1766, a conciliatory policy, and the repeal of the stamp act. In the same year he was invited to assist in forming a new ministry, in which he took the office of privy seal, and was created viscount Burton, baron Pynsent, and earl of Chatham; but in 1768 he resigned, as he found himself inadequately seconded by his colleagues. In the house of lords, he continued to recommend the abandonment of the coercive measures employed against America, particularly in 1774: but his warning was rejected, and, in 1776, the colonies declared themselves independent. He still, however, labored in the cause, and used all his efforts to induce the government to effect a reconciliation with the American states; and, as he was speaking with his accustomed energy on the subject, in the house of lords, April 8, 1778, he fell down in a convulsive fit. He d. on the 11th of the following month, and his body, after lying in state, was solemnly interred in Westminster abbey, where a superb monument was erected to his memory at the national expense. —JOHN, earl of, &c., eldest son of the celebrated statesman, was b. 1756, and succeeded to the peerage on the death of his father, in 1778. On the death of the duke of Kent, he was appointed governor of Gibraltar, which he held, with other offices, to the time of his death, in 1835. He was the last peer of the Pitt family.

CHATTERTON, THOMAS, an English poet, whose precocious genius and melancholy fate have gained him much celebrity, was b. at Bristol, 1752. His father was sexton of Redcliff church, Bristol, and young Chatterton professed to have received from him several ancient MSS. These he palmed upon the world as the poems of Rowley, a priest of Bristol in the 15th century; and so admirably was his forgery executed, that it is even now rather assumed than proved. Having vainly endeavored to persuade Horace Walpole and other

scholars of the genuineness of the MSS., Chatterton, though still a mere boy, became a party writer; but even this resource failed him, and in a state of deep despondency, produced by absolute want, he destroyed himself by poison, in 1770, at the age of 18.

CHAUCER, GEOFFREY, an immortal poet, to whom is justly given the title of the father of English poetry. He studied law in the Temple, but soon turned his attention to the court, and became successively yeoman and shield-bearer to Edward III., and comptroller to the customs of London. In the following reign, having embraced the doctrines of Wickliff, he was committed to prison, but released on recanting his opinions. He now retired to Woodstock, where he composed his treatise on the astrolabe. He seems to have been fortunate beyond the usual lot of poets; for, independent of bounties he had bestowed on him by the crown, he derived considerable property and influence from his marriage with a connection of the great John of Gaunt, duke of Lancaster. As a poet, Chaucer is far less read and understood than he deserves, for his writing has a fresh and lusty vigor, rarely to be met with in more modern poetry. B. 1323; d. 1400.

CHAUNCEY, CHARLES, an American divine, and one of the most eminent writers of the Universalists; author of "Thoughts on the State of Religion in New England," "The Benevolence of the Deity considered," "A True Sketch of the Sufferings and Misfortunes of the Town of Boston," &c. B. 1705; d. 1787. —HENRY, an English lawyer and antiquarian. He was knighted by Charles II. in 1681, and, in 1688, was made a Welsh judge. Just before his death he published the "Historical Antiquities of Hertfordshire," one of the most valuable of English county histories. D. 1700. —CHARLES, second president of Harvard college, was b. in England, in 1589. He received his grammar education at Westminster, and took the degree of M. D. at the university of Cambridge. He emigrated to New England in 1638, and after serving for a number of years in the ministry at Scituate, was appointed, in 1654, president of Harvard college. In this office he remained till his death, in 1671. —ISAAC, a distinguished commodore of the navy of the United States. He was b. at Blackrock, Conn., and followed the sea in the earlier part of his life. In 1798 he was appointed lieutenant in the navy, and served with honor



under Truxton, Preble, and others. During the war of 1812 he had command of lake Ontario, and in 1816 negotiated the treaty with Algiers. D. 1840.

CHAUSSE, MICHAEL ANGELO DE LA, a French archaeological writer; author of "Museum Romanum," "Picturæ Antiquæ Cryptarum Romanarum," &c. D. 1724.

CHEKE, JOHN, an eminent English statesman and scholar, professor of Greek at Cambridge. Besides his correspondence with Gardiner, he wrote and translated several treatises. He also left in MS. an English translation of St. Matthew, in which no word was admitted of other than Saxon origin. B. 1514; d. 1557.

CHEMNIZER, IVAN IVANOVITCH, a Russian soldier and poet. He served several campaigns in the imperial guards, and afterwards entered the corps of engineers. When he at length retired he published various tales and fables, which the Russian critics compare to those of La Fontaine. B. 1744; d. 1784.

CHENEVIX, RICHARD, an Irish gentleman of great and versatile ability as a writer; author of "Remarks on Chemical Nomenclature according to the System of the French Neologists," "Observations on Mineralogical Systems," "The Mantuan Rivals," a comedy; "Henry VII.," a tragedy; "An Essay on National Character," &c. D. 1830.

CHENIER, MARIE JOSEPH, a French writer; author of "Charles IX.," "The Death of Calas," and some other dramas; of several odes sung on public occasions during the revolution, and of "An Historical Sketch on the State and Progress of French Literature." D. 1841.

CHERON, ELIZABETH SOPHIE, a French lady, eminent as a portrait painter. She possessed considerable talent for music and poetry, and wrote several psalms and canticles in French. D. 1711.—LOUIS, brother of the above, and also a painter. Being refused admittance to the academy of painting in Paris, on account of his being a Calvinist, he went to England in 1695, and remained there till his death, in 1713.

CHERUBIN, a French Capuchin friar, astronomer, and mathematician of the 17th century; author of "Dioptrique Oculaire," "A Treatise on the Theory, Construction, and Use of the Telescope," and "La Vision Parfaite."

CHERUBINI, SALVADOR, a distinguished musical composer, was b. at

Florence in 1760. His precocious skill in music attracted the attention of the grand-duke of Tuscany, who gave him a pension, and this enabled him to complete his studies under Sarti, whom he afterwards assisted in his compositions. In 1784 he repaired to London, where he produced the "Finta Principessa," and "Giulio Sabino." In 1786 he settled in Paris, which thenceforward became his adopted country, and the scene of his greatest triumphs. His operas of "Iphigenia," "Lodoiska," "Ali Baba," would alone have testified to the extent and variety of his powers; but his fame chiefly rests upon his sacred music, of which his "Requiem," composed for his own obsequies, deserves particular notice. He was director of the Conservatoire at Paris. D. 1842.

CHESELDEN, WILLIAM, an eminent English surgeon and anatomist; author of a treatise on "The Anatomy of the Human Body," a treatise "On the High Operation for the Stone," "Osteography, or Anatomy of the Bones," a translation of "Le Dran's Surgery," &c. He was an admirable oculist; and invented a system of lithotomy. B. 1688; d. 1752.

CHESTERFIELD, PHILIP DORMER STANHOPE, earl of, was b. 1694. He was a particular favorite of George II., on whose accession he was sworn a privy councillor; was appointed, in 1723, ambassador extraordinary to Holland; made a knight of the Garter in 1730, and was appointed steward of the household. The latter office he soon after resigned, and he continued for several years the strenuous opponent of Sir R. Walpole, distinguished himself by his writings in the "Craftsman," as well as by his powerful eloquence in the house. In 1745 the government once more availed itself of his talents, and he was sent to Ireland as lord-lieutenant, where he continued a year, exercising his power in a manner calculated to gain the approbation of the people. He was afterwards secretary of state, but deafness and declining health induced him to relinquish office in 1748. He wrote some papers in the "World," and several poetical pieces, but he is principally known as the author of "Letters to his Son." D. 1773.

CHETHAM, HUMPHERY, a wealthy merchant of Manchester, to whose well-directed munificence that town owes its college and library. D. 1653.

CHETWOOD, KNIGHTLY, dean of Gloucester; author of a "Life of Virgil,"

a "Life of Lycurgus," &c. D. 1720.—  
WILLIAM RUFUS, a dramatic writer;  
author of some plays, and of a "General  
History of the Stage." D. 1766.

CHEVALIER, ANTONY RODOLPH DE,  
French tutor to Princess, afterwards  
Queen, Elizabeth of England. He was  
an erudite scholar, and published an  
excellent "Hebrew Grammar," an im-  
proved edition of the "Thesaurus of  
Sanet. Pagninus," &c. He had com-  
menced a Bible in four languages, but  
did not live to finish it. D. 1572.

CHEVERUS, LEFEBURE DE, Cardinal,  
archbishop of Bordeaux, was b. at May-  
enne, 1768; came to America after the  
French revolution, and was consecrated  
first Catholic bishop of Boston in 1810;  
returned to France by the invitation of  
Louis XVIII., and was consecrated  
bishop of Montauban in 1823, and arch-  
bishop of Bordeaux in 1826; and was in  
1835, made a cardinal. He was a man  
of distinguished talents, and extensive  
scientific and literary acquirements.  
During his residence in Boston, he  
sustained the character of a most amia-  
ble, exemplary, and devout man. He  
devoted himself with great zeal and  
assiduity to the duties of his office, not  
overlooking the meanest of his flock;  
and he was regarded by Protestants, as  
well as by Catholics, with sincere affec-  
tion and high respect. D. July 19, 1836.

CHEVILLIER, ANDREW, a French  
ecclesiastic and antiquary, librarian to  
the Sorbonne. He published a Latin  
dissertation on the "Council of Chalce-  
don," an historical dissertation on the  
"Origin of Printing in Paris," &c. D.  
1700.

CHEVREAU, URBAN, an eminent  
French scholar. He became secretary  
to Queen Christina of Sweden, and is  
said to have had considerable share in  
converting her to Catholicism. After  
acting as tutor and secretary to the duke  
of Maine, he at length retired from all  
public duties, and devoted himself to  
literature. He wrote "Effets de la For-  
tune," a romance; "A History of the  
World," some plays, &c. D. 1701.

CHEYNE, GEORGE, an eminent phy-  
sician and writer, settled in London.  
His first publication was a mathematical  
treatise, entitled "Fluxionum Methodus  
inversa," which procured him consider-  
able reputation, and admission to the  
Royal Society. His chief works are  
"The English Malady, a Treatise on  
Nervous Disorders," "A Treatise on  
Gout," and an "Essay on Regimen." D.  
1743

CHIABRERA, GABRIEL, called the  
Italian Pindar, was b. at Savona, 1552.  
Besides odes and epic poems, which are  
chiefly Anacreontic, he wrote several  
dramas. D. 1637.

CHIARAMONTI, SCRIPTO, an Italian  
ecclesiastic and writer. His works are  
very numerous, and are chiefly on the  
mathematics and natural philosophy.  
He founded the academy of the Offus-  
cati, at Osenà, in Bologna, and was  
president of it when he d., 1652.

CHIARI, PIETRO, an Italian ecclesi-  
astic and poet of the 18th century. He  
was a rival of Goldoni, and his comedies  
attained considerable popularity. Those  
of Chiari were however much inferior to  
those of his rival. D. 1788.

CHICHELEY, HENRY, archbishop of  
Canterbury, an able and accomplished  
scholar and statesman, was b. at Higham  
Ferrers, 1362. On the accession of the  
infant king, Henry VI., he became first  
privy councillor, and directed all his  
attention to church affairs, striving at  
once to check the progress of Wicklif-  
ism, and to moderate the ardor of the  
Catholic court. He founded and en-  
dowed All Soul's college, Oxford, made  
many important improvements in Lam-  
beth palace, and built the western tower  
of Canterbury cathedral at his own ex-  
pense. D. 1443.

CHICOYNEAU, FRANCIS, an eminent  
physician and professor of medicine at  
Montpelier. When the plague was ra-  
ging at Marseilles, he was sent to the  
relief of the sufferers, whom he reas-  
sured by his calm courage. The impor-  
tant services he rendered on this occasion  
procured him a pension and several  
appointments at court. His principal  
literary production is a work "On the  
Origin, Symptoms, and Cure of the  
Plague;" a work doubly valuable on  
account of the interesting narratives  
with which it is interspersed, being the  
result of the author's own experience.  
D. 1752.

CHILD, JOSIAH, an eminent London  
merchant of the 17th century, and au-  
thor of several works on subjects con-  
nected with political economy, among  
which may be noticed his "Discourse  
on Trade," &c. B. 1630; d. 1699.—  
WILLIAM, an English musical composer  
and musician. He was for many years  
organist in St. George's chapel, Wind-  
sor, and in the Chapel Royal, at White-  
hall. The simple style of his composi-  
tions caused them to be neglected in his  
own time, but they are now much ad-  
mired. D. 1697.

**CHILDEBERT I.**, king of France, who ascended the throne in 511. Aided by his brothers, Clotaire and Clodomir, he attacked and defeated Sigismund, king of Burgundy. Childebert and Clotaire then turned their arms against Spain, but without success. D. 558.—**II.**, king of France, succeeded his father, Sigebert, in 575. On the death of his uncle, Chilperic, king of Soissons, he gained the kingdoms of Orleans and Burgundy. D. by poison, 596.—**III.**, king of France. He ascended the throne at the very early age of 12 years; of which circumstance Pepin, mayor of the palace, took advantage to govern both king and kingdom. D. 711.

**CHILDERIC I.**, king of France. He succeeded his father, Merovæus, in 456; was deposed in the following year, and reinstated upon the throne in 463. D. 481.—**II.**, king of France, was the son of Clovis II., and succeeded his brother, Clotaire III., in 673. He was a debauched and cruel tyrant, and, together with his wife and son, was assassinated in 673.—**III.**, surnamed the Idiot, king of France, began his reign in 742, and was deposed in 752.

**CHILLINGWORTH, WILLIAM**, an English divine. He was a sound scholar, an able mathematician, and above mediocrity as a poet. But his chief bent was towards disputation and metaphysics; and he was so acute in discovering difficulties, that he doubted where men of far less natural capacity and acquired knowledge would have been presumptuously certain. In this state of mind a Jesuit convinced him of the truth of the tenets of Papacy, and he actually went to the Jesuit's college at Douay. While there, he meditated the publication of a vindication of his conversion to the church of Rome, but Laud, then bishop of London, dissuaded him from his purpose. He subsequently returned to England, became a Protestant again, and published the masterly treatise, entitled "The Religion of Protestants, a safe Way to Salvation." Some hesitation about signing the thirty-nine articles prevented him from obtaining preferment in the church; but he at length consented to sign, and became chancellor of Salisbury, &c. At the breaking out of the civil war, he warmly espoused the royal cause, and published a treatise on the "Unlawfulness of Resisting the Lawful Prince, although most Tyrannous, Impious, and Idolatrous." He also invented a machine, or rather imitated one described by some

ancient authors, for the attack of fortified places. D. 1644.

**CHILMEAD, EDMUND**, an English mathematician and musician; author of a treatise "On the Music of Ancient Greece;" another, which was not printed, "On Sounds," and a "Catalogue of the Greek MSS. in the Bodleian Library." D. 1654.

**CHILO**, one of the seven sages of Greece. He flourished in the 6th century B. C., and was celebrated for his just conduct as a magistrate. It was he who caused the celebrated "Know thyself;" to be graven on the temple of Delphi.

**CHIPMAN, NATHANIEL**, a distinguished lawyer and judge of Vermont, b. at Salisbury, Ct., 1752, and in 1786 made judge of the supreme court of Vermont, whither he had removed. In 1791 he negotiated the admission of Vermont into the union as a state. In 1793 he published a small work called "Sketch of the Principles of Government," which was afterwards expanded in a larger work. D. 1843.

**CHITTENDEN, THOMAS**, first governor of Vermont, was a member of the convention which declared Vermont an independent state, and one of the committee to solicit an admission into the union in 1778; he was elected governor, and continued so till his death. D. 1797.

**CHITTY, JOSEPH**, an eminent special pleader, and the author of many well-known works, which have become indispensable auxiliaries to every legal student and practitioner. D. 1841, aged 65.

**CHOISEUL, STEPHEN FRANCIS**, duke of, entered the army early, was appointed ambassador to Rome and Vienna, and honored with a peerage. He then became prime minister of France, to which station he was raised through the influence of madame de Pompadour. He made many judicious reforms and alterations in the French army, increased the navy, and brought about the celebrated family compact. In 1770 he was dismissed from office, and exiled to one of his estates. B. 1714; d. 1785.

**CHOISI, FRANCIS TIMOLEON DE**, a French ecclesiastic and writer. In his youth he was of very debauched and abandoned habits. For some years he wore the dress of a woman, and passed by the name of the Countess des Barres; but a severe illness had the good effect of awakening him from this way of life, and he became an abbé. Besides a "Life of David," a "Life of Solomon,"

and a "History of the Church," he gave the "Memoirs of the Countess des Barres," containing some account of his youthful irregularities. He also wrote and translated several other pieces, but they are held in very little estimation. D. 1724.

CHOPIN, FREDERIC, a great modern composer and pianoforte player, was b. near Warsaw, 1810. Compelled to leave Poland in consequence of political convulsions, he played in public at Vienna and Munich in 1831, and soon afterwards repaired to Paris, where he continued to exercise his art till the revolution of 1848 drove him to England. He returned to Paris in 1849; and d. in the autumn leaving behind him a reputation, both as a player and a composer, which will not soon pass away.—RENE, an eminent French lawyer and writer, author of "The Custom of Anjou," "The Custom of Paris," "De Sacra Politica Monastica," &c. D. 1606.

CHORIER, NICHOLAS, a French lawyer and writer, author of a "General History of Dauphiny," &c. D. 1692.

CHORIS, LOUIS, an eminent Russian artist and traveller, b. 1795. He was appointed draughtsman to Captain Kotzebue's expedition round the world in 1814, and on his return published his "Voyage Pittoresque," accompanied with Cuvier's descriptions. He also published "Les Cranes Humains," with observations by Dr. Gall and others. In 1827, M. Choris sailed from France, with the intention of travelling through America; but while on his journey in Mexico, in company with an English gentleman, they were attacked by robbers near Xalapa, and Choris lost his life, March 19, 1828.

CHRETIEN, FLORENT, a French poet of noble family, tutor to Henry IV. of France. Besides writing satires and tragedies, he translated Oppian, some of the plays of Aristophanes, and Pacatus' panegyric of Theodosius. D. 1596.

CHRISTIAN, EDWARD, an English lawyer, author of an "Account of the Origin of the Two Houses of Parliament with a Statement of the Privileges of the House of Commons," a "Treatise on the Bankrupt Laws," &c. He was Downing professor of law in the university of Cambridge, and chief justice of the Isle of Ely. D. 1823.

CHRISTIE, JAMES, the son of an eminent auctioneer in London, was distinguished for his critical taste in the fine arts, and his antiquarian knowledge. Though he followed his father's profes-

sion, he found time to give to the world some ingenious and valuable works, viz., an "Essay on the Ancient Greek Game invented by Palamedes," showing the origin of the game of chess; a "Disquisition upon Etruscan Vases;" an "Essay on the Earliest Species of Idolatry," &c. D. 1831.

CHRISTINA, queen of Sweden. She was the only child of the famous Gustavus Adolphus, whom she succeeded in 1632, being then only 6 years old. During her minority the kingdom was wisely governed by the Chancellor Oxenstiern; and when she was crowned, in 1550, she formally declared her cousin, the count palatine Charles Gustavus, her successor. For four years she governed the kingdom with an evident desire to encourage learning and science; and at the end of that time, weary either of the task of governing, or of the personal restraint which royalty imposed upon her, she abdicated in favor of her cousin, and proceeded to Rome, where she surrounded herself with learned men, and busied herself with learned pursuits. At Paris, on one of the various occasions of her visiting that city, she had her equerry, an Italian, named Monaldeschi, murdered in her own residence, and almost in her own presence; a crime which seems to have had no other cause than the unfortunate equerry's indifference to the blandishments of his mistress. In 1660, the death of the king, her cousin, caused her to go once more to Sweden; but her change of religion, and the reports which had reached that country of her conduct elsewhere, had so disgusted her former subjects that they resolutely refused to reinstate her in the sovereignty. Being threatened with the loss of her revenues as well as her crown, she consented to preserve the former by finally renouncing the latter; and she retired to Rome. D. 1689.

CHRISTOPHE, HENRY, a negro, one of the leaders of the insurgent slaves of St. Domingo. He possessed considerable ability, but his courage was carried to ferocity. He successfully opposed the French, whose perfidious seizure of the negro chief, Toussaint Louverture, he amply revenged, and assumed the title of Henry I., king of Hayti; but he acted so despotically that a conspiracy was formed against him; and Boyer, the successor of Petion, who had established a republic in the south of Domingo, was invited to take part with the discontented subjects of Christophe, and

demanded his deposition. At length, finding that even his body-guard was no longer to be depended on, he shot himself through the heart, Oct. 8, 1820.

**CHRISTOPHERSON, JOHN**, bishop of Chichester, during the reigns of Henry VIII. and Edward VI. He translated, from Greek to Latin, Philo, Eusebius, and other authors; but he was rather industrious than learned, and succeeding authors have been much misled by him. D. 1558.

**CHRYSOLORAS, MANUEL**, a Greek of noble family. Being sent to Europe by the Emperor Manuel Palæologus to solicit the Christian princes to aid Constantinople against the Turks, he settled at Florence as a teacher of Greek. Subsequently he taught at Milan; but when the Emperor Manuel came to that city, he was employed by him in a mission to the court of the Emperor Sigismund, and afterwards to the general council at Constance, in which city he died. He was author of a "Greek Grammar," a "Parallel between Ancient and Modern Rome," &c. D. 1414.

**CHRYSOSTOM, JOHN, ST.**, was really named Secundus, but was called Chrysostom, which signifies "golden mouth," on account of his eloquence. He was b. at Antioch, and was intended for the bar; but being deeply impressed with religious feelings, he spent several years in solitary retirement, studying and meditating with a view to the church. Having completed his voluntary probation, he returned to Antioch, was ordained, and became so celebrated for the eloquence of his preaching, that on the death of Nectarius, patriarch of Constantinople, he was raised to that high and important post. He now exerted himself so rigidly in repressing heresy and paganism, and in enforcing the obligations of monachism, that Theophilus, bishop of Alexandria, aided and encouraged by the Empress Eudoxia, caused him to be deposed at a synod held at Chalcedon, in 403. His deposition gave so much offence to the people, by whom he was greatly beloved, that the empress was obliged to interfere for his reinstatement. He soon, however, provoked her anger by opposing the erection of her statue near the great church; and, in 404, another synod deposed him, and exiled him to Armenia. He sustained his troubles with admirable courage; but being ordered to a still greater distance from the capital, where his enemies still feared his influence, he died while on his journey. D. 407.

**CHUBB, THOMAS**, an English deistical writer, author of "The Supremacy of the Father asserted," "Discourse on Miracles," &c. B. 1679; d. 1747.

**CHURCH, BENJAMIN**, celebrated for his exploits in the Indian wars of New England, was b. at Duxbury, Mass., 1639. He commanded the party that killed Philip in August, 1676.—**BENJAMIN**, a physician of some eminance, and an able writer, was graduated at Harvard college in 1754, and practised medicine in Boston. For several years before the revolution, he was a leading character among the whigs and patriots; and on the commencement of the war he was appointed physician-general to the army. While in the performance of the duties assigned him in this capacity, he was suspected of a treacherous correspondence with the enemy, and immediately arrested and imprisoned. After remaining some time in prison, he obtained permission to depart for the West Indies. The vessel in which he sailed was never heard from afterwards. He is the author of a number of occasional poems, serious, pathetic, and satirical, which possess considerable merit.

**CHURCHILL, CHARLES**, an English clergyman and poet. The death of his father, who was curate of St. John's, Westminster, brought him to London, and he obtained the vacant curacy. His income was small, while his love of gay and expensive pursuits was unbounded, and he was on the verge of imprisonment, when Dr. Lloyd, of Westminster school, interfered, and effected a composition with the creditors. He now determined to exert the talents he had so long allowed to lie idle; and his first production was "The Rosciad," an energetic description of the principal actors of the time. Public attention was fixed on this poem by the vehemence with which the players replied to it, and Churchill found it worth his while to give the town a new satire, under the title of an "Apology" for his former one. "Night," "The Ghost,"—in which he assailed Dr. Johnson, at that time all but omnipotent in the literary world—and the "Prophecy of Famine," followed; he at length threw aside all regard for his profession, separated from his wife, and became a complete "man of wit about town." He now rapidly produced an "Epistle to Hogarth," "The Conference," "The Duellist," "The Author," "Gotham," "The Candidate," "The Times," "In-

dependence," and "The Journey." The vigor displayed in these makes it probable that he would in time have devoted himself to higher subjects than party politics, and have produced works calculated to give him a higher and more lasting fame; but a fever hurried him to the grave, at the early age of 34, in 1764. — WINSTON, a Cavalier, whose estates were sequestered during the commonwealth; but they were restored to him by Charles II., who also knighted him. He wrote "Divi Britannici;" histories of the English monarchs. D. 1688.

CHURCHYARD, THOMAS, an English poet, author of "The Worthiness of Wales," &c. He flourished in the reign of Queen Elizabeth.

CIACONIUS, PETER, an eminent Spanish scholar. Pope Gregory XIII. employed him to superintend an edition of the Bible, the "Decretal" of Gratian, and other works, which that pontiff caused to be printed at the Vatican press. He wrote some very learned notes on Tertullian, Pliny, Seneca, and other Latin writers; a variety of tracts on Italian antiquities; a treatise on the old Roman calendar, &c.; and he aided Clavius in reforming the calendar. D. 1581.

CIAMPINI, JOHN JUSTIN, a learned Italian, author of "Vetera Monumenta," a "History of the College of Abbreviators," "Lives of the Popes," &c. He was one of the literary associates of Christina, queen of Sweden, during her residence at Rome, and was much aided by her in forming an academy for the study of mathematics, and another for the study of ecclesiastical history. D. 1698.

CIBBER, COLLEY, an actor and dramatist, was the son of Gabriel Cibber, a celebrated sculptor, and b. in London, 1671. Being disappointed of a scholarship at Cambridge, he entered the army which did not suit his taste; and when only about 18 years old he quitted it for the stage. For some time he had but little success; but his performance of Fondlewife, in the "Old Bachelor," made him very popular, and obtained him the monopoly of parts of that kind at Drury-lane. His first dramatic effort, "Love's Last Shift," appeared in 1695; and it was followed by "Woman's Wit" and "The Careless Husband." His next production as a dramatist was an adaptation of Molière's Tartuffe, under the title of the "Nonjuror," of which the "Hypocrite" of the more

modern stage is a new version. The piece was wonderfully popular, and, in addition to the large profits Cibber derived from its performance, it procured him the situation of poet-laureate. This appointment drew upon him the rancor of cotemporary wits and poets, and of Pope among the number; but Cibber had the good sense to think solid profit more important than the censure of the envious was injurious; and he wore the bays, and performed in his own pieces till he was nearly 74 years of age. Besides tragedies and comedies, to the number of twenty-five, some of which still continue to be played as stock pieces, Cibber wrote an "Apology" for his own life; an "Essay on the Character and Conduct of Cicero," and two expository epistles to his assailant Pope. D. 1757. — THEOPHILUS, son of the above, an actor and dramatist, but very inferior in both capacities to his father. He wrote a musical entertainment called "Pattie and Peggy," and altered some of Shakspeare's plays. "The Lives of the Poets of Great Britain and Ireland" appeared with his name; but the work was said to be written by Shields, subsequently ananensis to Dr. Johnson, from materials furnished by Thomas Coxeter. Cibber was of very extravagant habits, and his life was consequently spent in much distress. He was drowned in his passage to Ireland, 1757. — ANNA MARIA, wife of the last named, and an actress of the highest class. Her union with Theophilus Cibber was productive of both discomfort and disgrace, and she was separated from him for many years. Her conduct, however, made it evident that he had been more to blame for the circumstance than she had; and she was as much respected in private life as she was admired on the stage. Her style of acting was well adapted to that of Garrick, with whom she frequently performed. D. 1766.

CICCARELLI, ALPHONSO, an Italian physician; author of "De Clitumno Flumine," "Istoria di Casa Monaldesca," &c. Having forged genealogies, and committed other literary impostures, he was executed at Rome, in 1580.

CICERO, MARCUS TULLIUS, the prince of Roman orators, was the son of noble parents, and at an early age gave such decided indications of his ability, that after having served in a single campaign under Sylla and P. Strabo, he devoted himself, by the advice of his friends, to the bar. For this purpose he studied

under Molo, an eminent lawyer, and Philo the Athenian, then resident at Rome; and, at the age of 26, he commenced practice as a pleader; his first important cause being the defence of Sextus Roscius Amarinus, who was accused of parricide by one Chrysogonus, a freedman of the dictator Sylla. He saved his client, but was obliged to withdraw to Athens from fear of resentment of the dictator. As long as Sylla lived Cicero remained at Athens, turning even his exile into a benefit by diligently studying under Antiochus and other eminently learned men. When he returned to Rome he rapidly rose in his profession, and the quaestorship in Sicily was bestowed upon him. In this office he made himself very popular; and henceforth his course was all prosperous, until he attained the great object of his ambition—the consulship. The bold and evil designs of Catiline made Cicero's consular duty as difficult and dangerous as his performance of it was able and honorable. But his popularity declined very soon after the expiration of his consulship, and it was chiefly as an advocate and author that he for some time afterwards exerted his splendid talents. At length the task of averting ruin from his own head tasked even his powers to the utmost. Publius Clodius who had now become tribune of the people, raised such a storm against him that he was a second time obliged to go into exile. This time he sought shelter with his friend Plancus, in Thessalonica, until the repentant Romans recalled him, making him magnificent recompense for the depredation and devastation by which he had been impoverished. In the struggle between Cæsar and Pompey, Cicero espoused the cause of the latter; but after the fatal battle of Pharsalia he made his peace with the former, with whom he continued to all appearance friendly, until Cæsar fell under the daggers of Brutus and his friends. He now took part with Octavius, and pronounced the bitter philippics against Antony, which at once shortened his life and added to his fame. Antony, stung to the quick, insisted upon the death of Cicero, and Octavius basely consented to the sacrifice. In endeavoring to escape from Tusculum, where he was living when the news of his proscription arrived, he was overtaken and murdered by a party of soldiers, headed by Popilius Lænas, whose life he had formerly saved by his eloquence; and his head and hands were publicly exhibited on

the rostrum at Rome. Cicero was b. at Arpinum. 106 B. C., and perished in his 64th year, 43 B. C. He was a perfect model of eloquence; and, as Augustus truly said, "he loved his country sincerely." Of his works, which are universally known, and far too numerous to be even named here, there have been almost innumerable editions.

CID, The, a Spanish hero, whose real name was Don Roderigo Dias de Bivar. He was knighted in consequence of the valor he had displayed in his very youth; and, in 1063, marched with Don Sancho of Castile against Ramiro, king of Aragon, who fell in battle; after which he went to the siege of Zamora, where Sancho, now become king, was slain. On Sancho's death, his brother Alfonso ascended the throne of Castile; but Roderigo, instead of continuing the peaceful and obedient subject, declared himself independent, and, after depopulating the country, fixed his habitation at Pena de el Cid, the rock of the Cid, near Saragossa. He afterwards took Valentia, and maintained his independence till his death, 1099. The history of this hero, whose name Cid signified lord, has been immortalized in the romances of the Spaniards, and particularly in the popular tragedy of Corneille.

CIMALINE, JOHN, a Florentine painter. He painted only in distemper, oil colors being then undiscovered; and though he painted historical subjects, he had no idea of light and shadow. Dante praises him; and, considering the barbarism of the time at which he lived, the praise was not undeserved.

CIMAROSA, DOMENICO, a Neapolitan, famous as a musical composer. When the army of revolutionized France took possession of Italy, Cimarosa so openly sympathized with revolutionary principles, that, when the French withdrew, he was thrown into prison, and treated with a rigor which is supposed to have materially shortened his life. Of twenty-six operas which he composed, and most of which are comic, "Il Matrimonio Segreto" and "Il Matrimonio per Susurro," are the most admired. B. 1754; d. 1801.

CIMON, a celebrated Athenian general. He was the son of Miltiades, and first distinguished himself at the battle of Salamis. Aristides, surnamed the Just, thought so highly of him, notwithstanding his youth had been very dissipated, that he initiated him into public business. After having repeatedly beaten the Persians, and enriched his

country by the spoils he wrested from the enemy, the party of Pericles caused him to be ostracized, on a charge of having been bribed. At the end of five years, which was only half the term for which he had been banished, he was recalled, and again led the Athenians to victory over their Persian foe. While besieging Citium, in Cyprus, he died; having served Athens, not only by his prowess as a soldier, but also by his wisdom in founding public schools. He flourished in the 5th century B. C.

**CINCINNATUS, LUCIUS QUINTUS**, one of the most illustrious characters of ancient Rome. He was made consul when the senate and the people were striving for the ascendancy; and, being much incensed against the latter for having banished his son, he sternly resisted their demands. He was named consul a second time, but refused the office and retired to his farm, whence he did not again emerge until he was saluted dictator, and entreated to lend his aid against the Æqui, who had closely invested the consul Minucius, and the army under his command. Stepping at once from the petty details of a farm to the momentous duties of a general and a statesman, Cincinnatus exerted himself so efficiently, that the Æqui were fain to retire, after having passed under the yoke. Having caused his son to be recalled from exile, after the chief witness against him had been convicted of perjury, he laid down his vast authority and returned to his farm. He was again, though 80 years of age, made dictator, when Mælius conspired to overthrow the republic; and he put down the domestic conspirator as promptly as he had formerly repelled the Æqui. He flourished in the 5th century B. C.

**CINELLI, GIOVANNI**, a Florentine physician; author of "Bibliotheca Volante." B. 1625; d. 1706.

**CINNA, LUCIUS CORNELIUS**, a Roman; the friend, partisan, and fellow-consul of Marius. He it was who drove Sylla from Rome, and recalled Marius from his African exile. He participated in the numerous murders which followed the return of Marius; and when in his third consulship, and while preparing for hostilities with Sylla, was assassinated, 84 B. C.

**CINO DA PISTOIA**, an Italian jurist-consult and poet, b. at Pistoia, 1270, whose proper name was Guittone. He was very eminent as a lawyer, and became a senator of Rome, and professor successively at various universities. In

addition to some elegant poetry, by which he is chiefly known, he wrote a "Commentary on the Digest." D. 1336.

**CINQ-MARS, HENRY COEFFIER**, marquis of, was son of the marquis d'Effiat, marshal of France. He was introduced by Cardinal Richelieu to the notice of Louis XIII., and was for some time a most distinguished favorite of that monarch. Ungrateful equally to the cardinal and to the king, he instigated Gaston, duke of Orleans, the king's brother, to rebellion. They had proceeded so far in their treasurable designs as to set on foot a treaty with Spain, engaging that power to assist them. But the vigilance of the cardinal discovered their plans, and the marquis was apprehended and beheaded in 1642.

**CIPRIANI, JOHN BAPTIST**, an eminent painter, b. at Pistoia, in Tuscany. His drawings are greatly admired for their correctness, fertility of invention, and harmonious coloring; and many exquisite engravings were made from them by Bartolozzi. D. 1755.

**CIRIGNANO, NICHOLAS**, an Italian painter, several of whose works are in the churches of Loretto and Rome. D. 1588.—**ANTHONY**, son of the above, and also eminent as a painter. D. 1620.

**CIRILLO, DOMINIC**, an Italian botanist, president of the Academy at Naples, and professor of medicine in the university of that city; author of "The Neapolitan Flora," a "Treatise on the Essential Characters of certain Plants," &c. When the French entered Naples, Cirillo took an active part against his sovereign, and on the restoration of legitimate government was executed as a traitor in 1795.

**CLAGGETT, WILLIAM**, an English divine; author of four volumes of sermons, and of some well-written tracts against dissent and papacy. D. 1727.—**THOMAS JOHN**, bishop of the diocese of Maryland. He was consecrated, September 17, 1792, and d. August 2, 1816.

**CLAIR, ARTHUR ST.**, was b. at Edinburgh, and came to this country with Admiral Boscawen, in 1755. He served as a lieutenant under Wolfe. In the revolutionary war he espoused the American cause. He was appointed a brigadier-general in 1776, and a major-general in 1777. He evacuated Ticonderoga in July, 1777, on the approach of Burgoyne's army. A court of inquiry honorably acquitted him of charges of cowardice and treachery. He was a delegate to congress from Pennsylvania in 1784, and in 1787 was chosen presi-



dent of congress. He was appointed governor of the territory northwest of the Ohio, in Oct., 1789. In 1791 he was appointed commander-in-chief of the forces to be employed against the Indians. He suffered a signal defeat in the neighborhood of the Miami villages, in November. It is said that such was the panic, that the troops fled precipitately thirty miles, though pursued only four. There was no ground of censure on St. Clair for this defeat. The next year, however, he resigned his military commission. Ohio was erected into an independent state in 1802. In an address to the people he declined being a candidate for governor. Before the election of a governor by the people, he was removed from office by Mr. Jefferson. D. 1818.

**CLAIRAULT, ALEXIS**, a French mathematician; author of "Elements of Geometry," "Elements of Algebra," a "Treatise on the Figure of the Earth," &c. He was remarkable for the precocity of his talent; for at four years of age he could read and write, at nine he had so far studied mathematics as to be able to solve some difficult problems, and at eleven he published a work on curves. B. 1713; d. 1765.

**CLAIRON, CLAIRE JOSEPHINE DE LA TUDE**, a celebrated French actress, b. near Conde, 1723, and who, commencing her histrionic efforts at the early age of 12 years, soon became the first tragic performer of her age and country. D. 1803.

**CLARBORNE, WILLIAM C. C.**, governor of Mississippi and Louisiana. Being bred a lawyer, he settled in Tennessee, of which state he assisted in forming the constitution, and afterwards represented it in congress. In 1802 he was appointed governor of the Mississippi territory, and in 1804, of Louisiana, to which office he was chosen by the people, after the adoption of its constitution, from 1812 to 1816. He was then elected a senator of the United States, but d. before he took his seat, in 1817.

**CLAPPERTON, HUGH**, the celebrated African traveller, was b. in Annan, Dumfriesshire, 1788, and at the age of 13 was apprenticed to the sea-service. Having during his apprenticeship inadvertently violated the excise laws, by taking a few pounds of rock salt to the mistress of a house which the crew frequented, he consented (rather than undergo a trial) to go on board the *Clorinda* frigate, commanded by Capt. Briggs. Through

the interest of friends he was soon promoted to be a mid-shipman, and in 1814 was raised to the rank of lieutenant, and appointed to the command of the *Confiance* schooner, on lake Erie. In 1822 he was chosen to accompany Dr. Oudney and Lieutenant Deulham on an expedition to Central Africa, and on his return to England he received the rank of captain. In six months afterwards he was dispatched on a second mission for exploring the country from Tripoli to Bornou, but was not allowed to enter the place. It was during the period of his detention that he was attacked with dysentery, which proved fatal at Sackatoo, on the 13th of April, 1827.

**CLARENDON, EDWARD HYDE**, earl of, lord high chancellor of England, was b. at Dinton, in Wiltshire, 1608. He was educated at Oxford, and studied law under his uncle, Nicholas Hyde, chief justice of the King's Bench. During the civil wars he zealously attached himself to the royal cause, and contributed more than any other man to the restoration. In his judicial capacity his conduct was irreproachable, though he was a strong loyalist. But he at length became unpopular, and was removed from his high employments, and, in order to escape the consequences of impeachment, found it prudent to go into voluntary exile. D. at Rouen, 1764. His "History of the Rebellion," taken as a whole, is an admirable work, and calculated to secure to his memory a lasting fame. His daughter Anne was married to the duke of York, afterwards James II.; and two daughters, Anne and Mary, the fruit of this marriage, both ascended the English throne.—**HENRY HYDE**, earl of, son of the foregoing, was b. 1638. He was, for a short time, lord lieutenant of Ireland, in the reign of James II., and wrote a "History of the Irish Rebellion," &c. D. 1709.

**CLARK, WILLIAM**, originally of Virginia, was b. 1770, and moved with his father's family to Kentucky, in 1784. They arrived at the falls of Ohio, where the city of Louisville now stands, on the 4th of March, the town then consisting of but a few log cabins, surrounding a fort, but a short time established by Gen. George Rogers Clark, the brother of the deceased. In 1808 he was tendered by Mr. Jefferson, the appointment of captain of engineers, to assume joint command with Captain Merriwether Lewis, of the northwestern expedition to the Pacific ocean. This was accepted, and the party left St. Louis for the vast

and then unexplored regions between the Mississippi river and the ocean, in March, 1804. On this perilous expedition, he was the principal military director, while Lewis, assisted by himself, was the scientific manager. Gen. Clark kept and wrote the journal, which has been since published, and assisted Lewis in all celestial observations when they were together. In 1813, President Madison appointed him governor of the territory and superintendent of Indian affairs. He held these offices in junction, until Missouri was admitted into the union, in 1820. In 1822 he was appointed, by President Monroe, superintendent of Indian affairs. As commissioner and superintendent of Indian affairs for a long series of years, he made treaties with almost every tribe of Indians. D. 1838.

CLARKE, ADAM, one of the most eminent modern scholars in the oriental languages, and biblical antiquities. He was b. in Ireland, and received the rudiments of learning from his father, who was a schoolmaster in that country; but subsequently studied at the school founded by John Wesley, at Kingswood, near Bristol. At the early age of 18 he became a travelling preacher in the Methodist connection, and for 20 years continued to be so. But though he was very popular as a preacher, it is chiefly as a writer that he is known. He published a very curious and useful "Bibliographical Dictionary;" a supplement to that work; a laborious "Commentary on the Bible;" a "Narrative of the last Illness and Death of Richard Porson;" "Memoirs of the Wesley Family;" and edited "Baxter's Christian Directory," and several other religious works. His "Commentary on the Bible" alone would have been a long labor to a man of ordinary industry. But such were his energy and perseverance, that besides the above works and numerous sermons, he wrote four elaborate and valuable reports on the state of the public records, and edited the first volume of a new and laborious edition of Rymers's "Fœdera." B. 1762; d. of cholera, 1832.—EDWARD DANIEL, a celebrated modern traveller, and professor of mineralogy at Cambridge, was b. 1767. He accompanied Lord Berwick to Italy in 1794; and in 1799 he commenced a tour through Denmark, Sweden, Lapland, Finland, Russia, Tartary, Circassia, Asia Minor, Syria, Palestine, Egypt, Greece, and Turkey, returning in 1802, through Germany and France.

By his exertions the library of Cambridge was enriched with nearly a hundred volumes of manuscripts, and the colossal statue of the Eleusinian Ceres. He also brought to England the sarcophagus of Alexander, and a splendid collection of mineralogical specimens, which he turned to the best advantage in his subsequent popular lectures on mineralogy, when he was appointed to the professor's chair in 1808. D. 1821.—JEREMIAH, organist to St. Paul's cathedral. His compositions are not numerous, but they are remarkable for pathetic melody. An imprudent and hopeless passion for a lady of high rank so much disordered his mind, that he committed suicide, in 1707.—JOHN, an American divine and writer; author of "Funeral Discourses;" a popular tract, entitled "An Answer to the Question, 'Why are You a Christian?'" &c. D. 1798.—SAMUEL, a learned English divine; author of "Scientia Metrica et Rhythmica," &c. D. 1669.—ABRAHAM, a signer of the Declaration of Independence, was b. in New Jersey in 1726. He was a delegate to the continental congress, a member of the general convention which framed the constitution, and a representative in the 2d congress of the United States. D. 1794. He was a man of exemplary and unsullied integrity.—GEORGE ROGERS, colonel in the service of Virginia against the Indians in the revolutionary war, distinguished himself greatly in that post, and rendered efficient service to the inhabitants of the frontiers. In 1779 he descended the Ohio, and built Fort Jefferson on the eastern bank of the Mississippi; in 1781 he received a general's commission. D. 1817, at his seat near Louisville, Kentucky.—SAMUEL, a celebrated English theologian and natural philosopher, was b. at Norwich, 1675. While at college, he translated "Rohault's Physics," in order to familiarize students with the reasoning of the Newtonian philosophy. When he took orders, he became chaplain to the bishop of Norwich, and appeared as an author in his own profession, in 1699, when he published "Three practical Essays on Baptism, Confirmation, and Repentance." By this work he established his reputation as a writer; and he now entered the lists as a controversialist, by publishing "Reflections" on a book by Toland, entitled "Amyntor." In 1704-5 he was appointed to preach the sermons at Boyle's Lecture, and took for the subjects of his sixteen sermons, "The Being and Attri-

butes of God," and "The Evidences of Natural and Revealed Religion." In 1712 he published a new and valuable edition of "Caesar's Commentaries," and a work entitled, "The Scripture Doctrine of the Trinity." This work involved him in a controversy, in which his principal opponent was Dr. Waterland; and the heterodoxy of Dr. Clarke was made the subject of a complaint in the lower house of convocation. Subsequently he had a controversy with Leibnitz on the principles of religion and natural philosophy; and gave considerable offence by altering the singing psalms at St. James's, where he was chaplain to Queen Anne. The latter part of his life was distinguished by his letter to Mr. Hoadley, "On the Proportion of Velocity and Force in Bodies in Motion," and his edition of "Homer's Iliad" with a Latin version. D. 1723.—**JOHN**, brother of the above, dean of Salisbury; author of "Sermons on the Origin of Evil," a translation of Grotius's "De Veritate," &c. D. 1729.—**WILLIAM**, an English divine and writer; author of "The Connection of the Roman, Saxon, and English Coins," "A Discourse on the Commerce of the Romans," &c. D. 1771.

**CLARKSON, THOMAS**, a man whose whole life may be said to have almost passed in laboring to effect the extinction of the slave trade, was b. at Wisbeach, in Suffolk, in 1760. He was first brought into notice as the friend of the negro by a Latin prize essay upon this subject, which was afterwards published in English. Associations were formed, and the question was agitated and discussed throughout England; at length Mr. Clarkson having become acquainted with Mr. Wilberforce, it was agreed that the latter gentleman should bring the subject under the notice of parliament. This was in 1787, and it there met with various success until 1807, when the memorable anti-slavery law obtained the sanction of the legislature. D. Sept. 26, 1846, aged 85.

**CLAUDE, JOHN**, an eminent French Protestant divine. He composed a reply to a work of the Port-Royalists on the eucharist, and was involved, in consequence, in a controversy with the Catholic writers, in which he displayed immense controversial power. D. 1687.

**CLAUDE LORRAINE**, so called from the place of his birth, was an admirable landscape painter. His real name was **CLAUDE GELEE**, and he was the son of poor parents, who put him apprentice,

it is said, but doubtfully, to a pastry-cook. The love of art, however, prevailed over the circumstances in which he was placed; and having received some instructions in drawing from his brother, who was a wood-engraver, he went to Rome, and was employed by the painter Tassi, from whom he received instructions in the fundamental principles of his art. But it was from the study of nature that he derived his best lessons, and in that study he was unwearied, passing entire days in the fields, noting every change in the aspect of nature at the various stages of the day, from sunrise to dusk. The sight of some pictures by Godfrey Vals enchanted him so much, that, in spite of his poverty, he travelled to Naples to study with the artist. His genius now unfolded itself with such rapidity, that he was soon considered one of the first landscape painters of his time; particularly after he had studied, in Lombardy, the paintings of Giorgione and Titian, whereby his coloring and chiaro-oscuro were greatly improved. After making a journey into his native country, he settled, in 1627, in Rome, where his works were greatly sought for, so that he was enabled to live much at his ease, until 1682, when he died of the gout. The principal galleries of Italy, France, England, Spain and Germany are adorned with his productions.

**CLAUDIUS, CLAUDIUS**, a Latin poet, whose place of nativity is supposed to be Alexandria, in Egypt. He flourished under the reigns of Theodosius, Arcadius, and Honorius; and a statue was erected to his honor in the forum of Trajan.

**CLAUDIUS, TIBERIUS DRUSUS**, a Roman emperor, was b. 9 B. C., at Lyons, and originally called Germanicus. After spending 50 years of his life in a private station, unhonored and but little known, he was, on the murder of Caligula, his uncle, proclaimed emperor by the body-guard, and confirmed in the sovereignty by the senate. At first he performed some praiseworthy acts, but he soon became contemptible for his debauchery and voluptuousness, and he died of poison administered by his second wife, Agrippina, 54.—**II.** **MARCUS AURELIUS FLAVIUS**, surnamed **GOETHICUS**, a Roman emperor, b. 214, was raised to the throne on the death of Gallienus; and, by his virtues, as well as by his splendid victories over the Goths, he proved himself worthy of his exalted station. D. 270.

**CLAUSEL, BERTRAND**, a distinguish-

ed French soldier, b. at Mirepoix, 1773. He had already gained distinction in the army of the Pyrenees, at St. Domingo, in Italy, and Dalmatia, when he was sent to Spain in 1810, under Junot and Massena. He besieged Ciudad Rodrigo, was wounded at Salamanca, and having saved, during a retreat memorable in military annals, the army of Portugal, and led it into Spain, was appointed commander-in-chief in the north of Spain, 1813. Banished on the return of the Bourbons in 1815, he retired to the United States, where he remained some years. Immediately after the revolution of 1830 he was appointed commander-in-chief of the forces in Algeria; but the check he sustained at Constantine, in 1836, led to his resignation, and the rest of his days were passed in retirement. D. 1842.

CLAVIERE, ETIENNE, a statesman and financier, was a native of Geneva, and for some time conducted a bank in that city; but was forced to emigrate to France on account of the part he took in some political offences. In conjunction with Brissot, he published a treatise, "De la France et des Etats Unis." Displaying great zeal in revolutionizing France and her colonies, he obtained considerable influence; but on the fall of the Girondists he was arrested, and committed suicide in prison, 1793.

CLAVIGERO, FRANCESCO SAVEIRO, a native of Vera Cruz, in Mexico. Having made himself acquainted with the traditions and antiquities of the Mexicans, he wrote a very valuable work, entitled, "The History of Mexico."

CLAVIUS, CHRISTOPHER, a German Jesuit and mathematician. By order of Pope Gregory XIII. he corrected the calendar; and he ably defended himself against the animadversions on his labor of the elder Scaliger and others. He also published some valuable mathematical works, among which was an edition of Euclid, with annotations. D. 1612.

CLAYTON, ROBERT, bishop of Clogher; author of an "Introduction to the History of the Jews," "The Chronology of the Bible Vindicated," "A Vindication of the Histories of the Old and New Testament," written against Bolingbroke, &c., &c. B. 1695; d. 1758.—JOHN, an eminent botanist and physician of Virginia, was b. in England, and came to America in 1705. He was clerk or prothonotary for Gloucester county, in Virginia, 51 years. D. 1773, aged 87.—JOSHUA, a physician, was the president

of Delaware from 1789 to 1748, and governor under the present constitution, from 1793 to 1796. In 1793 he was elected to the senate of the United States. During the war, when the Peruvian bark was scarce, he substituted for it successfully in his practice, the poplar *Liviodendron tulipifera*, combined with nearly an equal quantity of the bark of the root of the dogwood, *Cornus Florida*. D. 1799.

CLEAVER, WILLIAM, bishop of St. Asaph, and principal of Brazenose college, Oxford; author of "Directions to the Clergy on the Choice of Books," "Observations on Marsh's Dissertations on the Gospels of Matthew, Mark, and Luke," "Sermons," and other theological works, and a "Treatise on Greek Metres." He was also editor of the celebrated "Oxford Homer," published under the patronage of Lord Grenville. D. 1815.

CLEGHORN, GEORGE, a Scotch physician, surgeon, and anatomist; author of a "Treatise on the Diseases of Minorca," &c. D. 1789.

CLELAND, JAMES, a distinguished statistical writer, who held the office of superintendent of public works at Glasgow, and by his numerous publications of a local nature, gained the esteem of all conversant with political economy. B. 1770; d. 1840.

CLEMENS, ROMANUS, an early Christian, a fellow-traveller of St. Paul, and, subsequently, bishop of Rome. His epistle to the church of Corinth is to be found in the "Patres Apostolici" of Le Clerc. Clemens is said to have died at Rome, at the end of the 1st century.—TITUS FLAVIUS, known as Clement of Alexandria, one of the fathers of the church. About the year 189 he succeeded Pantæus in the catechetical school of Alexandria, and taught there until 202, when the edict of Severus compelled him to seek a new abode. When or where he died is unknown. His chief works are "Prætreption, or an Exhortation to the Pagans," "Pædagogus, or the Instructor," "What Rich Man shall be Saved," and "Stromata," the last named of which is a very valuable miscellaneous work, containing facts and quotations to be met with in no other writer.

CLEMENT XIV., Pope, whose real name was GANGANELLI, was a native of St. Archangelo, near Rimini. In 1759 he was raised to the cardinalate by Pope Clement XIII., and on the death of that pontiff he was elected his successor.

He was at first apparently disinclined to the suppression of the powerful but unpopular order of the Jesuits, but he at length became convinced of the necessity for their suppression, and he signed the brief for it in 1773. Clement was one of the most enlightened and benevolent characters that ever wore the tiara. D. 1775.—FRANCIS, a French Benedictine monk; author of a completion of "L'Art de vérifier les Dates," a "Treatise on the Origin of the Samaritan Bible," &c. D. 1793.—JEAN MARIE BERNARD, a French critic and dramatic writer, who distinguished himself by his strictures on the works of Voltaire, La Harpe, and others. He is the author of the tragedy of "Medea."—B. 1742; d. 1812.

CLEMENTI, Muzio, an eminent composer and pianist; the father of piano-forte music, and a genius whose fancy was as unbounded as his science. B. at Rome, 1752; d. 1832.

CLEOPATRA, queen of Egypt, was the daughter of Ptolemy Auletes, who, at his death, left his crown to her and her younger brother, Ptolemy; but being minors, they were placed under the guardianship of Pothinus and Achilles, who deprived Cleopatra of her share of the government. Cæsar, however, who had met her at Alexandria, being struck with her youthful charms, proclaimed her queen of Egypt; and for some time Cleopatra exercised a very potent and injurious influence over the Roman warrior. After Cæsar's death she exerted her art, and used her beauty and accomplishments to entangle the triumvir, Mark Antony; and becoming involved in the ruin he brought upon himself in his contest with Octavius, she put an end to her existence, by applying an asp to her arm, the bite of which caused her immediate death, 30 B. C., aged 39.

CLEOSTRATUS, a native of Tenedos, and an eminent astronomer and mathematician. He first arranged the signs of the zodiac, Aries and Sagittarius, and corrected the error of the length of the Grecian year, by introducing the period termed Octoetaris. According to Dr. Priestley, he flourished in the 6th century B. C.

CLERC, JOHN LE, a celebrated scholar, b. at Geneva, 1657. As his father was a physician of eminence, and a Greek professor at Geneva, the greatest attention was paid to his education, and after studying belles lettres and the classics with the most indefatigable earnestness,

he directed his thoughts to divinity at the age of 19, and was at the proper time admitted into orders. He soon after embraced Arminianism, and after residing some time at Saumur, he visited England, where he was honored with the acquaintance of many learned and respectable characters. At Amsterdam, 1683, he became popular as a preacher, and particularly as professor of philosophy, Hebrew, and polite literature. His "Ars Critica" was published in 1696, and in 1709 appeared his "Sulpicius Severus," his "Grotius," and also the "Remains of Menander and Philemon," a collection which drew upon him the severe censures of those able scholars, Bentley and Burman. D. 1736.

CLÉRFAYT, FRANCIS SEBASTIAN CHARLES JOSEPH DE CROIX, count de, an Austrian general, who served with great distinction in the seven years' war, particularly at the battles of Prague, Lissa, &c. From the conclusion of that war till 1788, when he took the field against the Turks, he lived in retirement; but in the war which arose out of the French revolution, he commanded the Austrian army with great credit to himself, in 1793 and 1794, though overborne by numbers, and often defeated in consequence. In 1795 he was made field-marshal, and general-in-chief on the Rhine, and closed his military career by totally foiling the plans of the French. He then resigned his command to the Archduke Charles, and became a member of the Austrian council of war. D. 1798.

CLERMONT TONNERE, ANTOINE JULES DE, cardinal, and chief of the French bishops, was bishop of Chalons in 1782, and was an active member from his diocese to the states-general. He is chiefly mentioned, however, as the author of a most interesting "Journal of what occurred at the Temple during the Captivity of Louis XVI." B. 1749; d. 1839.—STANISLAUS, count de, was one of the first among the nobility to side with the popular party in the opening scenes of the French revolution. Having at length given umbrage to his party he was put to death in 1792.

CLEVELAND, JOHN, a political writer of the time of Charles I. He strenuously supported the cause of that monarch, and, for a time, prevented Cromwell from being returned member of parliament for Cambridge. When the civil war actually broke out he joined the royal army, and was made judge advocate to the troops which garrisoned

Newark. Of his satires several editions have been printed, but they have shared the fate of most works written on temporary subjects, and are now known to but few. D. 1659.

CLIFFORD, GEORGE, earl of Cumberland, an eminent naval commander and scholar of the time of Queen Elizabeth. He was present at the trial of the unfortunate queen of Scotland, and in the same year sailed for the coast of South America, where he made himself very formidable to the Portuguese. He was captain of one of the ships engaged against the memorable "Armada" of Spain, and subsequently commanded several expeditions to the Spanish main and the Western islands; in one of which expeditions he had the good fortune to capture a galleon, valued at £150,000. B. 1558; d. 1605.—ANNE, daughter of the preceding. She was married first to Richard, Lord Buckhurst, afterwards earl of Dorset, and second son to Philip, earl of Pembroke. She possessed considerable literary ability, and wrote memoirs of her first husband, and of some of her ancestors. But she was chiefly distinguished by her generosity and high spirit. She built two hospitals, repaired several churches, and erected monuments to the memory of Spenser and Daniels, the latter of whom had been her tutor.

CLINTON, JAMES, was b. 1736, in Ulster county, New York. He displayed an early inclination for a military life, and held successively several offices in the militia and provincial troops. During the French war he exhibited many proofs of courage, and received the appointment of captain-commandant of the four regiments levied for the protection of the western frontiers of the counties Ulster and Orange. In 1775 he was appointed colonel of the third regiment of New York forces, and in the same year marched with Montgomery to Quebec. During the war he rendered eminent services to his country, and on the conclusion of it retired to enjoy repose on his ample estates. He was, however, frequently called from retirement by the unsolicited voice of his fellow-citizens; and was a member of the convention for the adoption of the present constitution of the United States. D. 1812.—GEORGE, vice-president of the United States, was b. in the county of Ulster, New York, 1739, and was educated to the profession of the law. In 1768 he was chosen to a seat in the colonial assembly, and was elected a delegate to the continental

congress in 1775. In 1776 he was appointed a brigadier in the army of the United States, and continued during the progress of the war to render important services to the military department. In April, 1777, he was elected both governor, and lieutenant-governor of New York, and was continued in the former office for eighteen years. He was unanimously chosen president of the convention which assembled at Poughkeepsie, in 1788, to deliberate on the new federal constitution. In 1801 he again accepted the office of governor, and after continuing in that capacity for three years he was elevated to the vice-presidency of the United States; a dignity which he retained till his death at Washington, in 1812.—DE WIRT, was b. 1769, at Little Britain, in Orange county, New York. He was educated at Columbia college, commenced the study of the law, and was admitted to the bar, but was never much engaged in professional practice. He early imbibed a predilection for political life, and was appointed the private secretary of his uncle, Geo. Clinton, then governor of the state. In 1797 he was sent to the legislature from the city of New York; and two years after was chosen a member of the state senate. In 1801 he was appointed a senator of the United States, and continued in that capacity for two sessions. He retired from the senate in 1803, in consequence of his election to the mayoralty of New York, an office to which he was annually re-elected, with the intermission of but two years, till 1815. In 1817 he was elected, almost unanimously, governor of the state, was again chosen in 1820, but in 1822 declined being a candidate for re-election. In 1810 Mr. Clinton had been appointed, by the senate of his state, one of the board of canal commissioners, but the displeasure of his political opponents having been excited, he was removed from this office in 1823, by a vote of both branches of the legislature. This insult created a strong reaction in popular feeling, and Mr. Clinton was immediately nominated for governor, and elected by an unprecedented majority. In 1826 he was again elected, but he d. before the completion of his term, February 11, 1828. Mr. Clinton was not only eminent as a statesman, but he occupied a conspicuous rank as a man of learning. His national services were of the highest importance, and the Erie canal especially, though the honor of projecting it may belong to another, will remain a perpetual monu-

ment of the patriotism and perseverance of Clinton.—Sir HENRY, an English general, served in the Hanoverian war, and was sent to America in 1775, with the rank of major-general. He distinguished himself at the battle of Bunker Hill, evacuated Philadelphia in 1778, and took Charleston in 1780. He returned to England in 1782, and soon after published an account of the campaign in 1781–83, which Lord Cornwallis answered, and to which Sir Henry made a reply. He was governor of Gibraltar in 1795, and also member for Newark, and d. soon after. He was the author of "Observations on Stedman's History of the American War."

CLITUS, a distinguished Macedonian general, who saved the life of Alexander the Great at the battle of the Granicus, but who, having expostulated with his imperial master when the latter was in a fit of intoxication, was slain by him.

CLIVE, ROBERT, Lord CLIVE, and baron PLASSEY, was b. 1725, and in his 19th year went to India as a writer, but soon quitted that employment for the army. Being intrusted with the attack of Devicottah, a fort of the rajah of Tanjore, he performed this important duty so well, that he was shortly afterwards made commissary. The French having artfully obtained considerable territory in the Carnatic, Clive advised that an attack should be made on the city of Arcot, which being intrusted to him, a complete victory was obtained. This unexpected victory drew off the French from Trichinopoly, which they were then besieging, to retake Arcot, which Clive defended in such a manner that they were compelled to raise the siege. This was followed by a series of victories; and in 1753 he embarked for England, where he received a valuable present from the East India Company, and was raised to the rank of lieutenant-colonel in the king's service. After a short stay in England for the benefit of his health, he returned to India, and was shortly called upon to march to Calcutta, of which the nabob Surajah Dowlah had taken possession. He was again successful, and perceiving that there could be no permanent peace obtained until the nabob was dethroned, he made the necessary arrangements, and in the famous battle of Plassey, put the nabob completely to the rout, and established the power of the English more firmly than it had ever before been. As governor of Calcutta, Lord Clive performed great services, both civil and military;

and when he returned to England he was raised to the first peerage by the titles which stand at the head of this article. He once more visited India, but was called upon only for civil measures, which he took with his usual sagacity. In 1767 he returned to England, having done more to extend the English territory and consolidate the English power in India than any other commander. But the large wealth he had acquired during his long and arduous services exposed him to an accusation in the house of commons of having abused his power. The charge fell to the ground, but it had the effect of injuring his mind so deeply that he committed suicide in 1774.—CATHERINE, a celebrated actress, was the daughter of an Irish gentleman named Ruftar. At an early age she gave her hand to Mr. Clive, a barrister; but a separation taking place between them, she took the stage for her profession, and became a very great favorite. In private life her wit caused her to be sought by persons of the highest rank. D. 1785.

CLOOTS, JOHN BAPTIST DE, a Prussian baron, better known as ANACHARSIS CLOOTS, one of the wildest and most violent actors in the early scenes of the French revolution. He was b. at Cleves, and very early dissipated the greater portion of his fortune. In 1790, being at Paris, he presented himself at the bar of the national assembly, attended by a number of men dressed to represent various foreign nations; and, describing himself as the "orator of the human race," he demanded the right of confederation. After making himself conspicuous by a variety of projects, he was in 1792 sent to the national convention as deputy from the department of the Oise. He was among those who voted for the death of the unfortunate Louis XVI., but becoming an object of suspicion to Robespierre, he was arrested, and guillotined in 1794.

CLOSTERMAN, JOHN, a German portrait painter. He was employed in Spain, Italy, and England: in the latter country there are many of his works; among them the great picture of Queen Anne, in Guildhall, London. D. 1713.

CLOVIS, the first Christian king of France. From a comparatively petty tract he extended his rule far and wide, partly by force of arms and partly by his marriage with Clotilda, daughter of Childeric, the deceased king of the Burgundians. Having conquered the petty independent states of Gaul, he added

them to his dominions, and established the capital of his kingdom at Paris, where he d. in 511.

**CLOWES, JOHN**, an English divine, rector of the church of St. John at Manchester. Embracing the doctrines of Swedenborg, he published translations of a large portion of his theological writings, and many works in agreement with them. B. 1743; d. 1831.

**CLUBBE, JOHN**, an English divine, author of a satirical tract, entitled "The History and Antiquities of Wheatfield," intended as a satire on conjectural etymologists; "A Letter of Advice to a Young Clergyman," &c. D. 1773.—**WILLIAM**, son of the above, vicar of Brandeston, in Suffolk; translator of Horace's "Art of Poetry," and of six of the satires of that poet, and author of three lyric odes, &c. D. 1814.

**CLUTTERBUCK, ROBERT**, an English antiquary and topographer, was a native of Hertfordshire, and having an independent fortune, devoted his time to scientific and literary pursuits. Having collected materials for a new edition of Chauncey's "History of Hertfordshire," he changed his plan, and produced a new work instead of re-editing the old one. D. 1831.

**CLUVIER, PHILIP**, a Dutch soldier and scholar, author of "Germania Antiqua," "Sicilia Antiqua," "Italia Antiqua," &c. He is said to have understood and spoken with fluency no fewer than nine languages. D. 1623.

**CLYMER, GEORGE**, a patriot of the American revolution, and one of the signers of the declaration of independence. He was educated a merchant. In 1775 he was one of the first continental treasurers. In 1780 he co-operated with Robert Morris in the establishment of a bank for the relief of the country. He was a member of congress under the present constitution. In 1791 he was placed at the head of the excise department in Pennsylvania. In 1796 he was sent to Georgia to negotiate, together with Hawkins and Pickens, a treaty with the Cherokee and Creek Indians. He was afterwards president of the Philadelphia bank, and of the academy of fine arts. D. 1813, aged 73.

**COBB, SAMUEL**, an ingenious poet, educated at Christ's hospital, of which he afterwards became master. He was of Trinity college, Cambridge. D. at London, 1713. He wrote observations on Virgil, and a collection of poems. He also assisted Rowe in his "Callippædia," and Ozell in his "Boileau's

Lutrin."—**EBENEZER**, remarkable for longevity, was b. in Plymouth, Mass., March 22, 1694, and was ten years contemporary with Peregrine White, of Marshfield, the first son of New England, who was born on board the Mayflower in Cape Cod harbor in Nov., 1620. D. at Kingston, Dec. 8, 1803, aged 107 years.—**JAMES**, secretary to the East India Company, author of "The Siege of Belgrade," "The Haunted Tower," and other dramatic pieces. D. 1818.

**COBBETT, WILLIAM**, was b. in the parish of Farnham, Surrey, 1762, and brought up from his earliest years on his father's farm. An accident—the mere sight of the stage-coach on its journey to London while he was going to Guildford fair—led him suddenly to quit his home and rustic pursuits, in order to seek his fortune in a wider sphere. His first employment, unfitted as he was for it by nature and habit, was that of an "under-strapping quill-driver" in Gray's Inn. After nine months' drudgery he enlisted as a soldier, and he was sent to the dépôt at Chatham, where he remained about a year, attending closely to his duty, but applying every leisure moment to the improvement of his mind. The regiment at length sailed for Nova Scotia, and was then ordered to St. John's, New Brunswick, where he soon attracted the notice of his superiors by his industry, regularity, and habitual temperance; and was rewarded by being appointed sergeant-major of the regiment. After seven years' service, the regiment returned to England; and Sergeant-major Cobbett solicited and received his discharge. But seeing that a war with England was inevitable, he embarked for America, where, under the sobriquet of Peter Porcupine, he quickly began to exercise his talents by the publication of his "Observations" and other political pamphlets, opposed to the prevalence of French principles. But he found it necessary to quit America; and, on his return to England, commenced a daily paper called the "Porcupine," in which at first he strenuously supported the government. He then began a publication styled "The Weekly Register," which contained various articles which were severely denominated libels, and he was arrested, fined, and imprisoned. From this period a gradual change may be discovered in the tone of Cobbett's political disquisitions, and ere long he was looked upon as the leader of the radical reformers.



In 1809 he again attracted the notice of Sir Vicary Gibbs, at that time his majesty's attorney-general. The libel related to the flogging of some men in the local militia, at Ely, in Cambridgeshire; he was found guilty, sentenced to two years' imprisonment in Newgate, to pay a fine of £1000 to the king, and at the expiration of the two years to give security for his good behavior for seven years, himself in £300, and two securities in £100 each. This severe sentence Cobbett never forgot or forgave. No sooner was he liberated than he showed his enemies that his active mind had received a fresh stimulus; he reduced his "Register" to *2d.*, whereby its sale was immensely increased, and he sought for every possible means of annoying those who had persecuted him. At length the arbitrary "Six Acts" were passed; and as he firmly believed they were passed for the express purpose of silencing him, (particularly the Power of Imprisonment Act,) he instantly took his departure for America, and settled in Long Island; from which spot his future "Registers" were dated, till his return to England, in 1819, after that act was repealed. Cobbett announced, on his arrival at Liverpool, that he had brought with him the bones of the celebrated republican, Tom Paine. In 1832 he was chosen a member of parliament. His writings are numerous, spirited, and valuable. D. 1835.

COBENTZEL, CHARLES, count de, an eminent statesman. He was a native of Laybach, and at an early age commenced his public career. During the troubles in the reign of Maria Theresa, his services gave so much satisfaction, that in 1753 he was placed at the head of affairs in the Austrian Netherlands. In this important situation he showed great respect for literature and the arts, and several useful reformatations were carried into effect by him. Among his other services was that of founding the Academy of Sciences at Brussels. D. 1770.—LOUIS, count de, son of the above, and, like him, a diplomatist. At the early age of 27 he was intrusted with a mission to Catharine II. of Russia, and his gallantry and compliance with her taste for theatricals made him a great favorite with her. From 1795 he was concerned in many of the important negotiations between Austria and other powers, until the treaty of Luneville, in 1801. That treaty restoring peace between Austria and France, he was shortly afterwards made minister of state for

foreign affairs at Vienna. In 1805 he was dismissed from this office, and he d. in 1809.—JOHN PHILIP, count de, a cousin of the last named, and also a diplomatist. Being sent to Brabant to treat with the Netherlanders, who resisted some edicts of the emperor which they considered oppressive, they refused to receive him, and the edicts were in consequence revoked. This failure prevented him from being employed again during the following 10 years; but at length, in 1801, he was sent ambassador to Paris. D. 1810.

COBURG, FREDERIC JOSIAS, duke of Saxe-Coburg, an Austrian field-marshal, was b. 1737. In 1789 he commanded the imperial army on the Danube, and, in connection with the Russian general, Suwarroff, defeated the Turks, and conquered Bucharest. In 1793 he defeated the French at Neerwinden, expelled them from the Netherlands, and invaded France, taking Valenciennes, Cambray, and other places; but when the English army, under the duke of York, separated from him, he sustained several defeats, retreated across the Rhine, and resigned his command. D. 1815.

COCCEIUS, JOHN, a Dutch scholar of the 17th century, professor of theology at Leyden. He taught that the Old Testament was merely a type of the New; and the book of Revelations being a principal object of his attention, he warmly asserted the doctrine of the Millennium. His followers formed a rather numerous sect, called Cocceians. Besides 10 folio volumes of writings on divinity, which he published during his life, he left a work, not printed till many years after his death, entitled "Opera, Anecdótica Theologica et Philologica." B. 1603; d. 1669.—HENRY, an eminent Dutch civilian; author of "Prodomus Justitiæ Gentium," "Theses," &c. He was raised to the dignity of a baron of the empire in 1713, and d. 1719.—SAMUEL, son of the last named, and successor to his title. He became grand chancellor of Prussia, under Frederic the Great, and was a chief author of the Frederickian code. He also published a valuable edition of Grotius, "De Jure Belli et Pacis." D. 1755.

COCHIN, CHARLES NICHOLAS, an eminent French engraver and writer of the 18th century; author of "Travels in Italy," "Letters on the Pictures of Herculaneum," "Dissertation on the Effect of Light and Shade," &c. His plates are numerous and well-executed.

COCHLÆUS, JOHN, an able but bit-

ter opponent of Luther, Calvin, and other reformers, but more especially of the first named, whom he censured with great asperity in his work, "De Actis et Scriptis Lutheri." He published, besides this work, a very curious "History of the Hussites," and he maintained a fierce controversy with Dr. Morrison, an English clergyman, on the subject of the marriage of Henry VIII. and Anne Boleyn. D. 1552.

COCHRAN, WILLIAM, a Scotch artist of considerable talent and reputation. After studying at Rome, he settled at Glasgow, where his abilities were so well appreciated, that he realized a respectable fortune. Of his historical pieces, "Endymion" and "Dædalus" are held in high estimation. B. 1738; d. 1785.

COCHRANE, ARCHIBALD, earl of Dundonald, b. 1749. He became a cornet of dragoons, but exchanged from the army to the navy, and had risen to the rank of lieutenant when he succeeded to the earldom. He then devoted himself entirely to scientific pursuits, with the intent of making improvements in the commerce and manufactures of the kingdom. Among the numerous works published by him in the prosecution of this patriotic intention, were "The Principles of Chemistry applied to the Improvement of Agriculture," "An Account of the Qualities and Uses of Coal Tar and Coal Varnish," &c. He made many useful discoveries, for some of which he obtained patents; but unfortunately, though he did good service to his country, he was so far from enriching himself, that he was at one time actually obliged to receive aid from the Literary Fund. D. 1831.—JOHN DUNDAS, nephew of the above, an English naval officer. On retiring from the naval service, he travelled on foot through France, Spain, and Portugal; and then through the Russian empire to Kamtschatka. Of this latter journey he published an account in two volumes, which contain much curious information. He was about to travel on foot across South America, when he d. at Valentia, in Columbia, 1825.

COCKBURN, CATHARINE, an English authoress. Though almost self-educated, she began to publish at the early age of 17, her first production being a tragedy, entitled "Agnes de Castro." In two years more she produced another tragedy, entitled "Fatal Friendship," which was received with much approbation at the theatre in Lincoln's Inn

Fields. Besides these, and a tragedy, entitled "The Revolution of Sweden," she published some poems, a "History of the Works of the Learned," "Vindications of the Philosophy of Locke," and several metaphysical treatises. B. 1679; d. 1749.

COCKER, EDWARD, an English penman and arithmetician; whose fame as a computist was formerly held in such repute, that "according to Cocker" is still used as an arithmetical proverb. D. 1677.

COYLES, PUBLIUS HORATIUS, a valiant Roman. He was a descendant of the Horatii, and proved himself worthy of his line. When Porsenna, king of the Etruscans, had pursued the Romans to the wooden bridge over the Tiber, Coyles and two companions boldly withstood the enemy until the Romans had crossed the bridge. His two companions then retired, but Coyles remained until the bridge was broken down behind him, and then plunged into the river, and swam to the city.

CODDINGTON, WILLIAM, the father of Rhode Island, was a native of Lincolnshire, England. He came to this country as an assistant, or one of the magistrates of Mass. and arrived at Salen in the *Asbella*, 1630. He removed to Rhode Island, 1638, and was the principal instrument in effecting the original settlement of that place. After various visionary projects, something like a regular plan of government was adopted, and Mr. Coddington chosen governor, and continued in that office until the charter was obtained, and the island was incorporated in Providence plantations. In 1647 he assisted in forming the body of laws, which has been the basis of the government of Rhode Island ever since. In 1648 he was elected governor, but declined the office. In 1651 he went to England and was commissioned governor of Aquetnech island, separate from the rest of the colony; but as the people were jealous lest his commission should affect their laws, he resigned it. He was governor in the years 1674 and 1675. D. 1678, aged 77.

CODRINGTON, CHRISTOPHER, a native of Barbadoes, was educated at All Saints college, Oxford; to which he bequeathed the sum of £10,000 for the erection of a library, leaving his West Indian estates to the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel. As an author, this munificent gentleman is only known by some verses addressed to Garth, on the publication of his "Dispensary,"

and by some Latin poems in the "Muses Anglicanæ." B. 1668; d. 1710.

**CODRUS**, the 17th and last king of Athens. Disguised as a common person, he rushed into the midst of the army of the Heraclidæ, and was slain; a sacrifice he was led to make by the oracle having pronounced that the leader of the conquering party must fall. At his death, the Athenians deeming no one worthy to be worthy to be the successor of their patriotic monarch, established a republic.

**COELLO, ALONZO SANCHEZ**, an eminent painter, a native of Portugal, whose works obtained for him the appellation of the Portuguese Titian. B. 1515; d. 1710.

**COEN, JOHN PETERSON**, governor of the Dutch settlements in the East Indies, and founder of the city of Batavia. He went to India as a merchant, and in 1617 succeeded to the governorship of Bantam, when in 1619 he removed to the new factory he had founded. After passing a short time in Europe, he, in 1627, returned to Batavia, and bravely defended that place against the emperor of Java. So many men perished in this memorable contest, that their bodies produced a pestilence, of which Coen d., 1629.

**COEUR, JAMES**, a French merchant of the 15th century. His trade surpassed that of any other individual in Europe; and he is said to have had 300 agents in the Mediterranean. He lent Charles VII. an immense sum, to enable him to conquer Normandy, which was never repaid; for being falsely accused of peculation, and of poisoning the king's mistress, he was so disgusted, that, on getting his release, he went into voluntary exile. D. 1456.

**COFFEY, CHARLES**, a poet and dramatist; author of "The Devil to Pay," &c., and editor of an edition of the works of Drayton. He was deformed in person, and performed the part of Æsop for his own benefit. D. 1745.

**COGAN, THOMAS**, an English physician, b. in Somersetshire. In 1574 he was chosen master of the school at Manchester, where he also practised in his proper profession. He wrote the "Haven of Health," "A Preservative from the Pestilence," and an "Epitome of Cicero's Epistles." D. 1607.—**THOMAS**, a physician, b. at Kibworth, Leicester-shire, 1736; who, in conjunction with Dr. Hawes, founded the Humane Society. He translated the works of Cam-

per, and was the author of "A Philo-

sophical Treatise on the Passions," "Theological Disquisitions," &c. D. 1818.

**COGSWELL, WILLIAM**, an eminent divine and writer of New Hampshire, secretary of the Education Society, and at first a professor at Dartmouth, and then president of the Gilmantic Theological Seminary. B. 1788; d. 1850.

**COHAUSEN, JOHN HENRY**, a German physician. He wrote a curious work, instructing his readers how to live to 115 years of age; it was translated into English by Dr. Campbell, under the title of "Hermippus Redivivus, or the Sage's Triumph over Old Age and the Grave." D. in his 85th year, 1750.

**COHORN, MENNO, BARON**, a celebrated Dutch engineer, who, after distinguishing himself as a military officer on many important sieges and battles, fortified Namur, Bergen-op-Zoom, and other towns. He was the author of a "Treatise on Fortification." D. 1704.

**COKAYNE, SIR ASTON**, a poet and dramatist of the 17th century. A collection of his plays and poems was printed in 1658. D. 1634.

**COKE, SIR EDWARD**, a celebrated English judge and law writer, b. at Mileham, Norfolk, 1549. He pleaded his first cause in 1578; and having married a sister of the minister Burleigh, he possessed considerable political influence. In 1592 he had obtained a high reputation, and was appointed solicitor-general; and in 1600, being then attorney-general, he prosecuted the earl of Essex; and the asperity with which he conducted himself to that nobleman amounted to very little less than brutality. In 1603 he was knighted; and we find him prosecuting Sir Walter Raleigh, and behaving to him as unfeelingly as he had formerly behaved to Essex. In 1606 he was made chief justice of the common pleas; and in 1613 he was sworn of the privy council, and removed to the court of King's Bench. His activity in the case of Sir Thomas Overbury's murder made him many enemies; and his opposition to the king and Chancellor Egerton caused him to be removed from office in 1616. Having vainly endeavored to get into favor with the court, he in 1621 joined the popular party, and was committed, though only for a short time, to the Tower. In 1628 he represented the county of Buckingham in parliament, and distinguished himself by his zeal against the duke of Buckingham. In mere legal knowledge he has never perhaps been equalled; but for the nobler

qualities of his mind we may seek in vain. His "Commentary on Littleton" and his "Reports" are invaluable. D. 1634.

**COLBERT, JOHN BAPTIST**, marquis of Seguelai, a celebrated French statesman, to whose talents, activity, and enlarged views France owes much of its financial and commercial prosperity, was descended from a Scottish family, but b. at Rheims, 1619, where his father was a wine merchant. In 1648 he became clerk to the secretary of state, Le Tellier, whose daughter he married; and his conduct in this situation recommended him to the king as intendant of finances. Subsequently he became superintendent of buildings, secretary of state, and minister of the marine; and in every capacity he acted so as to merit the love of his countrymen, and obtain the approbation of his king. To literature and the arts he constantly gave encouragement; he instituted the Academy of Sciences, and that of sculpture and painting; and it was at his recommendation that the royal observatory was erected. To him, too, Paris owed the erection of many elegant buildings; and, if a less brilliant minister than some of his predecessors, he certainly conferred more substantial benefits upon his country than most of them. D. 1683.—**JOHN BAPTIST**, marquis of Torey, son of the preceding. He filled, successively, the offices of secretary of state for the foreign department and director-general of the posts; and wrote "Memoirs of the Negotiations from the Treaty of Ryswick to the Peace of Utrecht." B. 1665; d. 1746.

**COLBURN, ZERA**, an arithmetical prodigy, b. at Cabot, Vt., 1804. His powers of mental calculation, displayed at an early age, made him famous both in this country and in England. He could solve the most difficult problems almost instantaneously. While in England he studied under Charles Kemble for the stage, but the experiment was a failure. He subsequently became a teacher of a school at Fairfield, N. Y., and afterwards a Methodist preacher. D. 1840.

**COLCHESTER, CHARLES ABBOT**, Lord, was b. at Abingdon, Berks, 1757; and having received the rudiments of his education at Westminster school, was entered of Christ-church, Oxford, in 1775. After spending some time abroad, he was called to the bar, and practised with every prospect of becoming a popular advocate. His forensic pursuits,

however, were but of short continuance, for on entering parliament for Helston he was speedily noticed for his talent and business-like habits, and on the formation of the Addington ministry he was appointed secretary for Ireland, and keeper of the privy seal. He now commenced some useful reforms in Ireland, but before he could complete them he was elected speaker of the house of commons. In 1817 an attack of erysipelas obliged him to resign the office of speaker; on which occasion he was called to the upper house by the title of Baron Colechester, with a pension of £4000 per annum. D. 1829.

**COLDEN, CADWALLADER**, was b. in Dunse, Scotland, 1688. After studying at the university of Edinburgh, he turned his attention to medicine and mathematical science until the year 1708, when he emigrated to Pennsylvania, and practised physic with much reputation till 1715. In 1718 he went to the city of New York, and relinquishing the practice of physic, turned his attention to public affairs, and became successively surveyor-general of the province, master in chancery, member of the council, and lieutenant-governor. His political character was rendered very conspicuous by the firmness of his conduct during the violent commotions which preceded the revolution. His productions were numerous, consisting of botanical and medical essays. His descriptions of between three and four hundred American plants were printed in the "Acta Upsalensia." He also published the "History of the Five Indian Nations." D. 1775. He had three sons, Cadwallader, David, and Alexander, all of whom acquired more or less local distinction in and about New York.—**DAVID**, the youngest, excelled in mathematics and natural philosophy, and was a correspondent of Dr. Franklin.—**CADWALLADER D.**, son of David, was b. on Long Island, 1769. He practised law at Poughkeepsie, till he came to New York, 1796. He was there made district attorney, and acquired the highest rank in his profession. He was member of the assembly in 1818, mayor of the city after De Witt Clinton, in 1822, member of congress, and in 1824, of the state senate. He was an active promoter of public schools and all other charitable projects. D. 1834.

**COLE, WILLIAM**, an English herbalist. He was educated at Merton college, Oxford, and became secretary to Dr. Duppa, bishop of Winchester. His works are

"The Art of Simpling," and "Adam in Eden, or Nature's Paradise." D. 1662.—THOMAS, one of the most eminent American landscape painters, was b. in England, but was brought to this country, where his parents had previously resided, when a child. They lived for a time at Philadelphia, and then removed to the West. His father, in 1818, established a paper factory at Steubenville, Ohio, where young Cole took his first lessons in drawing. He was exceedingly fond of the art, and passionately in love with natural scenery. About 1820, a Mr. Stein, a travelling portrait painter, lent him an English work on painting, which opened and turned his mind to the art. He pursued it from that time with indefatigable industry and zeal. Like Goldsmith, with no companion but his flute, he then began to wander over the West as a portrait painter. He met at first with indifferent success, but finally reached the city of Philadelphia. There he painted some transparencies to celebrate the arrival of Lafayette, which enabled him to go to New York, whither his father had removed. He erected his easel in the family garret, where he was long without a patron, till Mr. G. W. Bruen gave him a small commission, and he gradually got into notice. Mr. Cole subsequently went to Europe, passed some time in Italy, and on his return painted those splendid serial works, the "Course of Empire," the "Voyage of Life," "Past and Present," with numerous landscapes, which have made his name immortal. The latter part of his existence was passed at Catskill, in the prosecution of his art. D. 1847. Mr. Bryant, the poet, his friend, has commemorated his genius in a beautiful and appreciative discourse, delivered before the Academy of Design of New York.

COLEBROOKE, HENRY THOMAS, an eminent orientalist, and director of the Royal Asiatic Society, was b. 1765, and in 1782 was appointed to a writership in India. Being sent as one of a deputation to investigate the resources of a part of the country, it led to his publishing "Remarks on the Husbandry and Commerce of Bengal;" in which treatise he advocated a free trade between Great Britain and her eastern possessions. Soon after this he began the study of the Sanscrit language, in which he subsequently became so eminent. The translation of the great "Digest of Hindù Law," which had been compiled under the direction of Sir W. Jones,

but left unfinished at his death, was confided to Mr. Colebrooke; and while engaged in this work, he was appointed to a judicial situation at Mirzapore, where he completed it in 1796. His other works consist of a "Dictionary of the Sanscrit Language," the "Algebra of the Hindoos," and various treatises on their laws, philosophy, and arithmetic; besides numerous communications to the society of which he was director. D. 1837.

COLERIDGE, SAMUEL TAYLOR, eminent as a poet, essayist, and moral philosopher, was b. at Bristol, in 1770, where he received the rudiments of his education. He was afterwards sent to Christ's hospital, London, at which establishment he made great progress in the classics; and he completed his studies at Jesus college, Cambridge, where, in 1792, he obtained the gold medal for the best Greek ode. It appears that he was first inspired with a taste for poetry by the perusal of Lisle Bowles' Sonnets; and his intimacy with such men as Southey and Wordsworth (which commenced in early life) was likely to produce a congeniality of feelings and lead to similar results. The chief of Mr. Coleridge's works are, "Sibylline Leaves," a collection of poems; "Biographia Literaria," or biographical sketches of his life and opinions; "Aids to Reflection, in the Formation of a Manly Character," &c.; and "The Friend," a series of essays; besides a variety of minor poems, many of which are replete with beautiful imagery and sublime feeling; and numerous treatises and essays connected with public events in the moral and political world, some of which were published in a separate form, but the major part appeared in the public journals. D. at Highgate, 1834. His "Specimens of Table Talk," and some of his other productions, were published after his death by his nephew, Henry Nelson Coleridge, who distinguished himself by various valuable contributions to "Knight's Quarterly Magazine" and other works, and who d. a victim to rheumatism, 1843.—HARTLEY, one of the most original and pleasing writers of the day, son of the above, was b. 1797. He was the author of many minor poems of great merit, of "Biographies of Northern Worthies," and an extensive contributor to "Blackwood's Magazine." D. 1849.

COLIGNI, GASPARD DE, admiral of France. On the death of Henry II., he

became chief of the Calvinist party, and the most efficient of its leaders against the Guises. When peace was temporarily established in 1571, he appeared at court, and was received with every appearance of cordiality. But at the horrible massacre of St. Bartholomew, in 1572, he was among the victims of party rage; and the infamous Catharine de Medici ordered his head to be sent to the pope.—ODET, brother of the above, archbishop of Toulouse, was deposed for having embraced the Protestant faith, and retired to England, where he was poisoned by a servant, in 1571.—HENRIETTA, countess de la Suse; an ingenious French poetess, whose odes and songs are printed with the poems of Pelisson. D. 1673.

COLLADO, DIEGO, a Spanish Dominican, superintendent of the convents of the Philippines; author of a Japanese dictionary, and a treatise on the Japanese grammar. D. 1638.

COLLANGE, GABRIEL DE, a French writer; author of "Polygraphy, or Universal Cabalistical Writing." This book, which he published under the name of J. M. Trithemius, subjected the author to the charge of magic. At the massacre of St. Bartholomew, in 1572, he was mistaken for a Protestant, and murdered—as one of his biographers naïvely says—"by mistake."

COLLEGE, STEPHEN, a mechanic of the time of Charles II. He was a very zealous supporter of Protestantism, whence he obtained the sobriquet of the "Protestant joiner;" and probably it was on this account that some informers charged him with being concerned in a plot against the king. He defended himself with spirit and ability, but was condemned and executed in 1681.

COLLEONE, BARTHOLOMEW, an Italian soldier of fortune, b. at Bergamo, in 1400. He served at first under De Montone, and then in the army of Queen Joan of Naples. Passing into the service of Venice, he totally destroyed the army of Nicholas Piccinino; but being ill rewarded, he left the Venetians, and took his troops to the aid of Philip Visconti. He next served with Francis Sforza, and gained the battle of Frascati over the French. The Venetians now made him their generalissimo, and when he d., in 1475, the senate erected a statute to his memory.

COLLIER, JEREMIAH, an English non-juring divine and learned writer, b. 1650. At the revolution he refused to take the oaths, and was imprisoned in

Newgate for writing in favor of James II. He attended Sir John Friend and Sir William Perkins, when they were executed for the "assassination plot." Two nonjuring clergymen who accompanied him on this occasion, were taken up, but Collier escaped, and lay hidden until the affair had blown over, when he again made his appearance, and published "Essays on Miscellaneous Subjects." This work obtained him considerable reputation; and his next publication was a spirited attack upon the licentiousness of the stage. He was, as a matter of course, replied to by many of the dramatic writers of the time. He next translated and continued "Moreri's Dictionary;" and his reputation had now so much increased, that Queen Anne's government offered him valuable church preferment, which, with a rare consistency, he steadily declined. His remaining works were, an "Ecclesiastical History," brought down to the death of Charles II., some sermons, pamphlets, and a translation of "Marcus Antoninus." D. 1726.

COLLIN, D'HARVILLE, JOHN FRANCIS, a French advocate, dramatist, and poet; author of "The Inconstant," "Le Vieux Céleataire," and various other dramas. B. 1750; d. 1806.—HENRY DE, a German poet; author of six tragedies, some fragments of an epic poem, entitled "The Rodolphiad," and a number of spirit-stirring war songs. B. 1772; d. 1811.

COLLINGS, JOHN, a nonconformist divine; author of "The Weaver's Pocket Book, or Weaving Spiritualized," and other works of a similar class. At the restoration he was one of the Presbyterian divines at the famous Savoy conference. D. 1690.

COLLINGWOOD, CUTBERT, Lord, a celebrated English admiral, was b. at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, 1748. He entered the navy when only 13 years of age, and his services were long, arduous, and valuable. In the action of June 1, 1794, he was flag-captain to Admiral Bowyer on board the Prince; and at the battle of Cape St. Vincent, in 1797, he commanded the Excellent. Having attained the rank of vice-admiral of the blue, and being second in command at the battle of Trafalgar, where the hero of England's navy fell, the command of the fleet devolved upon Admiral Collingwood, whose gallant conduct at the onset had called forth an exclamation of delight from Nelson, and to whose skill and judgment, after the battle, the preservation of the captured vessels was chiefly

attributable. For this and his other important services he was promoted to the rank of vice-admiral of the red, and elevated to the peerage. His letters, published since his death, which took place in 1810, show him to have possessed considerable literary ability.—FRANCIS EDWARD, a captain in the English navy, was a midshipman on board the *Victory*, at the battle of Trafalgar; and to him is ascribed the honor of being the avenger of Nelson's death, having shot the Frenchman in the maintop of the *Redoubtable*, who was seen to take deliberate aim at the English hero the moment before he fell. D. 1835.

COLLINS, ANTHONY, a deistical controversialist, was b. at Heston, Middlesex, in 1676. Among his works are "A Discourse on Free Thinking," "A Discourse on the Grounds and Reasons of the Christian Religion," "Priestcraft in Perfection," &c. He was intimate with Locke and other great men, and spent his life in literary pursuits, and his writings exhibit him as a determined foe to Christianity. B. 1676; d. 1729.—ARTHUR, a celebrated English genealogist; author of an English "Peerage" and "Baronetage;" lives of "Cecil, Lord Burleigh," and "Edward the Black Prince," &c. He was rescued from poverty by a pension of £400 per annum, granted to him by George II. B. 1682; d. 1760.—DAVID, grandson of the above, a distinguished military officer, and governor of Van Dieman's Land; author of "A History of Botany Bay," which is written in a very unpretending style, and abounds with interesting information. D. 1810.—FRANCIS, doctor of the Ambrosian college, at Milan; author of a treatise, "De Animabus Paganorum," &c. D. 1640.—JOHN, an able mathematician and accountant. He was for some time in the naval service of Venice against the Turks; but at the restoration he was appointed to the office of accountant to the excise office, the court of chancery, &c. He, however, found time to contribute largely to the transactions of the Royal Society; corresponded with Barrow, Newton, and other eminent mathematicians; and wrote various mathematical works. B. 1624; d. 1683.—WILLIAM, a highly gifted but ill-fated English poet; author of odes, eclogues, &c., was b. 1720, at Chichester. In 1774, he settled himself in London, but suffered from poverty even beyond the common lot of poets. The death of his uncle, Colonel Martin, who bequeathed

him a legacy of £200, raised him from this abject condition; but his health and spirits were broken, and after lingering for some time in a state of mental imbecility, he d. 1756. His odes, which when published were utterly disregarded, are unquestionably among the first productions of British poesy; and the fate of their author is an indelible disgrace to the pretended patrons of genius, and the age in which he lived.—WILLIAM, an artist of distinguished merit, was b. in London, 1787. He inherited an enthusiastic admiration for the beauties of nature from both his parents. His father, who was one of the first picture dealers of his time, was a man of considerable literary attainments; and his friendship with Morland the painter, early led to his son's initiation into the mysteries of the pencil. In 1807 he became a student of the Royal Academy, and having prosecuted his studies with great zeal and success, he was chosen an associate in 1814, and elected an academician in 1820. Down to the year 1846 he contributed regularly to every exhibition, displaying the versatility of his powers by most elaborate productions illustrative of history, and by frequent revivals of those more domestic subjects by which he had won his early fame. True to his "first love," his last production, "Early Morning," was an English sea-piece. D. 1847.

COLLINSON, PETER, an English botanist, was b. 1694. He was intimate with Franklin and Linnaeus, the latter of whom gave the name *Collinsonia* to a genus of plants. D. 1768.

COLLOT D'HERBOIS, JEAN MARIE, a French actor of little repute, but a fierce republican. On the breaking out of the revolution he became a conspicuous agitator, and was the first who voted for the abolition of royalty. When Robespierre was falling he joined in impeaching him, while his treatment of the royalist Lyonesse obtained him the sobriquet of *the Tiger*. He wrote some dramatic pieces, and the almanac of Father Gerard. Being transported to Cayenne, he d. 1796.

COLLYER, JOSEPH, senior associate engraver of the Royal Academy, was b. of parents who were conspicuous in the literary world by their translations from Gesner and Boder, when the German language was but little known in England. He showed superior talent in the stippled style of engraving; his portraits in that line stand unrivalled. D. 1827.

**COLMAN, GEORGE**, a dramatic writer and accomplished scholar, was b. at Florence, 1733, where his father at that time resided as the British envoy. Having received his education at Westminster school and at Christ-church, Oxford, he turned his attention to the law as a profession; but his writings in "The Connoisseur" having met with success, gave him a bias towards polite literature. His first dramatic attempt was "Polly Honeycombe," which was performed at Drury-lane with great, though only temporary success. In the following year, 1761, he produced his comedy of the "Jealous Wife," which at once became popular, and has ever since kept the stage. "The Clandestine Marriage," "The English Merchant," &c., added to his fame; and he wrote a number of other pieces, which, though inferior to these, were by no means deficient in merit. He also translated the comedies of Terence, and Horace's "De Arte Poetica." D. 1794.—**GEORGE**, "the younger," an eminent dramatist and wit, son of the preceding, was b. 1762. In 1784 his first acknowledged play, called "Two to One," was brought forward, and introduced to the public by a prologue from the pen of his father, who announced it as the production of "a chip of the old block." The success of this exceeded his most sanguine expectations. In 1787 his celebrated opera of "Inkle and Yarico" appeared, and at once stamped his fame. His principal works were, "The Mountaineers," "The Iron Chest," "The Hair at Law," "Blue Beard," "The Review, or Wags of Windsor," "The Poor Gentleman," "Love laughs at Locksmiths," "John Bull," "Who wants a Guinea?" "We fly by Night," "The Africans," and "X. Y. Z." These, with numerous preludes and interludes, prologues and epilogues, may be said to embrace his dramatic works: his other compositions, entitled "Random Records," "My Nightgown and Slippers," "Broad Grins," "Poetical Vagaries," "Vagaries Vindicated, or Hypocritic Hypercritics," complete the list. D. 1836.

**COLOCCI, ANGELO**, an Italian bishop, author of some very elegant Latin poems. After the fashion of his time, he assumed a Latin name; that of Angelus Colotinus Bassus. D. 1549.

**COLCOTRONIS, THEOP.**, one of the regenerators of modern Greece, was b. in Messenia, 1770; distinguished himself in numerous engagements with

the Turkish oppressors of his country, and contributed, by his heroic conduct during the insurrection, to the final triumph of the Greek cause in 1828. After the death of Capo d'Istria, he became a member of the provisional government; but having conspired against the regency established till the majority of King Otho in 1834, he was condemned to death, and owed his escape to the clemency of the king. D. 1843.

**COLOMIES**, otherwise **COLOMESIUS, PAUL**, a French scholar and critic. He was librarian to the archbishop of Canterbury, but lost that office on the deprivation of Sancroft. He wrote "Icon Theologorum Presbyterianorum," "Bibliothèque Choisie," &c. D. 1692.

**COLONNA, FRANCIS**, an ingenious philosopher, author of the "Natural History of the Universe." He was burnt to death in his house, at Paris, in 1726.—**PROSPERO**, son of Anthony, prince of Salerno, was a very distinguished military officer. He assisted Charles VIII. of France to conquer Naples, but subsequently aided in retaking it for the house of Aragon. D. 1523.—**POMPEO**, nephew of the above, a restless and intriguing Roman cardinal, who at length became viceroy of Naples. A poem of his is extant, entitled "De Laudibus Muliebrum." D. 1532.—**VITTORIA**, marchioness of Pescara, a celebrated Italian poetess, whose works are alike remarkable for the beauty of their thoughts and the elegance of their diction. B. 1490; d. 1547.

**COLOTES**, or **COLOTES**, a Grecian sculptor, cotemporary with Phidias, whom he is said to have assisted in the statue of Jupiter Olympus. Several of his works are spoken of in very high terms, especially an ivory figure of Æsculapius.

**COLQUHOUN, PATRICK**, a celebrated writer on statistics and criminal jurisprudence. He was a native of Dumbarton, in Scotland, b. 1745, and early in life came to America. On his return from that country he settled at Glasgow as a merchant, and became lord provost of the city, and president of its chamber of commerce. Subsequently he removed to London, and in 1792 he was made a police magistrate. He published several valuable works, including a "Treatise on the Police of the Metropolis," a tract on the "Education of the Laboring Classes," "A Treatise on the Population, Wealth, Power, and Resources of the British Empire," &c. D. 1820.



COLTON, CALEB C., a writer of considerable talent, but of eccentric and discreditable habits, first attracted notice by the publication of a pamphlet, entitled "A plain and authentic Narrative of the Sampford Ghost," in which he attempted to prove that certain occurrences which took place in a house at Sampford Peverell, near Tiverton, originated in supernatural agency. He also wrote a satirical poem, entitled "Hypocrisy," and another on "Napoleon;" but he obtained most of his fame from "Lacon, or Many Things in Few Words," which he published in 1820. Though a benediced clergyman, holding the vicarage of Kew with Petersham, in Surrey, he was a well-known frequenter of the gaming-table; and suddenly disappearing from his usual haunts in the metropolis about the time of Weare's murder, it was strongly suspected that he had fallen by the hand of an assassin. It was, however, afterwards ascertained that he had absconded to avoid his creditors; and, in 1828, a successor was appointed to his living. He then came to reside in America; but subsequently lived in Paris, a professed gamester; and it is said that he gained by this vicious course of life, in two years only, the sum of £25,000. He blew out his brains while on a visit to a friend at Fontainebleau, in 1832.—WALTER, an American author, and chaplain in the United States navy. His principal work is "Ship and Shore," a series of sketches in the countries bordering the Mediterranean. D. 1850.

COLUMBA, ST., a native of Ireland, who went to Scotland, and founded the famous monastery of Icolmkill. D. 597.

COLUMBUS, CHRISTOPHER, the most celebrated navigator, and in many respects one of the greatest men recorded in history, was b. at Genoa, 1437. He soon evinced a strong passion for geographical knowledge, together with an irresistible inclination for the sea. After many years spent in the active duties of a maritime life, he went to Lisbon, where an elder brother of his was settled; married the orphan daughter of Palestrello, an Italian navigator; and studied all the maps and charts he could procure, making occasional voyages. His own reflections, corroborated by facts of which he was informed by various seamen, led him at length to feel convinced that there were unknown lands separated from Europe by the Atlantic. After vainly seeking aid from Genoa, Portugal, and England, he at

length induced Ferdinand and Isabella of Spain to equip and man three vessels for a voyage of discovery; it being stipulated that Columbus should have a tenth of all profits, and be viceroy of all the land he expected to discover. He set sail from Palos, on his daring adventure, on the 2d August, 1492; and, after sailing for two months, was in imminent danger of losing the reward of all his study and toil, the variation of the needle having so much alarmed his crews, that they were on the point of breaking into open mutiny, and he was obliged to promise that if three days produced no discovery he would commence his homeward voyage. On the third day they happily hove in sight of one of the Bahamas, and subsequently explored some other of the West India Islands. Having thus far succeeded, he built a fort at Hispaniola, left some of his men there, and then set out on his return to Europe, where he was received with every mark of admiration and regard. The gold and other valuables which he presented to the king and queen in token of his success, excited the spirit of adventure in both the sovereigns and their subjects, and in his second voyage he had no difficulty in obtaining followers. It was not until his third voyage, made in 1498, that he saw the mainland of America, which both Americus Vesputius and Sebastian Cabot reached before him. Having assumed the command of the settlement at Hispaniola, various complaints were made against him, and Columbus was not merely displaced, but Bobadilla, a new governor, who had been dispatched thither by the court of Spain, even sent him to that country manacled as a prisoner. Columbus endured this outrage with noble equanimity; and on his return, having obtained an audience of his sovereigns, was partially restored to his dignities; but he found that full justice was never intended to be awarded him. Yet, notwithstanding this unworthy treatment, he made another voyage, in which he encountered every imaginable disaster from storms and shipwreck; and, two years after his return, his noble mind sunk under the load of injustice and oppression. D. at Valladolid, 1506.—BARTHOLOMEW, Don, brother of the above, was famous for his skill in constructing sea-charts. D. 1501.

COMBE, Dr. ANDREW, one of the most eminent medical practitioners and writers of our time, was b. at Edin-

burgh, 1797. In 1825 he took the degree of M.D., and two years later was elected president of the Phrenological Society. During these and several following years, he contributed many interesting papers to the "Phrenological Journal," and published a work on mental derangement. In 1836 he had the gratification of being appointed physician to the king of the Belgians. Between the years 1834-39, he published the three great works for which he had been long and carefully collecting and arranging the materials, "The Principles of Physiology applied to the Preservation of Health and to Education," "The Physiology of Digestion," and "The Moral and Physical Management of Infancy." In 1838 he was appointed one of the physicians extraordinary to the queen in Scotland. D. 1847.

COMENIUS, JOHN AMOS, a Moravian minister. He for some time officiated as pastor to a congregation at Fulnee, but was driven thence by the invasion of the Spaniards, and settled in Poland, where he published a work, entitled "Janua Linguarum," which obtained him so great a celebrity that he was invited to England; but the breaking out of the civil war rendered his stay both brief and unprofitable, and he settled for the remainder of his life at Amsterdam. B. 1592; d. 1671.

COMES, NATALIS, the Latinized name of NATAL CONTI, an Italian writer, author of poems in Greek and Latin, &c., and of a system of mythology. D. 1590.

COMMANDINE, FREDERIC, an Italian mathematician, the author of some original works, and translator of Archimedes, Apollonius, and other ancient mathematicians. D. 1575.

COMMELIN, JEROME, a very learned French printer. He established his press first at Geneva, and subsequently at Heidelberg; and published several of the Greek and Latin fathers, with notes from his own pen. D. 1598.

COMMERSON, PHILBERT, a French physician and botanist. He wrote "Icthyology," two quarto volumes; and the "Martyrology of Botany," an account of those who had lost their lives in botanical pursuits. B. 1721; d. 1773.

COMMINES, or COMINES, PHILIP DE, lord of Argenton; an eminent historian, statesman, and courtier of the reign of Louis XI., b. in Flanders, 1445. His "Memoirs of his own Times" abound with valuable facts and obser-

vations, though he is too lenient when speaking of the atrocities of Louis XI. On the death of that monarch, Commines was thrown into prison and treated with great severity, but was at length liberated. D. 1509.

COMMIRE, JOHN, a French Jesuit, distinguished for his Latin poetry. Among his works are fables, which some have considered equal to Plædrus. D. 1702.

COMMUDI, ANDREA, an Italian historical painter. His best work is a picture painted for Paul V., of the angels falling from heaven. D. 1638.

COMMODUS, LUCIUS AURELIUS ANTONINUS, a Roman emperor, son and successor of Antoninus the philosopher. He was guilty of the worst crimes, and was poisoned by his concubine, Marcia, who had discovered that he intended to put her to death, 192.

COMNENUS, DEMETRIUS STEPHANOPOLI CONSTANTINE, the supposed descendant of the celebrated family of the Comneni, which for ages sat on the throne of the eastern empire, was b. 1749, in the island of Corsica. After studying at Rome, with the intention of becoming an ecclesiastic, Demetrius entered into the service of France, and obtained a captaincy in a regiment of dragoons in 1778. At the beginning of the revolution, he fought under the banners of Condé, and went into exile with other royalists; but he returned to France in 1802, and lived on a pension of 4000 francs, assigned to him by Napoleon. Louis XVIII. confirmed this stipend, and made him *maréchal de camp*, and knight of St. Louis. D. 1821.

COMPTE, LOUIS LE, a French Jesuit and mathematician. He was for some time a missionary in China, and on his return to Europe published memoirs of that country. D. 1729.

COMPTON, SPENCER, earl of Northampton, one of the bravest and most zealous adherents of Charles I. Being overpowered at the battle of Hopton Heath, he was offered quarter, but indignantly refused it, and was slain, 1643.

CONCA, SEBASTIAN, an eminent Italian painter. D. 1761.

CONCINO CONCINI (more celebrated and better known by his title of Marshal d'Ancre) was by birth a Florentine, and accompanied Mary de Medici, the wife of Henry IV., to France. He obtained great preferment, and after the death of Henry IV. so much abused the influence he had over the queen-

regent, that when her son, Louis VIII., became old enough to act for himself, he consented to the assassination of the marquis, which accordingly took place in 1617; and in the same year his wife was burned to death as a sorceress. The judges who tried her on this absurd charge, demanded of her by what arts she had gained her ascendancy over the queen, when she made the memorable reply, "My only sorcery has been the influence of a strong mind over a weak one."

CONDE, Louis, first prince of, was the son of Charles of Bourbon, duke of Vendome, and greatly distinguished himself at the battle of St. Quintin, though he was then very young. At the death of Henry II. he became a leader of the Huguenots, and was killed at the battle of Jarnac, in 1569. His memoirs were published after his death.—HENRY, prince of, who, at the request of Henry IV., became a Catholic, was b. 1558. In 1616 he was sent to the Bastille, where he remained three years. After the death of Louis XIII. the prince was liberated, and made minister of state to the regent. D. 1646.—Louis, prince of, duke of Enghien, the illustrious son of the preceding, and usually called the Great, was b. at Paris, 1621. When he was a mere boy, his conversation evinced so much talent, that Cardinal Richelieu predicted that he would become "the first general in Europe and the first man of his time." When only 22 years of age he gained the victory of Rocroi, over the Spaniards; and followed up that achievement by the capture of Thionville and other important places. Subsequently he distinguished himself in various actions in Germany, whence he was recalled and sent to Catalonia, but was repulsed before Lerida. In 1641 he defeated the Imperialists in Flanders, on which occasion the slaughter was prodigious. For a time he sided with the queen-mother and her advisers, and even succeeded in reconciling them to their opponents; but being ill-treated by Cardinal Mazarin, he joined the malcontents, and fought against the court in the civil war of 1652. Refusing to accede to the peace made between the contending parties, he entered into the service of Spain; but at the peace of 1659 he was restored to the favor of France, and greatly distinguished himself, particularly in the conquest of Franche Compté, until infirmity of body compelled him to retire to private life. D. 1686.

CONDILLAC, STEPHEN, a French metaphysician; author of an "Essay on the Origin of Human Knowledge," a "Treatise on Animals," a "Treatise on the Sensations," "A Course of Study drawn up for the Instruction of the Prince of Parma," to whom he was tutor, &c. D. 1780.

CONDORCET, JOHN ANTHONY NICHOLAS CARITAT, marquis of, a French mathematician and philosopher, was b. at Ribemont, in Picardy, in 1743, and educated at the college of Navarre. When only 22 years of age he distinguished himself among mathematicians by the publication of his work on "Integral Calculations." Two years afterwards he published a treatise on "The Problem of the Three Bodies;" and in the following year his "Analytical Essays." In 1769 he was chosen member of the Academy, and in 1773 became its secretary, in which situation he distinguished himself by the graceful eloquence of his *éloges*. In 1791 he became a member of the national assembly and of the Jacobin club, and he soon became as noted for his political virulence as he had already been eminent for his scientific genius. Becoming offensive to Robespierre, that tyrant threw him into prison, where, on the third morning, 28th March, 1794, he was found dead in his bed. Besides the works named above, he wrote "A Sketch on the Progress of the Human Mind," an "Elementary Treatise on Arithmetic," and a tract on "Calculation."

CONFUCIUS, or CONG-FU-TSE, a Chinese philosopher, was b. 551 B. C. He spent his life in endeavoring to enlighten and improve his fellow-subjects, and his advice was attended to by the king of Lu, with a respect little short of reverence. His descendants to this day are mandarins of the highest button, and his books are regarded by the Chinese as treasures of the purest morality. D. 407 B. C.

CONGREVE, WILLIAM, an eminent English dramatist, was b. near Leeds, 1670, and educated at Trinity college, Dublin. He entered himself as a student at the Middle Temple, but, like many more before and since, abandoned the law for literature. His first piece, written at the age of 17, was a romance, entitled "Incognita, or Love and Duty Reconciled." In 1693, being then only 21 years old, he wrote his first comedy, "The Old Bachelor." This produced him not only great reputation, but also the substantial benefit of a commission-

ership in the hackney-coach office, which was given to him by the earl of Halifax, who afterwards still further patronized and favored him. He wrote also "Love for Love," "The Double Dealer," "The Mourning Bride," "The Way of the World," an opera; and some poems. D. 1729. Witty and spirited as Congreve's plays are, they are too licentious to keep possession of the stage at the present day; and in his own time they received severe castigation from the celebrated Jeremiah Collier.—Sir WILLIAM, the inventor of the Congreve rockets, was b. in 1772, and entered the military service early, in which he obtained the rank of lieutenant-colonel. He possessed much inventive talent, which he applied to the mechanic arts; and for several years the rocket which bears his name, and which was first used in the attack on Boulogne, in 1806, was considered a grand auxiliary in warlike operations, although it has now fallen into comparative disrepute. D. 1828.

CONNOR, BERNARD, an Irish physician, for some time settled at Warsaw; author of a "History of Poland," and also of a Latin work on the miracles of our Saviour. D. 1698.

CONRAD I., count of Franconia. In 912 he was elected king of Germany, but Arnulf, duke of Bavaria, disputed his title, and engaged the Huns to overrun Germany. Conrad, however, avoided the threatened ruin by engaging to pay a yearly tribute. D. 918.—II., son of Herman, duke of Franconia, was elected king of Germany in 1024. Attempts were made to displace him, but he beat his opponents, and in 1027 was crowned emperor at Rome. By the will of Rodolphus the kingdom of Burgundy became his in 1033. D. 1039.—III., emperor of Germany, was son of Frederic, duke of Suabia, and before his election was duke of Franconia. His election produced civil war; but he terminated that and went to the Holy Land, where he lost a vast number of his troops through the Greeks poisoning the fountains. He died in his own dominion, 1152.—IV., duke of Suabia, was elected emperor at the death of his father, Frederic II. The pope, Innocent IV., pretended that the right of appointment lay in him, and preached a crusade against the new emperor. Conrad replied to this by marching into Italy, and taking several important places. D. 1254.—CONRAD, or CONRADIN, son of the last named, who left him the kingdom

of Naples. Pope Urban IV. gave the kingdom to Charles of Anjou, who defeated Conrad, then only 16 years old, and caused him to be beheaded in 1268.

CONRINGIUS, HERMANN, professor of physic and politics at the university of Helmstadt; author of valuable treatises on law, German antiquities, and on the Aristotelian system. D. 1681.

CONSALVI, ERCOLE, cardinal and prime minister of Pope Pius VII., was b. at Toscanella, 1757. As he had ever opposed the French party in Rome to the utmost of his power, he was banished from that city when the French took possession of it. When, however, the papal affairs were in a better condition he returned; and, as secretary of state, he concluded the famous concordat with Napoleon; continuing, in fact, at the head of all the political and ecclesiastical affairs of the Roman state till the death of the pope. D. 1824.

CONSTABLE, ARCHIBALD, the most enterprising bookseller that Scotland has ever produced, was b. at Kellie, in Fifeshire, 1775. After serving his apprenticeship to Mr. Peter Hill, of Edinburgh, the friend and correspondent of Burns, he commenced business for himself in 1795; and his obliging manners, general intelligence, and indefatigable activity gained him the esteem of all who came in contact with him. His reputation as a publisher dates from 1802, when he published the first number of the Edinburgh Review; and in 1805 he published, in conjunction with Messrs. Longman & Co., "The Lay of the Last Minstrel," the first of that long series of original and romantic publications in poetry and prose which has immortalized the name of Walter Scott. The well-known "Miscellany" that bears his name was his last project. D. 1827.—JOHN, an eminent landscape painter, was b. at East Bergholt, in Suffolk, 1776. Having early displayed a love of art, he visited London in 1795, and in 1802 sent his first picture to the exhibition of the Royal Academy. From this period he was a regular contributor down to the year of his death. Few pencils, indeed, have been more prolific; and the works he has left behind him, both in number and excellence, have earned for him a distinguished place among the landscape painters, not only of England, but of the world. In 1829 he was elected an academician. D. 1837.

CONSTANS I., FLAVIUS JULIUS, one of the sons of Constantine the Great, and his successor in the sovereignty of

Africa, Italy, and Western Illyricum. His brother Constantine endeavored to dispossess him of it; but being defeated and slain in the attempt, Constans became master of the whole empire. His conduct was, however, so offensive to the people, that the standard of revolt was hoisted, and Constans was put to death, 350.

**CONSTANT DE REBECQUE**, **BENJAMIN DE**, a distinguished orator and author, attached to the liberal or constitutional party in France. He was b. at Lausanne in 1767, and at the commencement of the French revolution went to reside at Paris, where he soon distinguished himself, both by his political writings and his eloquent speeches in the senate. His conduct, however, rendered him obnoxious to the first consul, and he was dismissed from his office in 1802. After retiring to Germany he again appeared at Paris in 1814, and publicly advocated the cause of the Bourbons. In 1819 he was elected a member of the chamber of deputies, where he long remained as a distinguished leader of the opposition, particularly in all the discussions relating to the censorship of the press and the rights of the people. He wrote many works on political questions, was one of the editors of "La Minerve," and a contributor to the "Biographie Universelle." As an orator he was eloquent and profound; and as a writer lively, imaginative, and acute. D. 1830.

**CONSTANTINE**, **CAIUS FLAVIUS VALERIUS AURELIUS CLAUDIUS**, surnamed the Great, emperor of the Romans, was the son of Constantius Chlorus, by Helena, and b. A. D. 274. On the death of his father, in 306, he was proclaimed emperor by the troops. After defeating the Franks, he crossed the Rhine into Belgium, which he overran. In 307 he married Fausta, the daughter of Maximian, but he was soon involved in a war with his father-in-law, who assumed the title of emperor. The usurper's reign was brief; and on his being taken prisoner, Constantine caused him to be strangled. This involved him in a war with Maxentius, son of Maximian, in which the latter was defeated and drowned in the Tiber. It was at this time that the emperor, as he alleged to Eusebius, saw a luminous cross in the heavens, with the inscription, "In hoc signo vinces." (Under this sign thou shalt conquer.) He accordingly caused a standard to be made in imitation of this cross; marched to Rome in triumph;

published the memorable edict of toleration in favor of the Christians; and was declared by the senate, chief, Augustus, and pontifex maximus. Constantine had married his daughter to Licinius; but the latter, jealous of his fame, took up arms against him, and they met in Pannonia, A. D. 314. Constantine, surrounded by bishops and priests, invoked the aid of "the true God;" while Licinius, calling upon his soothsayers and magicians, relied upon them and their gods for protection. The Christian emperor was victorious, and a peace was granted to Licinius; but he afterwards renewed hostilities, was again defeated, and finally put to death. Thus Constantine became, in 325, sole head of the Eastern and Western empires; and his first care was the establishment of peace and order. Though his actions on the whole entitled him to the proud surname of "The Great," yet various acts of cruelty, and, above all, the murder of his son Crispus, have left a stain upon his character alike as a man, a Christian, and an emperor. D. 337.—**II.**, son of the above. In the division of the empire he had for his share, Gaul, Spain, and Britain; but, discontented with the arrangement, he marched against his brother Constans, and was killed at Aquileia, 340.—**FLAVIUS JULIUS**, a private soldier, who was raised by the army in Britain to the imperial dignity in 407, on which he crossed over to Gaul, and conquered that country and Spain. He fixed his court at Arles, where he was besieged by Constantine, the general of the Emperor Honorius, to whom he surrendered on the promise that his life should be spared; but it was basely violated, and both Constantine and his son were put to death, A. D. 411.—**IV.**, who was called the Bearded, was son of Constans II., whom he succeeded in 658. The army having set up his two brothers as his coadjutors, he ordered their noses to be cut off. He defeated the Saracens, and called a council at Constantinople, at which the doctrine of the Monothelites was condemned. D. 685.—**VI.**, was son of Leo II., whom he succeeded. Being only ten years old when his father died, his mother Irene was his guardian and regent of the empire. On arriving at a mature age he assumed the government himself; but Irene, made cruel by ambition, took advantage of an invasion of the Bulgarians to cause her son to be seized and deprived of his eyes. This occurred in 792, and the unfortunate emperor lan-

guished some years in obscurity, and when he d. was succeeded by his unnatural parent.—VII., surnamed Porphyrogenitus, succeeded Leo the Wise in 912. He drove the Turks from Italy, and defeated the Lombards. But military affairs did not prevent him from attending to letters; and besides other writings, he left a treatise on state affairs, the geography of the empire, and the "Life of the Emperor Basilius the Macedonian." D. 959.—IX., was son of the Emperor Romanus, and, in conjunction with his brother, Basil II., succeeded John Rimiscees in 976; the actual power, however, was chiefly wielded by Constantine. D. 1028.—DRACOS or PALEOLOGUS, the last of the Greek emperors, succeeded to the throne in 1449. He was killed in bravely defending Constantinople against Mahomet II., who, in 1453, besieged the city with 300,000 men. The heroic valor displayed by Constantine in this unequal contest demands our admiration; but valor was of no avail, the city was taken by storm, and thus ended the Greek empire.—CESAROVITCH PAULOVITCH, grand-prince of Russia, second son of the Emperor Paul, and brother of Alexander, was b. 1779. He attended his brother in all his campaigns, and was distinguished for bravery in the field: but he possessed the characteristics of a half-civilized ruler, being cruel and tyrannical in all that related to the government of the Poles, over whom he was placed. He formally renounced his right of succession to his younger brother, the Emperor Nicholas, and was present at his coronation. D. 1831.

CONSTANTIUS, CHLORUS, the son of Eutropius, and the father of Constantine the Great. He obtained the title of Cæsar from his victories in Germany and Britain; and on the abdication of Diocletian was chosen the colleague of Galerius. He d. at York, in 306.—FLAVIUS JULIUS, the second son of Constantine the Great, was b. 317, made Cæsar in 323, and elected emperor in 337. The soldiers, to secure the throne to the three sons of Constantine, massacred the uncles and cousins of those princes, with the exception of Julian the Apostate, and his brother Gallus. After this the sons of Constantine divided the empire, Constantius taking the East to his share. He d. on his march against Julian in 361.

CONTAT, LOUISE, madame de Parny, a French actress, remarkable for her beauty, vivacity, grace, and dignity; b.

1760; sustained her station on the stage 32 years; and d. 1813.

CONTE, NICHOLAS JACQUES, a French painter, but more distinguished for the ingenuity of his mechanical contrivances. He accompanied the expedition to Egypt, where his services were of the greatest value; for, the machines and instruments of the army having fallen into the hands of the Arabs, he constructed corn and gunpowder mills, manufactured swords, engineering instruments, telescopes, and, in short, every thing necessary for a military and scientific expedition. B. 1755; d. 1805.

CONWAY, HENRY SEYMOUR, was a distinguished military officer and statesman, b. 1720. He served with applause in the seven years' war, was secretary of state from 1765 to 1768, appointed commander-in-chief in 1782, and d. in 1795, being at that time the senior British field-marshal.

CONYBEARE, JOHN, bishop of Bristol; author of an able "Defence of Revealed Religion," against Tindal's "Christianity as Old as the Creation," and of two volumes of sermons. D. 1757.—JOHN JOSIAS, a learned English divine, critic, and antiquary; author of a volume of sermons, preached at the Bampton Lecture, and of various articles on Saxona literature, contributed to the "Censura Literaria," and the "British Bibliographer." D. 1824.

COOK, HENRY, an English painter. He studied in Italy under Salvator Rosa, but for many years after his return to England he lived in obscurity and distress. He was at length employed by King William to repair the cartoons, from which time he seems to have been comparatively prosperous, as Horace Walpole mentions several public works which were either wholly or in part performed by him. D. 1700.—JAMES, a celebrated English navigator, was b. at Marton, in Yorkshire, 1723, and his parents being poor, his early education included only reading, writing, and the rudiments of common arithmetic. He commenced his naval career in the merchant service, then entered on board the Eagle man-of-war, and after four years' meritorious service, was made master of the *Mercury*. This vessel formed part of the squadron sent against Quebec, and Cook performed the difficult task of taking soundings in the St. Lawrence, in the very face of the French encampment, and of making a chart of the St. Lawrence below Quebec. After various and arduous servi-

ces he was at length raised to the rank of lieutenant, and then commenced that series of voyages, the details of which form one of the most popular and delightful books in our language. Unhappily, while touching at Owhyhee, Captain Cook, in spite of the utmost prudence and humanity, was involved in a dispute with the natives, and while endeavoring to reach his boat, was savagely murdered, on St. Valentine's Day, 1779.

COOKE, BENJAMIN, an able musician and composer; author of "How Sleep the Brave," "Hark, hark, the Lark," and many other beautiful and popular glees. D. 1814.—GEORGE FREDERICK, an eminent modern English actor, was b. 1756. In early life he was apprenticed to a printer, but his attention to theatricals so completely absorbed his mind, that his master soon had his indentures cancelled. He then tried the navy with no better success, his inclination for the stage being unconquerable. In October, 1800, he made his appearance at Covent-garden, in the character of Richard III. His performance of this character gave him at once a place among the very first histrionic artists of the day. He afterwards accepted an engagement in America, where he performed with similar success, but his indulgence in debauched habits broke his originally vigorous constitution, and he d. in 1812.—THOMAS, an English poet, translator of the works of Hesiod, and of some of those of Cicero. He also wrote some political tracts, dramas, and poems, the latter of which gave offence to Pope, and procured their author a place in the "Dunciad." D. 1756.—THOMAS, whose versatility of musical talent has had few equals, was b. at Dublin, 1781. He evinced even in his infancy a genius for music; and so assiduously did he cultivate his talents, that at the age of 15 he became leader of the band at the Theatre Royal of his native city. His first appearance as a singer was in the character of Seraskier, in the "Siege of Belgrade." In 1813 he appeared on the boards of the English Opera house, now the Lyceum, in London, where he at once became a public favorite. Besides being the leader of the Philharmonic concerts for many years, and a conductor on many occasions, he was appointed, in 1846, leader of the Concerts of Ancient Music, and was repeatedly engaged in the same capacity for the great musical festivals throughout the country. D. 1848.

—WILLIAM, an eminent English lawyer, author of a "Compendious System of the Bankrupt Laws, with an Appendix of Practical Precedents." D. 1832.—WILLIAM, a poet and biographer, b. at Cork, in Ireland; author of "The Art of Living in London," "Elements of Dramatic Criticism," "Biographies of Macklin and Foote," "Conversation," a didactic poem, &c. D. 1824.

COOMBE, WILLIAM, an industrious and clever writer; author of "The Diaboliad," a satire; "The Devil upon Two Sticks in England," "Tour of Dr. Syntax in Search of the Picturesque," "History of Johnny Quæ Genus," "English Dance of Death," &c. D. 1823.

COOPER, ANTHONY ASHLEY, first earl of Shaftesbury, an eminent statesman, b. 1621. He studied for a short time in Lincoln's Inn, but at the early age of 19 he was elected member of parliament for Shrewsbury. At the breaking out of the civil war, he at first sided with the king, but afterwards went over to the parliament, raised troops, and stormed Wareham, in Dorsetshire. After serving in the long parliament, and in the convention which succeeded it, and being also one of Cromwell's privy councillors, he became one of Monk's colleagues in bringing about the restoration of Charles II. The king, in 1672, created him earl of Shaftesbury, and raised him to the high and important post of lord high chancellor. This office, however, he held only a year; and on the seals being taken from him he became one of the opposition. In this capacity he was so violent that he was at length sent to the Tower, where he remained more than a year, and only obtained his release at last by making a full submission. When he again got into power, he had the merit of bringing forward, and causing to be passed, the invaluable law called the *habeas corpus* act. His unremitting efforts to exclude the duke of York from the succession, roused that prince to such strenuous exertions, that in four months the ministry was turned out, and shortly afterwards the earl was sent to the Tower on a charge of high treason. On this perilous charge he was acquitted, to the great joy of the people at large; but his triumph was somewhat damped by the withering satire with which his character was depicted in Dryden's "Absalom and Achitophel." D. 1683.—ANTHONY ASHLEY, third earl of Shaftesbury, and

grandson of the last named, was an eminent English writer, b. 1671. In 1693 he was elected member of parliament for Poole, in Dorsetshire. He was the author of various works, the principal one of which is entitled "Characteristics of Men, Manners, Opinions, and Times." As a man, both in public and private life, he was beloved and respected by all parties. D. 1718.—**SIR ASTLEY PASTON**, a surgeon of distinguished celebrity, was b. at Brooke, in Norfolk, 1768. In his 20th year he went to London, and took up his abode with Mr. Cline, who found him so able a coadjutor, in his situation of demonstrator to the students, as to assign him a share in his anatomical lectures also. In this prominent position he outshone all who had preceded him as a popular teacher. His class of students increased from 50 to 400, which was the largest ever known in London. In 1792 he visited Paris, and attended the lectures of Desault and Chopart; and on his return he took up his residence in London, first in Jeffery-square, and afterwards in Broadstreet. His practice had now become immense, and long before he removed to New-street, Spring Gardens, he was decidedly affluent. While there he for many years realized from £18,000 to £20,000 per annum. The honor of a baronetcy was conferred on him at the coronation of George IV., to whom he had been appointed surgeon. D. 1841.—**JOHN GILBERT**, a clever English writer; author of "The Power of Harmony," a poem; "The Life of Socrates." "Letters on Taste," "The Tomb of Shakespeare," &c. D. 1769.—**SAMUEL**, an eminent English painter whose excellence in miniature painting gained him the name of the Miniature Vandyke. One of his best works is his portrait of Oliver Cromwell. D. 1672.—**SAMUEL**, an American clergyman, distinguished both as a preacher and a patriot. He was among the foremost in opposing Great Britain in her dispute with the colonies, and wrote many political tracts; and he was also an eminent critic and theologian. B. 1725; d. 1823.—**THOMAS**, bishop of Winchester; author of "An Epitome of the Chronicles," "An Exposition of the Sunday Lessons," "Thesaurus Lingvæ Romanæ et Britannicæ, et Dictionarium Historicum et Poeticum," &c. He was a very learned and zealous prelate, and much favored by Queen Elizabeth. D. 1594.—**THOMAS**, a distinguished political writer, b. at London, 1759, educated as a physician, and

who took an active part in defence of the French revolution. He was denounced by Burke for his democratic sentiments. He came to America, joined Priestley in Pennsylvania, where he established himself as a lawyer. His early opposition to the administration of the elder Adams, caused him to be prosecuted under the sedition act. He was afterwards appointed to the chair of chemistry in Dickenson college, and then to that of Columbia college, S. C. He was also the author of a translation of "Justinian's Institutes," a treatise on "Bankrupt Laws," and a great many minor essays, metaphysical, political, religious, and scientific.

**COOTE**, **SIR EYRE**, a distinguished military officer. He was b. in Ireland, 1726, and as early as the rebellion of 1745 bore arms in the king's service. His regiment being ordered to the East Indies in 1754, he greatly distinguished himself at the sieges of Haughley, Chandernagore, and Pondicherry, and at the battle of Plassey, &c. In 1780, Hyder Ally having invaded the Carnatic, Sir Eyre Coote, with a vastly inferior force, arrested his progress, and in various encounters signally defeated him. D. at Madras, 1783.

**COPERNICUS**, **NICHOLAS**, a celebrated mathematician and astronomer, was a native of Thorn, in Prussia. He travelled into Italy, and became a professor of mathematics at Rome. On his return to his native country, his uncle, the bishop of Warmia, gave him a canonry; and being thus at ease as to fortune, he diligently labored to improve the science of astronomy; and the fruits of his researches appeared in his Latin treatise "On the Revolutions of the Celestial Orbs," in which he represented the sun as occupying a centre round which the earth and the other planets revolve. His great work remained in MS. some years after he had completed it, so diffident was he as to the reception it might meet with; and it was only a few hours before his death that a printed copy was presented to him, giving him assurance that his opinions would see the light, though he would be beyond the reach of censure and persecution. B. 1473; d. 1543.

**COPLESTON**, **EDWARD**, bishop of Llandaff, and dean of St. Paul's, was b. at Offwell in Devonshire, of which parish his father was at once the patron and incumbent, 1776. At an early age of his life he gained great distinction by his polemical pamphlets in favor of the



university; and besides contributing various articles to the "Quarterly Review," gave to the world numerous sermons and charges, all of them distinguished by vigor, clearness, and precision of thought. D. 1849.

COPLEY, JOHN SINGLETON, an eminent painter, was b. at Boston, 1733; visited Italy in 1774; and in 1776 went to England, and was chosen a member of the Royal Academy. As an artist he was self-educated, and had executed many works of merit before he left America; but his "Death of Lord Chatham" established his fame in England. Many other fine historical subjects were subsequently produced by him, among which were "The Siege of Gibraltar," "Death of Major Pierson," "Charles I. in the House of Commons," &c. Mr. Copley was the father of Lord Lyndhurst, late lord chancellor of England, and since chief baron of the exchequer. D. 1815.

CORBET, RICHARD, an English divine, and a poet; author of a spirited "Narrative of a Journey to France," and of various other poems, published under the title of "Poetica Stromata." He was remarkable for wit, and no less so for an eccentricity and mirthful jocularity, which did not very well accord with the character of his profession. It did not, however, prevent him from being raised, successively, to the bishoprics of Oxford and Norwich. B. 1582; d. 1635.

CORDARA, JULIUS CÆSAR, an Italian Jesuit, author of an able work, entitled, "Historia Societatis Jesu," &c. D. 1784.

CORDAY D'ARMANS, MARIE ANNE CHARLOTTE, a female of great beauty and courage, who, in revenge for the death of her lover, an officer in the garrison of Caen, became the murderer of Marat. Inspired with a deep-rooted hatred against him, she left her home, and on arriving at Paris, (July 12, 1793,) she went to his house, but was not admitted. On the same evening she wrote to him as follows:—"Citizen, I have just now come from Caen. Your love for your country no doubt makes you desirous of being informed of the unhappy transactions in that part of the republic. Grant me an interview for a moment. I have important discoveries to make to you." The following day came, and, with a dagger in her bosom, she proceeded to the house of Marat, who, just on the point of coming out of his bath, immediately gave orders that she should

be admitted. The assemblies at Calvados were the first subjects of conversation, and Marat heard with eagerness the names of those who were present at them. "All these," he exclaimed, "shall be guillotined." At these words Charlotte plunged her dagger into his bosom, and he instantly expired, uttering the words, "To me, my friend!" Meanwhile the maid remained calm and tranquil as the priestess before the altar, in the midst of the tumult and confusion. She was afterwards conducted as a prisoner to the Abbaye. A young man, who begged to die in her place, was also condemned to death. Her first care was to implore the forgiveness of her father for disposing of her life without his knowledge. She then wrote to Barbaroux as follows: "To-morrow, at five o'clock, my trial begins, and on the same day I hope to meet with Brutus and the other patriots in elysium." She appeared before the revolutionary tribunal with a dignified air, and her replies were firm and noble. She spoke of her deed as a duty which she owed her country. Her defender, (Chaveau Lagarde,) full of astonishment at such courage, cried out, "You hear the accused herself! She confesses her crime; she admits that she has coolly reflected upon it; she conceals no circumstance of it; and she wishes for no defence. This unshaken calmness, this total abandonment of herself, these appearances of the utmost internal tranquillity, are not natural! Such appearances are not to be explained only by that political fanaticism, which armed her hand with the dagger. To you then, gentlemen of the jury, it belongs to judge of what weight this moral view may be in the scale of justice!" His words could make no impression on the minds of the judges. She was condemned, and led to the scaffold, retaining her calmness and presence of mind to the last, though pursued by the crowd with yells and shouts of execration. She was b. at St. Saturnin, near Seez, in Normandy, 1768, and suffered by the guillotine, July 17, 1793. Lamartine calls her the "angel of assassination."

CORDIER, MATHURIN, an eminent professor at Paris in the 16th century, better known by his Latin name, CORDERIUS; author of the "Colloquies" so much used in the education of youth, and various other works. D. 1546.

CORDINER, CHARLES, an antiquarian and topographical writer, was b. at Peterhead, 1746. He wrote "The Pic-

turesque Scenery and Antiquities of the North of Scotland," 1780, London. The engravings which accompany this work are from designs by Mr. Cordiner, and are much admired for their accuracy. D. 1794.

CORDOVA, JOSE, general in chief of the auxiliary Colombian army in Bolivia, who repeatedly distinguished himself by his bravery, and was for a long time the faithful adherent of Bolivar; but he set up the standard of revolt in Antioquia, where he was attacked by General O'Leary, and slain, 1829.

CORIATE, or CORYATE, THOMAS, an English traveller and writer. For a considerable time he held a situation in the household of Prince Henry, son of James I., and was so remarkable for oddity and eccentricity, that, as Anthony Wood remarks, "he was the whetstone for all the wits of the age." In 1608 he commenced a pedestrian tour of Europe; and having walked 900 miles with one pair of shoes, he hung them up, on his return, in the parish church of his native place, Odcombe, in Somersetshire. This eccentric traveller, who is said to have introduced into England the use of table forks, published "Crudities hastily gobbled up in Five Months' Travel in France, Savoy, Italy, Rhetia, Helvetia, Germany, and the Netherlands;" "Coriate's Crambe, or his Colewort twice Soddin," "Traveller for the English Wits," and "A Letter from the Court of the Great Mogul." D. while travelling in the East Indies, 1617.

CORILLA, MARIA MADELINA FERNANDEZ, a celebrated improvisatrice. Her abilities, both as a poetess and a musician, were very great and versatile. She became a member of the academy of the Areadi at Rome, and was solemnly crowned at the accession of Pius VI. She was married to a Signor Morelli, of Leghorn; but her conduct after marriage was very unworthy of her great genius. D. 1800.

CORINNA, a celebrated poetess, to whom the Greeks gave the appellation of the Lyric Muse. She composed a great number of poems, of which only a few fragments have come down to us; and five times obtained the poetic wreath from her great competitor, Pindar. She flourished in the 5th century B. C., and a tomb was erected to her memory in her native city, Tanagra, in Bœotia.

CORIOLANUS, CAIUS MARCIUS, was a descendant of the patrician family of the Marcii, and was from an early age

distinguished for the courage and pride so much prized by the Romans. In a war with the Volscians, the Romans besieging Corioli, the capital of the Volscians, were driven back to their lines. Marcius rallied his countrymen, pursued the enemy, and possessed himself of Corioli; for which he was rewarded with a large share of the spoil, and with the surname of Coriolanus. Subsequently, in disputes which took place between the patricians and plebeians, Coriolanus made himself so obnoxious to the latter, that he was banished. Stung by the ingratitude of his countrymen, he joined the Volscians, and, jointly with Tullus Aufidius, led a numerous army against Rome. He had encamped within five miles of the city, and its ruin seemed inevitable, when, at the urgent entreaties of his mother, he withdrew his army. It is generally supposed that, in a tumult of the enraged Volscians, he was assassinated as a traitor to their cause; but the historian Fabius affirms that he lived many years after this event. 443 B. C.

CORNARO, LUDOVICO, a Venetian noble, who, having greatly injured his health by too free indulgence in the pleasures of the table, had the resolution entirely to abandon that indulgence, and to restrict himself to twelve ounces of food and fourteen ounces of wine in the 24 hours. Having by this regimen restored himself to health, he wrote various treatises recommendatory of the system from which he had derived so much benefit. Besides these, which are collected under the title of "Discorsi della Vita Sobria," he wrote "Trattato delle Acque." He commenced his dietary rule when he was 40, and died at the great age of 104, in 1566.—HELENA LUCRETIA, a learned Venetian lady, who was educated at the university of Padua, where she took her degrees, and was made a doctor, and received the title of Unalterable. At Rome she was admitted at the university, and was entitled the Humble. She made a vow of perpetual celibacy, that she might with more intense application devote herself to literary pursuits; and so great was the reputation of her learning, that the most illustrious characters who travelled through Venice were more anxious to see her than all the curiosities of the city. D. 1655.

CORNBUURY, EDWARD HYDE, lord, governor of New York, was the son of the earl of Clarendon, and one of the first officers who deserted the army of

King James. King William, in gratitude for his services, appointed him to an American government. He commenced his administration as a successor of Lord Bellamantin, 1702. He was a bigot in religion, and oppressive and unjust in his administration of the government. D. 1723.

CORNILLE, PIERRE, the greatest of the French dramatic poets, was b. at Rouen, 1606, and for some time practised in that city as an advocate. His first dramatic performance was "Mélite," a comedy, which met with such distinguished success, that he was encouraged to devote his rare powers to the drama. The tragedies of "Medea," "The Cid," "The Horatii," and "Cinna," followed, and established for their author a pre-eminent station among French dramatists. Besides the foregoing, he wrote many other tragedies; and translated Thomas à Kempis, "On the Imitation of Jesus Christ." It is melancholy to reflect that the great Corneille, who had achieved fame equally for himself and his country's literature, ended his days in poverty and distress. D. 1684.—THOMAS, brother of the preceding, and also a fertile and successful dramatist, was b. 1625. Several of his tragedies are admirable; in fact, there seems to be a good deal of truth in Voltaire's assertion, that Thomas Corneille would have had a great reputation, if he had not had a great brother. Besides dramatic works, he wrote a "Dictionary of Arts and Sciences," a "Geographical and Historical Dictionary," and a translation of the Metamorphoses of Ovid. D. 1708.

CORNELIA, an illustrious Roman lady. She was the daughter of Scipio Africanus, wife of Tiberius Sempronius Gracchus, and mother of the two famous tribunes. She was of a grave and dignified deportment, and possessed so great a control over her feelings, that when a friend consoled with her on the death of her sons, she replied, "The woman who had the Gracchi for sons cannot be considered unfortunate." Her literary talents must have been considerable, as Cicero very highly commends some of her epistles. She flourished in the 2d century B. C., and after her death the Romans erected a statue to her memory, bearing the inscription, "To Cornelia, the mother of the Gracchi."

CORNWALLIS, SIR CHARLES, an able English statesman. He was sent to Spain as ambassador from James I., and was treasurer to the king's son, Prince

Henry. D. 1630.—CHARLES, marquis of, son of the first Earl Cornwallis, was b. 1738, and entered the army as soon as he had completed his education at Cambridge. In America he acted a conspicuous part, and greatly distinguished himself at the battle of Brandywine, and at the siege of Charleston. After gaining the important battles of Camden and Guildford he determined to invade Virginia; but his plans failing, and owing, as he affirmed, to the inefficient conduct of Sir Henry Clinton, upon whom he had relied for support, he and his army were made prisoners. In 1786 he was made governor-general and commander-in-chief in India. In 1798 he was sent to Ireland as lord lieutenant; and in the trying and terrible scenes of the rebellion so conducted himself as to gain the good opinion of the public, while vigorously upholding and vindicating the laws. In 1804 he was a second time appointed governor-general of India. D. 1805.

CORONELLI, VINCENT, a Venetian ecclesiastic, and a professor of geography and mathematics. He was the author of a very extensive atlas, and the founder of the geographical society at Venice. D. 1718.

CORREA DA SERRA, JOSEPH FRANCIS, a botanist, and the founder of the academy of sciences at Lisbon, was b. at Serra, Portugal, 1750. In 1816 he was sent to the United States as Portuguese envoy and recalled in 1819, to be a member of finance. D. 1823.

CORREGGIO, ANTONIO ALLEGRI DA, a painter of transcendent ability, was b. in 1494, at Correggio, in the duchy of Modena. He is the founder of the Lombard school, and unrivalled by all competitors for the grace and loveliness of his figures, and the exquisite harmony of his coloring. "His color and mode of finishing," says Sir Joshua Reynolds, "approach nearer to perfection than those of any other painter; the gliding motion of his outline, and the sweetness with which it melts into the ground; the clearness and transparency of his coloring, which stops at that exact medium in which the purity and perfection of taste lies, leaves nothing to be wished for." Yet, notwithstanding his genius and industry, "poorly, poor man, he lived; poorly, poor man, he died!" D. 1534.

CORSINI, EDWARD, an Italian monk, professor of philosophy and metaphysics at Pisa; author of "Philosophical and Mathematical Institutions," in 6 vols.

"Elementary Geometry," several classical works. "A History of the University of Pisa," &c. D. 1765.

CÓRTEZ, or CORTES, FERNANDO, the conqueror of Mexico, was b. 1485, at Medelin, in Estremadura, and, after studying the law, quitted it for the military profession. In 1511 he went with Velasquez to Cuba; and the conquest of Mexico being determined upon, Cortez obtained the command of the expedition for that purpose. In 1518 he set sail with 700 men in ten vessels: and on landing at Tabasco he caused his vessels to be burned, in order that his soldiers might have no other resource than their own valor. Having conquered the Tlascalans, and induced them to become his allies, he marched towards Mexico, where he was amicably received; but having seized upon their inca, Montezuma, and treated the people with the utmost insolence, the Mexicans first murmured, and then resisted. Cortez besieged the city of Mexico: and in the desperate struggle which ensued, it is said that upwards of 100,000 of the faithful and unfortunate Mexicans were killed or perished by famine. Having reduced the devoted city, Cortez completely overran the Mexican territories; in doing which he committed atrocities which would be incredible if related on any less irrefragable testimonies than those which compel our belief. In reward for the addition he had made to the wealth of Spain, he had a grant of land and the title of marquis; but on returning he found that the court of Madrid were become jealous of his power, and treated him with cold neglect. D. 1554.

CORTONA, PIETRODA, properly PIETRO BERRETTINI, an Italian painter, was a native of Cortona, in Tuscany, and at an early age was placed under the tuition of Baccio Ciampi at Rome. The Barberini palace, the new works at the Vatican, and many of the churches of Rome, were decorated by him; and at Florence he adorned the Pitti palace for the Grand-duke Ferdinand II. In addition to being an eminent painter, he was almost equally eminent as an architect. D. 1669.

CORVISART, JOHN NICHOLAS, an eminent French physician, was b. 1755. He was chief physician to Napoleon, who made him a baron, and an officer of the legion of honor. Nor was his great merit overlooked by the Bourbons, the place of honorary member of the royal academy of medicine being con-

ferred on him a short time previous to his death, in 1821.

COSIN, JOHN, a learned, and charitable prelate, was b. at Norwich, 1594. In 1640 he was made dean of Peterborough; but the Puritans deprived him of his preferments, and even went the length of impeaching him on a charge of being inclined to popery. On this he retired to France, where he remained until the restoration of Charles II., who raised him to the see of Durham. Among his writings are "A History of Transubstantiation," and "A Scholastical History of the Canon of the Holy Scriptures." D. 1762.

COSMO I., grand-duke of Tuscany, b. in 1519, was the son of John de Medici; and on the assassination of Alexander, chief of the house of Medici, was elected head of the republic of Florence. Several attempts were made to shake the power of Cosmo, but he succeeded in defeating them; and it was probably in order to secure himself able and zealous defenders in case of open revolt, that he instituted the military order of the Knights of St. Stephen. He restored the university of Pisa, and held out the most liberal encouragement to men of scientific and literary eminence to settle there as professors. He also founded the academy of Florence, established its gallery of paintings, and performed many other wise and honorable actions; thus procuring himself a celebrity and influence which probably he would in vain have sought by the more dazzling, but infinitely less useful achievements of the warrior. D. 1574.

COSTA FURTADO DE MENDOÇA, HIPPOLYTO JOSEPH DA, a Portuguese gentleman of scientific and literary attainments, who, being charged with freemasonry, was thrown into the prison of the Inquisition at Lisbon. Here he was repeatedly examined, and his answers not being satisfactory to his persecutors, he was remanded to his dungeon, with little prospect that his sufferings would terminate otherwise than in death. By one of those fortunate accidents which sometimes make "truth stranger than fiction," his cell was left open, and he was enabled to possess himself of a bunch of keys which opened every lock that was between him and liberty. Having taken these keys, and a book which lay beside them, he made his escape; and after lying hidden several weeks in the immediate neighborhood of his late dungeon, he found means to embark for England. The book which he brought

from his prison contained, *inter alia*, notes of his examinations before the inquisitors; and soon after his arrival he published a narrative of the persecutions he had undergone, the account of his examination being taken from the official document of which he had thus oddly become possessed. His talents, and the interest excited by his adventures, obtained him considerable notice, and he became foreign secretary to the duke of Sussex, and chargé d'affaires in England for the Brazilian government. D. 1824.

**COSTANZA, ANGELO DI**, a Neapolitan poet, of noble birth; author of sonnets and other poems, and of "Istoria del Regno di Napoli," containing the history of Naples from 1250 to 1489. D. 1591.

**COSTARD, GEORGE**, a learned English divine; author of "Letters on the Astronomy of the Ancients," a treatise on "The Use of Astronomy in Chronology and History," "A Commentary on the Book of Job," &c. B. 1710; d. 1752.

**COSTE, PIERRE**, a learned French Protestant, for some time resident in England, and who acted as amanuensis to Locke, but subsequently returned to his own country. He translated into French, Locke's "Reasonableness of Christianity," Newton's "Optics," &c. He also wrote the "Life of the Great Condé." D. 1747.

**COSTER, LAURENCE JANSEN**, a native of Haerlem, in Holland, to whom his countrymen ascribed the invention of the art of printing, in the year 1430. The Germans, however, with sufficient proof assert, that the merit is due to Guttemberg, Coster having merely used wooden blocks, and not, as Junius asserts, metal types. B. 1370; d. 1439.

**COSWAY, RICHARD**, an eminent English artist. He painted miniatures admirably, and was almost equally great as an oil painter. He was one of the oldest members of the Royal Academy, and d. at the age of 90, in 1821.

**COTELIER, JOHN**, a learned French divine and critic; the author of "Ecclesia Græcæ Monumenta," and the co-adjutor of Du Cange in making a catalogue of the Greek MSS. in the royal library at Paris. D. 1686.

**COTES, FRANCIS**, an English artist of great eminence as a portrait painter, as well in oil as in crayons. D. 1770.

**COTIN, CHARLES**, a French poet of the 17th century, chiefly known now from the satires levelled at him by

Boileau and Molière. He was counsellor and almoner to the king, and a member of the French Academy. B. 1604; d. 1652.

**COTTA, J. G.**, Baron, an eminent bookseller of Germany, and the proprietor of the "Allgemeine Zeitung," a political daily paper, as well as of several others devoted to literature and the arts, was b. at Stuttgard, in 1764; for many years carried on an extensive and flourishing concern; and also acted a conspicuous part as a political man. D. 1832.

**COTTERELL, Sir CHARLES**, an excellent linguist and scholar of the 17th century. He was master of the requests to Charles II., an office which was filled by his descendants for several generations. He translated the romance of "Cassandra" from the French, besides some works from the Spanish and Italian. D. 1657.

**COTTIN, SOPHIA DE**, an accomplished French lady; authoress of "Matilde," "Claire d'Albe," the well-known and highly popular "Elizabeth, ou les Exiles de Sibérie," &c. B. 1773; d. 1807.

**COTTON, CHARLES**, an English poet; author of "Scarronides, or Virgil Travestie;" a supplement to "Walton's Treatise on Angling," and a volume of original poems, &c. He also translated Corneille's tragedy of the Horatii and Montaigne's Essays. B. 1530; d. 1657.

—**NATHANIEL**, an English physician and poet; author of "Visions in Verse for the Instruction of Younger Minds." He for some years kept a lunatic asylum at St. Alban's, and the poet Cowper was for a time one of its inmates. B. 1707; d. 1788.

—**Sir ROBERT BRUCE**, a distinguished English antiquarian, was b. at Denton, in Huntingdonshire, 1570. In 1629 he was brought before the privy council, in consequence of a political treatise of his in MS. being lent by his librarian, the contents of which gave so much offence at court, that he was sent to the Tower. He wrote "The Antiquity and Dignity of Parliaments;" and assisted, both with his literary treasures and his purse, Speed, Camden, and other writers on British archæology. D. 1631.

—**JOHN**, one of the most distinguished of the early ministers in New England. When the English church fell into the hands of Bishop Laud, a complaint was preferred against Mr. Cotton, for nonconformity, in not kneeling at the sacrament. Being cited before the high commission court he embarked for America, and arrived at

Boston, September 4, 1633, and October 10 was established the teacher of the church in Boston, as colleague with Mr. Wilson, who was pastor. On the voyage from England Mr. Cotton's eldest son was born, and whom at his baptism in Boston he called Seaborn. He remained connected with this church more than nineteen years, and such was his influence in establishing the order of the churches, and so extensive was his usefulness, that he has been called the patriarch of New England. D. 1652.

COUDRETTE, CHRISTOPHER, a French priest, and a very able opponent of the Jesuits; author of "A General History of the Jesuits," "Memoirs relative to the Formulary," &c. His bold and liberal tone of thought caused him to be twice imprisoned: at Venice in 1735, and at Paris, in the Bastille, in 1738. D. 1774.

COULOMB, CHARLES AUGUSTINE DE, a French philosopher and officer of engineers, to whose scientific labors many discoveries in electricity and magnetism are owing. B. at Angoulême, 1736; d. 1806.

COUPLET, PHILIP, a Flemish Jesuit and missionary to China; author of "Chronological Tables of Chinese History," "A Treatise on the Philosophy of Confucius," &c. D. while on a second voyage to China, 1693.

COURIER, PAUL LOUIS, one of the wittiest writers and most profound Hellenists of France, was b. near Angoulême, in 1774. He was for several years in the corps of artillery, in which he rose to be a major; but at length he resigned in disgust. Every moment of leisure while in the army was devoted by him to the study of Greek authors. He was assassinated in 1825. Courier published various translations from the Greek; but his chief fame is derived from his political pamphlets, which are remarkable for wit, irony, and pungency of style.

COURTANVAUX, FRANCIS CESAR LE TELLIER, marquis de, a French military officer, and also a distinguished natural philosopher. He served with great ability and courage in Bavaria and Bohemia under his uncle, the marshal de Noailles; but was obliged to quit the service in 1745 on account of ill health. He then devoted his time to science, and became a member of the Academy. He was a good astronomer and mechanician. D. 1781.

COURT DE GEBELIN, ANTHONY, a native of France, minister of the re-

formed church at Lausanne, in Switzerland; author of "Le Monde Primitif analysé et comparé avec le Monde Moderne," a pamphlet in praise of animal magnetism, &c. D. 1784.

COURTILZ, GAMES DE, a French military officer, remarkable for his strong predilection for literature. His works are "The Annals of Paris," "A History of the Dutch War," "The Lives of Coligni, Turenne, and Rochfort," &c. Some of his opinions giving offence to the court, he was thrown into the Bastille, where he remained nine years. D. 1712.

COURTNEY, WILLIAM, archbishop of Canterbury, b. 1341. In 1381 he became archbishop of Canterbury and lord high chancellor, in which office he showed a rancorous spirit of persecution against the Wickliffites. His character was resolute and arrogant. D. 1396.

COURTOIS, JAMES, surnamed IL BORGONONE, a French painter, especially eminent in battle-pieces. His wife dying of poison, which he was suspected of having administered, he took the habit of a lay brother of the Jesuits, with whom, though he still practised his art, he remained till his death, in 1676.—WILLIAM, brother of the above, and also an eminent painter. He excelled in historical pieces, and assisted his brother in some of his works. D. 1679.

COURVOISIER, JEAN JOS. ANTOINE, b. at Besançon about 1770, was originally a soldier under the prince de Condé, and afterwards a lawyer in his native city. In 1815 he was made advocate-general, and was then elected a deputy of the chambers for eight years, where he displayed extraordinary ability as a speaker. In 1829 he was appointed to the department of justice under the administration of Polignac. The revolution of July drove him into retirement. He is known as an author by his "Dissertation sur le Droit Naturel," and his "Traité sur Obligations Divisible et Indivisible, selon l'Ancienne et la Nouvelle Loi." D. 1835.

COUSIN, JOHN, a native of France, and generally regarded as the earliest French historical painter. He chiefly painted on glass, but his "Last Judgment," painted on canvas for the convent of the Minims at Vincennes, is esteemed an excellent work. He was the author of "Livre de Perspective," and some other treatises connected with the art. D. 1590.

COUSTON, NICHOLAS and WILLIAM, brothers; two French sculptors of considerable eminence in their profession:

the former b. at Lyons, in 1658; d. 1733: the latter b. 1678; d. 1746.

**COUTHON, GEORGE**, a French advocate and president of the court of justice at Clermont. Becoming a member of the legislative assembly and of the national convention, he voted for the trial and death of Louis XVI.; and after hesitating awhile as to the party with which he should act, gave in his adhesion to that of Robespierre. When troops were sent against Lyons, he was commissioner from the convention, and gave with his own hand the signal for the destruction of the buildings of that city. Sharing the power and participating in the acts of Robespierre, he was also involved in his ruin. Guillotined 1794.

**COUTTS, THOMAS**, a London banker, eminent for his wealth and connections. He went from Scotland at an early age; and from being a junior partner in a mercantile house in London, rose to be one of the most considerable bankers in England. In 1815 his first wife died; and, three months afterwards, he married Harriet Mellon, an actress of some celebrity, to whom he bequeathed the whole of his immense property, consisting of £600,000 in personal, besides real estates in lands and houses, to a great amount. D. 1821, aged 66.

**COUVREUR, ADRIENNE LE**, a celebrated French actress. She was the mistress of the great Marshal Saxe, and when that celebrated commander was in great distress for money and troops, she pledged her plate and jewels for 40,000 livres, and sent the money to him. D. 1780.

**COVELL, JOHN**, a learned English divine. He was for some time chaplain to the English embassy in Turkey, and, while resident in that country, obtained much valuable knowledge on the early constitution of the Greek church, on which subject, when he returned to England, he published a very valuable work. D. 1722.

**COVENTRY, HENRY**, author of "Letters of Philemon to Hydaspes," and one of the authors of the well-known "Athenian Letters." D. 1752.—**JOHN**, a skilful, self-taught English mechanician, whose genius led him to make experiments in mechanics. He invented an hygrometer, which met with the approbation of the Royal Society, and was presented to the king. Subsequently he employed himself in drawing micrometers on ivory and glass; and to such a perfection did he bring them,

that his squares were only the millionth part of an inch superficial. He also made two chamber organs, telescopes of extraordinary power, and some balances for the assaying of gold, of such nicety that they would weigh to the thousandth part of a grain. D. 1812.—**THOMAS**, lord keeper of the great seal in the reign of Charles I., was the son of Thomas Coventry, a justice of the court of common pleas. He was b. 1578; studied the law in the Inner Temple; and having by various gradations become solicitor-general, attorney-general, and lord keeper, in 1628, he was raised to the peerage; and, according to the character given of him by Clarendon, he was well worthy of his great and uninterrupted success.—**WILLIAM**, son of the above, was knighted in 1665, and made a commissioner of the treasury in 1667; but having offended the duke of Buckingham, he was forbidden to appear at court. On this he retired to his seat in Oxfordshire, and passed the remainder of his life in privacy. He was author of several political works. D. 1686.

**COVERDALE, MILES**, an English divine, and one of the earliest reformers, was educated at Cambridge, and became a canon of the order of St. Augustin. Having embraced the reformed doctrines he went abroad, and, in 1522, joined William Tyndale in translating the Scriptures. On his return to England he was made almoner to Queen Catharine, and subsequently bishop of Exeter. On the accession of Queen Mary he retired to the Continent, but returned on the accession of Elizabeth. D. 1580, aged 81.

**COWARD, WILLIAM**, an English physician, and author of "Thoughts on the Human Soul; demonstrating the Notion of the Human Soul united to the Human Body to be an Invention of the Heathens, and not consonant to the Principles of Philosophy or Reason." This work excited considerable indignation among the more zealous divines, who procured an order to have it burned by the common hangman. D. about 1722.

**COWELL, JOHN**, an English lawyer and antiquary; author of "The Interpreter," a law dictionary, which was burned by the common hangman on account of some unconstitutional doctrines on the king's prerogative, and "The Institutes of the Laws of England." D. 1611.

**COWLEY, ABRAHAM**, an eminent English poet, b. in London, 1618. In his 17th year he published a volume entitled

"Poetical Blossoms," which procured him considerable reputation. In 1636 he was elected a scholar of Trinity college, Cambridge, where he produced a pastoral comedy, entitled "Love's Riddle," and "Naufragium Joculare," a Latin comedy, which was performed by the members of his college. He resided at the university until 1643, when he was ejected by the Puritan visitors, and became an active partisan of the royal cause. He was much esteemed by Lord Falkland, and accompanied the king in several journeys. When the queen left the country he accompanied her majesty, and remained abroad for some years; during which time he was a chief agent in managing the correspondence between the king and queen. In 1656 he returned to England, and soon after published a volume containing most of the poems printed in the final collection of his works. Being suspected by the party in power, he was thrown into prison, but released on the bail of Dr. Scarborough. He again went abroad, and was again employed in aiding the royal cause. On the restoration taking place he was for some time neglected; but at length, by the interest of the duke of Buckingham, he obtained the lease of a farm at Chertsey, which produced him about £300 a year. D. 1667.—HANNAH, an accomplished English dramatic writer; authoress of "The Runaway," "The Belle's Stratagem," "More Ways than One," &c., besides some poems and farces. The sprightliness of dialogue, and the variety of characters and incidents which this lady introduced in her dramatic works, evince much versatility of genius. D. 1809.—HENRY WELLESLEY, Lord, a distinguished diplomatist, and a scion of that illustrious family of which the duke of Wellington is the last surviving representative, was b. 1773. In 1807 he was returned to parliament, and became one of the secretaries of the treasury; but in 1809 he exchanged his parliamentary duties for the embassy at Madrid; a mission which, amid great difficulties and obstructions of all kinds, he fulfilled for thirteen years. In 1823 he went as ambassador to Vienna; here he remained till 1831; and for the ability he displayed there, coupled with his length of service, he was raised to the peerage with the title of Baron Cowley—the original patronymic of the Wellesley family. In 1841 he was appointed ambassador to the Tuileries. This office he held till the fall of Sir Robert Peel's ministry in 1846. D. 1847.

COWPER, WILLIAM, Earl, an eminent English lawyer, who was raised to the peerage in the reign of Queen Anne, by the title of Viscount Fordwick, and made lord high chancellor. This office he resigned in 1710, but accepted it again in 1714. In 1717 he was created Earl Cowper, and in 1718 wholly retired from office. During the latter years of his public life, he very ably exerted himself in favor of religious liberty; and particularly in causing a bill to be thrown out, by which Unitarians would have been subject to severe penalties. D. 1723.—WILLIAM, a distinguished English poet, was b. at Berkhamstead, Hertfordshire, 1731. He was the son of a clergyman of good family, and was at an early age removed from a country school to that of Westminster. Being naturally of a timid temper and slight frame, the rough usage he met with from stronger and less sensitive boys rendered his school a place of complete torture to him, as may be seen from the tone of his "Tirocinium." On quitting school, he was articled to an attorney, with whom he remained for three years, and then entered himself of the Middle Temple. He seems, however, to have been by nature unfit for the rougher paths of life; for though the interest of his family had procured him the valuable and honorable place of clerk to the house of lords, his nervousness and *mauvaise honte* were such that he was obliged to resign it. He then fell into so terrible a state of nervous and mental debility that he was for some time placed in the lunatic asylum of Dr. Cotton. The skill and humanity of that gentleman restored him, and he retired to Huntingdon. There he became acquainted with the family of the Reverend Mr. Unwin; and after that gentleman's death he removed, with Mrs. Unwin, to Olney, Bucks, where he contracted a close friendship with the curate of Olney, the Reverend John Newton, and subsequently with Lady Austen. His natural melancholy gave him so gloomy a view of religion, that his mind was frequently reduced to imbecility. While this was the case, the influence of Lady Austen tended to rouse and sustain him; though that of his other friends seems rather to have increased his weakness, by coinciding with his delusions. But although his mind was so frequently assailed by gloom, and bent down by despondency, he was not only a very voluminous writer, but a poet of first-rate merit. In addition to translating Homer, which



he did with more accuracy than Pope, if with less polish, he wrote "The Task"—the best of all his poems, "The Sofa," "Tirocinium," and a host of smaller poems; he also translated some of Madame Guyon's spiritual songs; and his correspondence, exhibits him as one of the most elegant of English letter-writers. Towards the close of his life, his gloom deepened into absolute despair, from which he never wholly emerged, and he d. 1800.

COX, Mrs. LETITIA. The name of this female, who d. at Bybrook, in Jamaica, 1838, is inserted here as affording the most surprising instance of longevity to be met with in modern times. By her own account she was a grown-up young woman at the time of the destruction of Port Royal by an earthquake, (June 9, 1692,) so that she must have been upwards of 160 years of age.—RICHARD, bishop of Ely, was b. at Whaddon, Bucks, 1500. While at New college, he embraced the opinions of the Reformation, and was consequently thrown into jail, but obtained his release through the influence of Cranmer. He subsequently became tutor to Edward VI., in whose reign he was made a privy councillor, almoner to the king, dean of Westminster, and chancellor of Oxford. He contributed the Gospels, the Acts, and the Epistle to the Romans, to the "Bishops' Bible," besides writing various controversial tracts.

COXE, WILLIAM, an historian and traveller, was b. 1747. After receiving a university education, he became a canon residentiary of Salisbury, and archdeacon of Wilts. He was the author of "Travels in Switzerland," "Travels in Poland, Russia, Sweden, and Denmark," a "History of the House of Austria," "Historical Memoirs of the Kings of Spain," "Memoirs of Sir Robert Walpole," and many other works equally interesting, and valuable for their research and adherence to truth. D. 1828.

COYER, GABRIEL FRANCIS, a French writer, b. 1707. His principal works are "History of John Sobieski," "Travels into Italy and Holland," and his translation into French of "Blackstone's Commentaries." D. 1782.

COYPEL, the name of several eminent French painters.—NOEL, was b. 1628, and d. 1707. He adorned the old Louvre and the Tuileries, painted some fine pictures for the council hall of Versailles, and executed several Scriptural pieces of great merit.—ANTHONY, his

son, was distinguished by the richness of his imagination and the dazzling nature of his coloring, and his fame laid the foundation for the mannerism of the French school. D. 1721.—NOEL NICHOLAS, usually called Coypel the uncle, despised the false glitter of this school, and aimed only at truth and nature. D. 1735.—CHARLES ANTHONY, the son of Anthony, was a decided coypist of his father's manner, and accommodated himself to the prevailing taste of the times for gaudy coloring. B. 1694; d. 1752.

COYSEVOX, ANTOINE, a celebrated sculptor, was b. at Lyons, 1640, and d. at Paris, 1720. Among his best works are the statue of Cardinal Mazarin, in the museum at Paris, an equestrian statue of Louis XIV., Castor and Pollux, &c. On account of the beauty and animation of his portraits, he was called the Vandyke of sculpture.

CRABBE, GEORGE, rector of Troubridge, Wilts, and author of "The Library," "The Village," "Tales of the Hall," &c.; a poet, whose "short and simple annals of the poor" exhibit an accurate knowledge of human nature, and show that however homely or painful the scenes may be which he depicts, there is no want of skill or truth in his representations. He had the good fortune to receive the early patronage of the celebrated Edmund Burke, which led to other valuable connections, of whom Dr. Johnson was one; and eventually to church preferment, at the hands of the duke of Rutland. Crabbe's poetry is distinguished for minuteness of description and close analysis in depicting human character, however dark or disgusting; yet, though searching, minute, and often repulsive, it abounds with vigor, pathos, and originality. An elegant edition of his works, with a life and notes, by his son, was published by Mr. Murray, in 1834. B. 1754; d. 1832.

CRAFTS, WILLIAM, a lawyer, and a popular miscellaneous writer, was b. in Charleston, S. C., 1787. He received his education at Harvard college, and studied law in his native city, where he acquired some reputation for talent and eloquence. He was a member of the South Carolina legislature, and for some time editor of the "Charleston Courier." D. 1826.

CRAIG, JOHN, a Scotch mathematician of the 17th century, famous for a work entitled "Theologia Christianæ Principia Mathematica." The object of this curious tract is to apply mathemati-

cal calculation to the credibility of the gospel history, upon which principle he maintains that the Christian religion must end, according to the doctrine of chances, in the year 3150, when our Saviour will make his second appearance.—Sir THOMAS, an eminent Scotch lawyer, b. 1548; author of a treatise on feudal law, which has often been reprinted. D. 1608.—WILLIAM, a Scotch judge, and a literary character of no mean ability, was b. 1745; entered at the bar in 1768, and succeeded Lord Hailes on the bench in 1792. He was a principal contributor to the "Mirror," wrote many papers in the "Lounger," and numbered among his friends some of the most eminent literary men of the age. D. 1813.

CRAMER, FRANCIS, an eminent musician, was b. at Mannheim, 1772. In 1799 he succeeded his father as a leader of the Ancient concerts, in London. For many years he was alternate leader of the Philharmonic concerts, with Loder, T. Cooke, Weichsels, &c.; and for upwards of 40 years held the chief place at the great provincial festivals. D. 1848.—GABRIEL, an eminent geometer; editor of the works of Wolf and the "Bernouillis," and author of several mathematical and algebraic works. B. 1704; d. 1752.—JOHN ANDREW, a German mineralogist, was b. at Queclenburg, 1710. He was the first who systematized the art of assaying, upon which subject he wrote a very able work. D. 1787.—JOHN ANDREW, a German poet and miscellaneous writer, was b. in Saxony, 1723, but principally resided in Denmark, where he d. 1788. Besides his poems, he wrote "The Northern Spectator," and "Sermons," in 22 vols. He also translated "Bossuet's Universal History," and other works.—JOHN ANTHONY, dean of Carlisle, a well-known writer on subjects of classical antiquity, was b. in Switzerland, 1793. In 1831 he was appointed principal of New-hall Inn. During this period he was actively engaged in literary pursuits, and his descriptions of Ancient Italy, Asia Minor, and Ancient Greece, are enduring monuments of his accuracy and research. In 1842 he succeeded Dr. Arnold as regius professor of modern history, and in 1844 he was nominated to the deanery of Carlisle. D. 1848.

CRANFIELD, EDWARD, president of New Hampshire, succeeded Waldron in 1682, and was succeeded by Barefoote, in 1688. He was afterwards collector of Barbadoes, and d. about 1700. The ty-

rannical acts of his administration are narrated by Belknap. In his displeasure towards the Rev. Mr. Moody, he ventured to enforce the uniformity act. He ventured to tax the people without their consent. He came to this country to make his fortune; his injustice drove him away in dishonor.

CRANMER, THOMAS, archbishop of Canterbury, whose life is rendered so memorable by the part he took in the Reformation, was b. at Aslacton, Nottinghamshire, 1489, and educated at Jesus college, Cambridge. The opinion which he gave on the question of Henry VIII.'s divorce from his first wife, Catharine of Aragon, recommenced him to that monarch, who employed him to vindicate the measure, and sent him to the foreign universities to obtain their opinion upon the point. On Cranmer's return the king raised him to the archbishopric of Canterbury, in which office he zealously promoted the cause of the Reformation. Through his means the Bible was translated and read in churches, and he greatly aided in suppressing the monastic institutions. In 1536, when Anne Boleyn was destined to lose her reputation and her life, Cranmer meantly stooped to promote the sentence of divorce. By Henry's will he was appointed one of the council of regency to Edward VI.; and as the young king was brought up chiefly under the archbishop's care, it enabled him to further the objects of the Reformation in a regular and consistent manner, by framing the liturgy, the homilies, articles of religion, &c. On the accession of Mary he was tried on charges of blasphemy, perjury, incontinence, and heresy, and sentenced to be deprived of office. Tempted, however, by the promise of pardon, he was induced to sign a recantation of his principles, and avowed his sorrow for having entertained them. But when he was brought into St. Mary's church to read his recantation in public, instead of doing what was required of him, he besought the forgiveness of God for the apostasy of which he had been guilty, and exhorted the people against the errors of the church of Rome. This greatly enraged his adversaries, who, after vilifying him as a hypocrite and heretic, dragged him to the stake opposite Baliol college, which he approached with a cheerful countenance, and met his death with the utmost fortitude, exclaiming, as he held out his right hand for the flames to consume it, "This unworthy hand!

this unworthy hand!" D. March 21, 1556.

CRANZ, or KRANZ, DAVID, a Moravian preacher, b. 1723, and resided several years as a missionary in Greenland, of which country he wrote a valuable history; also "A History of the Moravians." D. 1777.

CRASHAW, RICHARD, a poet, b. in London, and educated at Cambridge. He was a friend of the poet Cowley, and having embraced the Roman Catholic faith, was appointed to a canonry at Loretto. His poems have considerable merit, and contain ideas which were thought worthy of imitation both by Milton and Pope. D. 1650.

CRASSUS, LUCIUS LICINIUS, a Roman orator, of whom Cicero speaks in terms of the highest praise. He was consul 96 B. C., and afterwards censor.—MARCUS LICINIUS, surnamed Dives, from his riches, was of the same family as the preceding. He defeated Spartaacus, and put an end to the Servile war. He was first consul, then censor, and formed one of the triumvirate with Cæsar and Pompey. He perished, with a great part of his army, in an expedition against the Parthians, 53 B. C.

CRATINUS, an Athenian poet, to whom the invention of satirical comedy and comic poetry is attributed. His powers of sarcasm are said to have been unrivalled. He was an exception to the general rule that intemperance leads to an early grave, having attained the age of 97, though a *bon vivant* in its fullest sense. D. 431 B. C.

CRAVEN, CHARLES, governor of South Carolina from 1712 to 1716, had been previously secretary to the proprietors. They ordered him in 1712 to sound Port Royal river, and probably he built Beaufort soon afterwards. In 1715, on the occurrence of an Indian war, he displayed great vigor and talents, and expelled from the province the invading savages.

CRAWFORD, ADAM, a physician and naturalist of considerable eminence in his profession; physician to St. Thomas's hospital, and professor of chemistry at Woolwich. He was the author of several chemical works, and the first who prescribed muriate of barytes for the scrofula. B. 1749; d. 1795.—ANNE, an actress of great ability, which combined with her personal beauty, caused her for many years to be highly attractive on the stage. D. 1801, aged 67.—DAVID, historiographer for Scotland in the reign of Queen Anne, and the author of sev-

eral works relative to that country. D. 1726.—WILLIAM HARRIS, b. in Nelson county, Va., 1772, was early removed with his parents to Georgia, where he taught a school, while he was acquiring a knowledge of law, until he was admitted to practice, in 1799. Before 1802 he was at the head of his profession, when he was elected a member of the legislature and thence transferred to the senate of the United States in 1807. He was re-elected in 1811, and in 1813 made minister to France, by Mr. Madison. After two years he returned to take charge of the department of war, and then of the treasury. He was nominated for the presidency in 1816, in a democratic caucus of the members of congress, but did not receive as many votes as Mr. Monroe. In 1827 he was appointed judge of the northern circuit of Georgia. D. 1834. He was distinguished as a speaker, and a man of upright character and affable address.

CREBILLON, PROSPER JOLYOT DE, a French dramatic poet, denominated the French Æschylus, was b. at Dijon, 1674. He was intended for the legal profession, but evincing a decided predilection for the drama, the solicitor with whom he was placed encouraged him to pursue the bent of his inclination. He accordingly devoted himself to the tragic muse, and produced "Idomeneus," which met with success. This was followed by "Atreus," "Electra," and "Rhadamistus," which were still more successful. He then led a secluded life for many years, but again resumed his dramatic labors, and produced the tragedies of "Cataline" and "The Triumvirate." D. 1762.—CLAUDE PROSPER JOLYOT DE, son of the foregoing, was b. 1707. He acquired the name of the French Petronius, from his novels; one of which, entitled "Les Egaremens du Cœur et de l'Esprit," is alluded to by Sterne in his "Sentimental Journey." D. 1777.

CREECH, THOMAS, an English poet, was b. at Blandford, Dorsetshire, 1659; and after receiving the rudiments of a classical education at Sherborne free-school, finished his studies at Wadham college, Oxford. He translated, into English verse, Lucretius, Horace, Theocritus, &c. D. by his own hand, 1700.

CREIGHTON, ROBERT, an English divine and musical composer. He shared the exile of Charles II., and spent the leisure thus unhappily afforded him in the study of music. Among his compositions is the celebrated anthem, "I will arise and go to my father,"

which is performed in nearly all the English cathedrals. D. 1736.

CRELLIUS, JOHN, a German divine. He was a Unitarian, and one of the ablest advocates of that sect, which he defended at once ably and courteously against Grotius. His chief works are, "Answer to Grotius," "Two Books concerning the One God, the Father," "A Treatise concerning the Holy Spirit," and "A Defence of Religious Liberty." D. 1633.

CRESCENZI, JUAN BAPTISTE, marquis de la Torre, was an eminent painter, b. at Rome, towards the end of the 16th century. Philip IV. made him a grandee of Castile, and honored him with his title.—PIETRO, the restorer of the scientific study of agriculture in Europe, was b. at Bologna, 1230. He spent a long life in acquiring and disseminating agricultural knowledge; and his "Ruralium Commodorum" is a masterly production, founded on simple principles, and free from many errors that continued to prevail even for centuries after.

CRESPI, GIOVANNI MARIA, surnamed Il Spagnuolo, on account of the coxcombry of his attire, an eminent Bolognese painter of the 18th century. His chief talent lay in caricatures; but there are many of his more ambitious compositions in the palaces and churches of Bologna. In order to command a nice observation of the force of light and shadow, he used to paint in a room in which there was only a sufficient aperture to admit a single ray of light.

CRESSEY, or CRESSY, HUGH PAULIN, an eminent Catholic divine and writer; author of "Exomologesis," a narration of the cause of his conversion to the Catholic faith; "The Church History of Brittany," &c. He was an able writer, and as much distinguished for his candor and good temper in disputation as for his ability in argument. D. 1674.

CREUTZ, GUSTAVUS PHILIP, count of, a Swedish poet and statesman, b. 1726. His poem, entitled "Atis og Camilla," is considered a very fine production. He was appointed Swedish minister at Paris, where he remained twenty years, and became particularly acquainted with Marmontel and other celebrated French writers. D. 1785.

CREVIER, JOHN BAPTIST LOUIS, a French historical writer; author of a continuation of "Rollin's History," "History of the Roman Emperors to Constantine inclusive," "History of the University of Paris," "Observations on the Spirit of Laws," &c. D. 1765.

CRICHTON, JAMES, a Scottish gentleman of the 16th century, who, on account of his remarkable endowments, obtained the surname of the *Admirable*. The most extraordinary tales of his prowess, both bodily and mental have been handed down to us; but, so far as the latter is concerned, the verses that remain, go far to show, that, however astonishing he might be on account of his versatility, he received at least as much praise as he deserved. He was educated at St. Andrew's, and gave such early proofs of his learning, that he obtained the degree of M.A. when only 14 years of age. He excelled in eloquence; overcame every opponent in logic and scientific disputation; knew ten languages; and was a perfect master of all military and athletic exercises. He is said to have been stabbed by his pupil, Vincenzo Gonzaga, son of the duke of Mantua, and to have d. of the wound, in 1588, aged only 23.

CRILLON MAHON, LOUIS DE BERTON DES BALBES DE QUIERS, duke de, a descendant of Louis de Berthon Crillon, an eminent military officer. He served against England in her war with the United States of America. He commanded at the celebrated siege of Gibraltar, where he was repulsed by the ability and courage of General Elliot. He wrote "Military Memoirs," and d. 1796.—LOUIS ATHANASIS BALBES BERTON DE, brother of the last named; an eminent French divine and scholar; author of "Mémoires Philosophiques de M. le Baron de \* \* \*, Chambellan de S. M. l'Imp. Reine," a treatise "De l'Homme Morale," &c. D. 1789.

CRITIAS, an Athenian, was among the number of the rulers who are made notorious in history under the title of the "thirty tyrants," and is said to have distinguished himself even among them for cruelty and avarice. When Thrasylbulus and his patriotic friends took arms against "the thirty," Critias was slain in an attack made on the Piræus, in the year 400 B. C.

CROCKETT, DAVID, an eccentric backwoodsman, who was elected to the congress of the United States in 1827, where he acquired great notoriety by his speeches and actions. Many of the sayings and doings ascribed to him, however, are fictitious. He moved to Texas in 1834, and fell heroically fighting in defence of the Alamo in San Antonio de Bexar.

CROES, JOHN, bishop of the Protestant Episcopal church of New Jersey, b.

of German parents at Elizabethtown, 1762. He educated himself, and was ordained a priest in 1792. His ministrations were confined mostly to Spottswood and New Brunswick, till his election in 1816 to the bishopric of New Jersey enlarged the sphere of his usefulness. D. 1832.

**CRÆSUS**, the fifth and last king of Lydia. He succeeded his father, Alyattes, in the year 557 B. C., and was so fortunate in all his enterprises, that he soon became one of the richest monarchs of that time. Vain of his great wealth and influence, he asked the philosopher Solon what he thought of his good fortune: "I pronounce no man fortunate until his death," was the sage's reply. Subsequently the wealthy and powerful monarch was overpowered and made a prisoner by Cyrus, king of Persia. According to the barbarous practice of the time, the unhappy captive was bound to the stake and about to be burnt to death. In this miserable condition he recalled the impressive words of Solon, and thrice repeated that philosopher's name. Cyrus, struck with the earnestness of his tone, demanded an explanation. Cræsus gave it; and Cyrus, probably impressed by it with a more than usual feeling of the mutability of all human greatness, not only spared his life, but also took him into his favor and protection.

**CROFT**, Sir **HERBERT**, was originally intended for the bar, but took holy orders, though he never held any benefice. He wrote a life of Dr. Young, which was introduced into Johnson's "Lives of the Poets," and a volume of letters, entitled "Love and Madness," and supposed to be written by the Rev. James Hackman, who was hanged in 1779, for shooting Miss Ray. D. 1816.—Sir **RICHARD**, a relation of the last named, and his successor in the baronetcy. He was very eminent as a surgeon and accoucheur; and was selected to attend the Princess Charlotte, the lamented daughter of George IV. and Queen Caroline. The unfortunate death of his illustrious patient, in 1817, so preyed upon his mind, that he committed suicide a few months after.—**WILLIAM**, an excellent English musician and composer. His best anthems and a sublime burial service, were published in 1724, under the title of "Musica Sacra. B. 1667; d. 1727.

**CROKE**, Sir **ALEXANDER**, b. at Aylesbury, was an eminent civilian, and a voluminous writer. D. 1842.—**RICHARD**, an English divine and scholar; tutor to

the duke of Richmond, the natural son of Henry VIII. He was one of the earliest English cultivators of the Greek language, and wrote some valuable treatises on philosophical subjects. D. 1558.

**CROMWELL**, **THOMAS**, earl of Essex; one of the ablest statesmen of the time of Henry VIII. Being confidentially employed by Cardinal Wolsey, he got a seat in the house of commons; and when the full tide of popular as well as courtly hate ran against his once powerful friend and patron, he boldly and ably defended him. In all probability this very circumstance tended to recommend him to the truculent Henry VIII., who, on the death of Wolsey, distinguished and employed him. In the various high offices he held, he served the king zealously, ably, and faithfully; but his merit in that respect is greatly diminished by the indifference he displayed to the welfare of the people. Having, after all his services, given offence to the king, by promoting the marriage between his majesty and Anne of Cleves, he was arrested while sitting at the council table on a charge of high treason, condemned even without a hearing, and notwithstanding a most humble and affecting letter to the king, beheaded on Tower-hill, July 23, 1540.—**OLIVER**, one of the most extraordinary characters in English history, was the grandson of Sir Henry Cromwell, and the son of Robert Cromwell, a man of good property, and a brewer at Huntingdon, where Oliver was b., April 25, 1599. Having been educated at the free-school of that city and at Sydney college, Cambridge, he became a law student at Lincoln's Inn. Here, however, he did not remain long; as in his 21st year he married Elizabeth, the daughter of Sir James Bourchier, and settled at Huntingdon. In his youth he is said to have manifested a degree of reckless dissipation; but as soon as he married he threw the follies of youth aside, and assumed a staid and grave aspect and deportment, well calculated to obtain the esteem and confidence of his neighbors, one of the consequences of which was his being elected member of parliament for Huntingdon, in 1625. Shortly after his election he openly attached himself to the Puritans, who were just then rapidly rising into power and influence. In his parliamentary career he was remarkable rather for his business-like habits and energy of character, than for elegance of language or gracefulness of delivery. His appearance and dress, too, were

plain and unprepossessing. He notwithstanding acquired considerable influence; and in 1642, when it was resolved to levy forces to oppose the king, Cromwell received a commission from the earl of Essex, and raised a troop of horse at Cambridge, of which he, of course, had the command. Small as was this beginning, the energy and self-possession of the man made it sufficient. This force he soon enlarged to a regiment of 1000 men, at the head of which he became the most conspicuous of the parliamentary leaders. Between 1642 and 1646 he signalized himself on a great variety of occasions, particularly at Marston Moor, Newbury, Naseby, and Torrington. In the negotiations which ensued between the king and the victorious parliament, Cromwell was at first disposed to consent to restoring Charles under certain conditions, but, finding that the royal captive was not to be trusted, he resolved to join in bringing him to the block. He was one of the forty persons who, after the death of Charles, formed the council of state. Ireland yet remained to be subdued. Cromwell was, therefore, appointed lord governor of that island for three years, and in August, 1649, he sailed to assume the command. Storming Drogheda and Wexford with horrible slaughter of the garrisons, he so terrified the enemy that in nine months peace was restored. In 1650 he defeated the Scots at Dunbar; and, in the following year, he obtained what he called his "crowning victory" over Charles, at Worcester. One step more sufficed to place him at the summit of power. Having by force dissolved the Long Parliament, he assumed the supreme authority, in 1653, under the title of lord protector. The title of king he was more than once desirous to obtain, but was deterred from assuming it by the dread of alienating his partisans. For five years he maintained himself in the perilous station to which he had reached, but his sway was disturbed by incessant plots, cabals, and other circumstances of formidable annoyance. At length he fell into a nervous fever, of which he d., September 3, 1658. The political administration of Cromwell was energetic and decisive; the army was regularly paid, and the public revenues were strictly and economically managed; while the honor of England was well maintained on the ocean, and her foreign commerce assumed a flourishing aspect. He lived without parade or ostentation; he was temperate, indefatigably indus-

trious, and exact in his official duties; yet, under the guise of piety and virtue, he practised the most subtle Machiavelism, and maintained his power as he had acquired it, by cunning and boldness. He had appointed his eldest son, Richard, to succeed him; but the reins of government were not to be held by one so mild and virtuous; and having been compelled by the mutinous officers to dissolve the parliament, he voluntarily abdicated the protectorship, April 22, 1659, and ended his days in tranquil seclusion, at Cheshunt, Hertfordshire, in 1712. His brother Henry, whose upright administration, as viceroy of Ireland, had gained him many friends, also retired to private life, and d. in 1674.—**OLIVER**, great grandson of Henry, second son of the protector. He was for several years a solicitor in London, and held the appointment of clerk to St. Thomas's hospital. He is noticed here chiefly on account of his valuable publication, entitled "Memoirs of the Protector Cromwell, and his sons Richard and Henry; illustrated by Original Letters and other Family Papers." He succeeded to the family estates of Theobalds, which descended to him through the children of Richard Cromwell above named, and d. at Cheshunt-park, Herts, in 1821, aged 79.

**CROWNE, JOHN**, a poet and dramatist of the 17th century, and the cotemporary of Dryden. He was a native of Nova Scotia, but passed the greater part of his life in England. At the command of Charles II. he wrote the "Masque of Calisto;" and subsequently he ridiculed the whig party, in his comedy of "The City Politics." Besides seventeen dramas, he wrote "Dæneids," a burlesque poem; and "Pandion and Amphigéria," a romance.

**CRUDEN, ALEXANDER**, who was better known during his life by his assumed title of "Alexander the Corrector," was a native of Aberdeen, b. 1701, and educated with a view to his becoming a minister of the kirk of Scotland. Unhappily he exhibited such an unsteadiness of intellect that he was not considered fit for so important a profession; and, proceeding to London, he for some time maintained himself by giving private lessons in the classics; but in 1732 he commenced business as a bookseller, near the Royal Exchange. While thus employed, he devoted his leisure in compiling a very elaborate and useful "Concordance of the Old and New Testament." Soon afterwards he be-

came decidedly lunatic, and was placed by his friends in a madhouse at Bethnal green, from which place, however, he contrived to make his escape, and subsequently brought an action for false imprisonment, but was nonsuited. He subsequently resumed his old employment of correcting the press. As a literary man he was extremely industrious, patient, and able; and his "Concordance" holds, and ever will hold, a very high place in the estimation of all biblical students. D. 1770.

**CRUIKSHANK, WILLIAM**, an eminent English surgeon, anatomist, and writer; author of "The Anatomy of the Absorbent Vessels of the Human Body," "Experiments on the Insensible Perspiration of the Human Body," &c. D. 1800.

**CRUZ, JUANA INEZ DE LA**, an ingenious lady, b. at Mexico. She was naturally endowed with great powers of mind, which were carefully cultivated, and rendered her well-skilled in philosophy, history, mathematics, poetry, and every branch of literature. The poems which she published possessed great merit, according to the opinion of Father Feyjod. The best part of her life was spent in the seclusion of the monastery of St. Geronimo, where she d. 1695.

**CRUZ CANO Y OLMEDILLA, DON JUAN DE LA**, an eminent Spanish geographer of the 18th century; author of the "Mapo Geographico de America Meridional."

**CTESIBIUS**, of Alexandria, an eminent ancient mathematician. He is said to have invented the pump; and he constructed a clepsydra, or water-clock, in which the moving power was a falling column of water. A work of his, entitled "Geodesia, or the Art of Dividing and Measuring Bodies," is to be found in the Vatican Library. He flourished in the 165th Olympiad, or about 120 B. C.

**CTESIPHON, or CHERSIPHON**, a famous Ephesian architect. He gave the design for the first temple of Diana of the Ephesians, which was fired by Erostratus. He flourished in the 6th century B. C.

**CUDWORTH, RALPH**, an English divine and philosopher; author of a "Discourse concerning the True Nature of the Lord's Supper," "The True Intellectual System of the Universe," &c. He was an extremely learned and powerful writer; and, independently of holding some valuable church preferment, he was master of Christ's college, Cambridge. D. 1688.

**CUFF, HENRY**, an eminent English scholar, was for some time Greek professor at Merton college, Oxford; but growing weary of a secluded life, he became secretary to Robert, earl of Essex, on the expedition to Cadiz. Being implicated in the transactions which led to the apprehension and trial of the earl of Essex, the latter charged him with being his adviser and abettor in all his violent measures. Cuff was accordingly tried, condemned, and executed in 1601.

**CUJACIUS, or CUJAS, JAMES**, a celebrated French jurist; was professor of law at Turin, and was held in the highest esteem as an expounder of difficult questions. His writings were collected in five folio volumes. D. 1590.

**CULLEN, WILLIAM**, a celebrated physician and medical writer, was b. at Lanark, 1712. After serving his apprenticeship to a surgeon and apothecary at Glasgow, he went some voyages as a surgeon. He subsequently settled at Glasgow, and was appointed lecturer on chemistry in the university of that city, in which capacity he obtained so high a reputation, that he at length became medical professor in the university of Edinburgh. As an author, he is well known by his "Lectures on the Materia Medica," "Synopsis Nosologiae Practicæ," and his "First Lines on Medical Practicæ." D. 1790.

**CULPEPER, Sir THOMAS**, an English writer of the 17th century; author of "Considerations on Marriage," a "Discourse on Usury," "Brief Survey of the Growth of Usury in England."—**NICHOLAS**, an English herbalist of the 17th century. He was educated at Cambridge; and, after serving his apprenticeship to an apothecary, settled in that profession at Spitalfields, in London. He wrote a "Herbal" and a "Dispensary," but the science and industry which he indisputably possessed were in a great degree marred by his absurd pretensions to astrology.—**THOMAS**, lord, governor of Virginia from 1680 to 1683. D. 1719.

**CUMBERLAND, RICHARD**, bishop of Peterborough; author of a treatise "De Legibus Naturæ," written in opposition to the philosophy of Hobbes; a translation from Eusebius of "Sanconiaton's Phœnician History," an "Essay on the Jewish Weights and Measures," "Origines Gentium Antiquissimæ." He was an extremely learned man, but not more remarkable for learning than for modest and unassuming virtues.—**RICHARD**, an able dramatic and miscellaneous writer, was a son of Dr. Cumberland, bishop

of Clonfert, and b. 1732. He was introduced to public life as the secretary of Lord Halifax, when viceroy of Ireland. His first literary efforts obtained for him but little fame; but on the appearance of his comedy of "The West Indian," in 1771, his reputation as a dramatist was at once established. From this period till the time of his decease, he continued to be one of the most prolific writers for the stage, though none of his subsequent pieces were so successful as the comedy before mentioned. In 1780 he was employed by the government to conduct a secret negotiation with the courts of Madrid and Lisbon; which, to the disgrace of the ministry, involved him in great distress, as they refused to reimburse his expenses, to the amount of £5,000, which compelled him to part with his hereditary property. To add to his distress, the board of trade was broken up, and he retired, with a trifling pension, to Tunbridge Wells, where he devoted himself to literary pursuits with the most unabating ardor and industry. Besides his numerous dramatic productions, he published a collection of essays, under the title of "The Observer;" also the novels of "Arundel," "Henry," and "John de Lancaster;" "Calvary," a poem, and various other works, the last of which was his own "Memoirs." The comic drama was certainly his forte; but throughout the whole of his writings there is much merit, and many of them possess the elements of a lasting vitality. D. 1811.—WILLIAM AUGUSTUS, duke of second son of George II., was b. 1721, and at an early age entered on the duties of a military life. At the battle of Dettingen, in 1743, he was wounded, while fighting by the side of his father; and in 1745 he signalized himself, when commander-in-chief of the British army in Flanders, at the battle of Fontenoy, where, however, he was obliged to yield the palm of victory to Marshal Saxe. On his return to England he took the field against the Scottish rebel troops, whom he defeated at the battle of Culloden; but he stained his laurels by unnecessary cruelty. D. 1765.

CUNŌIA, MARIA, a learned lady in the 17th century, b. in Silesia. She possessed a perfect knowledge of ancient and modern languages, but particularly excelled in mathematics and astronomy, on which she wrote some ingenious treatises, especially her "Urania Propitia," in 1650, in Latin and German. D. 1664.

CUNNINGHAM, ALEXANDER, a Scotch historical writer; author of a "History of Great Britain, from the Revolution to the Accession of George I." This was elegantly written by him in Latin, but a translation of it was published by Dr. Thompson, in 1787. Cunningham also held some government employments, among which was that of resident at Venice. D. 1737.—ALLAN, an eminent poet, novelist, and miscellaneous writer, was b. at Blackwood, in Dumfriesshire, 1785. His parents were in very humble circumstances, and he was taken from school when only 11 years of age, and apprenticed to a stone-mason. These disadvantageous circumstances did not prevent him from acquiring, by great though desultory reading, much information; and in 1810 he repaired to London, where he at first earned a maintenance by contributing to periodicals, and reporting for the press. At a later period he obtained employment in the studio of the eminent sculptor Chantrey, as principal assistant, which enabled him to prosecute his literary tastes without hazard; and he so well improved his advantages, that he not merely distinguished himself as a critic and historian as to the arts, and as a poet and novelist, but also by combining the prudence and tact of the man of business with the fervor and feeling of the man of genius, acquired considerable pecuniary resources. Among his numerous works are "Sir Marmaduke Maxwell," a drama; "Paul Jones," and "Sir Michael Scott," novels; the "Lives of Burns and Sir David Wilkie," besides many poems, ballads, and lyrics; but his most important work, and that by which he is best known south of the Tweed, is "The Lives of British Painters, Sculptors, and Architects." D. 1842.—JOHN, an ingenious Irish poet and dramatic performer; author of "The Landscape," and other poems, and of "Love in a Mist," a farce, upon which Garrick is said to have founded that of the "Lying Valet." D. 1773.

CURL, EDMUND, a bookseller, whose name is handed down, like many others, by the satirical wit of Pope, kept a shop in the purlieus of Covent-garden, and had his ears cut off in the pillory as a reward for publishing obscene books.

CURRAN, JOHN PHILPOT, a celebrated Irish barrister, of humble origin, was b. near Cork, 1750; received his education at Trinity college, Dublin, and coming to London, studied law in the Temple. In course of time he was called to the



bar, and though at first he had to struggle with great difficulties, his brilliant talents, exerted in defence of various persons charged with political offences, overcame all obstacles, and he quickly rose to forensic eminence. He became a member of the Irish house of commons in 1784, and was a powerful member of the opposition until the Whigs came into office, in 1806, when he was made master of the rolls in Ireland. This office he held until 1814, and received a pension of £3,000 on retiring, after which period he generally resided in London. His oratorical powers were of the most splendid kind; his wit, pathos, and sarcasm being alike irresistible; and though mean in personal appearance, and not always using his intellectual weapons with good taste, they enabled him to support the character of a popular advocate and an effective debater. D. 1817.

CURRIE, JAMES, was a native of Scotland, but settled as a medical man at Liverpool, where he enjoyed an extensive and very lucrative practice. He is very favorably known as a professional writer, by a paper "On Tetanus and Convulsive Disorders," and "Medical Reports," &c. But his literary celebrity rests less upon his professional treatises than upon his biography of the poet Burns, an edition of whose works was superintended by Dr. Currie, in a manner which obtained him great and well-merited applause. D. 1805.

CURTIS, WILLIAM, an eminent English botanist, was a native of Alton, in Hampshire, and was apprenticed to an apothecary in that place. But his love of botanical pursuits induced him to relinquish his profession to establish a botanical garden, and exhibit as a botanical lecturer. Besides his lectures, which were published with expensive and handsome illustrative plates, he wrote "Practical Observations on the British Grasses," "Flora Londinensis," an accurate and beautiful work; a "Botanical Magazine," &c. D. 1799.

CURTIUS, MARCUS, a celebrated Roman. Livy relates, that in the year 362 B. C., a vast chasm appeared in the midst of the Forum, which the oracle pronounced could only be closed by the Romans throwing into it that by which they were most powerful. Curtius declared that the arms and courage of the Romans were their most valuable possessions, and having solemnly devoted himself, he put on his armor, mounted his horse, and galloped headlong into

the gulf.—RUFUS QUINTUS, a Roman historian, who wrote the history of Alexander the Great in ten books, the first two of which are lost. The exact period in which he flourished is not known; for though his style would indicate that he lived in one of the best periods of the Latin language, no writer of any earlier date than the 12th century has made any mention of him.

CUSA, NICHOLAS DE, an eminent cardinal, who took his name from that of the village of Cusa, in the diocese of Treves, where he was born. After some minor preferments in the church, he was sent by Pope Eugenius IV. as legate to Constantinople, to endeavor to bring about a union between the Greek and Latin churches. He was made a cardinal by Pope Nicholas V., who also gave him the see of Brixen, in the Tyrol. Besides metaphysical, theological, mathematical, and other treatises, which form three volumes folio, he wrote a very learned and powerful refutation of the Koran. D. 1464.

CUSHING, THOMAS, lieutenant-governor of Massachusetts, was graduated at Harvard college, 1744. Being the son of an eminent merchant of Boston, he had no chosen profession. He was early called into public life, first as a representative of Boston, and afterwards speaker of the house. He held the latter office when the controversy with England had reached the point, which made an appeal to arms indispensable, and he sided with his country. He was a member of the first and second congress. On his return to his own state he was elected into the council, which then constituted the supreme executive. After the adoption of the present constitution of Massachusetts he was elected lieutenant-governor, and was kept in that office till his death. D. 1788, aged 62.—WILLIAM, judge of the supreme court of the United States, was graduated at Harvard college, 1751. In 1772 he received a commission as justice of the superior court of Massachusetts, and in 1777 that of chief justice. At the beginning of the revolution among the high in office, he, alone, supported the rights of his country. At the organization of the federal government, he was placed by Washington, in 1789, on the bench of the supreme court of the United States, and held the office till his death. D. 1810.

CUSTINE, ADAM PHILIP, count de, was b. at Metz, 1740; and having entered the army early in life, attracted

the notice of Frederic of Prussia, under whom he served in the seven years' war. He afterwards accepted a commission in one of the French regiments that assisted the Americans in resisting the English; and on returning to France was made governor of Toulon. In 1792 he had the command of the army of the Rhine; but being suddenly summoned to France, the rulers of the hour sent him to the guillotine, August, 1793.

CUTHBERT, an English saint, who had the honor to baptize Egfred, king of Northumberland, and the good fortune to be made bishop of that district. He founded a monastery at Lindisfarne, and d. in 686.

CUVELLIER DE TRIE, JOHN WILLIAM AUGUSTUS, a French dramatist of great fecundity and considerable talent, was b. 1766, and d. 1824. He was sometimes called the *Corneille* of the boulevards.

CUVIER, GEORGE LEOPOLD CHRISTIAN FREDERIC DAGOBERT, Baron; the most eminent naturalist of modern times; was b. at Montbéliard, in the duchy of Wirtemberg, 1769. Having a decided partiality for natural history, he devoted his leisure hours to the pursuit of that interesting science, while acting in the capacity of private tutor in the family of count d'Hericy, in Normandy. As soon as he quitted this situation he established himself in Paris; and such was his talent, and such the perseverance with which he followed up his examinations and inquiries, that he was ere long acknowledged to be one of the first zoologists in Europe. His profound knowledge and comprehensive views, his ingenious classifications and elegant illustrations, delighted the accomplished visitors of the Lycée, where he lectured; and his fame reaching the ears of Napoleon, the most important offices in the department of public instruction were given to him. He twice visited England, namely, in 1818, and in 1830; and d. at Paris in 1832. To Baron Cuvier, France is indebted for the finest osteological collection in the world; while the whole world is indebted to him for the immense addition he has made to the general stock of zoological science.—FREDERIC, brother of the above, was also highly distinguished as a naturalist. D. 1838.

CYPRIAN, THASCIUS CÆCILIUS, was a learned father of the church, b. at Carthage, and who embraced Christianity in 246. He wrote a work, entitled "*Gratia Dei*;" succeeded Donatus, as

bishop of Carthage; and suffered martyrdom in 253.

CYRIL, Sr., originally named CONSTANTINE, and called the Philosopher, was the apostle of the Slavi, in the 9th century, and invented the Slavonic alphabet. D. at Rome, in 822.

CYRUS, king of Persia, a renowned conqueror, was the son of Cambyses and Mandane, daughter of Astyages, king of Media, by whom he was sent to Persia. Here he soon collected a formidable army, and deposed his grandfather, 560 B. C. He also conquered Cræsus, the rich and powerful king of Lydia, and Nabonadius, king of Babylon, whose capital he took, after a siege of two years. Extending his conquests on all sides, till his dominions in Asia reached from the Hellespont to the Indus, he at length marched against the Massagetæ, a people of Scythia, then ruled by a queen named Tomyris; but though successful in the first great battle, he was defeated in the second, and slain, 529 B. C.—The Younger, was the son of Darius Nothus, and brother of Artaxerxes, whose life he attempted, in order to obtain the throne. He was, however, pardoned, and made governor of Lydia; but he treacherously raised an army, marched against his brother, fought a desperate battle, and was killed, 400 B. C.—Of Panapolis, a Latin poet and soldier, in the time of Theodosius the Younger. He was made consul and prefect of Constantinople; afterwards embraced Christianity, and was made bishop of Phrygia, where he died.

CZERNI-GEORGE, whose real name was GEORGE PETROVITSCH, the appellation of "George the Black" being given him on account of the darkness of his complexion, was b. of humble parents, near Belgrade; but he raised himself to the rank of a prince by the force of his natural talents, and a degree of courage rarely equalled. With an ardent desire to liberate Servia, his native country, from the Turks, he first raised a small troop, was successful in various encounters, and at length, in 1800, made himself master of Belgrade. A long and arduous struggle followed; and though for a time Czerni-George was the acknowledged prince of Servia, he was eventually compelled to retire to Russia, where he was received with distinction, and created a Russian prince. But he was still bent on possessing Servia; and having entered that territory, in 1817, he was taken prisoner and beheaded.

## D.

DACH, SIMON, a German poet, b. 1605, professor of poetry at Königsberg. D. 1659.

DACIER, ANDREW, a critic and classical commentator of some eminence, b. 1651, at Castres, in Upper Languedoc. He was made perpetual secretary of the French Academy in 1731, and had the care of the cabinet in the Louvre intrusted to him. He translated Horace, Plato, Plutarch, Epictetus, &c., into French. D. 1722.—ANNE LEFEVRE, wife of the preceding, was b. 1651, at Saumur. Her love of classical literature was displayed at an early age; and her proficiency was so great, that at the age of 22 she produced an admirable edition of "Callimachus," which was followed by various others of the Delphian classics. She subsequently translated Homer, Anacreon, Sappho, Terence, with portions from Aristophanes, Plautus, &c. In 1683 she married M. Dacier, and soon after they both renounced the Protestant religion. Though her life was spent in constant literary labor, she was far from being ostentatious of her eminent abilities. D. 1720.

DÆDALUS, a celebrated Greek architect and sculptor, who is said to have flourished at Athens in the 10th century b.c., and to have been the inventor of many useful instruments, viz., the axe, the saw, the plummet, the auger, &c.—There was also another Dædalus of less note, a sculptor of Sicily.

DAENDELS, HERMAN WILLIAM, a Dutch general, b. at Hattem, 1762, who took an important part in the troubles which began in Holland in 1787, on the side of the patriots, and, with many of his countrymen of the same party, was compelled to take refuge in France. In 1793 he was appointed colonel to the new legion of volunteers, and rendered great service to Dumouriez and to Pichegru in 1794. When Louis Bonaparte ascended the throne he was made governor-general of Batavia. He was recalled by Napoleon in 1812, and on his return published an account of his administration, in which many valuable statistics were also given. He was afterwards appointed by the king of the Netherlands, to organize the colonies on the coast of Africa. D. 1818.

DAGGETT, NATHALI, the fifth president of Yale college, was graduated at

the same institution, in 1748. He was a native of Attleborough, Mass., and in 1751 was settled in the ministry at Smith Town on Long Island. From this place he removed to New Haven in 1756, and became professor of divinity in the college. He held this office till his death; and from the death of Mr. Clap in 1766, till April, 1777, he exercised the duties of president. D. 1780.—DAVID, an eminent judge of Connecticut, b. 1764, a senator of the United States, Kent professor of law at Yale college, and chief justice of the supreme court of the United States. D. 1850.

DAGOBERT I., king of the Franks, surnamed the Great on account of his military success, began his reign in 628, and d. at the age of 32.

D'AGUESSEAU, HENRY FRANCIS, called by Voltaire the most learned magistrate that France ever produced, was b. at Limoges in 1668, and d. 1751. His works were published in 13 vols. 4to.

DALBERG, CHARLES THEODORE ANTHONY MARIA, a baron of the German empire, prince-primate of the confederation of the Rhine, grand-duke of Frankfurt, and, finally, archbishop of Ratisbon, was b. near Worms, 1744. He espoused the new ideas to which the French revolution gave impulse; and though he opposed the invasion of Germany by the French in 1797, he assisted at the coronation of the Emperor Napoleon in 1804. Throughout life he was distinguished for industry in the discharge of his official duties, and for an incorruptible love of justice; he was also the encourager of learning and science, and himself the author of several ingenious treatises, legal, scientific, and philosophical. In 1813 he voluntarily resigned all his possessions as a sovereign prince, and retired to private life, retaining only his ecclesiastical dignity. D. 1817.

D'ALBRET, CHARLOTTE, sister of John d'Albret, king of Navarre, and wife of Cæsar Borgia. She was a poetess of no mean powers, and as remarkable for virtue as her husband was for vice. D. 1514.—CHARLES, constable of France in the reign of Charles VI., to whom he was related by blood. He commanded the French army at the famous battle of Agincourt, in which he lost his life, 1514.—JEANNE, daughter of Margaret, queen of Navarre, and mother of Henry

of Navarre, afterwards Henry IV. of France. D. 1572.

DALE, RICHARD, an American naval officer, was b. in Virginia, 1756; was sent to sea at 12 years of age, and at 19 had the command of a merchant-vessel. While serving as a midshipman on board of the American brig-of-war Lexington, he was taken by a British cutter; but, after being confined a twelvemonth in Mill prison, he effected his escape into France, where he joined the celebrated Paul Jones, then commanding the American ship *Bon Homme Richard*, and was the first man that boarded the English frigate *Serapis*, which was captured. In 1801 he had the command of an American squadron, and hoisted his pendant on board the *President*. He was a brave, honorable, and intelligent seaman. The adventures of his early days were of the most romantic and perilous kind; but his latter years were passed in the peaceful enjoyment of a competent estate at Philadelphia. D. 1826.—DAVID, a skilful mechanic, and the originator of the well-known Lanark Mills, was b. 1739, at Stewarston, in Ayrshire. From being a journeyman weaver he became a cotton manufacturer on a most extensive scale, first in conjunction with Sir R. Arkwright, and afterwards on his own account. By his means employment was given to thousands, old and young; nor did he leave the latter without the means of mental instruction, but provided teachers and established schools at all his works. D. 1806.—Sir THOMAS, was sent out to Virginia as high marshal, in 1609, and a second time in May, 1611, with 300 colonists, supplies, and new laws, with the execution of which he was intrusted. His administration was rigorous and excited great disaffection, but the interests of the colony were advanced under it. He built the town of Henrico, on James river, and conquered that of the Appomattox Indians, at the mouth of the river of that name. In August, 1611, Sir Thomas Gates succeeded him in the government. He continued, however, to take an active part in the affairs of the colony, and on the return of Gates to England, in 1614, the chief command again devolved on him. He returned to England in 1616. He afterwards went to the East Indies, and there died.

DALIN, OLAUS VON, called the father of modern Swedish poetry, was the author of many spirited satires, songs, epigrams, and fables. He also wrote

"The Argus," a work on the plan of the *Spectator*; "A General History of Sweden;" "Brumhilda," a tragedy, &c. B. 1708; d. 1763.

DALLAS, Sir GEORGE, lord chief justice of the common pleas, was b. in London, 1758, and at the age of 18 he went to India as a writer, where his talents soon raised him to high civil offices. He warmly espoused the cause of Hastings when impeached, and in 1789 he wrote a pamphlet, in which he attributed to him the British supremacy in India. In 1793 he published his "Thoughts upon our Present Situation, with Remarks upon the Policy of a War with France," which created considerable sensation, and especially excited the admiration of Mr. Pitt. D. 1833.—ROBERT CHARLES, known as the friend and biographer of Lord Byron, was b. at Kingston, Jamaica, and studied the law in the Inner Temple. After residing for a time in France and America, he returned to England, and devoted himself to literature. He translated several works from the French, and wrote the novels of "Aubrey," "Perceval," "The Morlands," &c.; but he is now more remembered for his "Recollections of Lord Byron." D. 1824.—ALEXANDER JAMES, was b. in the island of Jamaica, 1759. In 1783 he left Jamaica for the United States, and settled in Philadelphia. In 1785 he was admitted to practise in the supreme court of the state, and in four or five years in the courts of the Union. During this time he prepared his "Reports," and was engaged in various literary pursuits, writing much in the periodical journals. He occupied successively the offices of secretary of Pennsylvania; district attorney of the United States; secretary of the treasury, and secretary of war. On the restoration of peace in 1816, Mr. Dallas resigned his political situation, and resumed the successful practice of his profession. His services as an advocate were called for in almost every part of the Union, but in the midst of very flattering expectations he d. at Trenton in 1817.—ALEXANDER JAMES, son of the preceding, became a distinguished naval officer of the United States. He entered the navy in 1805, when only 14 years of age, was with Commodore Rogers on board of the *President*, in 1812, and, subsequently with Chancey on lake Ontario. He also accompanied Porter in his exterminating cruise against the West India pirates. D. 1844.

DALRYMPLE, ALEXANDER, hydrog-

rapher to the Admiralty and the India Company, was b. at New Hailes, near Edinburgh, in 1737, and spent the early part of his life in India, as a writer. He wrote "The Oriental Repertory," three "Collections of Voyages," &c. D. 1808.—Sir DAVID, a Scotch judge and antiquary, was b. at Edinburgh in 1726, and educated at Eton and Utrecht. On his becoming a judge of the court of session in 1766, he took the title of Lord Hailes. His principal works are "Annals of Scotland," which Dr. Johnson assisted in revising, and "Memorials relating to the History of Great Britain." D. 1792.—Sir JOHN, for many years a baron of exchequer in Scotland, and the author of "Memoirs of Great Britain and Ireland." D. 1810.

DALTON, JOHN, a mathematician and natural philosopher, was b. at Eaglesfield, near Cockermonth, in 1766. From teaching a school as a boy in his native village, in 1793, when in his 23d year, he became professor of mathematics and natural philosophy in the new college, Manchester. He made his first appearance as an author in a volume of "Meteorological Observations and Essays," in 1793. In 1808 he published "A New System of Chemical Philosophy," and a second part in 1810. In 1826 he was presented with a gold medal by the Royal Society for his scientific discoveries; and in 1833 the sum of £2000 was raised by his friends and townsmen for the erection of a statue (by Chantrey) to perpetuate his remembrance. His "Atomic Theory" must ever render his name memorable. Contemporaneously with Gay-Lussac, with whom many of his researches run parallel, he discovered the important general law of the expansion of gases; and his contributions to meteorology were also of the most important kind. D. 1844.—MICHAEL, an eminent lawyer of the 16th century; the author of a book on the "Office of a Justice of the Peace," and another on the "Duties of Sheriffs." D. 1620.

DALZIEL, THOMAS, a Scotch general, who was with Charles II. at the battle of Worcester; after which he entered into the Russian service, but was recalled at the restoration.

DAMER, ANNE SEYMOUR, eminent as a sculptor as well as for her general accomplishments, was the daughter of Field-marshal Conway, and b. 1748. She took lessons in the art from Ceracci and Bacon, and afterwards studied in Italy. D. 1808.

DAMIENS, ROBERT, who, owing to

his vicious inclinations, obtained the appellation of Robert le diable, was b. 1715, at Tieuilloy, a village of Artois. While at Paris, in a menial employment, he was accused of having poisoned one of his masters and robbed another; and having evaded the law by flight, he in course of time returned, to practise new enormities. In January, 1757, he stabbed Louis XV. in the midst of his guards, as he was getting into his carriage. The wound was not mortal, and Damiens was instantly seized; but the most cruel tortures which he was doomed to suffer could not induce him to confess that he had any accomplices; and the horrid sentence, which condemned him to be torn in pieces by horses, was executed March 28, 1757.

DAMOCLES, a sycophant at the court of Dionysius of Syracuse. He was one day extolling the happy condition of princes, on which the king invited him to a sumptuous entertainment, but caused a naked sword to be suspended over his head by a single hair; thereby intimating the danger that awaited the great, though surrounded by vassals and revelling in luxury. This is said to have produced a salutary effect on the courtier, who begged that the king would dismiss him to any meaner station, so that he might live in safety.

DAMON, a Pythagorean philosopher, rendered memorable for his friendship with Pythias. Dionysius having condemned him to death, he obtained leave of absence to go home and settle his affairs, Pythias pledging himself to endure the punishment in his stead if he did not return at the appointed time. Damon was punctual; and this instance of friendship so pleased the king, that he pardoned Damon, and requested to become one of his friends.

DAMPIER, WILLIAM, an English navigator, was b. at East Coker, Somersetshire, in 1652, and became a mariner at an early age. During many years of active service in privateers and trading vessels, he several times visited the South Seas; and the result of his observations were given to the public in a work, entitled "Voyages round the World," which possesses very considerable merit. He d., as is supposed, in 1712, but the exact time is not known.

DANA, FRANCIS, chief-justice of Massachusetts under the constitution of 1780. He was a delegate in congress from Mass. from 1776 to 1779, when he accompanied Mr. Adams to Paris as secretary of legation. He was appointed minister to

Russia in 1780, and though not publicly received as such, remained there till the end of the war; he returned to America in 1788, and was a delegate in congress in 1784. He was appointed chief justice in 1792, and resigned in 1806. D. 1811, aged 68.—**JAMES FREEMAN**, was graduated at Harvard college, 1813, and in a few years after was appointed assistant professor of chemistry in that seminary. In 1820 he was appointed professor of chemistry and mineralogy at Dartmouth college; resigned this office in 1826, on being appointed professor of chemistry in the college of physicians and surgeons at New York. He published, with his brother, "Outlines of the Geology and Mineralogy of Boston;" an "Epitome of Chemical Philosophy" as a text book. D. 1827.

**DANCKERTS**, the name of a family of Dutch artists, of whom **CORNELIUS**, b. 1561, appears to have been the first of any note. He excelled as a portrait and historical engraver.

**DANCOURT**, **FLORENCE CARTON**, a French actor and dramatic poet, was b. in 1661, at Fontainebleau, and was originally a barrister, but quitted that profession for the stage. D. 1726.

**DANDINI**, **CESAR** and **VINCENT**, two Florentine painters of the 16th century, both eminent for their historical pieces; as was also their nephew **PIETRO**, who d. in 1712.

**DANDOLO**, **HENRY**, a celebrated doge of Venice, to which high office he was chosen in 1192, when in his 84th year. At the siege of Constantinople, during the fourth crusade, the venerable doge commanded his men to run up to the walls, and was himself the first who leaped on shore. D. 1205, aged 97.—**VINCENT**, a Venetian chemist, descended from the famous doge and captor of Constantinople, was b. 1758. At all times zealous for the independence of Italy, he became a member of the council of the Cisalpine republic, after the treaty of Campo Formio. Among his works are "Fondamenti della Scienza Fisico-Chemica," &c. D. 1819.

**D'ANDRADA**, **ANTHONY**, a Portuguese Jesuit, who discovered in 1624 the country of Cathay and Thibet, of which he published an account. D. 1634.—**DIEGO DE PAYVE**, a learned Portuguese divine, who distinguished himself at the council of Trent by his talents and eloquence, and wrote an elaborate defence of it against the attack of Chemnitius. D. 1575.—**FRANCIS**, his brother, was historiographer to the king of Spain, and

wrote the "History of John III., king of Portugal."—**THOMAS**, another brother, an Augustine friar, called by his order Thomas of Jesus, attended Don Sebastian in his expedition against the emperor of Morocco, was taken prisoner, and shut up in a cave by the Moors, in which place he wrote a book called "The Sufferings of Jesus."

**DANE**, **NATHAN**, an eminent jurist and statesman. He was b. at Ipswich, Mass. He was the framer of the celebrated ordinance of congress of 1787, for the government of the territory of the United States northwest of the river Ohio, by which the principles of free government, to the exclusion of slavery, were extended to an immense region, and its political and moral interest secured on a permanent basis. His great work, entitled "A General Abridgment and Digest of American Law," will remain a proof of his learning and industry, and the Dane Professorship of Law, founded by his munificence at Harvard university, and the Law Hall, will be enduring monuments of his desire to promote the interest of the profession of law, and the welfare of the community. D. 1834, aged 82 years.

**DANGEAU**, **PHILIP DE COURCILLON**, marquis of, was b. 1638, and distinguished himself not less by his own talents than by the patronage he afforded to the literati of his day. He wrote an extensive "Journal of the Court of Louis XIV.," extracts from which have been published, but not the work entire. D. 1720.

**D'ANGHIERA**, **PETER MARTYR**, an Italian scholar of a noble Milanese family, author of several historical works, which are usually quoted under the name of Peter Martyr. B. 1455; d. 1526.

**DANICIAN**, **ANDRE**, better known by the name of **PHILIDOR**, a celebrated player and writer on chess, was b. at Paris, and resided several years in England, where he published his "Analysis" of that celebrated game, and also some musical compositions. D. 1795.

**DANIEL**, **SAMUEL**, a poet and historian, was b. 1562, near Taunton, Devon, and educated at Magdalen hall, Oxford. He became poet laureate on the death of Spenser, and was subsequently appointed to the office of groom of the bed-chamber to James I. Besides various poems, some of which possess considerable merit, he wrote a "History of England" to the end of the reign of Edward III. D. 1619.

**DANIELI**, **SAMUEL**, an artist, who

travelled into the interior of Africa, made numerous drawings there, and on his return published a work entitled "African Scenery." He also spent six years in the island of Ceylon, where he d. in 1811. He left an extensive collection of drawings, chiefly illustrative of the natural history of the island; and a volume was published, entitled "The Scenery, Animals, and Native Inhabitants of Ceylon."—WILLIAM, an eminent draughtsman, b. 1769, was initiated in the pictorial art at a very early age, and accompanied his uncle to India, when he was only 14, for the express purpose of assisting in depicting the scenery, costume, &c., of that interesting country. Immediately on their return, the large work, entitled "Oriental Scenery," was printed. He also published "A Picturesque Voyage to India," a work entitled "Zoography," and a great variety of separate views and panoramas. He was particularly successful in depicting the ocean in all its varied aspects; and his glowing representations of Eastern scenery are well known to the public by his splendid "Oriental Annual." D. 1837.

DANNECKER, JOHN HENRY, whose statue of Ariadne on the Leopard, at Frankfort, would suffice to place him in the first rank of modern sculptors, was b. at Stuttgart, 1758. His female figures have rarely been surpassed; and his busts of Schiller, Lavater, Gluck, and many of the members of the royal family of Wurtemberg, are models of artistic skill. D. 1841.

DANTE ALIGHIERI, the sublimest of the Italian poets, was b. at Florence, in 1265. The family name was Cacciaguida, and that of his mother was Alighieri. The name by which he has descended to posterity is a contraction of Durante, his Christian name. Brunetto Latini was his teacher, and Dante rapidly profited by his instructions. Nor were his feelings less precocious than his talents, if it be true that at the age of ten years he fell in love with the lady whom he has immortalized under the name of Beatrice. He was destined, however, in his twenty-sixth year, to marry Gemma, one of the Donati family, from whom, after having lived unhappily with her, he was separated. Before his marriage, he served his country with distinction in the wars against Arezzo and Pisa, and also as an envoy, in which capacity he was fourteen times employed. In 1300 he was raised to be one of the eight chief magistrates of

the republic. Here ended his good fortune. He belonged to the party called the Bianchi, or Whites; and their opponents, the Neri, or Blacks, having gained the ascendancy, he was first banished from Florence, and afterwards condemned to be burnt alive, in case of his falling into their hands. Nearly all the remainder of Dante's life was spent in wanderings, and in fruitless struggles. At length, he found an asylum with Guido Novella, lord of Ravenna; and at Ravenna he d. September 14, 1321. Dante wrote various works, but his fame rests on the *Divina Commedia*, which consists of three parts, Hell, Purgatory, and Heaven. In this astonishing production Dante does, indeed, "on Horror's head horrors accumulate." For boundless and wild imagination, for gloomy grandeur, for terrific energy, it has no superior; while, on the other hand, it often charms by exquisite sweetness, simplicity, and grace. The best English translation (and it is not likely to be surpassed) is that by Cary.—IGNATIUS, a Dominican, of the same family as the poet. He was a celebrated mathematician, and wrote a treatise on the astrolabe. He became bishop of Alatri, and d. 1586.—JOHN BAPTIST, professor of mathematics at Venice in the 15th century, was also a member of the above family, and is said to have made a pair of wings, with which he flew over the lake Thrasinensis.

DANTON, GEORGE JAMES, b. in 1759, was an advocate by profession, but became one of the most active among the leaders of the French revolution. He took the lead in the meeting of the Champ de Mars, which paved the way to the dethronement of the king. Well qualified for the position he assumed, by his colossal figure, stentorian voice, and fierce demeanor, he became one of the executive council, and prepared measures for the defence of the capital when it was threatened by the Prussian invaders under the duke of Brunswick. He was afterwards a member of the convention and of the committee of public safety, and was a chief promoter of all the acts of that terrible period. At length a struggle for supremacy took place between him and Robespierre, in which the latter succeeded, and Danton was sent to the guillotine, in 1794.

D'ANVILLE, JEAN BAPTISTE BOURGIGNON, first geographer to the king of France, member of the Academy of Inscriptions and Belles Lettres, of the Antiquarian Society of London, and ad-

joint-geographer to the Parisian Academy of Sciences. Among the best of his works are the "Atlas of Ancient Egypt," "Orbis Veteribus Notus," and "Orbis Romanus." He published 78 treatises and 211 maps, all of which are distinguished for their accuracy and perspicuity. B. 1697; d. 1782.

DARAN, JAMES, an eminent French surgeon, b. 1701, was celebrated chiefly for his skill in diseases of the bladder. For a considerable time he was surgeon-major in the imperial army, but settled in Paris, where he acquired both fame and fortune by his practice. D. 1784.

D'ARBLAY, Madame, (FRANCES BURNEY,) was the daughter of Dr. Burney, the celebrated composer and author, and may be reckoned among the most distinguished novelists of the last century; her first work, "Evelina," having created a greater sensation among the literati of her time than was probably ever caused by any similar production. Her other chief works were "Cecilia, or the Memoirs of an Heiress," "Camilia, or a Picture of Youth," "The Wanderer, or Female Difficulties," and "Memoirs of Dr. Burney." D. 1840.

DARCET, JOHN, a French chemist and physician, who contributed much to the progress of chemical science, was b. in 1725, at Douazit, in Guienne. He made several improvements in the manufacture of porcelain, tried the effect of fire on various minerals, and demonstrated the combustibility of the diamond. D. 1801.—His son, JOHN PETER JOSEPH, also an ingenious practical chemist, has greatly contributed to the improvement of science by a number of valuable discoveries.

DARCY, PATRICK, Count, an eminent engineer, was b. at Galway, in Ireland, in 1725, and educated at Paris. He also distinguished himself by his mathematical works, viz.: "An Essay on Artillery," "A Memoir on the Duration of the Sensation of Sight," &c. D. 1799.

D'ARGENSOLA, LUERCIO LEONARDO, a Spanish poet, b. at Balbastro, Aragon, in 1565, was secretary of war at Naples, under the viceroy there. He was the author of three tragedies and various poems. D. 1613.—BARTHOLOMEW, brother of the preceding, was chaplain to the Empress Maria of Austria, and the writer of some historical works of merit, viz., a "History of the Conquest of the Molucca Islands," "Annals of the Kingdom of Aragon," &c. D. 1731.

D'ARGENSON, MARK RENE LE VOY-

ER PAULMY, Marquis, a distinguished statesman in the reign of Louis XIV., was lieutenant-general of the police in Paris, and the first who introduced lettres-de-cachet: he was subsequently chancellor; but finally retired under some disgrace to a monastery, in which he d. 1721. B. 1662.

D'ARGONNE, NOEL BONAVENTURE, a French Carthusian monk of the 17th century. His "Mélanges d'Histoire et de Littérature," published under the name of Vigneul de Marville, is a clever collection of anecdotes, accompanied by striking and just remarks. Argonne is also favorably known as the author of "Traité de la Lecture des Pères de l'Eglise."

DARIUS I., king of Persia, was the son of Hystaspes. He entered into a conspiracy, with six others, against the usurper Smerdis, and having slain him, they agreed that he should have the crown whose horse should neigh first in the morning. By a well-concerted plan of his groom, the horse of Darius neighed immediately he came to the spot where they were to meet, in consequence of which he was saluted king. D. 485 B. C.

DARNLEY, HENRY, earl of, the husband of Mary, queen of Scots, whose hand he received in 1565, and perished about two years afterwards, owing to the house in which he resided being blown up with gunpowder. Whether Mary was privy to this horrid crime or not, has never been clearly proved; but there are those who conjecture that her illicit passion for Bothwell, or resentment for the death of her favorite, Rizzio, might have been the cause of the catastrophe.

DARU, PIERRE ANTOINE NOEL BRUNO, a peer of France, eminent as a statesman, poet, and historian, was b. at Montpellier, in 1767. At the age of 16 he entered the army, and at the breaking out of the revolution adopted its principles. He published a translation of the works of Horace, which, with his "Cléopédie," or "Theory of Literary Fame," established his reputation as a poet. It was not long before Napoleon discovered his abilities, and rewarded him by various official appointments of trust; and at the first restoration of the Bourbons, he was called to the chamber of peers by Louis XVIII. He afterwards wrote the "Life of Sully" and the "History of Venice," the latter work being one of the most important productions of modern literature. D. 1829.



**DARWIN, ERASMUS**, a poet and physician, was b. at Elton, near Newark, in 1721. He was educated at Cambridge, took his doctor's degree at Edinburgh, and settled at Lichfield as a physician till 1781, when he removed to Derby, where he d. in 1802. He was a man of great talent but of remarkably eccentric opinions, as his works abundantly prove. His poetic fame rests upon his "Botanic Garden," the versification of which is highly polished but too mechanical. His other great work is entitled "Zoonomia, or the Laws of Organic Life," which, though able and ingenious, is built upon the most absurd hypotheses. He also wrote "Physiologia, or the Philosophy of Agriculture and Gardening," several papers in the "Philosophical Transactions," &c.

**DASCHKOFF, CATHARINE ROMANOWNA**, princess of, b. 1744, was a woman of great courage, and of considerable literary abilities. Having led a body of troops to the Empress Catharine, the latter placed herself at their head, and precipitated her husband from the throne. For this service she desired to have the command of a regiment of guards, which the czarina refused; but was made director of the academy of sciences, and president of the newly established Russian academy. She was the author of some comedies and other works. D. 1810.

**DAUBENTON, LOUIS JEAN MARIE**, a French naturalist and physician, was b. at Montbar, Burgundy, in 1716. He was the friend and coadjutor of Buffon in his "Natural History of Quadrupeds," the anatomical part of which was prepared by him with great clearness and accuracy. He is the author of "Instruction to Shepherds," "A Methodical View of Minerals," and other works. D. 1800.—His wife was the author of a popular romance called "Zélie dans le Désert." D. 1824.

**D'AUDIGUIER, VITAL**, a French nobleman, author of a "Treatise on the True and Ancient Usage of Duels." D. 1630.

**DAUN, LEOPOLD JOSEPH MARIA**, Count, an Austrian field-marshal, was b. 1705. He commenced his military career in the war against the Turks, and greatly distinguished himself; but it was as commander-in-chief, when opposed to Frederic of Prussia, during the seven years' war, that he obtained his fame as a great general. D. 1766.

**DAUNOU, PIERRE CLAUDE FRANÇOIS**, a very learned French writer and pro-

fessor, was b. at Boulogne-sur-mer. Being sent to the convention by the department of Calais, he strove to save the king and the Girondists, but was thrown into prison by Robespierre. B. 1761; d. 1840.

**DAVENANT, Sir WILLIAM**, an eminent poet, was b. at Oxford, in 1606, and there educated. After having been in the service of the duchess of Richmond and Lord Brooke, he began to write for the stage; and upon the death of Ben Jonson, he was created poet laureate. During the civil war he fought for the king, was made a lieutenant-general, and received the honor of knighthood. On the restoration of Charles II., he obtained a patent for a theatre in Lincoln's Inn Fields. His works consist of plays and poems, all of which display talents far above mediocrity. D. 1668.—**CHARLES**, eldest son of the preceding, an eminent author and civilian, was b. 1656. He was successively joint inspector of plays, commissioner of excise, and inspector-general of exports and imports. His "Essays on Trade," was his principal work; but he also wrote "Circe," a tragedy, and some other plays. D. 1714.—**JOHN**, bishop of Salisbury, was the son of an eminent merchant in London, where he was b. in 1570. He was elected professor of divinity at Cambridge in 1609; but is chiefly known as having been sent by James I. to the synod of Dort.

**DAVENPORT, CHRISTOPHER**, an English Franciscan friar and theological writer. He was chaplain to the queen of Charles I. B. 1593; d. 1680.—**JOHN**, first minister of New Haven. He was an eminent preacher among the Puritans in London. Becoming a conscientious nonconformist, he was obliged to resign his pastoral charge and to retire into Holland, 1633. A letter giving a favorable account of the colony of Massachusetts induced him to come to America in 1637. He sailed with his company March 30, 1638, from Boston to Quinnipiack, or New Haven, to found a new colony. He preached under an oak, April 18th, the first Sabbath after their arrival, and he was minister there nearly thirty years. D. 1670, aged 72.—**ADBRINGTON**, judge of the supreme court of Massachusetts, was graduated at Harvard college in 1689, and after having visited England, Spain, and the West Indies, returned to Boston, and sustained successively several of the most responsible offices in the government. He was clerk of the house of represent-

atives, and of the supreme court and court of common pleas, a member of the council, and in 1715 was appointed a judge of the supreme court. D. 1736, aged 66.

DAVEZAC, AUGUSTE, late chargé from our government to the court of Holland, was b. of French parents in St. Domingo, and was sent in his youth to a military college in France. Troubles in St. Domingo, which enabled the blacks to expel the French, induced his family to take refuge in the United States. He studied medicine in North Carolina, and afterwards settled as a practising physician in Accomac county, Virginia. After the accession of Louisiana to the Union, he went to New Orleans, where, under the advice of his brother-in-law, the eminent jurist, Edward Livingston, he commenced the study of the law. He soon became distinguished in his new profession, particularly as a criminal lawyer. In the last war he served as judge advocate and aid to General Jackson, and rendered signal service at the battle of New Orleans. In 1829, General Jackson, then president, appointed him secretary of legation at the court of the Netherlands. In 1831 he was appointed chargé-d'affaires at the same court. In the years 1841 and '43 he was elected to the legislature of this state from the city of New York. In the early part of President Polk's administration, he was sent as chargé to Holland, where he remained four years. D. 1850.

DAVID, Sr., the patron saint of Wales, was the son of the prince of Ceretica, now Cardiganshire, and b. towards the end of the 5th century. On the death of St. Dubricius, he became archbishop of Caerlon, at that time the metropolitan church of Wales; but he translated it to Menevia, now St. David's. He had the reputation of great learning and piety, and was the founder of twelve monasteries, the principal of which was in the vale of Ross.—I., king of Scotland, succeeded his brother Alexander the Fierce in 1124. He married Maud, grand-niece of William the Conqueror; and was earl of Northumberland and Huntingdon when called to the Scottish throne. D. 1153.—II., king of Scotland, was the son of Robert Bruce, at whose death he was only five years old. On the invasion of Scotland by Baliol, David was sent to France; but his party prevailing, after a bloody contest, he returned home in 1342. He made several inroads on En-

gland, but was taken prisoner after a brave resistance, and conveyed to the Tower, and did not recover his liberty till 1357, on paying a heavy ransom. D. 1371.—FRANCIS ANNE, a very eminent French engraver, who published many illustrated works, among which were "Histoire de France, sous le Règne de Napoleon le Grand," "Elémens du Dessin," &c. D. 1824.—JACQUES LOUIS, a celebrated modern French painter, was b. at Paris in 1750, and was a pupil of Vien. In 1774 he went to Rome, where his talents for historical painting were quickly developed; and in 1789 he finished a large picture, representing Brutus condemning his son to death. In the national convention he became one of the Mountain. In the sudden changes, however, which at that time took place, he was committed to the Luxembourg, and only escaped the guillotine from the celebrity he had gained as an artist. In 1800 Bonaparte appointed him painter to the government; and, during the imperial domination, David exercised considerable influence over the measures adopted for the cultivation of the fine arts. On the restoration of the Bourbons he was banished from France, and d. at Brussels in 1825.

DAVIDSON, JOHN, a celebrated traveller. From 1826 up to the time of his death, he was constantly engaged in exploring distant regions. He visited North and South America, India, Egypt, Syria, Palestine, Greece, Italy, France, and Germany. His last expedition was to Africa, and it proved a fatal one. Whilst vainly attempting to reach the great object of European curiosity, the far-famed city of Timbuctoo, and when about 25 days' journey from it, he was robbed and murdered by a party of the tribe of El Harib, Dec. 18, 1836.—LUCRETIA MARIA, an American poetess of extraordinary talent, industry, and precocity, was b. at Plattsburg in 1803. When she was only four years old she was in the habit of retiring to some secluded place, while her schoolmates were at play, and there occupying herself in making rude drawings, with verses descriptive of them, written in the characters of the printed alphabet. Her parents not being in good circumstances, she was much employed in domestic services; but still she devoted every interval of leisure to intellectual pursuits, and with such a fatal ardor, that it laid the foundation of a disease which terminated in death, August 27, 1825, in the

17th year of her age. Her poetical pieces were afterwards published, with a biographical sketch, by Mr. Morse.—A younger sister exhibited a similar precocious development, and died at the same early age.

DAVIE, WILLIAM RICHARDSON, a native of England, but brought up in America, was graduated at the college of Nassau-hall, New Jersey. He was intended for the law, but yielding to the military spirit which the war of independence had excited in Carolina, he obtained the command of a company in Count Pulaski's legion, quickly rose in rank, and greatly distinguished himself by his zeal, courage, and skill. In 1799 he was elected governor of North Carolina, and, soon after, appointed by President Adams one of the envoys to France. He possessed a commanding figure, a noble and patriotic spirit, and was gifted with a masculine, ready eloquence, alike serviceable to himself and the cause of his country. D. 1820.

DAVIES, SIR JOHN, an English poet and judge, b. 1570, was a native of Wiltshire. On the accession of James I. he was created a knight, and appointed to the office of attorney-general for Ireland. In 1626 he was made chief justice of the King's Bench, but died during the same year. His principal poem, entitled "Nosec Teipsum," has very considerable merit, and his work on the state of Ireland contains many sound political arguments and reflections.—JOHN, a learned Welsh divine; author of a grammar of the Welsh language, and a dictionary, Welsh and Latin. D. 1644.—ROBERT, a modern bard of Wales, and one whose knowledge and love of Cambrian literature were never exceeded. He gained numerous medals and premiums at the different Eisteddfodau, for his Welsh effusions on popular and patriotic subjects; and was also the author of an excellent "Welsh Grammar," &c. Among the admirers of the ancient British language, Mr. Davies was known by the bardic appellation of Bard Nantglyn. D. 1836.—WALTER, vicar of Llhanrhai-adhr, one of the Cambrian patriots, to whom, since the middle, and, more particularly, since the last decennium of the 18th century, the principality became indebted for a new epoch in the development of old British literature, and, at the same time, of the national life and spirit of the Welsh people; was b. at Wern, in the parish of Llhan-y-Mechain. 1761; d. 1840.—SAMUEL, president of Princeton college, in New Jer-

sey, was b. 1724. He went to Hanover, Va., in 1747, and soon obtained of the general court a license to officiate in four meeting-houses. In October, 1748, three more meeting-houses were licensed, and among his seven assemblies, which were in different counties, Hanover, Henrico, Caroline, Louisa, and Goochland, some of them forty miles distant from each other, he divided his labors. In 1759 he was chosen president of Princeton college. D. 1761.

DAVILA, ARRIGO CATERINO, an eminent historian, was b. in the territory of Padua, in 1576; and being brought up in France, served with reputation in the French army. On his return to his native country, he held several high offices under the Venetian government; but in 1631, while on his journey to take the command of the garrison at Crema, he was assassinated. He wrote "The History of the Civil Wars of France," a work which still ranks among the best Italian productions.

DAVIS, HENRY EDWARD, an English divine, b. at Windsor, in 1756. He was the author of "An Examination of Gibbon's Rome," and the only opponent whom the historian deigned to answer. D. 1784.—JOHN, an eminent navigator, was b. near Dartmouth, in Devonshire, and went to sea at an early age. In 1585 he was sent out with two vessels to find a northwest passage, when he discovered the straits which still bear his name. He afterwards explored the coasts of Greenland and Iceland, proceeding as far as latitude 73° N. In 1571 he went, as second in command, with Cavendish, in his unfortunate voyage to the South Seas. After this he made five voyages to the East Indies, in the last of which he was killed in an engagement with some Japanese pirates off the coast of Malacca, 1605. He wrote an account of his voyages, and invented a quadrant.—THOMAS, a miscellaneous writer, by turns a bookseller and an actor, was the author of "The Life of Garrick," "The Life of Henderson," "Dramatic Miscellanies," &c. D. 1705.

DAVOUST, LOUIS NICHOLAS, duke of Auerstadt and prince of Eckmuhl, a marshal and peer of France, was b. at Annoux, 1770. He studied at Brienne with Bonaparte, and entered the army in 1785. He accompanied Bonaparte to Egypt; but it was in those brilliant campaigns which took place from 1803 to 1809 that he obtained his high reputation, and was rewarded with the titles of marshal, duke, and prince. D. 1823.

DAVY, Sir HUMPHREY, one of the most eminent among modern chemists, was b. at Penzance, in Cornwall, 1778. He was intended for the medical profession, and placed with an apothecary for the necessary initiation; but he gave himself up to the study of chemistry, and, with the consent of his master, quitted him in his 15th year, in order to prepare himself as a physician at Edinburgh. His friends encouraged the bent of his genius, and he was induced to accept the superintendence of a pneumatic institution at Bristol. While there he published his "Chemical and Philosophical Researches," the fame of which immediately obtained him the professorship of chemistry at the Royal Institution, where his popularity as a lecturer was unbounded. In 1802 he became professor to the Board of Agriculture; in 1818 he was created a baronet; and in 1820 he was elected president of the Royal Society; and a series of scientific discoveries and professional honors flowed on without interruption till his death, which took place at Geneva, in 1829. The invention of the safety-lamp, the discovery of the metallic bases of the alkalies and earths, and of the principles of electro-chemistry, and numerous other discoveries and inventions not less important, attest his skill and industry, and give him an imperishable fame. Besides his separate works of a scientific character, he was the author of numerous papers in the "Philosophical Transactions;" and when, during his illness, he was disposed to divert his mind with lighter studies, he wrote "Salmonia, or days of Fly-fishing," and "Consolations in Travel."—JOHN, a musical composer of some notoriety. He was a pupil of Jackson, discovered a very early genius for music, and composed some successful operas and songs. B. 1765; d. 1824.

DAWE, GEORGE, an eminent painter, who held the situation of first painter to the emperor of Russia, and was a member of the academies of St. Petersburg, Stockholm, and Florence, excelled both in portraits and historical subjects, and was the author of "The Life of George Morland." D. 1829.

DAY, THOMAS, an English writer, was b. in 1748, and received his education at the Charterhouse, from whence he was removed to Corpus Christi college, Oxford, after which he entered the Middle Temple, but never followed the law as a profession. His manners were eccentric, and his opinions visionary. He wrote

many works, but the only one by which his name will be perpetuated is the "History of Sandford and Merton." D. 1789.—STEPHEN, the first printer of New England, came to America in 1638 or 1639. The first thing printed was the freeman's oath, next an almanac, made by William Peirce, mariner; then the Psalms, newly turned into metre. D. 1668, aged 58.

DAYTON, ELIAS, a revolutionary officer, was appointed by congress colonel of a New Jersey regiment, in February, 1778; and at the close of the war was promoted to the rank of brigadier-general. His services were particularly useful when the enemy under Kniphausen penetrated into Jersey, in directing the execution of the measures adopted for their annoyance; after the war was concluded, he held the office of major-general of the militia. In private life he sustained a high reputation. D. at Elizabethtown, N. J., 1807, aged 71.—JOHN, governor of South Carolina, elected in 1800, and again in 1808. He was afterwards appointed district judge of the United States, and held the place till his death, at Charleston, 1822, in his 61st year. He published "A View of South Carolina," and "Memoirs of the Revolution" in that state.

DEANE, SILAS, a member of the first congress of 1774, commissioner to France, and other countries, to negotiate treaties. D. 1789.

DEARBORNE, HENRY, an eminent revolutionary general, who reached Lexington the day after the battle with sixty volunteers; was at the fight on Bunker hill; accompanied Arnold in the expedition to Quebec; served with Gates at the capture of Burgoyne; distinguished himself at Monmouth, and was present when Yorktown was surrendered. In 1801 he was appointed secretary of war, and in 1813 captured York, in Upper Canada. He was minister to Portugal in 1822. D. 1829.

DE BERNARD, CHARLES, one of the most graceful and lively modern writers of fiction, was b. 1803. His works "La Femme de Quarante Ans," "Gerfaunt," &c., are chiefly illustrative of French domestic life. He was of a shy and reserved disposition, and many curious anecdotes are told of his abstraction and absence of mind. D. at Paris, 1850.

DECATUR, STEPHEN, an American naval officer, distinguished for skill and bravery, was b. in 1779, became captain of the President frigate, and performed many gallant exploits during the late

war with England. In 1812 he fell in with and captured the Macedonian, English frigate, a vessel of inferior class to his own, after an engagement of an hour and a half. In 1815 he endeavored to elude the vigilance of the British squadron blockading New York, but was captured after a running fight of two hours and a half. He lost his life in a duel with Commodore Barron in 1820.

DE CANDOLLE, AUGUSTIN PYRAME, one of the first botanists of Europe, b. at Geneva, 1778, was professor of botany at Montpellier, and wrote the "Theorie Élémentaire de Botanique," "Plantarum Succulentarum Historia," "Flore Française," &c. D. 1841.

DECKER, THOMAS, an English dramatist, cotemporary with Ben Jonson, who satirized him in his "Poetaster," under the name of Crispanus, but Decker retorted in his "Satyromastix, or untrussing of a Humorous Poet." He wrote several plays, some of which possess great merit. D. 1638.

DECRES, a French admiral, b. 1761. He commanded the Guillaume Tell at the battle of Aboukir, and when that vessel was blown up, was saved and made prisoner by the victors.

DEE, JOHN, a mathematician and astrologer, was b. at London in 1527, and educated at St. John's college, Cambridge. In the reign of Mary he was imprisoned on a suspicion of treasonable practices; but was in great favor with Queen Elizabeth, who visited him at Mortlake, where he had collected a library. In 1596 he was made warden of Manchester college, and d. 1608. He published several mathematical works in Latin and English, and wrote many more which were never printed.

DEFFAND, MARIA DE VICHY CHAMROUD, marchioness du, a French lady, who for many years was a conspicuous character among the literati of the age, and whose "Correspondence" has been published, was b. in 1697. Few females possessed more natural or cultivated talents, and her abode was regarded as the rendezvous of wit and genius. D. 1780.

DEFOE, DANIEL, an immortal English writer, whose family name was Foe, was the son of a butcher, and b. 1660. In 1688 he kept a hosier's shop in Cornhill, but failing, he had recourse to his pen for a subsistence. In 1695 he was made accountant to the commissioners of the glass duty, which office he held till that impost was taken off. In 1701 he pro-

duced his "True-born Englishman," a satire, coarse but characteristic. The year following appeared his "Shortest Way with the Dissenters," for which he was sentenced to the pillory, fined, and imprisoned. He was instrumental in promoting the union of England and Scotland. In 1713 he was again committed to prison for some political pamphlets, but Lord Oxford procured his pardon. In 1715 he published the "Family Instructor," a religious performance of merit; and in 1719 appeared his admirable "Robinson Crusoe." Defoe wrote a number of other books, among which was a "Journal of the Plague in 1665," by a supposed witness of it, "Captain Rock," &c. D. 1731.

DELABORDE, JEAN BENJAMIN, a celebrated French musical composer and performer on the violin. He was b. in 1734; was a great favorite with Louis XV.; became afterwards fermier-général, and was guillotined during the reign of terror, as a favorer of monarchy.

DELACAPEDE, BERNARD GERMAIN STEPHEN LAVILLE, a celebrated French naturalist, b. 1756. He held the situation of keeper of the cabinets in the Jardin du Roi at Paris, which he greatly improved. He was successively secretary and president of the national assembly, and on the formation of the institute he was chosen one of the first members. Under the régime of Bonaparte he became president of the conservative senate, and grand chancellor of the legion of honor; but when, in 1814, the reverses of the emperor tried the fidelity of his friends, Delacapede appeared to waver. At the restoration of the Bourbons he returned to his studies in natural history. D. 1825.

DELACOUR, JAMES, an Irish poet; author of "The Prospect of Poetry," and a poem in imitation of Pope's, entitled "Abelard to Eloisa." His intellect becoming deranged, he possessed the notion that he was gifted with the spirit of prophecy. B. 1709; d. 1781.

DELAMBRE, JOHN BAPTIST JOSEPH, one of the most eminent French astronomers, and a pupil of Lelande, was b. at Amiens, 1794. Though he did not commence the study of astronomy till he was 36 years of age, he rapidly acquired great fame, and produced numerous works of great merit; among which are his "Theoretical and Practical Astronomy," and a "History of Astronomy." D. 1822.

DELANDINE, ANTHONY FRANCIS, a modern French writer, b. at Lyons,

1756, of which city he became the librarian. He wrote "Mémoires Bibliographiques et Littéraires," and other works. D. 1820.

DELANY, PATRICK, a learned divine, was a native of Ireland, and b. about 1686. In 1782 he published "Revelation examined with Candor," and in 1788 appeared his "Reflections upon Polygamy." His next publication was the "Life of David," and in 1754 he published "Observations on Lord Orreery's Remarks on the Life and Writings of Swift." D. 1768.

DE LA RUE, GERVAISE, a French abbé and an eminent antiquarian; knight of the legion of honor, and a member of many learned societies in Europe. His works are chiefly elucidatory of Anglo-Norman poetry. D. 1835.

DELAUNEY, COUNT D'ANTRAIQUES, a distinguished political agent during the revolutionary era of France. When Robespierre was in his zenith he emigrated to Germany, and in 1797 he was employed in the service of Russia. While thus engaged in Italy, he was arrested by the agents of France, and thrown into prison, from which he was liberated through the intercession of Madame St. Huberti, a celebrated actress belonging to the French opera, whom he afterwards married. In 1806 he was sent on a mission to England by the emperor of Russia, and he was often employed by the government. He resided at Barnes, Surrey, and, from some cause wholly unaccounted for, he was assassinated by his Italian servant, on the 3d of July, 1812.

DELAVAL, EDWARD HUSSEY, a chemist and natural philosopher. He particularly directed his attention to optics, and his principal work was "An Experimental Inquiry into the Cause of the Changes of Colors in Opaque and Colored Bodies." He was brother to Lord Delaval. D. 1814.

DELAVIGNE, CASIMIR, one of the most eminent of the modern French poets, was b. at Havre-de-Grace. His works were very numerous, and to the honor of French taste be it said, they were very popular also; for never since the days of Corneille has French verse embodied sentiments more noble or magnificent. D. 1843, aged 49.

DELILLE, JACQUES, a modern French poet of eminence, was b. at Aigue Perse, in 1788. His translation of "Virgil's Georgics," in 1769, established his fame, and obtained him admission to the French Academy. He was professor of

Latin poetry at the college of France, and of the belles lettres at the university of Paris; but in 1794 he withdrew from France, though he returned again in 1801, and was chosen a member of the Institute. He again, however, emigrated; and it was in London that he translated the "Paradise Lost." After his final return to his own country, he wrote his admired poem, "La Conversation," and became blind. Besides the poems already mentioned, the most prominent of his productions are the "Three Reigns of Nature," "Imagination," and "Misfortune and Pity." Without possessing so large a share of creative genius as some others, he was excelled by none in exquisite versification, purity of moral sentiment, or true pathos. D. 1813.

DELISLE, CLAUDE, a French historian, was b. at Vaucoleurs, in 1644, and d. in 1720. His works are, "Relation Historique du Royaume de Siam," "Abridgment of the Universal History," 7 vols., and a "Genealogical and Historical Atlas."—WILLIAM DE, son of the preceding, was b. at Paris, 1675. He was appointed geographer to the king, to whom he had the honor of giving lessons in that science. D. 1726.—LOUIS DE, brother of the preceding, an able astronomer and geographer, made several journeys on the coast of the frozen ocean, to determine the situation of a variety of places in the countries lying nearest to the north pole; after which he traversed Siberia; and in 1741 went alone to Kamtschatka, with the same object, but d. the same year.—JOSEPH NICHOLAS DE, the youngest and most celebrated of the three brothers, was b. at Paris in 1688; visited England, where he formed an acquaintance with Newton and Halley; and in 1726 was appointed astronomer-royal at Petersburg, where he resided 21 years, during which he published "Memoirs Illustrative of the History of Astronomy," and an atlas of Russia. On his return to Paris, in 1747, he was appointed professor of mathematics in the royal college. D. 1768.—JOHN BAPTIST ISOARD, a French writer, known under the name of Delisle de Sales, was b. at Lyons, 1743. He was the author of "La Philosophie de la Nature," which being denounced as immoral and irreligious, he was tried and imprisoned, thereby acquiring a temporary celebrity. He afterwards wrote romances, histories, and Platonic dreams; was imprisoned during the reign of Robespierre, but subsequently

became a member of the Institute. D. 1816.

**DELLA MARIA, DOMINIQUE**, a musical composer, of Italian extraction, though b. at Marseilles, 1778. He studied under the first masters in Italy, and acquired a style at once pure, natural, and graceful. D. 1806.

**DELOLME, JOHN LOUIS**, a native of Geneva, was b. in 1745, and bred to the practice of the law; but, taking an active part in the political events of his country, he was obliged to repair to England, where he at length became known by his celebrated work on the "Constitution of England." He also wrote a "History of the Flagellants;" and returning to Switzerland in 1775, d. there in 1706.

**DELORME, MARION**, was b. 1612 or 1615, but where is not exactly known, though probably in Champagne, or Franche Compté. Of marvellous beauty and exquisite wit, she became, after certain anatory adventures, the mistress, and subsequently, by secret marriage, the wife of Cinq Mars; and, as such, was persecuted by the terrible Cardinal Richelieu. Even before he was sent to the scaffold, she had formed other intrigues, and then had a long list of lovers, amongst whom were De Grammont and St. Evremont. Then she became the "glass of fashion and the mould of form" of the city of Paris; she dabbled in politics, and eventually formed one of the chiefs of the malcontent party; was in danger of arrest, like the Princess De Conti and De Condé. To escape a jail she spread a rumor that she was dead, and actually got up a mock funeral of herself. Afterwards she escaped to England, married a lord, and in a short time became a widow, with a legacy of £4,000. She returned to France, and on her way to Paris was attacked by brigands, robbed of her money, and made to marry the chief of the band; four years later she was again a widow, and then she wedded a M. Laborde; after living with him seventeen years, he died, and she went to Paris with the remains of her fortune; robbed by her domestics, she was reduced to beggary, and continued to lead a wretched existence to the extraordinary age of 134.

**DÉLPINI, CHARLES ANTHONY**, was b. in the parish of St. Martin, Rome. He was the best clown of his day, and the author of several dramatic works. D. 1823.

**DELUC, JOHN ANDREW**, a Genevese

naturalist, latterly residing in England, where he obtained a pension from Queen Charlotte, who appointed him her reader. He was the author of several geological works. B. 1726; d. 1817.

**DEMETRIUS**, surnamed **POLIORETES**, king of Macedon, was the son of Antigonus. At the age of twenty-two his father intrusted him with an army against Ptolemy, by whom he was defeated near Gaza. But he soon repaired the loss, and with a fleet of 250 ships sailed to Athens, which he delivered from Demetrius Phalereus. He afterwards defeated Cassander at Thermopylæ; but the successors of Alexander, alarmed at his progress, collected their forces and marched against him. They met at Ipsus, 301 B. C., and after an obstinate battle the army of Demetrius was defeated, and his father slain, but he himself fled to Ephesus. He, however, mustered a new army, and relieved Athens from the tyranny under which it groaned. He then slew Alexander, the son of Cassander, and seated himself on the throne of Macedonia. D. 284 B. C.—I., king of Syria, surnamed **SOTER**, was the son of Seleucus Philopater. He was sent hostage to Rome by his father, on whose death Antiochus Epiphanes, and after him his son Antiochus Eupator, the one the uncle, and the other the cousin of Demetrius, usurped the throne of Syria. He applied to the Roman senate for assistance to recover his right, but in vain. The Syrians, however, recognized him for their lawful prince, and at last he obtained the throne.—II., called **Nicator**, (conqueror,) was the son of the preceding. Ptolemy Philometor, king of Egypt, placed him on the throne of his father, after expelling the usurper, Alexander Balas, 146 B. C. He married Cleopatra, the wife of the same Alexander, and daughter of Ptolemy.—**PHALEREUS**, a philosopher of the Peripatetic sect. The Athenians were so charmed with his eloquence, as to erect statues to his honor. He afterwards fell into disgrace, and retired to the court of Ptolemy Lagus, king of Egypt, whose son banished him from his dominions, and he d. by the bite of an asp, 234 B. C.—A czar of Russia, commonly called the false Demetrius, was, according to most historians, a native of Jarowslaw, and a novice in a monastery, where he was tutored by a monk to personate Demetrius, son of the czar John Basilowitz, who had been murdered by Boris Gudonow. Having learnt his tale he went

into Lithuania, embraced the Roman Catholic religion, and married the daughter of the Palatine Sendomir. In 1604 Demetrius entered Russia at the head of a small army, was joined by a number of Russians and Cossacks, and defeated an army sent against him. On the death of Boris, the people strangled his son, and placed Demetrius on the throne; but his partiality to the Poles, and contempt of the Greek religion, occasioned an insurrection, and he was assassinated in 1606, after reigning about 11 months.

DEMOCRITUS, one of the most celebrated philosophers of antiquity, and of the Eleatic school, was b. at Abdera, 460 B. C. He studied under Leucippus; and on the death of his father, who was a wealthy citizen, he travelled to Egypt, Chaldea, and other countries, by which he greatly enlarged his stores of knowledge; and when he returned to his native city, though at first slighted, his intellectual acquisitions gained the respect of his countrymen, and he was placed at the head of public affairs; but, indignant at the follies of the Abderites, he resigned his office, and retired to solitude, devoting himself wholly to philosophical studies.

DEMOSTHENES, the greatest orator of antiquity, was the son of an opulent sword-blade manufacturer at Athens, and was b. about 380 B. C. Having lost his father when a mere child, his education was neglected; but at the age of seventeen he determined to study eloquence, though his lungs were weak, his pronunciation inarticulate, and his gestures awkward. These impediments he conquered by perseverance, till by degrees he surpassed all other orators in the power and grace of eloquence. When the encroachments of Philip of Macedon alarmed the Grecian states, he depicted his ambitious design with so much effect, that similar orations are to this day called Philippics. When that monarch was about to invade Attica, Demosthenes was sent as ambassador to prevail on the Bœotians to assist them, in which mission he succeeded. He was also at the battle of Cheronea, but his conduct there showed that he was as deficient in personal courage as he was inimitable in the senate. The influence of Demosthenes being on the decline, Æschines took advantage of it to bring an accusation against him on the subject of his conduct at Cheronea, and his having had a crown of gold awarded him; but the orator so well

defended himself in his celebrated oration *De Corona*, that he was honorably acquitted, and his adversary sent into exile. Shortly after, however, Demosthenes was convicted of receiving a golden cup and twenty talents from Harpalus, one of Alexander's generals, who had retired to Athens with a quantity of plunder, which he had gathered in Asia. To avoid punishment, he fled to Ægina, where he remained till the death of Alexander, when he was recalled by his countrymen, and brought home in triumph. But this change of fortune was of short duration. The victory of Antipater was followed by an order to the Athenians to deliver up Demosthenes, who fled to the temple of Neptune, at Calauria, where he poisoned himself, 322 B. C.

DEMPSTER, THOMAS, a Scotch writer, was b. in 1579, and studied at Cambridge, from whence he removed to Paris. He was afterwards professor of philology at Pisa, and d. at Bologna in 1625. He wrote several works, the most curious of which are a "Martyrology of Scotland," a "List of Scottish Writers," and a "History of the Etruscans."

DENHAM, DIXON, an enterprising traveller and intrepid soldier, was b. in 1786, and entered the army as a volunteer in 1811, serving with honor in the peninsular war, where he obtained a lieutenancy. In 1821 he was chosen to proceed to central Africa, in company with Captain Clapperton and Dr. Oudney, for the purpose of exploring those regions, his courage, perseverance, address, and conciliatory manners peculiarly fitting him for such an undertaking. On his return to England, in 1824, he published a "Narrative" of his travels. In 1826 he was sent to Sierra Leone as superintendent of the liberated Africans, and in 1828 was appointed lieutenant-governor of the colony; soon after which he was seized with a fever, which quickly proved fatal.—Sir JOHN, a poet of some celebrity, was b. 1618, at Dublin, where his father was chief baron of the exchequer, but afterwards became a judge in England. In 1641 appeared his tragedy of "The Sophy," and soon after he was made governor of Fareham castle for the king. In 1643 he published his "Cooper's Hill." He attended Charles II. in his exile, and was sent by him ambassador to Poland. At the restoration he was knighted and appointed surveyor-general of the royal buildings. D. 1668.

DENINA, GIACOMO CARLO, an Italian



historian, was b. 1731, at Revel, in Piedmont. For many years he was a professor of rhetoric at Turin, and ultimately became librarian to Napoleon. His principal works are "History of the Revolutions of Italy," "The Political and Literary History of Greece," "The Revolutions of Germany," &c. D. at Paris, 1813.

DENMAN, THOMAS, an eminent physician and medical writer, was b. at Bakewell, Derbyshire, in 1733. He first served in the navy as a surgeon, but in 1770 he commenced giving lectures on the obstetric art in London, and was appointed licentiate in midwifery of the College of Physicians in 1783. He wrote an "Essay on Puerperal Fever," an "Introduction to the Practice of Midwifery," and "Aphorisms" for the use of junior practitioners. His son was the late distinguished chief justice of the court of King's Bench. D. 1815.

DENNIS, JOHN, a dramatist and critic, was b. in London, 1657, studied at Cambridge, and devoted himself to literature. Throughout life he was almost perpetually in broils with one or other of the wits of the age; and Pope, in return for his animadversions, gave him a conspicuous place in the *Dunciad*. He originally had a considerable fortune; but having dissipated it, the duke of Marlborough obtained for him the place of land-waiter at the custom house; this he mortgaged, and his latter days were spent in poverty, aggravated by blindness. D. 1734.

DENON, DOMINIQUE VIVANT, Baron de, was b. in 1747, at Chalons-sur-Saone, in Burgundy. Though originally destined for the law, he was appointed to the office of "gentilhomme ordinaire" about the person of Louis XV. He afterwards resided several years in Italy, as secretary of embassy, during which period he applied himself sedulously to the study of the arts. He was a man of great and varied talents; and his able work, entitled "Travels in Upper and Lower Egypt during the Campaign of General Bonaparte," has gained him an imperishable fame. D. 1825.

D'EON DE BEAUMONT, CHARLES GENEVIEVE LOUISE AUGUSTE, was b. at Tonnerre, in 1728, and known until 1777 as the Chevalier D'Eon. He was equerry to Louis XV., chevalier, doctor of law, parliamentary advocate, military officer, ambassador, royal censor, &c.; occupying in short, during his eventful life, the most varied stations with consummate skill, and involving his sex

and real character in unparalleled mystery. That D'Eon was a man of talent is sufficiently evident by his works, which appeared under the title of "Loisirs du Chevalier D'Eon."

DERMODY, THOMAS, a poet of some merit, was the son of a schoolmaster, and b. at Ennis, Ireland, in 1775. He obtained through Earl Moira a commission in the army; but so confirmed were his habits of intemperance, that he d. a victim to the disease, in 1802. His poems, which were written under the pressure of necessity, and often in great haste, possess considerable merit.

DERRICK, SAMUEL, a native of Ireland, who, on the death of Beau Nash, was appointed master of the ceremonies at Bath and Tunbridge Wells. On coming to London he attempted the stage; but being unsuccessful as an actor, he had recourse to his pen. He wrote "A View of the Stage," "The Third Satire of Juvenal in English Verse," "Sylla," a dramatic piece; and edited "Dryden's Poems," 4 vols., a "Collection of Voyages," &c. B. 1724; d. 1769.

DERSCHAWIN, or DERZHAVINE, GABRIEL ROMANOVITSCH, a Russian poet and statesman, was b. at Casan, in 1743. In 1760 he entered the army as a common soldier, but soon distinguished himself; and, after a military service of 14 years, entered the civil service, in which he arrived at the important situations of treasurer of the empire, and minister of justice. He holds a high place among the bards of his country. D. 1819.

DERYCK, or DERICK, PETER CORNELIUS, a painter of Delft, b. in 1568, and d. 1630. He excelled in landscapes.

DESAGULIERS, JOHN THEOPHILUS, an ingenious philosopher, was b. 1683 at Rochelle, and at Oxford succeeded Dr. Keil as lecturer in experimental philosophy. He published a "Course of Experimental Philosophy," a "Dissertation on Electricity," &c. D. 1749.

DESAIX DE VOIGOUX, LOUIS CHARLES ANTHONY, a French general, was b. 1768. In the early part of the revolution he became aid-de-camp to General Custine; and contributed greatly, by his talents, to the famous retreat of Moreau. He accompanied Bonaparte to Egypt, was appointed governor of the upper part of the country, and signed the treaty of El-Arish with the Turks and English. He was killed at the battle of Marengo, to which victory he greatly contributed, June 14, 1800.

DESAUSSURE, HENRY W., a distin-

guished chancellor of South Carolina. He bore arms in defence of Charleston in the revolutionary war, and was appointed by Washington director of the mint. He was for 29 years chancellor of the state, during which time he published four volumes of "Equity Reports," which contain a valuable record of decisions. B. 1764; d. 1839.

DESCARTES, RENE, a celebrated French philosopher, was b. at La Haye, in Touraine, in 1596, and received his education at the Jesuit college at La Fleche. On leaving that seminary he removed to Paris, and applied to the study of mathematics. In 1616 he entered into the army of the prince of Orange; and, while serving in the garrison at Breda, solved a difficult mathematical problem which had been posted in the public streets. This introduced him to the acquaintance of the learned Beckmann, the principal of the college of Dort. While at Breda, he wrote in Latin a "Treatise on Music," and projected some other works. He next served in the army of the duke of Bavaria, but soon after quitted the military life, and travelled into Italy, where he saw the famous Galileo at Florence. In 1629 he settled at Amsterdam, and applied assiduously to the mathematical sciences, particularly dioptries, in which he made some important discoveries. About this time he visited England, and during his stay made observations on the declination of the magnetic needle. His philosophy now became the subject of much discussion, and met with an extensive reception, though with considerable opposition. At the invitation of Christina, queen of Sweden, he went to Stockholm, where he d. 1650. His principal works are "Principia Philosophiæ," "Dissertatio de Methodo recte regendæ Rationis," &c.; "Dioptrica," "Meditationes," and "Geometry."

DESEZE, RAYMOND, or ROMAIN, a native of Bordeaux, and an able counsellor of the parliament of that city, was b. in 1750. He afterwards practised at Paris, and his acknowledged talents caused him to be named one of the counsel for the unfortunate Louis XVI., whose cause he most ably defended, after Target had declined the dangerous task. He was imprisoned for a time, but escaped the scaffold. He held several distinguished offices; was a peer of France, a knight of the order of Malta, a member of the French Academy, and president of the court of appeal. D. 1828.

DESFORGES, PETER JOHN BAPTIST CHOUDARD, a dramatic writer and actor, b. at Paris, in 1746. He was the author of twenty-four comedies, besides some romances.

DESGODETS, ANTHONY, a French architect, was b. in Paris, 1653. On his passage to Rome in 1674, he was taken by the Algerines, and kept in slavery sixteen months. On being exchanged he repaired to Rome, where he composed a work, entitled "The Ancient Edifices of Rome;" and, on his return to Paris, he was made comptroller of the royal buildings, and architect to the king. D. 1728.

DESHOULIERES, ANTOINETTE DU LIGIER, a handsome, witty, and accomplished woman, and a writer of much versatility, was b. at Paris, in 1634; married a gentleman of family, and was on terms of friendship with the principal literati of the age. She produced numerous plays and operas, few of which were successful; but her "Idyls," "Eclogues," and "Moral Reflections" are still admired. D., after twelve years of suffering, of a cancer in her breast, in 1694.—ANTOINETTE THERESE, a daughter of the preceding, and the inheritor both of her talents and her sufferings; having written various poems, &c., and been for twenty years the victim of cancer. D. 1718.

DESMOULINS, BENEDICT CAMILLE, a native of Guise, in Picardy, who displayed his republican zeal at the taking of the Bastille, and in the demolition of the monarchy. As the friend of Danton he was one of the original founders of the Jacobin club. The fall of Danton was his own; for seized in the night, 31st March, 1794, he opened his windows to call in vain for help, and with Young's Night Thoughts and Hervey's Meditations in his hand, he was dragged to prison, and immediately after to the scaffold. His writings were mainly—"The Revolutions of France and Brabant"—"The History of the Brissotins"—the "Vieux Cordelier." His wife, who wished to share his fate, was permitted to follow him ten days after to the scaffold. When asked his age by the bloody tribunal, he answered, "My age is that of Jesus Christ when he suffered death," 33.

DESPARD, EDWARD MARCUS, a native of Ireland. He early embraced a military life, and was employed in the West Indies, on the Spanish main, and in the bay of Honduras, where he was appointed superintendent of the English

colony. His conduct in this office gave offence to the settlers, and in consequence of their complaints he was recalled home, 1790; but when he applied to government to investigate his administration, his representations were rejected without explanation. This rendered him a disaffected subject. He was seized for seditious conduct, under the suspension of the habeas corpus act, and confined in several prisons, but when at last liberated, past misfortunes had made no impression upon him, but rather stimulated him to revenge. He now formed the plan of seducing the soldiery from their allegiance, and in the secret committees which he held with his associates, under the sanction of a solemn oath it was agitated to assassinate the king, as he proceeded to the opening of parliament. This design was discovered by some of the accomplices, and Despard and his associates were seized, and tried at a special commission in Southwark, 5th February, 1803. He suffered on the 21st March with nine others.—**JOHN**, entered the army at an early age, and saw much service in different quarters of the globe. He had been in 24 engagements, had two horses shot under him, was three times shipwrecked, taken prisoner once, and had the standard of his regiment shot out of his hand, when an ensign, at 15 years of age. After all these "hair-breadth escapes" he lived to attain his 85th year, and d. 1829.

**DESSALINES, JOHN JAMES**, originally a slave in St. Domingo, but having an opportunity of showing great courage and talents during the disturbances in that colony, became second in command to Toussaint Louverture; on whose imprisonment he was chosen emperor of Hayti, under the title of James I. This was in 1804; but he retained his imperial dignity only two years, having perished the victim of a conspiracy, in 1806.

**DESTOUCHES, PHILIP NERCAULT**, an eminent French dramatic writer, was b. at Tours, 1680. His principal pieces are "Le Philosophe Marie," and "Le Glorieux." D. 1754.

**DEVEREUX, ROBERT**, earl of Essex, b. in 1567, accompanied the earl of Leicester to Holland, where he behaved with much bravery at the battle of Zutphen, and on his return to England was made master of the horse. In 1591 he commanded the forces sent to the assistance of Henry IV. of France; and in 1596 he was appointed joint-commander

with Lord Howard in an expedition against Spain, where he contributed to the capture of Cadiz. In 1597 he was made earl marshal of England, and, on the death of Lord Burleigh, chancellor of Cambridge. Beheaded 1601.—**ROBERT**, earl of Essex, son of the preceding, was b. 1592, and restored to his family honors by James. In 1620 Essex served under Sir Horatio Vere in the Palatinate, and afterwards under Prince Maurice in Holland. On his return to England he appeared as a member of the opposition against the court; and on the breaking out of the rebellion had the command of the parliamentary army. He gained the battle of Edgehill, after which he took Reading, raised the siege of Gloucester, and fought the first battle of Newbury. By the self-denying ordinance in 1645 he was deprived of his command, and d. the year following.

**DEVONSHIRE, GEORGINA CAVENDISH**, duchess of, a female alike remarkable for personal graces and mental accomplishments, was b. 1757, and married to the duke of Devonshire in her 17th year. Her "Passage of Mount St. Gothard," and such other of her poems, as have been published, bear the impress of a highly cultivated mind. D. 1806.

**D'EWES, Sir SIMONDS**, an antiquary, was b. in 1602, and created a baronet in 1641; but on the breaking out of the civil war he espoused the cause of democracy, and d. in 1650. He was the author of "The Journals of the Parliaments during the Reign of Elizabeth."

**DE WEES, WILLIAM POTTS**, a distinguished physician of Philadelphia, b. 1768, at Pottsgrove, Pa. He was long a professor in the university of Philadelphia, where he published his "System of Midwifery," his "Diseases of Children," his "Practice of Medicine," and other works, which are standard with the profession. D. 1841.

**DE WINT, PETER**, a distinguished artist, was b. at Stone, in Staffordshire where his father practised as a physician, 1783. English landscape scenery formed the chief theme for his fertile pencil. D. 1849.

**DE WITT, JOHN**, an enlightened statesman, was b. in 1625, at Dort, in Holland. At the age of 23 he published an excellent mathematical work entitled "The Elements of Curved Lines." In 1650 he was chosen pensionary of his native city; and, after distinguishing himself in public affairs, was elected pensionary of Holland. While in that

capacity he concluded a peace with Cromwell, one article of which excluded the house of Orange from the stadtholdership; and in 1667 he established the perpetual edict for abolishing the office of stadtholder, for which he received public thanks. However, in 1672, when Holland was invaded by the French, and civil dissension overspread the country, both John de Witt and his brother Cornelius were barbarously murdered by the populace.—**BENJAMIN**, a physician of New York, was appointed professor of medicine in Columbia college in 1807, and professor of chemistry in 1808. He was also health officer of the city, and died of the yellow fever, at Staten Island, 1819, aged 45. He published a "Dissertation on the effect of Oxygen," 1798; an "Oration commemorative of the Prisoners who died in the prison ships at Wallabout," 1808; "Account of Minerals in New York," &c., &c.—**JOHN**, professor of biblical history in the theological seminary of the Dutch Reformed Church at New Brunswick, N. J. He was a native of Catskill, N. Y. D. 1831, aged about 42.

**DENTER, SAMUEL**, a benefactor of Harvard college, was a merchant of Boston. In the political struggles just before the revolution he was repeatedly elected to the council and negatived for his patriotic zeal by the royal governor. In his last years he was deeply engaged in investigating the doctrines of theology. For the encouragement of biblical criticism he bequeathed a handsome legacy to Harvard college. He also bequeathed \$40 to a minister, whom he wished to preach a funeral sermon without making any mention of him in the discourse, from the words "the things which are seen are temporal, but the things which are not seen are eternal." D. 1810.—**SAMUEL**, secretary of war of the United States, son of the preceding, was b. in 1761, and graduated at Harvard college, 1781. After being some time a member of the house of representatives in congress, he was elected to the senate. During the administration of John Adams he was appointed secretary of war in 1800, and secretary of the treasury in January, 1801, and for a short time, also had the charge of the department of state. D. 1816.

**DIAZ, BARTHOLOMEW**, a Portuguese navigator, who, in 1486, with two small vessels, discovered the Cape of Good Hope, which he named the Cape of Tempests, and perished there in a storm,

in 1500. The king, nowever, changed it to its present more auspicious appellation.—**JOHN**, a martyr to the frantic zeal of his brother, was a native of Cuenza, in Spain. He studied at Paris, where, by reading the works of Luther, he became a Protestant. He then quitted France, and visited Calvin at Geneva; afterwards he went to Strasburg, and lastly to Neuberg, whither he was followed by his brother Alphonsus, a zealous Catholic. Alphonsus finding his exhortations could not reclaim him, pretended to close his visit and take his departure, but secretly returned at break of day, with a companion, and murdered him with an axe, 1546.

**DIBDIN, CHARLES**, a dramatist, poet, and actor, but mostly celebrated as a writer of songs and a musical composer, was b. at Southampton, in 1745. He was intended for the church, and received his early education at Winchester; but, seduced by his love of music, and relinquishing all thoughts of the clerical profession, he made his first appearance as a performer, in 1762; but he never shone as an actor, though both as a writer of light dramatic pieces and musical compositions he was very successful. His sea songs were eminently popular. Altogether he produced about 1400 songs and 30 dramatic pieces; besides which he wrote "A History of the Stage," his "Professional Life," "A Musical Tour," three novels, &c. D. 1814.—**THOMAS**, a dramatic author and song writer, was the eldest son of the preceding, had the honor of having Garrick for his godfather; and in 1775, when only four years of age, he appeared on the stage as Cupid, in Shakspeare's "Jubilee," to the Venus of Mrs. Siddons. From that time until 1795 he is said to have performed in every department of the drama, and written more than 1000 songs. Among his best theatrical compositions are "The Cabinet," "The English Fleet," "Mother Goose," (which yielded more than £20,000 profit to the managers of Covent-garden theatre,) "The High-mettled Racer," (a clear gain to the proprietors of Astley's of £13,000,) "The Jew and Doctor," "Past Ten o'Clock," &c. D. 1841.—**THOMAS FROGNALL**, nephew of the celebrated song writer, and himself the most zealous bibliographer, and one of the most voluminous and miscellaneous writers of his time, was b. at Calcutta, 1775, and after receiving his education under the care of an uncle at Reading, matriculated at Oxford, as a commoner

of St. John's college, where his taste for literature and history commenced. The law being his destination, he became a pupil of Mr. Basil Montague; but he subsequently changed his views, and after waiting some time for a degree, he was ordained a clergyman in 1804. D. 1847.

DICK, Sir ALEXANDER, a Scotch physician, was b. in 1703, and studied at Leyden under Boerhaave. In 1756 he was chosen president of the college of physicians at Edinburgh, to which he was a benefactor. He was the first who paid attention to the culture of the true rhubarb in Britain; for which he received, in 1774, the gold medal from the London Society for promoting arts and commerce. D. 1785.—Sir ROBERT HENRY, entered the army as an ensign in the 75th foot, in 1800; and in 1804 obtained a company in the 78th. He accompanied the expedition to Sicily, and was wounded at the battle of Maida; joined Abercromby, and was present at the battle of Alexandria, and was severely wounded at Rosetta. In 1808 he commanded a light battalion at Busaco and Ciudad Rodrigo, and at the storming of Fort St. Michael, and during the siege of Burgos, &c. He served in the campaign of 1815, and was severely wounded at Quatre Bras while commanding the 42d. On the restoration of peace he retired to his paternal estate at Tullinnet. D. 1846.

DICKONS, Mrs. (whose maiden name was Poole,) was a celebrated singer, who, though not equal to Mrs. Billington, many years sustained the same cast of characters at the opera, and was regularly engaged as a principal vocalist at the oratorios. She commenced her professional career at Covent-garden in 1793, and retired in 1818. D. 1833.

DICKINSON, JONATHAN, first president of New Jersey college, was graduated at Yale college, 1706. He was a settled minister of the first Presbyterian church, in Elizabethtown, New Jersey, nearly forty years. The charter of the college of New Jersey, being enlarged by Governor Belcher, the institution was commenced, and Mr. Dickinson appointed president, Oct. 22, 1746, and d. Oct. 7, 1747, aged 59. His publications were numerous, but exclusively upon theological subjects, and principally sermons.—JOHN, president of Delaware and of Pennsylvania. He was a member of the Pennsylvania assembly in 1764, and of the general congress in 1765; of the first revolutionary congress

in 1774, and in subsequent years. In June, 1776, he opposed the declaration of independence, when the motion was considered by congress, because he doubted of the policy of that particular period, "without some precursory trials of our strength," and before the terms of confederation were settled, and foreign assistance made certain. He had occasion afterwards, in order to prove the sincerity of his attachment to his country's liberty, to appeal to the fact, that within a few days after the declaration, he was the only member of congress who marched to face the enemy. He accompanied his regiment to Elizabethtown in July to repel the invading enemy, and remained there till the end of the tour of service. In 1779 he was a member of congress from Delaware, and in 1781 president. In 1782 he was chosen president of Pennsylvania, and remained in office from Nov. 1782 to Oct. 1785. In Nov. 1767, he began to publish his celebrated letters against the acts for taxation of the colonies; in which writings he supported the liberties of his country, and contributed much towards the American revolution. Of the eloquent and important state papers issued by the first congress he wrote the principal. Mr. Dickinson's political writings were collected and published in two volumes, 1801. D. 1808.—PHILEMON, an officer in the war of the American revolution, who engaged in that contest at an early period, and enjoyed the praise of courage and zeal in the cause of liberty. He commanded the Jersey militia at the battle of Monmouth. After the organization of the national government in its present form, he was appointed to a seat in congress. Having discharged the duties of the several civil and military stations which he held with reputation, and enjoyed several years of retirement from public life, he d. at Trenton in 1809.

DICKSON, JAMES, a Scotch divine, but known chiefly as a writer on agriculture, was a native of East Lothian, and d., by a fall from his horse, in 1776. His "Treatise on the Agriculture of the Ancients" is much esteemed.

DIDEROT, DENIS, a French writer, was b. at Langres, in 1713. In 1746 he published "Pensées Philosophiques," and was concerned in a Medical Dictionary, which suggested to him the idea of a Dictionnaire Encyclopédique; which, with the assistance of D'Alembert and others, he completed. While engaged in the Encyclopédie, he wrote a licen-

tious novel, called "Les Bijoux Indiscrets," and two comedies, "Le Fils Naturel" and "Le Père de Famille." In 1749 appeared his "Letters to the Blind," the free sentiments in which occasioned his being imprisoned six months at Vincennes. D. 1784.

DIDOT, FRANCIS AMBROSE, a celebrated printer, was b. at Paris, in 1730. He greatly raised the typographic art; improved the construction of paper-mills; and invented many curious and useful machines relative to the art of type-founding, stereotyping, and printing. D. 1804.—PIERRE FRANÇOIS, his brother, as well as his sons and nephew, have each eminently contributed to the improvements of the arts of type-founding and printing.—FRANÇOIS, the most celebrated and skilful of modern printers, and son of François Didot, was b. 1764. His editions of Sallust, the "Lusiad," and the "Henriade" are much sought. He was an excellent translator, and no mean original writer. D. 1836.

DIEBITSCH, Count SABALKANSKY, a distinguished Russian general, was the son of a brave officer who had served under Frederic the Great, but who afterwards quitted the Prussian service for the Russian, where he obtained an important command. In the campaign of '812, '13, and '14, he signalized himself by his skill and bravery, and was advanced to the rank of quartermaster-general to the Emperor Alexander. He displayed great courage in the battles of Austerlitz, Dresden, Eylau, and Friedland. D. 1831.

DIEFFENBACH, JOHANN FRIEDERICH, one of the most distinguished surgical operators that ever lived, was b. at Königsberg, in 1795. After studying for the church at Greifswalde, he took part in the war of liberation of Germany; and it was not till a year or two after the fall of Napoleon, in 1815, that he began the study of medicine and surgery, in which he has secured undying fame. D. 1848.

DIEMEN, ANTHONY VAN, governor of the Dutch East India possessions, was b. at Kuilenberg, of which place his father was a burgomaster. He went to India, where he was employed as accountant to the government. In 1625 he became a member of the supreme council. In 1631 he returned to Holland as commander of the India fleet, but the year following went out again as director-general; and not long after he became governor-general, greatly extending the Dutch interest in the East.

In 1642 he sent Abel Tasman on a voyage to the south, the consequence of which was, the discovery of that part of New Holland called Van Diemen's Land. D. 1645.

DIETRIC, JOHN CONRAD, a Lutheran divine, was b. at Butzbach, in Wetteravia, in 1612. After studying at various universities, he became professor of Greek and history in his own country, and in 1653 removed to Giessen, where he d. 1667. He wrote "De Peregrinatione Studiorum," "Antiquitates Romanæ," "Lexicon Etymologicæ-Græcæ," "Antiquitates Bibliæ," &c.

DIETRICH, JOHN WILLIAM ERNEST, an excellent painter, was b. 1712, at Weimar, where his father was painter to the court, and celebrated for his portraits and battle-pieces. After studying under his father he went to Dresden, and was instructed in landscape painting by Alexander Thiele. He next visited Italy, and in 1763 became professor in the academy of Dresden, and director of the school of painting at Meissen. For versatility and general excellence few have surpassed him. D. 1774.

DIEZ, JUAN MARTIN, better known as the Empeccinado of modern Spanish guerilla warfare, was the son of a peasant of Valladolid, and b. in 1775. He first served in the regular army as a dragoon; but in 1808, with a chosen band of about 50 brave fellows, he commenced that harassing guerilla system, which so much contributed to the disasters of the enemy in the Peninsula. On the re-establishment of Ferdinand's government, the Empeccinado became obnoxious to the ruling powers, who, regardless of his former great services, had him seized on a charge of conspiracy, tried, and executed, in 1825.

DIGBY, Sir EVERARD, an English gentleman, a partisan in the Gunpowder plot, for which he was executed in 1607.—Sir KENELM, son of the preceding, was b. at Gothurst, in Buckinghamshire, in 1603. He was knighted by James I., and by Charles I. he was appointed to several offices. On one occasion, when some difference existed between England and the Venetians, he was sent with a fleet into the Mediterranean, where he attacked the fleet of the republic in the bay of Scanderoon. About 1636 he quitted the church of England for that of Rome. At the commencement of the civil war he was imprisoned by the parliament in Winchester house, but in 1643 he regained his liberty, and went to

France. When Cromwell assumed the government, he ventured to visit his native country, and paid great court to that ruler. He wrote a "Treatise on the Nature of Bodies," "On the Operations and Nature of Man's Soul," and "Peripatetic Institutions." D. 1665.—**JOHN**, earl of Bristol, b. in 1580, was gentleman of the bed-chamber to James I., who sent him to Spain to negotiate a marriage between Prince Charles and the Infanta, and the same year he was created earl of Bristol. When the civil wars broke out he emigrated, and d. at Paris in 1653.—**LORD GEORGE**, son of the above was b. at Madrid in 1612. He became a member of the Long Parliament, wherein he at first opposed the court, but afterwards joined the royal party, and exerted himself in the service of Charles I. D. 1676.

**DIGGES, THOMAS**, an astronomer and mathematician; author of "Alæ sive Scæle Mathematicæ," "Perfect Descriptions of the Celestial Orbs," &c. D. 1595.—**SIR DUDLEY**, son of the preceding, was b. 1583, and educated at Oxford. He was knighted by James I., who sent him ambassador to Russia; but in the parliament of 1621 he resisted the court measures, and so continued to do till 1636, when he was brought over by the grant of the mastership of the rolls. He wrote "A Defence of Trade," "A Discourse concerning the Rights and Privileges of the Subject." D. 1639.

**DILLENIUS, JOHN JAMES**, an eminent botanist, was b. in Darmstadt, in Germany, in 1687, and educated at the university of Giessen. In 1721 he accompanied Dr. Sherrard to England, where he spent the remainder of his days. Soon after his arrival he undertook a new edition of "Ray's Synopsis;" and was appointed the first botanical professor at Oxford on Sherrard's foundation. He wrote "Hortus Elthamensis" and a "History of Mosses." D. 1747.

**DILLON, WENTWORTH**, earl of Roscommon, was b. in Ireland about 1633, and educated at Caen, in Normandy, by the famous Bouchart. After dissipating his property by gaming, he was made master of the horse to the duchess of York. He then married a daughter of the earl of Burlington, and applied to poetry. D. 1684.

**DIMSDALE, THOMAS**, a physician, who became celebrated by his successful mode of inoculating for the small-pox. In 1763 he went to Russia, and inoculated the empress and grand-duke,

for which he was created a baron of the empire, physician to her majesty, and counsellor of state. He wrote Tracts on Inoculation, in which is an account of his first journey to Russia. D. 1800.

**DINEZ DA CRUZ, ANTHONY**, an eminent Portuguese poet, was b. 1730, and d. in 1798. As a writer of odes, sonnets, and lyrical pieces generally, he holds the first rank among his countrymen.

**DINOCRATES**, a Macedonian architect, who was employed by Alexander in building the city of Alexandria. He also rebuilt the temple of Ephesus, and proposed to cut Mount Athos into a statue of the Macedonian hero. He died in Egypt, under the reign of Ptolemy.

**DINWIDDIE, ROBERT**, governor of Virginia from 1752 to 1758, had been previously clerk to a collector of customs in the West Indies, whose enormous fraud he detected and exposed. For this disclosure he was rewarded by his appointment in Virginia. But while he was governor he did not forget what he had learned when a clerk, for he was charged with applying to his own use £20,000 sent to defray the expenses of Virginia for the public service. It was during his administration that Braddock proceeded on his expedition against the Indians. D. 1770.

**DIOCLETIAN, CAIUS VALERIUS**, a Roman emperor, in whose reign the Christians suffered a persecution, was born of an obscure family in Dalmatia. He rose from being a common soldier to the rank of general, and on the death of Numerian, in 284, was chosen emperor. He renounced the crown in 304, and retired to Salona, where he d. 313.

**DIODATI, JOHN**, an eminent divine, b. at Lucca, in 1589, was descended from a noble family, and brought up in the Catholic faith; but he embraced Protestantism, became professor of Hebrew at Geneva, and is much celebrated for a translation of the Bible into Italian. D. 1649.

**DIODORUS, SICULTS**, a native of Agrigium, in Sicily, who wrote a Universal History, of which only 15 books and a few fragments remain. He flourished about 44 B. C.

**DIOPENES**, surnamed the Cynic, was b. at Sinope, a city of Pontus, 414 B. C. He accompanied his father to Athens, where he applied to the study of philosophy under Antisthenes, the founder of the Cynics. He distinguished himself by the excessive rudeness of

his manners, with which was blended a great knowledge of human nature, and a zeal for the interests of virtue, on which account Plato called him the "Mad Socrates."—the BABYLONIAN, was a Stoic philosopher, who flourished about 200 B. C.—LAERTIUS, a Greek historian, was born in Cilicia. He wrote the "Lives of the Philosophers," in 10 books, and d. 222.—a Cretan philosopher; succeeded his master Anaximenes in his school of Ionia, about 560 B. C.

DION, a celebrated patriot of Syracuse, was the disciple and friend of Plato when that philosopher was at the court of Dionysius, whose daughter Arete he married. Being accused of treason, he was banished by Dionysius, and went to Athens, where he acquired considerable popularity; which so provoked the tyrant, that he confiscated his estates, and compelled his wife to marry another man. Dion, irritated at this treatment, resolved to attempt the deliverance of his country; and with a small force he landed in Sicily during the absence of Dionysius, and entered Syracuse in triumph. After various successes he perished, the victim of a conspiracy, headed by one Calippus, an Athenian, 354 B. C.

DION CASSIUS, an historian of the third century, born at Bithynia; was twice consul; and wrote, in Greek, the "History of Rome, from the Building of the City to the Reign of Alexander Severus."

DIONYSIUS I., of Syracuse, who, from being a citizen, became commander of the forces, overthrew the government, and assumed the title of king, 404 B. C.—II., the Younger, the son and successor of the above, was driven from Syracuse, 343 B. C., but again returned about 10 years afterwards, and was expelled by Timoleon, on which he fled to Corinth, where he supported himself as a schoolmaster.—An ancient geographer, who was sent by Augustus to survey the Eastern part of the world, was called PERIEGETES, from his poem of "Periegesis, or Survey of the World." D. about 150.—An historian and critic of Halicarnassus, in Caria, who was invited to Rome about 30 years B. C., and there wrote his "Roman Antiquities," only 11 books of which are extant.—The AREOPAGITE, was a native of Athens, and a member of the Areopagus, where he sat when St. Paul was brought before it, and made his famous speech respecting the "unknown God."

DIOPHANTUS, a mathematician of

Alexandria, to whom is attributed the invention of algebra, is supposed to have existed at the beginning of the Christian era.

DIPPEL, JOHN CONRAD, a German physician and celebrated alchemist, was b. at Frankenstein, in Hesse, in 1672. He led a wandering kind of life, made himself obnoxious to various governments, and was often imprisoned. He pretended to have discovered the philosopher's stone, and prophesied that he would not die till 1808. He, however, falsified his prediction, by suddenly departing this life in 1734; and instead of finding the philosopher's stone, he discovered Prussian blue, and the animal oil which bears his name.

DISRAELI, ISAAC, author of the "Curiosities of Literature," the "Quarrels" and "Calamities of Authors," "Illustrations of the Literary Character," was b. at Enfield, 1767. He was the only child of Benjamin Disraeli, a Venetian merchant. Besides the works above mentioned, which have carried his name throughout the civilized world, he published "Commentaries on the Life and Reign of Charles I.," the "Amenities of Literature," and was for many years a contributor to the "Quarterly Review" and the "Gentleman's Magazine." Mr. Disraeli was smitten with blindness in 1839, and the last years of his intellectual pursuits were impeded, though not interrupted, by this affliction. D. 1848.

DOBSON, WILLIAM, an English painter, who succeeded Vandyke in the appointments he held under Charles I., was b. in 1610, and d. in 1646.

DODD, RALPH, a civil engineer, to whom several important public works owe their origin, was a native of Northumberland, b. 1761. He was the projector of Vauxhall bridge, the South Lambeth waterworks, the Gravesend tunnel, &c.; and wrote several able works connected with his profession. D. 1822.—GEORGE, his son, who followed the same profession, was the planner, and for a time the resident engineer, of Waterloo bridge. D. 1827.—WILLIAM, was b. 1729, at Bourne, Lincolnshire; and after being educated at Cambridge, entered into orders, became a popular preacher in London, and was made one of the king's chaplains. But he kept high society, and was extravagant; and finding himself unable to support an extensive establishment, he endeavored to procure the living of St. George's, Hanover-square, by offering a



bribe of £3000 to the lady of the lord chancellor. She was, however, indignant at the offer, and on her informing the chancellor, Dodd was struck off the royal list. The earl of Chesterfield, to whom he had been tutor, afterwards presented him with a living; but being pressed for money he forged a bond for £4,200 on his former pupil and patron, probably intending to take it up before it became due; but the fraud was soon discovered, and he was tried, convicted, and executed at Tyburn, in 1777, notwithstanding great interest was used, and the most extraordinary efforts made to obtain his pardon. He was the author of several works; the principal of which are "Sermons on the Miracles and Parables," in 4 vols., "Sermons to Young Men," 3 vols., "Poems," "Reflections on Death," "Thoughts in Prison," and "The Sisters," a novel.

DODDRIDGE, SIR JOHN, an English judge, and the author of several works on legal science, was b. in 1555, at Barnstable in Devonshire, and educated at Exeter college, Oxford. In 1613 he became one of the judges of the King's Bench, and d. in 1628. His chief works are "The Lawyer's Light," "The English Lawyer," "The Law of Nobility and Peerage," "The Complete Parson," &c.—PHILIP, a pious and highly-gifted dissenting minister, was b. in the metropolis in 1702. He was successively a minister at Kibworth, Market Harborough, and Northampton, and acquired, a great and deserved reputation. Being afflicted with a pulmonary complaint, he went to Lisbon for the benefit of his health, but d. there in 1751. His principal works are "The Family Expositor," "The Life of Colonel Gardiner," "Sermons," and "Hymns."

DODINGTON, GEORGE BUBB, LORD MELCOMBE REGIS, a statesman, remarkable for political versatility, was b. 1691, in Dorsetshire. In 1715 he came into parliament, was soon after appointed envoy to Spain; was made lord of the treasury during Walpole's administration; and, after years of political intrigue, in which the most shameless dereliction of principle was manifest, he was raised to the title of Lord Melcombe. Though servile as a politician, he was generous, witty, and hospitable in private life; and had the merit of associating with and patronizing men of talent. His celebrated "Diary," published in 1784, is highly interesting, revealing, as it does, much of the art and mystery of statesmanship. D. 1762.

DODSLEY, ROBERT, an author and bookseller, was b. 1703, at Mansfield, Nottinghamshire. His parents being poor, he was apprenticed to a stocking-weaver, which trade he left, and became footman to the Hon. Mrs. Lowther. While in this situation he published a volume of poems, entitled "The Muse in Livery," and a dramatic satire, called "The Toyshop," which being patronized by Pope, and successfully brought out on the stage, enabled Dodsley to commence business as a bookseller in Pall Mall. He still continued his literary pursuits, and produced "Cleone," a tragedy, and four light dramas; many poems; "The Economy of Human Life," &c. He also edited and published a "Collection of Old Plays," and was the projector of the "Annual Register."

DODSWORTH, ROGER, an English topographer, was b. in Yorkshire, in 1585, and d. in 1654. He collected the antiquities of his native country, in 162 folio volumes, which are in the Bodleian library, Oxford.

DODWELL, HENRY, a learned critic and theologian, was b. at Dublin, 1641, and educated at Trinity college. In 1688 he was appointed Camden professor of history at Oxford, but lost his office soon after the revolution. He wrote several books, but the work which excited most notice was "On the Natural Mortality of the Soul." D. 1711.—HENRY and WILLIAM, his sons, were also both distinguished by their writings; the former, who was bred to the law, by his skepticism; the latter, who was a prebendary of Salisbury, by his orthodoxy.

DOES, JACOB VAN DER, a Dutch painter, b. 1623, and d. 1673; he studied at Rome, and adopted the style of Bamboccio.—JACOB and SIMON, his sons, were both good artists; the former, celebrated for his historical pieces, d. in 1613; the latter, who excelled in landscapes and cattle, d. in 1717.

DOGGETT, THOMAS, an actor and dramatic poet, was a distinguished comic performer at Drury-lane. He is now remembered by the legacy he left to provide a "coat and badge," which is rowed for annually on the 1st of August, from London-bridge to Chelsea, by six watermen. D. 1721.

DOLCE, LOUIS, a Venetian writer, was b. 1503. He translated into Italian great portions of Horace, Ovid, Seneca, Euripides, &c.; but was chiefly celebrated for his heroic poem, entitled "L'Achille et l'Enea." He also wrote

a life of Charles V. D. 1568.—CARLO, a celebrated painter, b. at Florence, 1616, was remarkable for the felicitous manner in which he treated sacred subjects. His heads of madonnas and saints are inimitable. D. 1686.

DOLLOND, JOHN, an eminent optician, was b. at Spitalfields, London, in 1706, and brought up as a silk-weaver; but, devoting himself to the study of astronomy, his attention became directed to the improvement of telescopes. He invented the achromatic object-glass, the application of the micrometer to reflecting telescopes, &c. D. 1761.—PETER, his son, who d. in 1820, made many valuable improvements in optical instruments, and they both enjoyed a well-deserved reputation.

DOLOMIEU, DEODATUS, a French geologist and mineralogist, was b. in Dauphiné, in 1750, and entered into the order of Malta. He accompanied Bonaparte to Egypt, and on his return was taken prisoner and confined at Messina. He was the author of many esteemed works, of which his "Mineralogical Philosophy," and a "Voyage to the Lipari Islands," are the chief. D. 1801.

DOMBEY, JOSEPH, one of the most eminent French botanists of the last century, b. 1742. After a life of persecution, from which his ultra-philanthropy did not protect him, he was captured by corsairs, in returning from St. Domingo, and d. in the prisons of Montserrat.

DOMENICHINO, a celebrated painter, whose real name was DOMENICHO ZAMPIERI, was b. at Bologna, in 1681, and was a pupil of the Caracci. Though at first his progress was so slow that his fellow-students, in derision, called him "the Ox," yet he rose to first-rate eminence in his art. He was also well skilled in architecture, and held the situation of architect to Gregory XV. D. 1641.

DOMINIC, ST., founder of the order of monks which bears his name, was b. 1170, at Calahorra, in Old Castile. He was employed by Pope Innocent to convert the Albigenses; but, failing in his endeavors, and, dying in 1221, was canonized for his zeal.

DOMINIS, MARK ANTHONY DE, a Dalmatian archbishop, who went to England, and was made dean of Windsor. He wrote "De Republica Ecclesiastica," and was the first who gave a true explanation of the colors of the rainbow. D. 1625.

DOMITIAN, TITUS FLAVIUS, the second son of Vespasian, and the last of the 12 Cæsars, was b. 51, and succeeded his brother Titus in 81. He was voluptuous, cruel, and malignant; and though at his accession he made some show of justice, and even of kindness to the citizens, yet the cruelty of his disposition was too deep-rooted for concealment, and he was both feared and hated for his tyranny. He was in continual dread of conspirators, and at length fell by the hands of an assassin, in the 45th year of his age, 96.

DONALD V., king of Scotland, succeeded his brother Kenneth II. The ancient laws of Scotland were revised and confirmed under his authority. He d., after a reign of four years, in 864.—VI., succeeded Gregory the Great on the Scottish throne, in 894. In this reign, the Danes having invaded his kingdom, he fought and defeated them. He d. at Forres, in 904.—VII., commonly called Donald Bane, usurped the throne in 1093. He was expelled from the throne by Duncan, in 1094, but regained it again by the murder of that prince. He did not, however, long enjoy it, for he was finally dethroned by Edgar Atheling, in 1098.

DONALDSON, JOSEPH, a native of Glasgow, and author of "The Eventful Life of a Soldier," and "Scenes and Sketches of a Soldier's Life in Ireland." D. 1830.

DONATELLO, or DONATO, an eminent sculptor, was b. at Florence, 1383. His statues and basso-relieues adorn many of the Italian churches, and it is said that Michael Angelo held his works in high esteem. D. 1466.

DONATI, VITALIANO, an Italian physician, b. at Padua, in 1717; author of a "Natural History of the Adriatic Sea." He travelled to the East for scientific purposes, and d. at Bassorah, in 1763.

DONDUCCI, GEORGE ANDREW, a Bolognese artist. He was b. in 1575; studied under Annibale Caracci; and his pictures are remarkable for their strong contrasts of light and shade.

DONDUS, or DONDI, JAMES, a physician of Padua, who acquired the name of Aggregator, on account of the numerous medicines he made. He was also well skilled in mechanics, particularly in horology. D. 1850.

DONNE, JOHN, an English divine and poet, was b. in London, 1573. Being the son of a Catholic, he was brought up in that faith; but after completing his studies at Oxford, he embraced Prot-

estantism, and became secretary to the Lord Chancellor Ellesmere. After having lost this office, and even been imprisoned for clandestinely marrying the chancellor's niece, he took orders, when King James made him one of his chaplains, and he afterwards became preacher of Lincoln's Inn, and dean of St. Paul's. Donne has been termed by Dr. Johnson the founder of the metaphysical school of poetry. Though rugged in his versification, he often displays great force and originality; and his prose works, though quaint, and sometimes pedantic, show deep thinking and strong powers of reasoning. His works comprise Letters, Sermons, Theological Essays, &c. D. 1631.

DORAT, JOHN, a French poet, b. in 1507, was professor of Greek at the Royal college, and poet laureate to Charles IX. He has the reputation of greatly contributing to the revival of classical literature in France, and of having written a host of Greek and Latin verses, besides some French poems. D. 1588.—CLAUDE JOSEPH, a French poet, b. 1734. His works are voluminous, and embrace poetry of every class, with dramas and romances. D. 1780.

DORIA, ANDREW, a Genoese naval commander of great renown, was b. of a noble family at Oneglia, 1468. Having distinguished himself in the service of different Italian states, and successfully contended against the African pirates and other enemies of his native country, he entered the French service, in the hope of counteracting the revolution that had broken out in Genoa, by putting that city in possession of the French; but failing in his design, he joined with the Imperialists in endeavoring to expel them. This object being effected, the Genoese senate gave him the title of "the Father and Defender of his Country," erected a statue to his honor, and built a palace for him. His whole life was a scene of great exploits and brilliant successes; and he d. at the great age of 92, in 1560.

DORIGNY, MICHAEL, a French painter and engraver in aqua-fortis, was b. in 1617, and d. in 1665.—NICHOLAS, a son of the foregoing, b. 1657, was the engraver of the celebrated cartoons of Raphael at Hampton-court, for which he received the honor of knighthood from George I. D. at Paris, 1746, aged 90.

D'ORLEANS, PETER JOSEPH, a French historian, and one of the society of Jes-

uits, was the author of "A History of the Revolutions of England," and "A History of the Revolutions of Spain." B. 1644; d. 1698.

DORSCH, EVERARD, a celebrated engraver on gems, was b. at Nuremburg, 1649, and d. 1712.

DORSET, THOMAS SACKVILLE, earl of, the son of Sir Richard Sackville, was b. in 1527, and educated at Oxford and Cambridge. He was distinguished both as a statesman and an author, having been ambassador to Holland, chancellor of Oxford, and lord treasurer. He wrote the "Induction to the Mirror for Magistrates," and the "Complaint of Henry, duke of Buckingham," &c. D. 1608.—CHARLES SACKVILLE, earl of, was b. in 1637. He was one of the distinguished wits and revellers at the court of Charles II.; but he was of an heroic turn; and while acting as a volunteer, under the duke of York, in the Dutch war, he wrote on the eve of a battle the celebrated song, "To all you ladies now on land." His poems possess considerable point and liveliness. D. 1706.

DOSSEI, Dosso, a painter of Ferrara, some of whose works have much of the style both of Titian and Raphael. Aristotle mentions him in terms of high commendation. B. 1479; d. 1560.

DOUCE, FRANCIS, an antiquarian, well known to the literary world by his "Illustrations of Shakspeare and of Ancient Manners." He also contributed various papers to the "Archæologia," the "Gentleman's Magazine," &c.; and shortly before his death published a beautiful volume, illustrating the "Dance of Death," by dissertations on the claims of Holbein and Macaber. D. 1834.

DOUGLAS, GAWIN, a Scotch divine, and poet of some eminence, was b. at Brechin, 1474. After receiving a liberal education he entered the church, was made provost of St. Giles's, and eventually obtained the abbacy of Aberbrothick and the bishopric of Dunkeld. Political dissensions induced him to seek refuge in England, where he was liberally treated by Henry VIII., but he fell a victim to the plague of London, in 1522. He wrote "The Palace of Honor," and other works; but his chief performance is a translation of Virgil's Æneid.—JAMES, an eminent anatomist, was b. in Scotland, 1675; settled in London, and was patronized by the celebrated Dr. John Hunter. He is the author of a "Comparative Description of all the Muscles" and other works on medical science. D. 1742.—Sir JAMES,

a renowned warrior, who on the death of Robert Bruce, king of Scotland, was commissioned to carry the king's heart to the holy sepulchre at Jerusalem; upon which errand he sailed in June, 1330. On arriving off Sluys, in Flanders, where he expected to find companions in his pilgrimage, he learned that Alphonso XI., the young king of Leon and Castile, was engaged in a war with Osman the Moor; and such was the crusading zeal of Douglas that he entered the lists against the foes of Christianity. The Moors were defeated; but Douglas was slain.—ARCHIBALD, brother of the preceding, was appointed regent for Scotland for king David Bruce, and fell at the battle of Halidon Hill, July 22, 1333.—WILLIAM, lord of Liddisdale, was a warrior of considerable renown in the 14th century; but whose fame was tarnished by an act of baseness and inhumanity towards the brave Alexander Ramsay. The king pardoned him, but he was killed by the earl of Douglas, in 1353, while hunting in Ettrick forest.—WILLIAM, first earl of, was taken prisoner with David Bruce at the battle of Durham, but soon ransomed. He recovered Douglasdale and other districts from the English; afterwards went to France, and fought at the battle of Poitiers. D. 1384.—JAMES, second earl of, after performing many valorous exploits, was killed at the battle of Otterburn, in 1388.—WILLIAM, lord of Nithsdale, called "The Black Douglas," whose very name was said to be a terror to the English, married Egedia, daughter of Robert II.; and after a life of bold and successful warfare, was murdered by the earl of Clifford, in 1390.—ARCHIBALD, the fourth earl, succeeded his father Archibald in the title and estates, and married Margaret, daughter of Robert II. When Henry IV. of England laid siege to the castle of Edinburgh, in 1400, Douglas successfully defended it; but he lost an eye and was taken prisoner at the battle of Homildon. He afterwards joined Percy in his rebellion against his king, was taken prisoner at the battle of Shrewsbury, but recovered his liberty and went to France, where he was slain at the battle of Vernoi, in 1424.—ARCHIBALD, the fifth earl, was the ambassador to England for the release of James I. D. 1438.—WILLIAM, the sixth earl, is remembered on account of the tragical fate which awaited him, almost as soon as he came to his family titles and estates. Under the specious pretext that the young earl's presence

was necessary at the meeting of parliament, to be held at Edinburgh, he and his brother accepted an invitation to a royal feast at the castle. The entertainment was prolonged with unusual pomp, and every delicacy spread on the table; till at length a bull's head was suddenly placed before the two noble guests, which they knew to be the herald of death. They then hastily sprung from their seats, and made some vain efforts to escape; but a body of armed men, at a given signal, rushed in, bound their hands, and led them to instant execution. This happened in 1437.—WILLIAM, the eighth earl, was a haughty and ambitious noble, wielding at times an uncontrolled influence over the king, and at others openly bearding his authority. He raised the power and grandeur of the house of Douglas to its loftiest height; and, not content with the sway he exercised at home, caused himself to be received at Rome and France with those honors which are due to sovereign princes. Killed by King James, 1452.—JAMES, brother of the foregoing, and ninth and last earl, took up arms to revenge his brother's death, and, assembling all the members of the league, brought a large army into the field. The king, however, being active, and well provided with forces, laid siege to the castle of Abercorn, when Douglas fled to Annandale, with his brothers, the earls of Ormond and Moray. Thither they were pursued by the king's forces; Moray was slain, Ormond made prisoner, and Douglas himself driven to provide for his safety in England. Several years after, Douglas returned with Percy, earl of Northumberland, upon an expedition against his country, in which Douglas was taken prisoner; and James contented himself with sending his rebel captive to the abbey of Lindores, where he d. 1488.—GEORGE, fifth earl of Angus, was commander of the forces that defeated the earls of Douglas and Northumberland, when Douglas was taken prisoner, and his estates forfeited. D. 1462.—ARCHIBALD, sixth earl of Angus, commanded the right wing of the royal army at the battle of Torwood, where James III. lost his life; and at the fatal battle of Flodden Field he endeavored, though unsuccessfully, to dissuade James IV. from that engagement. His eldest son, George, was there slain; and the earl died in the year following.—JAMES, earl of Morton, was for some time regent of Scotland, and was a chief actor in the transactions which took

place in that country during the reign of Mary, and in the minority of her son James VI. He was beheaded in 1581.—**JAMES**, earl of Morton and Aberdeen, was b. at Edinburgh, 1707. He established the Edinburgh Philosophical Society, and in 1733 was elected president of the Royal Society of London. D. 1768.—**JOHN**, a learned divine and critic, b. at Pittenweem, Fifeshire, in 1721; was raised to the see of Carlisle in 1737; transferred to that of Salisbury in 1792; and d. in 1807. Dr. Douglas was a distinguished writer, and the friend of Dr. Johnson and most of the eminent literary characters of his day.—**DAVID B.**, an officer of the United States army, who behaved gallantly at Lundy's Lane and the siege of Fort Erie. He afterwards took an active part in the organization of the military academy at West Point, where he was a professor for some years, when he retired to prepare the plans, etc., for the Croton aqueduct, and to discharge the duties of president of Kenyon college. B. 1793; d. 1849.

**DOUSA**, **JOHN**, whose real name was **VANDER DOES**, was b. at Noordwick, Holland, in 1545. He became eminent both as a soldier and a scholar. D. 1604.

**DOUW**, **GERARD**, an eminent Dutch painter, and the pupil of Rembrandt, was b. at Leyden, 1613, and d. there in 1674, or, as some say, in 1680. For the excellence of his coloring, delicacy of finish, and attention to every minutiae of his art, this master's compositions are unrivalled; and the prices which some of his paintings have obtained are almost without parallel.

**DOVER**, **GEORGE JAMES WELBORE AGAR ELLIS**, Lord, was b. 1797. In 1818 he was returned as member for Heytesbury; in succeeding parliaments he sat for Seaford, Ludgershall, and Oakhampton; and in 1830 he was appointed chief commissioner of woods and forests. But it is as a patron of the fine arts, and as a promoter of literature, that Lord Dover will be chiefly remembered. In 1828 he published "Historical Inquiries respecting the Character of Edward Hyde, Earl of Clarendon," after which appeared the "Ellis Correspondence," which was followed by his "Life of Frederic the Great;" and his last literary task was that of editing the "Letters of Horace Walpole to Sir Horace Mann." D. 1833.

**DOYEN**, **GABRIEL FRANCIS**, an eminent French painter, pupil of Vanloo. The "Death of Virginia," "Death of St. Louis," and other works of great

merit, were produced by him. D. 1806.

**DRACO**, an Athenian legislator, the extraordinary and indiscriminate severity of whose laws has rendered his name odious to humanity.

**DRAKE**, **SIR FRANCIS**, an eminent navigator and commander, was b. at Tavistock, Devon, 1545. He first served in the royal navy under his relative, Sir John Hawkins; and distinguished himself by his valor at the unfortunate expedition against the Spaniards, in the harbor of Vera Cruz. In 1570 he went to the West Indies, on a cruise against the Spaniards, which he soon repeated with success; and in 1572, having received the command of two vessels, for the purpose of attacking the commercial ports of Spanish America, he took possession of two of their cities, and returned laden with booty. On his return he equipped three frigates at his own expense, with which he served as a volunteer, under the earl of Essex, in Ireland, where he distinguished himself so much by his bravery, that Sir Christopher Hatton introduced him to Queen Elizabeth. Drake disclosed to her his plan, and being furnished with five ships, he sailed, in 1577, to attack the Spaniards in the South seas. In this expedition he ravaged the Spanish settlements, coasted the North American shore as far as 45° N. lat., and gave the name of New Albion to the country he had discovered. He then went to the East Indies, and having doubled the Cape of Good Hope, returned to Plymouth in 1580. In 1585 he again sailed to the West Indies, and succeeded in taking several places and ships. In 1587 he commanded a fleet of 30 sail, with which he entered the harbor of Cadiz, and destroyed the shipping; and, in the following year, he commanded as vice-admiral under Lord Howard, and had his share in the destruction of the Spanish armada. D. off Nombre de Dios, 1596.—**FRANCIS**, an eminent antiquary and surgeon at York; author of "Eboracum," or the history and antiquities of that city. D. 1770.—**JAMES**, an English physician and political writer, was b. at Cambridge, in 1667. In 1704 he published a volume, entitled "The Memorial of the Church of England," which gave such offence that a proclamation was issued for discovering the author, who kept concealed. He was afterwards prosecuted for the publication of a newspaper, called "Mercurius Politicus;" but though he was

acquitted, it produced in him such violent excitement as to cause his death. He was also the author of a "System of Anatomy," a translation of Herodotus, &c. D. 1707.—**JOSEPH RODMAN**, a poet and physician of the city of New York, who d. while he was yet young, but who, in his "Culprit Fay," and several miscellaneous pieces, gave promise of the most exalted fame. His friend, Fitz-Greene Halleck, has celebrated his memory, in those often-quoted lines :

"None knew thee but to love thee,  
None named thee but to praise."

He was b. 1795; d. 1820.

**DRAPER, Sir WILLIAM**, a military officer, well known also as a controversial writer, was b. at Bristol, 1721. Having entered the army, he distinguished himself in the East Indies, was raised to the rank of a colonel in 1760, and in 1763 he commanded the troops at the capture of Manilla, for which he received the honor of knighthood. In 1779 he was appointed lieutenant-governor of Minorea. He owes his literary celebrity to the circumstance of his having undertaken the defence of his friend, the marquis of Granby, against the attacks of Junius. D. 1787.

**DRAYTON, MICHAEL**, a poet, was b. at Atherstone, Warwickshire, in 1563, and educated at Oxford. He wrote "The Shepherd's Garland," "Baron's Wars," "England's Heroical Epistles," "Polyolbion," "Nymphidia," &c., and is reckoned a standard author among the early poets. D. 1631.

**DREBBEL, CORNELIUS VAN**, a Dutch chemist and natural philosopher, was b. at Alkmaar, in 1572. With a considerable share of charlatanism, he combined real talent, and made several useful discoveries; such as the invention of the thermometer, the method of dyeing scarlet, and the improvement of telescopes and microscopes. D. 1634.

**DRELINCOURT, CHARLES**, a French Protestant divine, was b. at Sedan in 1595, and d. at Paris in 1669. He was the author of several religious books, but the only one by which he is now remembered is that entitled "Consolations against the Fears of Death."

**DREW, SAMUEL**, the son of poor parents at St. Austell, Cornwall, was b. in 1765, and became a shoemaker. In 1799 he published his "Remarks on Paine's Age of Reason." This was very favorably received; but it was from his next production, entitled "An Essay on the Immateriality and Immortality of the Soul," that he is chiefly indebted

for his reputation as a theological metaphysician. Quitting trade, he now wrote several valuable works, among which must be noticed his "Treatise on the Being and Attributes of God;" and from the year 1819 to his death he edited the "Imperial Magazine" with singular ability. D. 1833.

**DROUET, JOHN BAPTIST**, one of the French revolutionists, was b. 1763. He was postmaster of Menehould when Louis XVI. and his family, in 1791, passed through that town in their endeavors to escape from France; and it was owing to Drouet that they were conducted back to Paris. For this important service the national assembly offered him 30,000 francs, which he refused. In 1792 he was nominated a deputy to the convention, in which he distinguished himself by his support of the most violent measures. D. 1824.

**DROUOT, General Count**, the well-known commander of the artillery of the guard under Napoleon, was b. at Nancy, 1774. Scarcely had he finished his education when the wars of the revolution broke out in 1792. The following year he was admitted into the school of artillery as sub-lieutenant, and gradually rose through the different ranks to that of general of division, which he attained in 1813. In abilities as an officer of artillery, in bravery and steadiness, and, above all, in single-minded honesty, stanch fidelity, and unimpeachable virtue, he had no superior and but few equals in all that band of heroes who raised the emperor to his throne. D. 1847.

**DROZ, PETER JACQUET**, a skilful mechanician, was a native of Switzerland, and b. in 1721. Among other curious things he made a writing automaton, the motions of whose fingers, &c., corresponded exactly with those of nature. D. 1790.—**HENRY LOUIS JACQUET**, a son of the foregoing, b. in 1759, excelled even his father, by whom he was taught, in the construction of mechanical figures. At the age of 22 he went to Paris with some of the products of his ingenuity, among which was an automaton representing a female playing on the harpsichord, which followed the notes in the music-book with the eyes and head, and having finished playing, got up and made an obeisance to the company. D. 1791.

**DRUMMOND, WILLIAM**, a Scotch poet, was the son of Sir John Drummond of Hawthornden, and b. 1585. He was educated at the university of Edin-

burgh, and studied civil law at Bourges; but Parnassus had more charms for him than legal science; and, on coming to the family estate, the romantic beauties of Hawthornden inspired him with a love for poetry and polite literature. His poems are replete with tenderness and delicacy. He d. 1649, and his death is said to have been accelerated by grief for the tragical fate of Charles I.—Sir WILLIAM, a learned antiquary, a statesman, and the author of several works, classical and historical. He was a privy councillor, and at one period filled the office of envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary from Great Britain to the king of the Two Sicilies; and at another, (1801,) went on an embassy to Constantinople, when he was invested with the Turkish order of the Crescent. His principal works are “A Review of the Governments of Sparta and Athens,” “Herculanensia,” “Odin,” a poem, and “Origines, or Remarks on the Origin of several Empires, States, and Cities.” D. at Rome, 1828.

DRYDEN, JOHN, one of the most celebrated English poets, was b. at Aldwinkle, Northamptonshire, in 1631, and received his education at Westminster school and Trinity college, Cambridge. On the death of his father, in 1654, he went to London, and acted as secretary to his relation, Sir Gilbert Pickering, who was one of Cromwell's council: and on the death of the protector he wrote his well-known laudatory stanzas on that event. At the restoration, however, he greeted Charles II. with a poem, entitled “Astrea Redux,” which was quickly followed by a panegyric on the coronation; and from that time his love for the royal house of Stuart appears to have known no decay. In 1661 he produced his first play, “The Duke of Guise,” but the first that was performed was “The Wild Gallant,” which appeared in the year following. In 1667 he published his “Annus Mirabilis;” and his reputation, both as a poet and a royalist, being now established, he was appointed poet laureate and historiographer royal, with a salary of £200 per annum. He now became professionally a writer for the stage, and produced many pieces, some of which have been strongly censured for their licentiousness and want of good taste. In 1681 he commenced his career of political satire, and at the express desire of Charles II. composed his famous poem of “Absalom and Achitophel,” which he followed up by “The Medal,” and “A Satire on

Sedition.” His next satire was “Mac Flecknoe;” after which appeared “Religio Laici,” a compendious view of the arguments in favor of revelation. At the accession of James II., Dryden became a Roman Catholic, and, like most converts, endeavored to defend his new faith at the expense of the old one, in a poem called “The Hind and Panther,” which was admirably answered by Prior and Montague, in “The Country Mouse and City Mouse.” The abdication of James deprived Dryden of all his official emoluments; and during the 10 concluding years of his life, when he actually wrote for bread, he produced some of the finest pieces of which our language can boast. His translation of Virgil, which alone would be sufficient to immortalize his memory, appeared in 1697; and, soon after, that masterpiece of lyric poetry, “Alexander's Feast,” his “Fables,” &c. D. 1700.

DUBOCAGE, MARIE ANNE LE PAGE, a French lady of considerable literary abilities, and a member of the academies of Rome, Bologna, &c., was b. at Rouen, 1710. She translated Pope's “Temple of Fame,” Milton's “Paradise Lost,” “The Death of Abel,” &c. into French, and wrote “The Columbiad,” an epic poem on the discovery of America; “The Amazons,” a tragedy; and “Travels through England, Holland, and Italy.” D. 1802.

DU BOIS, EDWARD, who gained a high reputation in the lighter literature of the day, was b. 1775. He commenced his literary career as the editor of the “Monthly Mirror,” while Thomas Hill was its proprietor, and Theodore Hook was a contributor. He at the same time filled the lighter departments of the “Morning Chronicle,” under Mr. Pery; and he maintained his connection with the press to his latest years. In 1808 appeared “My Pocket Book, or Hints for a ryghte merrye and conceitede Tour in Quarto,” written in ridicule of the books of travel manufactured by Sir John Carr. The only works published with his name were “The Wreath,” “Old Nick,” a satirical story, the “Decameron of Boccacio, with Remarks on his Life and Writings,” and an edition of “Francis's Horace.” D. 1850.—DE CRANCE, EDMUND LOUIS ALEXIS, a modern French statesman, was b. at Charleville in 1749. He was one of the deputies to the states-general in 1789, and in the convention he voted for the death of the king. To him the republican army owed its first organiza-

tion, by his having procured the decree for the levy of 500,000 men, promotion according to seniority, &c. D. 1814.—**WILLIAM**, a French cardinal and statesman, notorious for his ambition and his vices, was the son of an apothecary, and b. at Brive la Gaillard, in the Limousin, in 1656. Having obtained the situation of preceptor to the duke of Orleans, he pandered to the passions of his pupil, and secured his attachment; till at length he became his privy councillor, and overseer to the household; and, when the duke became regent, he was appointed minister of foreign affairs. The archbishopric of Cambrai having become vacant, Dubois, though not even a priest, had the boldness to request it, and succeeded; and by his consummate address he afterwards obtained a cardinal's hat, and was made prime minister. D. 1723.

**DUBOS, JEAN BAPTISTE**, an author of merit, and secretary to the French Academy, was b. at Beauvois in 1670, and distinguished himself both as an historian and a writer on the polite arts. D. 1742.

**DUBY, PETER AUCHER TOBIENSEN**, a celebrated Swiss medalist and antiquarian, was b. 1721, and d. 1782.

**DUCAREL, ANDREW COLTEE**, an eminent antiquary and civilian, was b. at Caen, Normandy, 1713. His principal works are "Anglo-Norman Antiquities" and "Histories of Lambeth Palace and of St. Catharine's Church." D. 1785.

**DUCASSE, JEAN BAPTISTE**, a French naval officer, who, as governor of St. Domingo, rendered himself formidable to the English, and who also obtained a victory over Benbow. D. 1715.

**DUCHANGE, GASPARD**, a French engraver, and counsellor of the academy of painting. B. 1662; d. 1756.

**DUCHESNE, ANDREW**, geographer and historiographer to the king of France, was b. 1584, and d. 1640.—**JOSEPH**, better known by the Latin name of Quercetanus, a celebrated French physician and writer; author of a "Pharmacopœia," and several medical works, now very rarely referred to. D. 1609.

**DUCHESNOIS, JOSEPHINE RUFIN**, a celebrated French actress of whom it is said that she was so much attracted by the representation of "Medea," which she witnessed when only 8 years of age, that she secretly began to prepare for her future career, and appeared in the part of Palmyra, in "Mahomet," when only 13. She performed at the Théâtre

Français from 1802 until 1830. B. 1777 d. 1835.

**DUCIS, JEAN FRANCOIS**, a distinguished French dramatist, was b. at Versailles in 1733. D. 1817.

**DUCK, STEPHEN**, an English poet, was originally an agricultural laborer, near Marlborough, Wilts, who, in a fit of mental derangement, drowned himself, in 1756.

**DUCKWORTH, SIR JOHN THOMAS**, an English admiral, b. in Surrey, 1748, and entered the navy in 1759. He had frequent opportunities of distinguishing himself during the war, from the memorable action of the 1st of June, 1794, in which he took a conspicuous part, to his destruction of the French squadron off St. Domingo, in 1806. D. 1817.

**DUCLOS, CHARLES PINEAU**, a French novelist and biographer, was b. at Dinant, in Brittany, in 1705; became secretary of the French Academy, and on the death of Voltaire was appointed to the office of historiographer of France. All his writings are lively and satirical, descriptive of love, women, and intrigue; the principal are "Mémoires sur le Mœurs du XVIII<sup>e</sup>me Siècle," "Confessions du Compte du B." D. 1772.

**DUCREST, CHARLES LOUIS**, marquis was a brother of madame de Genlis. He published, in 1817, "Faite de la Monarchie Absolue," a work containing, among other singular propositions, one to teach the military discipline on the Lancasterian system.

**DUDLEY, EDMUND**, a celebrated statesman, b. 1462, who on the death of Henry VII. was sent, with Empson, to the Tower, and beheaded in 1510. While in confinement, Dudley wrote a piece entitled "The Tree of the Commonwealth."—**JOHN**, duke of Northumberland, was a son of the preceding, and b. in 1502. He was first created Viscount Lisle, then earl of Warwick, and after being appointed lord high admiral, reached his dukedom in 1551. He effected a marriage between his son, Lord Guildford Dudley, and Lady Jane Grey, daughter of the duke of Suffolk. He afterwards prevailed on the young king, Edward, to set aside his sisters, Mary and Elizabeth, from the succession in favor of Lady Jane, whom he caused to be proclaimed at the king's death. But an insurrection being raised in favor of Mary, she was proclaimed in London, and the duke executed as a traitor, in 1553.—**ROBERT**, earl of Leicester, a son of the preceding, was b. 1532. Queen



Elizabeth proposed him as a husband for Mary queen of Scots, but she rejected him with disdain; and in 1572 he married privately Lady Douglas, but never acknowledged her as his wife. He afterwards married the countess dowager of Essex, and finding Lady Douglas intractable to his proposals for a separation, is charged with having poisoned her. D. 1588.—Sir ROBERT, the son of the earl of Leicester by the Lady Douglas, was b. 1573. He drained the morass between Pisa and the sea, by which Leghorn became one of the finest ports in the world. He was the author of "Del Arcano del Mare," and other works. D. 1630.—Sir HENRY BATE, was b. in 1745, educated for the church, and took orders. Much of his early life was, however, spent in political, literary, and convivial society; and, in spite of his sacerdotal calling, he was engaged in several duels. "Parson Bate," as he was familiarly called, established the "Morning Post," and "Morning Herald," daily papers; and wrote "The Woodman," "Rival Candidates," and several other dramatic pieces. His political connections eventually procured him a baronetcy and valuable church preferment. D. 1824.—JOHN WILLIAM WARD, earl of, was a man of powerful talents, but remarkable for his absence of mind and the habit of "thinking aloud," of which many ludicrous anecdotes are told. In 1823 he succeeded to the peerage; was appointed secretary of state for foreign affairs, and sworn a member of the privy council in 1827; raised to the rank of an earl in the same year, and d. 1833.

DUFAU, FORTUNE, a native of St. Domingo, who studied under David, and became an excellent painter. His "Count Ugolino in Prison" is an admirable production. D. 1821.

DUFRESNOY, CHARLES ALPHONSO, a French painter and poet, was b. 1611. In 1634 he went to Italy, where he completed his well-known poem, "De Arte Graphica;" though it did not appear till after his death, when his friend De Piles published it, with annotations. It has been three times translated into English, by Dryden, Graham, and Mason. In painting, Titian and the Carracci appear to have been his models; and though he benefited but little by his artistical labors, they are now highly valued. D. 1665.

DUFRESNY, CHARLES RIVIERE, a versatile and witty French dramatist and

comic writer, was b. in 1648, and d. in 1724.

DUGDALE, Sir WILLIAM, an eminent antiquary and herald, was b. near Coleshill, Warwickshire, 1605. His chief work is the "Monasticon Anglicanum;" but he also wrote "The Baronage of England," "The History of St. Paul's Cathedral," "Origines Juridicales," and several other works of merit. D. 1686.

DUGUAY TROUIN, RENE, one of the most celebrated naval officers of France, was b. at St. Malo in 1673. His love for a maritime life soon showed itself, and at the age of 18 he was the commander of a privateer. At 20 he maintained an action with a forty-gun ship, against six English vessels, but was captured. D. 1736.

DUGUESCLIN, BERTRAND, a renowned French warrior and statesman, who was constable of France in the 14th century, may be regarded as a model of valor, prudence, and high-minded heroism. Though deformed in person, and of an unamiable disposition in his youth, he persevered in his endeavors to eclipse these defects by the brilliancy of his actions; and mainly to him must be attributed the expulsion of the English from Normandy, Guienne, and Poitou.

DUHALDE, JOHN BAPTIST, a French Jesuit, was the author of "A Geographical and Historical Description of China," which he compiled from the records of successive missionaries, and is allowed to furnish the best account ever published of that immense empire. B. 1674; d. 1743.

DUHAMEL, JOHN BAPTIST, a French ecclesiastic and a philosopher, was b. at Vire, in Lower Normandy, 1624. In 1678 appeared his "Philosophia Vetus et Nova." His other works are, "Regiæ Scientiarum Academiæ Historia," and an edition of the "Vulgate Bible, with Notes and Tables, Chronological and Geographical." D. 1706.—DU MONCEAU, HENRY LOUIS, an eminent French philosopher and writer on agriculture, b. at Paris, 1700. His whole life was dedicated to the cultivation of useful science; and besides largely contributing to the transactions of different learned societies, of which he was a member, the following are among his separate works: "Traité de la Culture des Terres," "Elements of Agriculture," "Traité des Arbres et Arbustes qui se cultivent en France en pleine Terre," "Physique des Arbres," "De l'Exploitation des Bois," "Traité des Arbres

Fruitiers," "Éléments de l'Architecture Navale." D. 1782.

DUIGENAN, PATRICK, an Irish civilian, was b. of humble parents, in 1735. He practised as a barrister, was afterwards king's advocate, then judge in the prerogative court; till by persevering industry he raised himself to the post of vicar-general of the diocese of Armagh, with a seat in the Irish house of commons, and the rank of a privy councillor. He was a strong promoter of the Union, and as firm an opponent of Catholic emancipation. He wrote "Lachrymæ Academicæ," and various political pamphlets. D. 1816.

DUJARDIN, CHARLES, an eminent Dutch painter, a pupil of Berghem, was b. at Amsterdam, in 1640; and d. at Venice, 1678.

DU JARRY, LAURENCE JUILLARD, eminent both for his pulpit oratory and his poetry, was b. 1658; d. 1730.

DULON, LOUIS, a distinguished fluteplayer and musical composer, was b. at Oranienburg, near Berlin, 1769. He lost his sight at a very early age, but evincing a decided taste for music, he was put under the first performers, and soon arrived at singular eminence in his profession. He prepared an autobiographical work, entitled "The Life and Opinions of the Blind Flutist," which was edited by the celebrated Wieland. D. 1826.

DULONG, a celebrated French chemist, to whom we owe the discovery of the "Chlorure d'Azote," by an explosion of which dangerous substance he lost an eye and a finger. B. 1785; d. 1838.

DUMANIANT, JOHN ANDREW, an actor and dramatic writer, was b. in 1754, at Claremont, and d. in 1828.

DUMARESQU, HENRY, who at the time of his death was chief commissioner of the Australian company in New South Wales, entered the army as a lieutenant in the 9th foot, at the age of 16; and served in 8 campaigns, of which 6 were in the Peninsula, one in Canada, and the last that of Waterloo, where he was shot. The ball, which was never extracted, is supposed to have eventually induced paralysis, and caused his death. March, 1838.

DUMESNIL, MARIE FRANCOISE, a celebrated French actress, who rose to the highest eminence as a tragical performer, was b. 1718, first appeared on the stage in 1737, retired from it in 1775, and d. 1803. Like Mrs. Siddons, she surpassed all her cotemporaries in parts requiring

queenly dignity, deep pathos, or the vehement display of the fiercer passions.

DUMONT, GEORGE, a statistical writer, and at one time secretary to the French embassy at St. Petersburg, was b. at Paris in 1725, and d. in 1788. Among his works are a "History of the Commerce of the English Colonies," a "Treatise on the Circulation of Credit," &c.—JOHN, an eminent publicist, was a native of France, but settling in Austria, became historiographer to the emperor, by whom he was created baron of Carlsroon. He published a voluminous work, entitled "A Universal Diplomatic Code of the Law of Nations," besides "Voyages," &c. D. 1726.—ETIENNE, a distinguished writer on legislation, and a member of the order of Jesuits, was b. at Geneva, in 1750. He resided for several years in England, and was on friendly terms with the celebrated Jeremy Bentham, who intrusted him with the manuscript of his "Traité de Législation Civile," which Dumont published in 1802. He subsequently translated and edited Bentham's "Théorie des Peines et des Récompenses," and also published his "Tactics of Legislative Assemblies." Since his death, which happened in 1829, at Milan, an interesting work by him, under the title of "Souvenirs sur Mirabeau," has been published.

DUMONT D'URVILLE, JULES SEBASTIAN CESAR, one of the most skillful and intrepid navigators of France. D. 1842.

DUMOURIER, CHARLES FRANCOIS, an eminent French general, was b. at Cambray, 1739. He entered the army early in life, and at 24 years of age had received 22 wounds, and was made a knight of St. Louis. In 1772, Louis XV. sent him with communications to Sweden, but he was arrested, and for a long time confined in the Bastille. However, in 1789, we find him a principal director of the Jacobin club, which was composed of all who aspired to be accounted the friends of liberty. The directory entertained suspicions regarding his designs, because it was known that he was desirous to spare the life of the king, and Dumourier retired into Switzerland. Finding that a reward of 300,000 francs was offered for his head, he went to Hamburgh, where he lived on a small pension from the landgrave of Hesse-Cassel until 1804, when he accepted an asylum in England, wrote his own memoirs, and employed his mind in other literary pursuits. D. 1823.

**DUNBAR, WILLIAM**, a Scotch poet of considerable merit, was b. about 1465, and d. in 1535. For the age in which he lived, his poems display much skill, and are not deficient either in imagination or energy. "The Thistle and Rose" and "The Friars of Berwick" are favorable specimens of his poetical vein.

**DUNCAN, ADAM**, Viscount DUNCAN, of Camperdown, &c., was a native of Dunde, and b. 1731. He went to sea when young, rose to the rank of post-captain in 1761, and steadily advanced till he became admiral of the blue. While in command of the North Sea fleet, he had for two years the tedious duty of watching the motions of the Dutch squadron, and was at length forced to quit the station, in consequence of a mutiny breaking out among his men, during which the enemy put to sea. The admiral, however, came up with the Dutch fleet off Camperdown, totally defeated them, and captured 8 sail of the line, June 11, 1797. D. 1804.

—**WILLIAM**, a learned writer, was b. 1717, at Aberdeen, where he was educated, and afterwards became professor of philosophy in the Marischal college. He was the author of a "Treatise on Logic," and the translator of Cicero's Orations and Cæsar's Commentaries.

**DUNCOMBE, WILLIAM**, b. in London, 1630, was the author of "Lucius Junius Brutus," a tragedy. He also translated Horace, and wrote various minor poems and prose pieces. D. 1769.—**JOHN**, his son, b. 1730, and d. 1786, was the author of "The Femeineid" and other poems.

**DUNDAS, SIR DAVID**, a general in the English army, and a member of the privy council, was b. at Edinburgh in 1736, and entered the military service in 1758. His "Principles of Military Movements" and "Regulations for the Cavalry" are both acknowledged standard works in the army. D. 1820.

**DUNLAP, WILLIAM**, an eminent painter, b. at Perth Amboy, N. J., 1760, was among the earliest and most successful of American artists. He was originally a pupil of Benjamin West, some of whose works he copied. He was also a dramatist and an author, having written "Memoirs of George Frederic Cooke," a "History of the American Theatre," the "Art of Design," several plays, and a "Biography of Charles Brockden Brown." D. 1839.

**DUNN, SAMUEL**, a mathematician, who having acquired considerable property in the exercise of his profession,

bequeathed it at his death towards the foundation of a mathematical school at his native town of Crediton, in Devonshire. He published an atlas, treatises on book-keeping, navigation, &c. D. 1792.

**DUNNING, JOHN**, Lord ASHBURTON, a celebrated lawyer, was b. at Ashburton, Devon, in 1731. He became attorney-general in 1767, chancery of the duchy of Lancaster in 1782, and was raised to the peerage, but d. in the following year.

**DUNOIS, JOHN**, count of Orleans and Longueville, an illegitimate son of the duke of Orleans, was b. in 1402. So successful was he in his military career, particularly in the share he bore in the expulsion of the English from France, that Charles VII. honored him with the title of "Restorer of his Country." D. 1468.

**DUNS, JOHN**, usually styled Duns Scotus, a theological disputant, who acquired the title of "the most subtle doctor" by his metaphysical abstractions, was b. at Dunstane, in Northumberland; studied at Merton college, Oxford; and having entered the university of Paris, was soon appointed professor and regent in the theological schools. Great as was his fame, the works which obtained it are now disregarded as a mass of misapplied talent and intellectual lumber. D. at Cologne, in 1309.

**DUNSTAN, Sr.**, archbishop of Canterbury, an accomplished prelate and eminent statesman, was b. at Glastonbury, in 925, in the reign of Athelstan. He took a conspicuous part in the political struggles of the day; and assumed, as was the custom of the clergy in that age, as great a share in the temporal authority of the kingdom as in its spiritual affairs. D. 988.

**DUNTON, JOHN**, a noted London bookseller, was b. at Graffham, Huntingdonshire, in 1669. He projected and carried on "The Athenian Mercury," a selection from which, under the title of "The Athenian Oracle," was reprinted. He was also the author of "Athenianism," consisting of numerous treatises in prose and verse; and a curious work, entitled "Dunton's Life and Errors." D. 1733.

**DUPATY, JEAN BAPTISTE MERCIER**, president in the parliament of Bordeaux, was b. at Rochelle, 1746; and d. at Paris, 1788. He was the author of "Historical Reflections on Penal Laws," "Academical Discourses," and "Letters on Italy."

—CHARLES, his son, was a celebrated sculptor, whose productions are remarkable for their classic purity. D. 1825.

DUPERRON, JAMES DAVY, a Swiss Protestant, who, having abjured his religion, was successively promoted by Henry III. and IV., till he at length obtained the archbishopric of Sens, and was elected a cardinal. B. 1556; d. 1618.

DUPIN, LOUIS ELLIS, an eminent French historian and ecclesiastic, was b. in Normandy, 1637. He became professor of divinity in the royal college, but lost the professorship in consequence of his religious moderation. He was the author of an extensive and valuable work, entitled "Bibliothèque Universelle des Auteurs Ecclésiastiques," &c. D. 1719.

DUPLEIX, JOSEPH, was a celebrated French merchant, who, as the head of the factory at Chandernagore, had raised it to such a pitch of prosperity, that, in 1742, he was appointed governor of Pondicherry, and director-general of the French factories in India. In 1748 he successfully defended it against the English, for which he was raised to the rank of marquis; and during his whole administration he displayed first-rate talents, both civil and military. D. 1763.

—SCIPIO, historiographer of France, was b. in 1566. He wrote "Memoirs of the Gauls," a "History of France," a "History of Rome," "A Course of Philosophy," &c. D. 1661.

DUPONT DE NEMOURS, PETER SAMUEL, a French political economist, was b. at Paris, 1739. Though he twice sat as president of the constitutional assembly, and held other high official situations under the revolutionary government, he invariably opposed the anarchists, and narrowly escaped becoming their victim, in 1797, by his timely retreat to America. From that country he returned in 1805, and became president of the chamber of commerce; and in 1814 he was appointed secretary to the provisional government. In the following year he finally retired to America, where he d. in 1817. Dupont was the author of various treatises on different branches of political economy; he also wrote "Philosophie de l'Univers," and other works of merit.

DUPRE DE ST. MAUR, NICHOLAS FRANCIS, a French writer, b. 1695, and d. at Paris, 1775. He translated Milton's "Paradise Lost," and wrote some works on numismatics.

DUPUYTREN, BARON WILLIAM, one of the most renowned surgeons of mod-

ern times, was b. in the department of Haute Vienne, 1777. At the age of 3 years he was stolen from his home by a lady of rank, who wished to adopt him; but he was subsequently returned to his parents, and he owed his future elevation to the accidental circumstance of an officer who seeing him in his native village, and being struck with his address, made proposals that he should go with him to Paris, where his education should be attended to. Placed by this officer in the college de la Marche, he soon evinced a great aptitude for medical science; in 1803 he took his degree of M.D., and after passing with distinction through various grades of the profession, he obtained in 1815 the chair of clinical surgery in the Hôtel Dieu, the laborious duties of which he discharged with equal ability and success for twenty years. Dupuytren was equally distinguished as a physiologist and as a surgeon; and there are few among the most enlightened practitioners of France who do not acknowledge him as their master. D. 1835.

DUQUESNE, ABRAHAM, a brave and skilful naval officer in the French service, was b. at Dieppe, in 1610. He distinguished himself by numerous acts of intrepidity during a long career, and added much to the maritime character of his country. D. 1688.

DURANTE, FRANCESCO, a celebrated musical composer, was b. at Naples, in 1693, where he d. in 1755. He is principally known as the composer of vocal church music.

DURER, ALBERT, an eminent painter and engraver, was b. at Nuremberg in 1471. His father was a goldsmith, in which profession the son had made considerable progress before he turned his attention exclusively to the arts. He was the first who in Germany taught the rules of perspective, and of the proportions of the human body, according to mathematical principles. Though particularly eminent as a painter, he also excelled as a sculptor and architect, wrote several works illustrative of those arts, and made great improvements in copperplate and wood engraving. He was patronized by the emperors Maximilian I. and Charles V., and d. at his native town, in 1528.

D'URFEY, THOMAS, a facetious poet, once highly popular, but now nearly forgotten, was the son of a French refugee, and b. at Exeter in 1628. He abandoned the study of the law for the life of a dramatist, and was the author

of about thirty comedies, all of which have justly become obsolete from their licentiousness. He was also a writer of songs and party lyrics, which were printed in 6 vols., under the title of "Pills to purge Melancholy;" and being the boon companion of Charles II. his society was courted by the witty and profligate frequenters of his court. D. 1723.

**DURHAM, JOHN GEORGE LAMETON**, earl of, was in 1823 raised to the peerage by the title of Baron Durham. On the formation of Earl Grey's government in 1830, he became a member of the cabinet, as lord privy seal; and to him is mainly attributed the great extent and liberality of the reform bill, and its eventual triumph. In 1835 he went to Russia as ambassador, and remained there till the summer of 1837, when he returned to England; and in the following year he went out as governor-general to Canada, intrusted with extraordinary powers; but finding himself not supported as he expected by the ministry, he returned home the same year. B. 1792; d. 1840.—**SIR PHILIP CHARLES CALDERWOOD**, was b. at Largo, in Fifeshire, in 1763, and entered the navy in 1777, as a midshipman on board the *Edgar*, of 74 guns. He was afterwards acting lieutenant in the *Viceroy*, 104, flag-ship of Admiral Kempenfelt, whom he followed on his removing to the *Royal George*. He was appointed acting lieutenant of the *Union*, 95, at the relief of Gibraltar, by Lord Howe; and after various promotions, to which his services well entitled him, he commanded the *Defence*, of 74 guns, at the battle of Trafalgar, Oct. 21, 1805; but, in fact, he was almost continuously employed from 1780 to 1815, when the last Bonaparte flag that waved in the West Indies struck to him. He was made vice-admiral in 1819, and full admiral in 1820. His last service was that of commander-in-chief at Portsmouth, which post he resigned in 1839. Sir Philip was M. P. for Queensborough in 1830, and for Devozes in 1835. D. 1845.

**DUROC, MICHAEL**, duke of Friuli and a marshal of France, was b. 1772, and entered the army in 1792. Being subsequently appointed aid-de-camp to Bonaparte, he accompanied him to Egypt, where he eminently distinguished himself. On the formation of the imperial court in 1805, he was created grand-marshal of the palace; and was afterwards employed in diplomatic missions, though he still took his full share

of peril and glory in the wars of France, till the time of his death, which happened at the battle of Wurtzen, in 1813. Napoleon, who was firmly attached to Duroc, wept over him on his death-bed.

**DUSART, CORNELIUS**, a Dutch painter, who excelled in tavern scenes, revelry, &c., was the disciple of Adrian Ostade. B. 1665; d. 1704.

**DUSSAULT, JOHN JOSEPH**, a French journalist and critic, was b. at Paris, 1769. He contributed largely to the "Journal des Débats," and the articles he furnished were afterwards published, entitled "Annales Littéraires." D. 1824.

**DUSSEK, JOHN LOUIS**, an eminent musical composer, was b. at Czeslau, in Bohemia, 1762, and studied at Hanburgh, under the famous Emanuel Bach. From the north of Europe he went to France, but being compelled to leave that country during the revolution, he repaired to London in 1796, and, in conjunction with Corri, opened a musical establishment. D. 1812.

**DUTENS, LOUIS**, a miscellaneous writer, was b. at Tours, 1730. His principal works are, "An Inquiry into the Origin of Discoveries," and "Mémoires of a Traveller in Retirement." D. 1812.

**DUVAL, ALEXANDER VINCENT PINDER**, a popular and voluminous French author. He was a member of the Institute, and keeper of the arsenal library. B. 1767; d. 1842.—**VALENTINE JAMERAI**, the son of a peasant, was b. at Artonay, in Champagne, in 1695. Being left orphan at the age of 10, he was employed as a shepherd's boy, and underwent great privations; but at 18 he became keeper of the cattle belonging to the hermits of St. Anne, near Luneville, and by one of that fraternity he was taught to read. Thenceforth he displayed an earnest desire for acquiring knowledge; and being discovered by two noblemen while he was studying geography under a tree, with his maps stretched out before him, they were so pleased with his conversation that they introduced him to the duke of Lorraine, who sent him to college, afterwards made him his librarian, and eventually procured him the situation of keeper of the books and medals of the imperial cabinet of Vienna. D. 1775.

**DUVERNEY, JOSEPH GUICHARD**, a celebrated French anatomist, was b. at Feurs, in 1648; appointed professor of anatomy at the royal garden in 1679, and d. in 1730.

**DWIGHT, TIMOTHY**, an American

divine, of great reputation both as a pulpit orator and a writer, was b. in Massachusetts, in 1752; became president of Yale college in 1795; and d. in 1817. His "System of Theology" is regarded as a work of great merit, and has been frequently reprinted.

DYER, Sir EDWARD, a poet of the Elizabethan age, was b. about 1540. He received many proofs of the royal favor, being employed in various embassies by the queen, who conferred on him the chancellorship of the garter in 1596. His poetical pieces consist chiefly of pastoral odes and madrigals.—GEORGE, a classical scholar and miscellaneous writer, whose long life of literary toil may in some sort be exemplified by quoting from the "Gentleman's Magazine" the following mournful record:—"The greatest labor of his life was the share he had in the production of Valpy's edition of the classics in 141 volumes, being a combination of the Delphin, Bipont, and Variorum editions. With the exception of the preface, Dyer contributed all that was original in this vast work, upon which he was engaged from the year 1819 to 1830! He had scarcely completed this work when his eyesight gave way, and shortly afterwards left him in total blindness." His writings are varied and numerous; amongst them his

"History of the University and Colleges of Cambridge," 2 vols., and "The Privileges of the University of Cambridge," &c., are the most important. B. 1755; d. 1841.—Sir JAMES, chief justice of the common pleas, and speaker of the house of commons, was b. 1512, and d. 1581. Dyer's "Reports" are still highly valued by the profession.—JOHN, a poet of considerable reputation, was b. at Aberglasney, Caermarthenshire, in 1700, and educated at Westminster school. He was intended for the law, which he abandoned for painting, but not arriving at excellence as an artist, he took orders, and obtained some respectable church preferment. In 1727 he published his poem of "Grongar Hill," which met with deserved success. He then made the tour of Italy, where, besides the usual study, he often spent whole days in the country about Rome and Florence, sketching those picturesque scenes that there abound; and it is very naturally imagined that the beautiful landscapes depicted in his two subsequent poems owe their existence in no slight degree to that cause. These are entitled "The Ruins of Rome," and "The Fleece." His poetry displays a lively imagination, and combines great originality with the warmest sentiments of benevolence and virtue. D. 1758.

## E.

EACHARD, JOHN, an English divine, was b. 1636. After studying at Catharine hall, Cambridge, he was chosen master in 1675, and d. 1697. He wrote a work, entitled, "The Grounds and Reasons of the Contempt of the Clergy and Religion inquired into," and was also known as the author of two dialogues, in which the system of Hobbes is attacked with satiric humor.

EADMER, an English Benedictine monk of the 12th century, who became abbot of St. Alban's. He wrote a "History of the Liberty of the Church," and various other ecclesiastical works. D. 1124.

EARLE, John, an English prelate, was b. at York, and entered Merton college, Oxford, in 1620. He became chaplain and tutor to Charles, prince of Wales, and suffered much in the rebellion. At the restoration he was made dean of Westminster and bishop of Worcester, from which see he was

translated to Salisbury in 1638. Dr. Earle was the author of an ingenious work, entitled, "Microcosmography; or, a Piece of the World Characterized, in Essays and Characters." He also translated the "Icon Basilike" into Latin. D. 1665.

EARLOM, RICHARD, a mezzotinto engraver, was b. in London, 1740. He was employed by Boydell to make drawings from the celebrated collection of pictures at Houghton, which he afterwards engraved in mezzotinto—an art in which he was his own instructor. D. 1822.

EATON, WILLIAM, an American officer, was b. at Woodstock, Conn., 1764, and at the age of 16 enlisted as a soldier. In 1792 he received a captain's commission in the American army, and in 1794 obtained the appointment of American consul at Tunis. War being declared in 1801 against the United States, by the bey of Tripoli, who was a usurper,

Hamet Pacha, the ex-bey, who was then an exile at Tunis, induced Mr. Eaton to join him in the desperate attempt of recovering possession of his dominions. D. 1811.

EBELING, CHRISTOPHER DANIEL, a distinguished geographer, was b. 1741; d. 1817.

ECHARD, LAURENCE, an English divine and historian, was b. 1671; became archdeacon of Stowe, and obtained some valuable livings in his native county, Suffolk. He was a very voluminous writer: "The Roman History," a "General Ecclesiastical History," a "History of England," and a "Gazetteer," are the most prominent of his works. D. 1730.

ECHINUS, SEBASTIAN, a Venetian nobleman, eminent for his writings, particularly on medals. D. 1585.

ECKHARD, JOHN FREDERIC, a learned and voluminous writer on philology and bibliography, was director and librarian of the college of Eisenach; b. in Saxony, 1723; d. 1794.—JOHN GEORGE, an antiquary and historian, was b. in Brunswick, 1764, and brought up a Protestant; but abjuring his religion, he was made historiographer and keeper of the archives at Wurzburg. His principal works are, "A Body of History of the Middle Ages," "The Origin of the Families of Hapsburg and Guelph," &c. D. 1730.

ECKHIEL, JOSEPH HILARY, a learned Jesuit, well skilled in numismatics, was b. in Upper Austria, 1736. His two works, entitled "Doctrina Nummorum Veterum" and "Nummi Veteres Anecdoti," are both replete with sound information on the subject. D. 1798.

ECLUSE, CHARLES DE L', better known by the name of CLUSIUS, was b. at Arras, in Flanders, in 1526, and became eminent as a physician and botanist. D. 1609.

EDELINCK, GERARD, an eminent engraver, b. at Antwerp, 1649; d. 1707.

EDEN, Sir FREDERIC MORTON, a writer on statistics and political economy. His principal work is entitled "The State of the Poor, or a History of the Laboring Classes in England, from the Conquest to the present Time." D. 1809.—Sir MORTON, a diplomatist, who, after being employed as ambassador to various continental powers, was raised to the peerage by the title of Lord HENLEY, and d. 1802.

EDGAR, one of the most distinguished Saxon kings of England, succeeded his brother Edwy in 959, at the

age of 16. The moderation of his reign procured him the name of Peaceable. He vanquished the Scots, and laid Wales under a yearly tribute of a certain number of wolves' heads, which cleared the country of those animals. He subdued part of Ireland, and maintained a large fleet which secured his kingdom from invasion. D. 975.

EDGEWORTH, RICHARD LOVELL, of Edgeworthstown, Ireland, was b. at Bath, 1744. Being possessed of a good fortune he devoted much of his time to agricultural improvements, as well as to the amelioration of the existing modes of education, by writing, in conjunction with his highly gifted daughter, many useful works. He also wrote his own "Memoirs;" and among his various mechanical inventions was a telegraph. D. 1817.—MARIA, the celebrated Irish novelist, whose works have had great influence in promoting the cause of education, and of social morality, was b. in Oxfordshire, in 1766. She was the daughter of Richard Lovell Edgeworth above mentioned. She commenced her career as an authoress about 1800; and in her early literary efforts she was greatly assisted by the advice of her father. The famous "Essay on Irish Bulls," the joint production of herself and her father, was published in 1801. Her "Castle Rackrent" abounds in admirable sketches of Irish life and manners. Her "Belinda," a novel of real life and ordinary characters, is also descriptive of some of the striking traits of the Irish character. In 1804 she published her "Popular Tales;" and two years afterwards, "Leonora," a novel in 2 vols. In 1809 she issued "Tales of Fashionable Life," of a more powerful and varied cast than any of her previous productions. Three other vols. of "Fashionable Tales" appeared in 1812, and fully sustained the high reputation which she had now attained. In 1814 her novel of "Patronage" was published. For many years, indeed, literary composition formed the chief business of her life. Originality and fertility of invention, and a power of depicting Irish manners, unequalled among modern authors, are her chief characteristics as a novelist. D. 1849.

EDMONDES, Sir THOMAS, a statesman in the reigns of Elizabeth, James I., and Charles I. He was also distinguished as a political writer. D. 1639.

EDMONDSON, JOSEPH, a genealogist and heraldic painter. His principal works are, "A Body of Heraldry," and

"Baronagium Genealogicum, or the Pedigrees of English Peers." D. 1786.

**EDMUND, St.**, king of the East Angles, was so illustrious for his piety as to obtain a place in the Roman calendar. In 870 he was defeated, and taken prisoner by the Danes under Ivar, who caused him to be fastened to a tree, and to be shot to death with arrows. His remains were interred at Bury St. Edmund's.—**I.**, king of England, son of Edward the Elder, succeeded his brother Athelstan in 941. He subdued Mercia, Northumberland, and Cumberland. He was killed in 943, while at a banquet, by an outlaw, named Leolf.—**II.**, surnamed **IRONSIDE**, on account of his prodigious strength, was the son of Ethelred, whom he succeeded in 1016; but being opposed by Canute, he agreed to share the crown with him. After a reign of nine months only, he was treacherously murdered, in 1017.

**EDRIDGE, HENRY**, an eminent landscape and miniature painter, b. at Padlington, 1768. D. 1821.

**EDRISSI, ABU AEDALLAH MOHAMMED BEN MOHAMMED**, a descendant of the African princes of the race of Edris, was b. in Spain, in 1099, and settled at the court of Roger, king of Sicily, for whom he framed an immense terrestrial globe of silver, and wrote, in Arabic, a geographical work to explain it.

**EDWARD THE ELDER**, son of Alfred the Great, succeeded his father in 901. He encouraged learning, and improved the university of Cambridge. Northumbria and East Anglia were subdued by him; and he extended his dominions, by conquests, in Scotland and Wales. D. 925.—**THE MARTYR**, son of Edgar, king of England, was b. in 962, and crowned in 975. He was murdered by order of his stepmother Elfrida, at Corfe castle, after a reign of three years.—**THE CONFESSOR**, was the son of Ethelred, and succeeded Hardicanute in 1041. He restored Malcolm to the throne of Scotland, which had been usurped by Macbeth. He caused the Saxon laws to be revised, amended, formed into one body, and translated into Latin; hence they were called his laws. He consulted William of Normandy about the choice of a successor, which furnished that prince with a plea for invading the kingdom after the death of Edward, which happened in 1065.—**I.**, (of the Norman line,) called **Longshanks**, succeeded his father, Henry III., in 1272. After firmly establishing his authority at home, he led an army into Palestine,

against the Saracens, where he signalized his valor on many occasions; and having, on his return, conquered Wales, he created his son prince of that country, which title has from that time been given to the heir-apparent. He also brought Scotland into subjection, and took the king, John Baliol, prisoner. D. at Carlisle, 1307.—**II.**, son of the preceding, b. at Caernarvon. He was governed by his favorites, Gaveston and the Spencers, which occasioned the barons to rise against him. After resigning his crown, he was confined in Berkeley castle, Gloucestershire, where he was traitorously murdered by the contrivance of his queen, Isabella, and her favorite, Roger Mortimer, earl of March, in 1328.—**III.**, the son and successor of the above, was one of the most celebrated heroes of his country. Being but 15 when the crown devolved to him, the queen dowager and her infamous paramour governed during the first three years of his reign; but in 1330 the king took the reins of government into his own hands; disgraced and confined his mother, and caused Mortimer to be tried and executed for the murder of his father, and his uncle, the earl of Kent. He then put himself at the head of his army, reduced the Scots, and took their king, David, prisoner. He next invaded France, laid claim to the crown, as heir to his mother, the sister of Charles, the last king, who died without issue. Victorious by sea and land, against France and Spain, he was elected emperor of Germany, but refused the imperial throne, and returned in triumph to England, leaving his son Edward, the Black Prince, to command the army in his absence. D. 1377.—**The Prince of Wales**, surnamed the Black Prince, son of Edward III., was b. in 1330, and, accompanying his father to France, in 1345, took a leading part in gaining the victory of Crecy, in the year following. During his stay in France, in 1356, he won the great battle of Poitiers. D. 1376.—**IV.**, son of Richard, duke of York, succeeded Henry VI., in 1461. He married Lady Elizabeth Grey, which so disgusted the earl of Warwick, commonly called the king-maker, that he joined the Lancastrian party, and defeated Edward's forces near Banbury, in 1469. Soon afterwards he took Edward prisoner, who effected his escape, and obtained a victory over Warwick, at Stamford Wells. That nobleman fled to France, from whence he returned with a supply



of troops, and proclaimed Henry. Edward on this escaped beyond sea, and Warwick released Henry from the Tower and placed him on the throne; but Edward returned with succors, and marched to London, where he took Henry prisoner. He shortly after defeated Warwick, who was slain. Another victory at Tewkesbury secured to him the quiet possession of the throne. D. 1483.—V., son of the preceding, whom he succeeded at the age of 12 years. Richard, duke of Gloucester, his uncle, took the guardianship of him and his brother into his own hands, and placed them in the Tower, where they were smothered in their beds, in 1483.

—VI., the only son of Henry VIII., by Jane Seymour, his third queen, ascended the throne when only nine years old, and, considering his extreme youth, displayed many qualities of the fairest promise. He promoted the reformation, and established the service of the church of England, in 1552, by act of parliament. He founded the hospitals of Christ-church, Bridewell, and St. Thomas. D. 1553.—PLANTAGENET, earl of Warwick, the only surviving male descendant of the house of York, was kept a prisoner in the Tower several years, through jealousy, and at last beheaded, in 1499, on a pretext that he entered into a conspiracy with Perkin Warbeck against Henry VII.

EDWARDS, BRYAN, an ingenious writer, b. 1743, at Westbury, in Wiltshire. Mr. Edwards wrote "The History, Civil and Commercial, of the British Colonies in the West Indies," "The Proceedings of the Governor and Assembly of Jamaica, in regard to the Maroon Negroes," and "An Historical Survey of the French Colony in the Island of St. Domingo." D. 1800.—

GEORGE, an eminent naturalist, was b. 1693, at Stratford, in Essex. D. 1773.—JONATHAN, celebrated for his metaphysical knowledge, was b. at Windsor, Conn., 1703. In 1722 he became a preacher, at New York, to a Presbyterian congregation, and in 1724 was chosen tutor of Yale college. In 1726 he resigned that station, and became assistant to his grandfather, who was a minister at Northampton. Here he continued till 1750, when he was dismissed for refusing to administer the sacrament to those who could not give proofs of their being converted. The year following he went as missionary among the Indians, and in 1757 was chosen president of the college of New Jersey,

where he d. in 1758. He wrote a "Treatise concerning Religious Affections," "The Life of David Brainerd, a Missionary," "An Inquiry into the Modern Prevailing Notion of that Freedom of Will which is supposed to be essential to Moral Agency," &c.—THOMAS, an ingenious poet and critical writer, was b. in London, in 1699, and bred to the bar. In 1744 he attacked Warburton's edition of Shakspeare, which being coarsely noticed by the haughty editor, was followed by a humorous publication, entitled "Canons of Criticism, with a Glossary," which passed through several editions. D. 1757.—WILLIAM, a self-taught architect, was b. in Glamorganshire, in 1719. He was only a common mason, but by the force of genius he acquired an extraordinary skill in building bridges, the principal of which is that on the river Taafe. D. 1789.

EDWIN, JOHN, a comic actor of very considerable talents, was b. in London, in 1750. He made his first appearance on the London boards at the Haymarket theatre, in 1775, and subsequently performed at Covent-garden, where he was a decided favorite. D. 1790.

EDWY, king of England, son of Edmund I., succeeded his uncle Edred, in 955. He opposed the temporal power of St. Dunstan, and called him to account for his share in the administration of the preceding reign; but the wily ecclesiastic proved too much for the monarch, and Edwy was driven from his throne, to make way for his brother Edgar. D. 959.

EGBERT, the first king of all England, and the last of the Saxon heptarchy, was a prince of great accomplishments; but, while young, he was obliged by Brithric, king of Wessex, to withdraw to France, where he lived at the court of Charlemagne. There he acquired both the arts of war and government; and being recalled to take possession of the kingdom of Wessex, to which he was the rightful heir, he soon united all the other kingdoms under him, giving the whole the name of England. His dominions were twice afterwards invaded by the Danes with great force, but he signally defeated them on both occasions. D. 838.

EGEDE, HANS, a Dutch divine, b. in 1686, was the founder of the religious missions to Greenland, whither he went in 1721. D. 1758.—PAUL, son of the preceding, was his assistant in the mission. He composed a dictionary and grammar of the language, translated into

it a part of the Bible, and published a journal of his residence in Greenland, from 1721 to 1788. D. 1789.

EGERTON, JOHN, an eminent prelate, b. in London, 1721; was made dean of Hereford in 1750, and afterwards successively preferred to the bishoprics of Bangor, Lichfield, and Durham. D. 1787.—THOMAS, lord chancellor of England in the reign of James I., b. 1540; was made attorney-general in 1592; soon after, master of the rolls, and then lord keeper. In 1603 he was appointed lord chancellor, with the title of Baron Ellesmeræ; and in 1616 he was created Viscount Brackley. His principal work is entitled "The Privileges and Prerogatives of the High Court of Chancery." D. 1617.

EGG, JOHN GASPAR, a Swiss agriculturist and political economist, b. in 1738. He was the founder of several industrious agricultural colonies, working with common funds, in the manner of those projected by Mr. Owen of Lanark.

EGLI, SCALEGRIM, an Icelandic warrior and poet of the 10th century, who distinguished himself by his warlike exploits in predatory invasions of Scotland and Northumberland.

EGINHART, or ÆGINIARD, a celebrated historian, was a native of Germany and the pupil of Alcuin, who recommended him to Charlemagne. At first he was the emperor's secretary, and it appears that he gained his esteem and confidence; but the story of his nightly interview and marriage with Charlemagne's daughter, Imma, is now believed to be as fabulous as it is incredible. He wrote a "Life of Charlemagne," "Annals of France, from 741 to 829," and some epistles. He became abbot of the monastery of Seligenstadt, and d. 839.

EGINTON, FRANCIS, an artist celebrated for his paintings on glass, and to whom we are indebted for the restoration of that art, was b. 1737, and d. at Hands-worth, in Shropshire, in 1805.

EGMONT, LAMORAL, count of, a distinguished nobleman in Flanders, was b. 1522, and served in the armies of Charles V. with great reputation. He was made general of horse by Philip II., and distinguished himself at the battle of St. Quintin in 1557. But the duke of Alva fearing his power, and that his designs were in favor of the prince of Orange, caused him to be beheaded at Brussels, in 1563, together with Count Horn.

EICHHORN, JOHN GEORGE, an emi-

nent German divine and biblical critic, was b. in 1752, and became professor of Oriental literature at Jena; from which place he went to the university of Göttingen, where he was long one of its brightest ornaments. His works are erudite and voluminous, the principal being "The History of Literature from the Earliest to the Latest Times," a "General Library of Biblical Literature," "Repertory of Biblical and Oriental Literature," "Introductions to the Old and New Testaments," D. 1827.

ELBEE, GÉOR D', generalissimo of the Vendean royalists, was b. at Dresden, 1752. He entered the French army as lieutenant of cavalry; and having, at the commencement of the revolution, retired to his estate in Anjou, the insurgent peasants of La Vendée, in 1793, chose him their leader. He displayed great courage and firmness, won many victories, and was often defeated by superior numbers; at length he was wounded and taken prisoner, brought before a court-martial, and shot, January 2, 1794.

ELDON, JOHN SCOTT, earl of, a distinguished lawyer and statesman, who for twenty-five years filled the office of lord high chancellor of England, was the third son of William Scott, coal-fitter, of Newcastle-upon-Tyne. He was b. on the 4th of June, 1751. In 1773 he was admitted a member of the Middle Temple; but he resided chiefly in or near Oxford, till he was called to the bar in 1776. In 1783 he came into parliament and attached himself to the party of Mr. Pitt, who was his personal friend. He was made solicitor-general in 1788, received the honor of knighthood, and became attorney-general in 1793; succeeded Sir James Eyre as lord chief justice of the common pleas; and in July, 1799, was raised to the peerage as Baron Eldon, of Eldon, in the county of Durham. In 1801 he became lord high chancellor of England. In February, 1806, he resigned the great seal; but was reappointed in April, 1807, from which period he held it until April 30, 1827. At the coronation of George IV. the lord chancellor was promoted to the dignities of Viscount Encombe and earl of Eldon. D. 1838.

ELGIN, THOMAS BRUCE, earl of, was b. 1771, and succeeded to the peerage in his childhood. On many occasions the earl of Elgin was honored with diplomatic missions, the last of which was to the Sublime Porte, in 1789, where he continued till the French were finally

driven out of Egypt. Being desirous of rescuing the remains of Greece also from destruction and oblivion, he availed himself of the opportunities of his station, and succeeded in forming a vast collection of statues, specimens of architecture, medals, and other valuable antiquities, which were eventually purchased by government for £35,000, and deposited in the British Museum. D. 1841.

ELIAS, MATTHEW, an eminent painter, was b. at Cassel in 1658, and settled at Dunkirk, where he painted a grand altarpiece. His portraits are in high estimation. D. 1741.

ELIO, FRANCIS XAVIER, a Spanish general, who nobly defended his country against the French, and at the restoration of Ferdinand VII. was appointed governor of Valencia; but when the revolution took place, in 1820, part of the population rose against the governor, and declaring him guilty of tyrannical acts, he was imprisoned, tried by a military commission, and sentenced to the punishment of death, which was inflicted, Sept. 3, 1822.

ELIOT, JOHN, styled the apostle to the Indians, was b. 1604; came to New England in 1631; and there learned the Indian language, that he might devote himself to the conversion of the natives. In this he met with great success, and obtained a considerable influence over the various tribes. He translated the Bible into their language, and wrote several pieces of practical divinity. D. 1689.—THOMAS, an English writer in the reign of Henry VIII. He was a native of Suffolk, but resided chiefly at Cambridge. He compiled a Latin and English dictionary. D. 1546.

ELIOTT, GEORGE AUGUSTUS, Lord Heathfield, was b. about 1718. After receiving his education at Leyden he in 1735 attached himself to the engineer corps. In 1759 he served on the Continent with great reputation; and on his recall from Germany he was sent to the Havanna, in the reduction of which he had an eminent share. In 1775 General Elliott was appointed commander-in-chief in Ireland; from whence he returned soon after, and was made governor of Gibraltar, which fortress he defended with consummate talent and persevering fortitude. He was very abstemious, his constant food being vegetables, and his drink water. He never allowed himself but four hours sleep at a time; and was so accustomed to hardness that it was become habitual.

On his return to England he was raised to the peerage by the title of Lord Heathfield, Baron Gibraltar. D. 1790.

ELISSE, PERE, a name once of great diplomatic influence. B. 1769; d. 1817.

ELIZABETH, queen of England, was the daughter of Henry VIII. by Anne Boleyn, and b. in 1533. She was educated in the Protestant religion; and in the reign of Mary, in consequence of her known attachment to it, she was sent to the Tower, from whence she was afterwards removed to Woodstock. On the death of her sister in 1558, she was proclaimed queen. Philip of Spain made her an offer of marriage, which she declined. The French and Spaniards having formed a league for the extirpation of heresy, Elizabeth was induced to protect the Protestants; and this she did so effectually as to separate the United Provinces from the Spanish throne. In 1588 Philip sent against England his famous Armada, to which the pope gave the name of "Invincible." On this occasion the queen distinguished herself by her great presence of mind and courage. She rode on horseback in the camp of Tilbury, and inspired her people by her deportment and her speeches. The English fleet, however, assisted by the winds, prevented the Spaniards from landing, and their boasted armada was destroyed. Elizabeth combined prudence with fortitude, and judgment with vigor; but she was violent, haughty, and insatiably fond of admiration. She had strong natural talents, was well versed in Greek and Latin, and gave repeated proofs of her skill in the art of governing. D. 1602.—PETROWNA, daughter of Peter the Great, was b. 1709. In 1741 she usurped the imperial throne, by dethroning the infant Ivan, which revolution was effected without the shedding of blood. At her accession she made a vow that no capital punishments should take place in her reign. But her humanity was equivocal, as is instanced in the shocking punishment which she inflicted upon the Countess Bestuchef and Lapookin, who were publicly knouted, and had their tongues cut out, for betraying some secrets relating to the amours of the empress. D. 1761.

ELLENBOROUGH, EDWARD LAW, lord chief justice of the King's Bench, and a distinguished lawyer, b. 1748, at Great Salkfield, Cumberland. On the trial of Warren Hastings, in 1785, Erskine having refused to undertake the defence, he served as leading counsel,

and obtained the victory. In 1801 he was made attorney-general, and next year, on the death of Lord Kenyon, became lord chief justice of the King's Bench, and was created a peer. It is said that the result of the trials of Hone, who was prosecuted for impious parodies and libels, (the jury having found verdicts contrary to his lordship's charges,) had a great effect on his declining state of health; and though he continued to appear in court, and performed his functions with his usual energy of mind, his frame was fast sinking. D. 1818.

ELLEY, SIR JOHN, a distinguished English officer, who by his own merit rose to the highest military rank, and to a host of other honors, from the very humble situation of a private in the royal horse guards. D. 1839.

ELLIOTT, EBENEZER, "The Corn-Law Rhymer," was b. at Masborough, near Rotherham, in 1781, where his father was a commercial clerk in the iron works. His first publication, "The Vernal Walk," written in his 17th year, showed to what extent the scenery of his native country had impressed itself on his mind. From this period his poetic effusions were unceasing. He contributed to the "New Monthly Magazine," "Tait's Magazine," and many other periodicals. The great object of his political life was the abolition of the corn laws: and it is not too much to say that the "Corn-Law Rhymes" were as instrumental, especially in the manufacturing districts, in fanning the excitement which ultimately led to the abolition of the corn laws, as the eloquence of any member of the Anti-Corn-Law-League. The last edition of his poems appeared in one volume in 1840. D. 1849.—JESSE DUNCAN, a distinguished commodore of the United States navy, b. in Maryland, 1785, who served with honor in the war on the lakes in 1812, performing many gallant exploits, and afterwards on the Mediterranean and West India stations. D. 1845.

ELLIS, GEORGE, a miscellaneous writer of considerable talent, was b. in London, 1745, and d. 1815. He commenced his literary career as the author of various political satires and essays; and he subsequently produced "Specimens of early English poets," "Specimens of early English Metrical Romances."—JOHN, an English poet, was b. in London in 1698, and brought up a scrivener. D. 1791.—JOHN, a naturalist, was b. in London in 1710, and d. 1776. His principal works

are "An Essay towards a Natural History of British Corallines," and "A Natural History of uncommon Zoophytes."—WILLIAM, a practical agriculturist of the 18th century, who lived at Great Gaddesden, Herts, and enjoyed considerable reputation both as an inventor of farming implements, and as the author of "The Modern Husbandman."

ELLISTON, ROBERT WILLIAM, an eminent comedian, was b. in London in 1774. He was intended for the church; but at the age of 16 he quitted school, without the knowledge of his friends, went to Bath, and there first gratified his ambition for scenic celebrity. His first bow to a London audience was made at the Haymarket theatre, 1796; but it was not till 1804 that he became fixed at either of the winter houses. This occurred on Kemble's retirement from Drury-lane; and till the destruction, by fire, of that edifice in 1809, he continued to be one of its most active and efficient supporters. D. 1831.

ELLSWORTH, OLIVER, chief justice of the United States, graduated at the college in New Jersey, 1766. In 1777 he was chosen a delegate in congress from Connecticut. In 1780 he was elected into the council of Connecticut, and was a member of that body till 1784, when he was appointed a judge of the superior court. In 1787 he was elected a member of the convention, which framed the federal constitution. In an assembly illustrious for talents, erudition, and patriotism he held a distinguished place. When the federal government was organized in 1789 he was a member of the senate from Connecticut. In 1796 he was appointed by Washington chief justice of the supreme court of the United States, but on account of ill health resigned the office in 1800. In 1799 he was appointed by President Adams envoy extraordinary to France for the purpose of settling a treaty with that nation. D. 1807, aged 65.

ELLWOOD, THOMAS, was b. at Crowell in Oxfordshire, in 1639. He was bred in the tenets of the church of England, but was induced to join the Quakers, through which he lost the favor of his father. He became reader to Milton, which tended greatly to his improvement in learning. Ellwood suffered imprisonment for his profession, and wrote a number of books in its defence. He also edited "George Fox's Journal," and published a "History of the Old and New Testaments;" a sacred poem on the life of David, &c. D. 1718.

**ELMSLEY, PETER**, an eminent philologist and classical scholar, was b. in 1773. In pursuit of his philological studies he visited the principal libraries on the Continent; and in 1819, in conjunction with Sir Humphrey Davy, he accepted a commission from government for the development of the Herculean papyri, but their labors proved abortive. On his return he settled at Oxford, where he obtained the Camden professorship of ancient history, and was elected principal of St. Alban's hall. He produced editions of various classics, and contributed to the early numbers of the "Edinburgh Review," and at a subsequent period to the "Quarterly." D. 1825.

**ELPHINSTON, ARTHUR**, Lord BALMERINO, was b. 1688. He had the command of a company of foot in Lord Shannon's regiment in the reign of Queen Anne; but at the accession of George I. resigned that commission, and joined the earl of Mar, under whom he served at the battle of Sheriffmuir. At the decisive battle of Culloden he was taken prisoner by the duke of Cumberland's army. Being conducted to London, he was committed to the Tower, and brought to trial in Westminster hall, 29th July, 1746, along with the earls of Kilmarnock and Cromarty, both of whom pleaded guilty. The earl of Cromarty obtained a pardon, but the other two suffered decapitation on Tower-hill, 18th August, 1746.—**JAMES**, a native of Edinburgh, whose attempts to effect an imaginary reformation in the orthography of the English language, by spelling all words as they are pronounced, occupied a great part of his life, and ended in complete disappointment. In this pursuit he published various works, among which we may mention "English Orthography epitomized," and "Propriety's Pocket Picture." B. 1721; d. 1809.

**ELPHINSTONE, GEORGE KEITH**, Viscount, b. 1747, was a distinguished naval officer. He entered the service early in life, and arrived at the rank of post-captain in 1775. During the American war he served with great credit at the attack on Mud Island, at Charleston, &c.; he also captured L'Aigle of 40 guns and 600 men; and when the war broke out with France he was among the first who sustained the credit of the British navy. D. 1823.—**GEORGE WILLIAM KEITH**, b. 1782. Early in life this distinguished, but eventually unfortunate, officer entered the service as

ensign in the 24th infantry. After serving with much distinction in various parts of the globe, he was made lieutenant-colonel of the 33d foot in 1813. He was made major-general in 1837, and was commander-in-chief of the Bengal army, when the British arms received so awful and disgraceful a check in Afghanistan. D. 1842.

**ELSTOB, WILLIAM**, a learned divine, was b. at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, 1673, and d. 1714. He was profoundly skilled in the Saxon language and antiquities, and published a Latin translation of the "Saxon Homily of Lupus;" and the "Homily on St. Gregory's Day," in Saxon and Latin. He also wrote "An Essay on the Affinity and Agreement between the Two Professions of Law and Divinity," &c.—**ELIZABETH**, sister of the preceding, was b. at Newcastle, 1633. She resided with her brother at Oxford, and became the partner of his studies. She accompanied his "Homily on St. Gregory" with an English version and a preface, and published a Saxon grammar. D. 1756.

**ELVIUS, PETER**, a Swedish mathematician, and secretary of the royal academy of sciences at Stockholm, was b. at Upsal, 1710; and d. 1749.

**ELWES, JOHN**, an extraordinary miser. His family name was Meggot, which he altered in pursuance of the will of Sir Harvey Elwes, his uncle, who left him at least £250,000, and he was possessed of nearly as much of his own. At this time he attended the most noted gaming houses, and after sitting up a whole night at play for thousands, he would proceed to Smithfield to meet his cattle, where he would stand disputing with a cattle-butcher for a shilling. He would sit in wet clothes to save the expense of a fire; eat his provisions in the last stage of putrefaction; and, in short, subject himself to any privation, or be guilty of any beggarly conduct, by which a sixpence might be saved; yet, if by his personal exertions he could assist another, provided it cost him nothing but his labor, he was active and ready. In 1774 he was chosen member for Berkshire, and his conduct in parliament was perfectly independent. D. 1789, aged about 77, leaving a fortune of £500,000, besides entailed estates.

**ELZEVIR**. The name of a celebrated family of printers, residing at Amsterdam and Leyden, whose beautiful editions were chiefly published between the years 1594 and 1680.—**LOUIS**, the first of them, began to be known at Leyden in

1595, and was the first who made the distinction between the *v* consonant and the *u* vowel. He took for his device an eagle holding seven arrows, with the motto, "Concordia res parvæ crescunt." This he afterwards exchanged for that of a man standing, with the motto "Non solus;" and this was adopted by his successors. Their names were JOHN, DANIEL, MATTHEW, ISAAC, BONAVENTURA, and ABRAHAM. The latter two prepared the smaller editions of the classics, in 12mo. and 16mo., which are still valued for their beauty and correctness. Although the Elzevirs were surpassed in learning, and in Greek and Hebrew editions, by the Stephenses of Paris, they were unequalled in their choice of works, and in the elegance of their typography.

EMANUEL, king of Portugal, succeeded John II. in 1495. He restored the nobility to their privileges, and greatly encouraged maritime adventures, by which means a new passage to India was discovered by Gama, and Brazil in 1501, by Cabral. Emanuel also sent an expedition to Africa, and established a commercial intercourse with the kingdom of Congo. D. 1521.

EMERY, JOHN, an actor of very considerable merit, (particularly in rustic characters, where his perfect knowledge of the Yorkshire dialect rendered him so effective,) was b. at Sunderland, in 1777. D. 1822.

EMLYN, THOMAS, a Protestant dissenting minister, memorable for the persecution he sustained in consequence of his religious sentiments with regard to the Trinity, was b. at Stamford, Lincolnshire, in 1663, and studied at the university of Cambridge. In 1691 he settled at Dublin, as assistant to the Rev. Joseph Boyce, but was soon interdicted from his pastoral duties, on suspicion of Arianism. Finding himself the object of much odium and misconception, he published "A Humble Enquiry into the Scripture Account of Jesus Christ;" upon which he was arrested on the charge of blasphemy, tried, and sentenced to a year's imprisonment and a fine of £1000. His character was amiable, and he was on terms of intimacy with Dr. Clarke, Whiston, and other eminent men. D. 1743.

EMMETT, ROBERT, the son of a physician at Cork, was educated for the legal profession; but, on the breaking out of the Irish rebellion, he was drawn into its vortex, became secretary to the secret directory of United Irishmen,

and in 1803 suffered the death of a traitor. His youthful ardor, eloquence, and intrepidity have been greatly extolled.—THOMAS ADDIS, elder brother of the preceding, was also bred to the profession of the law, but becoming involved in the Irish rebellion, he fled his country, and settled in the United States, where he practised as an advocate. D. at New York, 1827.

EMPEDOCLES, a Greek philosopher, whose doctrines were nearly allied to those of Pythagoras, was b. about 460 B. C., at Agrigentum, in Sicily. The sovereignty was offered him by his fellow-citizens; but being a friend to pure democracy he refused it, and established a popular government.

ENFIELD, WILLIAM, a dissenting minister, and a writer of much judgment, was b. at Sudbury, 1741; and after filling the situation of resident tutor and lecturer on the belles lettres at Warrington academy till the dissolution of that establishment, he d. 1797. He was one of the principal contributors to "Dr. Aikin's Biographical Dictionary;" and is known as the author or compiler of several useful works, viz., "The Speaker," "Exercises on Elocution," "Natural Philosophy," &c.

ENGEL, JOHN JAMES, a German writer, whose philosophical works are held in high esteem, was b. in Mecklenburgh, 1741; and, after studying at several German universities, he accepted the office of professor of morals and literature at Berlin, where he was made a member of the Royal Academy of Sciences, and wrote the greatest part of his works. D. 1802.

ENGELBRECHT, JOHN, a religious fanatic, was b. at Brunswick, 1599. He travelled for several years through Germany, fasting at times for a fortnight together, and not unfrequently falling into trances, during which he pretended to receive divine revelations and missions for proselytizing mankind. D. 1642.

ENGHIEN, LOUIS ANTOINE HENRI DE BOURBON, duke of, son of the duke of Bourbon, and a descendant of the great Condé, was b. at Chantilly, in 1772. Having served with credit in the armies opposed to the French republic, he went to Baden, in 1804, married, and lived there as a private citizen. He was, however, regarded with a jealous eye, as one who might become a dangerous foe to the ambitious designs of the first consul; and an order to arrest him was accordingly issued. He was accused of having

taken part in conspiracies against the life of the first consul; and though nothing was proved against him, he received sentence of death, and was led into the fosse of the castle, where he heroically and firmly submitted to it.

ENGLEFIELD, Sir HENRY CHARLES, a fellow of the Royal and Antiquarian societies, to whose "Transactions" he contributed largely, was b. 1752. He was the author of a work "On the Determination of the Orbits of Comets," "A Description of the Picturesque Beauties and Geological Phenomena of the Isle of Wight," &c. D. 1822.

ENNIUS, QUINTUS, a celebrated Latin poet of the earlier times of the republic, was b. at Calabria 239 B. C. Cato the Censor became acquainted with him in Sardinia, was his pupil, and brought him to Rome, where he soon gained the friendship of the most distinguished individuals, and instructed young men of rank in Greek. D. 269 B. C.

ENTICK, JOHN, an English divine, d. in 1780. He published a "History of the War which ended in 1763," a "History of London," a well-known and approved "Latin and English Dictionary," &c.

ENTINOPUS, an eminent architect of Candia in the 4th century, who may properly be styled the founder of Venice. Having fled from the ravages of the Goths to the morasses on the Adriatic coast, he built the first house there for himself, and afterwards assisted the inhabitants of Padua, who also took refuge there, in building the 80 houses which formed the first city. D. about 420.

EPAMINONDAS, a Theban general, illustrious for his talents and his virtues, was the son of Polymnis. He was the friend of Pelopidas, and by him appointed to the command of the Theban armies. He defeated Cleombrotus, and gained the battle of Lenetra; overcame Alexander tyrant of Pheræa; and fell in the moment of victory at the battle of Mantinea, 363 B. C.

EPEE, CHARLES MICHAEL DE L', a French abbé, founder of the institution in Paris for the deaf and dumb, was b. at Versailles in 1712, and deserves grateful remembrance for the philanthropic occupation in which the greater part of his life was spent. He entered into holy orders, and became a Catholic priest; but his great object being to impart instruction to the deaf and dumb, he spent his whole income, besides what was contributed by benevolent patrons, in the education and maintenance of his

pupils, for whose wants he provided with such disinterested devotion, that he often deprived himself of the necessaries of life, restricting himself to the plainest food, and clothing himself in the coarsest apparel. D. 1789.

EPICHRMUS, of Cos, a philosopher of the Pythagorean school, lived in the latter part of the 5th century B. C., at Syracuse, and there wrote his celebrated comedies, all of which are now lost. He also wrote upon medical and philosophical subjects, and attained the age of 97 years.

EPICETETUS, a Stoic philosopher, who lived in the first century, was a native of Hierapolis, in Phrygia, and was originally a slave to Epaphroditus, one of Nero's freedmen. Having been emancipated, he gave himself up wholly to the study of philosophy, and his life afforded an example of unblemished virtue.

EPICURUS, the founder of the Epicurean sect of philosophers, was b. at Gargettus, 342 B. C., and studied at Athens. For a time he resided successively at Colophon, Mitylene, and Lampascus, but finally settled at Athens, where he purchased a garden, and there expounded his system of philosophy. D. 271 B. C.

EPIMENIDES, a celebrated philosopher and poet of Crete, who flourished during the 6th century B. C. He is represented as favored with divine communications, and as an infallible prophet.

EPINAY, LOUISE, madame d', a female of considerable talents, and notorious for her connection with Rousseau, was the wife of M. Delalive de Bellegarde, who filled the office of farmer-general. During the earlier part of her life, she formed an acquaintance with the philosopher of Geneva, to whom she gave a cottage in her park of Chevrette, (afterwards the well-known hermitage,) where he passed many of his days, which were rendered happy by this romantic attachment, until he became jealous of Baron Grimm, whom he had himself introduced to his mistress. She was the author of "Les Conversations d'Emilie," "Lettres à mon Fils," and "Mes Moments Heureux." D. 1738.

EPISCOPIUS, SIMON, a learned divine, b. at Amsterdam, 1583. In 1612 he was chosen divinity professor at Leyden; was the principal of the remonstrants, or Arminians, at the synod of Dort, which arbitrary assembly deposed him and the other deputies from their ministerial functions, and banished them the re-

public. He then went to Antwerp, but in 1626 he returned to Holland, and became minister to the remonstrants at Rotterdam. D. 1643.

EPONINA, a Roman female, whose strength of conjugal affection is worthy of record, was the wife of Julius Sabinus, who, after being defeated in his revolt against Vespasian, took shelter in a subterranean cave, where, during nine years, he and Eponina lived concealed. Their retreat being at length discovered, and Sabinus being condemned to suffer death, the faithful wife having vainly implored the emperor's clemency for her husband, heroically refused to survive his loss, and d. a willing martyr to her constancy, 78.

ERASISTRATUS, an ancient physician, who acquired great reputation at the court of Seleucus Nicanor, king of Syria, was one of the first who dissected human bodies, and accurately described the brain.

ERASMUS, DESIDERIUS, one of the most eminent scholars of his age, was b. at Rotterdam, 1467. He was the illegitimate son of one Gerard, by the daughter of a physician; but his father and mother dying when he was only nine years old, he was left to the care of three guardians, who determined on bringing him up to a religious life, that they might enjoy his patrimony; for which purpose they removed him from one convent to another, till at last, in 1486, he took the habit among the canons-regular at Stein, near Tergou. The monastic life being disagreeable to him, he accepted an invitation from the archbishop of Cambrai to reside with him. During his abode with this prelate he was ordained priest; but in 1496 he went to Paris, and supported himself by giving private lectures. In 1497 he visited England, and met with a liberal reception from the most eminent scholars. On his return he spent twelve years in France, Italy, and the Netherlands; and during that time he published several works of great merit. In 1506 he took his doctor's degree at Turin, and went to Bologna, where he continued some time; thence he removed to Venice, and resided with the famous Aldus Manutius. From Venice he went to Padua and Rome, where many offers were made him to settle; but having received an invitation from Henry VIII. he went to England again in 1510; wrote his "Praise and Folly" while residing with Sir Thomas More; and was appointed Margaret professor of divinity, and

Greek lecturer, at Cambridge. In 1514 he once more returned to the Continent, and lived chiefly at Basle, where he vigorously continued his literary labors, and prepared his edition of the New Testament, with a Latin translation; his "Ciceronianus," and his celebrated "Colloquies," which latter gave such offence to the monks, that they used to say, "Erasmus laid the egg which Luther hatched." With Luther, however, whom he had provoked by his treatise on Free Will, he was in open hostility. In 1528 appeared his learned work, "De recta Latinis Græcique Sermonis Pronunciacione," and his last publication, which was printed the year before his death, was entitled "Ecclesiastes, or the Manner of Preaching." D. 1536.

ERATOSTHENES, a native of Cyrene, in Africa, 275 B. C., was librarian at Alexandria, and improved the science of mathematical geography, which he corrected, enlarged, and reduced to system. He was also a philosopher, poet, and grammarian; while he rendered much service to the sciences of astronomy and geography, by first observing the obliquity of the ecliptic, and by discovering the method of measuring the circumference of the globe.

ERCILLA Y ZUNIGA, a Spanish poet and soldier, was b. in Biscay, about 1520. He was brought up at the court of Charles V., and joined an expedition which was sent out to Chili against a tribe of natives called the Araccanians. Hence came his admirable epic of "La Araucana," which describes the perils and exploits of that fierce and dangerous contest: this he wrote on scraps of paper, and on bits of leather when paper could not be had, during those brief intervals which could be snatched from active duty.

EREMITA, DANIEL, a writer of the 17th century, was a native of Antwerp, and became secretary to the duke of Florence. He wrote several works, the principal one being entitled "De Aulicâ Vitâ ac Civili." D. 1613.

ERIC IX., king of Sweden, Denmark, and Norway, succeeded Margaret in 1412. He married the daughter of Henry IV. of England. In 1439 he was formally deposed. He afterwards settled in Pomerania, where he d. in 1459. He compiled a "History of Denmark to the year 1288."—XIV., son and successor of Gustavus I., king of Sweden. He courted the Princess Elizabeth, afterwards queen of England, but being refused, he married the daughter of a



peasant. This alienated from him the hearts of his subjects, and, together with his cruelties, occasioned a revolt. Eric was compelled to renounce his throne in 1568. D. in prison, in 1578.

ERICEIRA, FERDINAND DE MENEZES, Count, a Portuguese historian, was b. at Lisbon, in 1614. He devoted himself to military service, and distinguished himself as an able general at Tangier. He wrote "The History of Tangier," "History of Portugal," &c.—FRANCIS XAVIER MENEZES, Count, great-grandson of the above, was b. at Lisbon, in 1763; and d. in 1713. He wrote on "Academical Studies," "Parallels of Illustrious Men and Women," &c.

ERIGENA, JOHN SCOTUS, a learned man of the 9th century, was b. in Scotland, though some make him a native of England, and others of Ireland. He is said to have travelled to Athens, where he acquired the Greek and Oriental languages. He resided many years at the court of Charles the Bald, king of France, with whom he lived on terms of the greatest familiarity. At the request of his patron he translated the works of Dionysius into Latin, which drew upon him the resentment of the pope, to avoid whose fury he went to England, where he was courteously received by Alfred the Great, who placed him at the head of his newly-founded college at Oxford; but after a residence there of about three years, he retired to the abbey of Malmesbury. His greatest work was the "Division of Nature, or the Nature of Things," printed at Oxford in 1681.

ERNESTI, JOHN AUGUSTUS, an eminent German critic, and professor of theology at Leipsic, was b. 1707. He published several valuable editions of Xenophon, Cicero, Suetonius, Tacitus, Homer, and Callimachus, accompanied with learned notes; and a "Theological Library." D. 1781.—AUGUSTUS WILLIAM, a nephew of the preceding, was also a distinguished classical scholar, and published several learned works. B. 1753; d. 1801.

ERSCH, JOHN SAMUEL, a German bibliographer, b. 1766, was principal librarian, and professor of geography and statistics, at the university of Halle. He wrote a "Manual of German Literature;" a "Dictionary of French Writers, from 1771 to 1805;" was joint editor with Professor Grüber of the "Universal Encyclopædia," published at Leipsic; and editor of the "Jena Literary Gazette." D. 1823.

ERSKINE, EBENEZER, the founder of the secession church in Scotland, b. at Dryburgh, in Berwickshire, 1690. In 1731 he accepted of a call to Stirling; and circumstances soon afterwards having occurred to augment the hostility he had always shown to the law of patronage, he declared the church judicatories to be illegal and unchristian, and, after some delay and discussions, was "deposed from the office of the holy ministry" in 1740. But he was soon joined by his brother Ralph, minister of Dunfermline, and other ministers; and having constituted themselves into a presbytery, they founded the secession church of Scotland. D. 1754.—JOHN, son of an eminent Scotch lawyer of the same name, was b. at Cardross, in 1721, and destined for the bar; but his inclination leading him to the study of theology, he was, in 1742, licensed to preach. His "Theological Dissertations" appeared in 1765; but his "Sketches and Hints of Church History and Theological Controversy" were not published till many years after. These, with a volume of sermons, are his principal works. D. 1803.—THOMAS, Lord, third son of David Henry Erskine, earl of Buchan, was b. in 1750. He was called to the bar in 1778, and obtained immediate success. In May, 1783, he received a silk gown, and, the same year, was elected member of parliament, and unanimously rechosen for the same borough on every succeeding election, until raised to the peerage. In 1792, being employed to defend Thomas Paine, when prosecuted for the second part of his "Rights of Man," he declared that, waiving all personal convictions, he deemed it right, as an English advocate, to obey the call; by the maintenance of which principle he lost his office of attorney-general to the prince of Wales. The most arduous effort, however, in his professional life, arose out of the part cast upon him, in conjunction with Mr. (afterwards Sir Vicary) Gibbs, in the trials of Hardy, Tooke, and others, for high treason, in 1794. These trials lasted for several weeks, and the ability displayed by Mr. Erskine on this eventful occasion was admired and acknowledged by all parties. He was a strenuous opposer of the war with France; and wrote a pamphlet, entitled "A View of the Causes and Consequences of the War with France;" when such was the attraction of his name, that it ran through the unprecedented number of forty-eight editions. In 1802, the prince of Wales not only restored

him to his office of attorney-general, but made him keeper of his seals for the duchy of Cornwall. He was the author of a political romance, entitled "Armata," and some pamphlets on the Greek cause. But it was at the bar that he shone with peculiar lustre. D. 1823.

**ERXLEBEN, JOHN CHRISTIAN POLYCARP**, a German naturalist, b. at Quedlinburg, 1744. He studied physic at Gottingen, and gave lectures there on the veterinary art and natural history. His "Principles of Natural History" is particularly valuable. D. 1777.

**ESCOBAR Y MENDOZA, ANTHONY**, a celebrated Spanish Jesuit, b. at Valladolid, 1589, and d. 1669. He was a popular preacher and a voluminous author. His most noted works are his "Moral Theology," and his "Cases of Conscience."

**ESCOQUIZ, DON JUAN**, a Spanish diplomatist and author, b. 1762. He was the confidential friend of Ferdinand VII., whom he defended zealously against the machinations of the Prince of Peace, and of Napoleon at Bayonne; yet for having advised the king to accept, at least in part, the constitution of the Cortes, he was banished on his restoration, and d. in exile, in 1820. Among his works are the "Conquest of Mexico," and also translations from Milton and Young.

**ESMENARD, JOSEPH ALPHONSE**, a French poet and political writer, was b. 1770, at Pélissane, in Provence. During the revolution he was connected with many literary and political journals; accompanied General Leclerc to St. Domingo; and on his return became acquainted with Marmontel. His poem, "La Navigation," is highly descriptive; he also wrote the operas of "Trajan" and "Ferdinand Cortez." D. 1811.

**ESPAGNAC, JOHN BAPTIST**, baron d', a French general, b. 1713. He served under Marshal Saxe, and wrote a number of books on the military art, and a history of the marshal, in 3 vols. 4to.

**ESPER, JOHN FREDERIC**, a naturalist and astronomer, was b. at Drossenfeld, in Bayreuth, 1732. He published "A Method of determining the Orbits of Comets, and other celestial Bodies, without astronomical Instruments or mathematical Calculations;" and was the first who examined and described the curious fossil remains in the subterranean caverns of Bayreuth. D. 1781.

**ESPREMENIL, JAMES DUVAL D'**, a counsellor of the parliament of Paris,

and deputy from the nobility to the states-general in 1789. He had from his youth entertained the project of restoring to France the states-general; and for the violence of his speeches on that subject he was seized and banished to the isle of St. Margaret; but being recalled to Paris in 1789, he defended the monarchy against innovators with as much warmth as he had before opposed the despotism of the ministry. He was ultimately condemned by the revolutionary tribunal, and perished on the scaffold, in 1793.

**ESTAING, CHARLES HENRY, Count**, a French commander, was b. of a noble family in Auvergne, and commenced his career in the East Indies, under Lally, when he was taken prisoner by the English. In the American war he was employed as vice-admiral and general of the French armies on that station, where he took the island of Grenada. In 1787 he became a member of the assembly of notables, and commandant of the national guards at Versailles, at the commencement of the revolution; but, like many others who had promoted the revolution, he was accused of counter-revolutionary projects, and suffered, in 1793, by the guillotine.

**ESTE**, one of the most ancient and illustrious families of Italy, which owed its origin to those petty princes who governed Tuscany in the time of the Carlovingians. In later times, they received from the emperors several districts and counties, to be held as fiefs of the empire, with the title of marquis. Of this family was Guelfo IV., who, having received the investiture of the duchy of Bavaria, founded the house of Brunswick.

**ESTRADES, GODFREY, Count**, a French general and diplomatist, b. 1607, and d. 1661. He served with distinction in the Netherlands, under Prince Maurice.

**ESTREES, GABRIELLE**, duchess of Beaufort, mistress to Henry IV. of France, was b. about 1571, and was descended from an ancient and noble family in Picardy. So passionately was she loved by Henry, that he intended to raise Gabrielle to the throne as his lawful consort, for which purpose he procured a divorce from Margaret of Valois. The design was strongly opposed by Sully, who succeeded in rendering it abortive. D. 1599.

**ETHELBERT**, king of England, the second son of Ethelwolf, succeeded his brother Ethelbald, in 860. He was a

virtuous prince, and beloved by his subjects.

**ETHELRED I.**, king of England, son of Ethelwulf, succeeded his brother Ethelbert, in 866.—**II.**, king of England, the son of Edgar, succeeded his brother Edward the Martyr in 978, and, from his want of vigor and capacity, was surnamed the Unready. He paid a tribute to the Danes by a tax levied on his subjects, called *Danegelt*. To free himself from this oppression, he caused all the Danes in England to be treacherously massacred in one day. On this, Sweyn, king of Denmark, entered his kingdom, and compelled him to fly to Normandy; but Sweyn dying soon after, Ethelred returned and resumed the government. D. 1016.

**ETHELWOLF**, king of England, succeeded his father Egbert, in 838, and gave to his son, Athelstan, the sovereignty over Essex, Kent, and Sussex. D. 857.

**ETHEREDGE**, Sir **GEORGE**, an English dramatist, and one of the wits of the court of Charles II., was b. about 1636. He studied at one of the inns of court, but soon relinquished legal science for the dissipation which characterized the era in which he lived. He devoted considerable attention to light literature, and wrote songs, panegyrics, lampoons, and dramas; which, though tinged with licentiousness, possess humor, ease, and spirit. His comedies are entitled "The Comical Revenge, or Love in a Tub," "She Would if She Could," and "The Man of Mode." He is said to have lost his life, in 1683, by falling down stairs while in a state of intoxication.

**ETOILE**, **PETER DE L'**, a French writer, b. 1540, whose diary of events furnished the matter for the "Journal of Henry III.," and the "Journal of Henry IV." D. 1611.

**ETTY**, **WILLIAM**, a distinguished artist, was b. at York, 1787. On his arrival in London, in 1805, he soon attracted the attention of Opie, Fuseli, and Sir Thomas Lawrence; and the death of an uncle, who bequeathed him a considerable fortune, having enabled him to prosecute his studies as he pleased, he proceeded on a tour to Italy, where he imbibed that taste for Venetian art which he subsequently carried out in the numerous works that proceeded from his pencil. His "Judith" and "Joan of Arc" may rank with the best compositions of modern times. D. 1850.

**EUCLID**, an eminent philosopher of

Megara, and the disciple of Socrates, from whom he differed in the manner of teaching; for, instead of instructing his pupils in morals, he confined their attention wholly to the subtleties of logic. He flourished about four centuries before the Christian era, and was the founder of the Megaric sect.—A celebrated mathematician of Alexandria, who flourished 300 B. C. He immortalized his name by his books on geometry, in which he digested all the propositions of the eminent geometers who preceded him, as Thales, Pythagoras, and others. His "Elements" have gone through innumerable editions; and though he wrote on music, optics, and other subjects, it is as a mathematician that he will ever be remembered.

**EUDOCIA**, a learned female of Athens, whose original name was Athenais, was the daughter of Leontius the philosopher. In 421 she was married to the emperor Theodosius, who afterwards divorced her in a fit of jealousy. She then went to Jerusalem, where she built churches, and led a life of great devotion. This empress wrote several Greek poems, and paraphrases on some of the prophets. D. 460.

**EUGENE**, **FRANCIS**, of Savoy, known as Prince Eugene, a distinguished military commander, and a grandson of the duke of Savoy, was b. at Paris, 1663. He was intended for the church, but his predilection for military life was so strong, that on being refused a regiment in the French army, he entered the service of the emperor, as a volunteer against the Turks, where his bravery attracting notice, he was soon appointed to the command of a regiment of dragoons. He was afterwards placed at the head of the army of Hungary, and was the companion in arms of the great duke of Marlborough, participating in the victories of Blenheim, Oudenarde, &c. He likewise saved Turin, expelled the French from Italy, reduced Lisle, and, in short, raised his name to the very pinnacle of military renown, by repeated demonstrations of skill and bravery. D. 1736.

**EUGENIUS**, an obscure man, who, from being a grammarian, was proclaimed emperor in Dauphiné, by Count Arbogatus, after the death of Valentinian the Younger, in 392. He crossed the Alps, and made himself master of Milan; but in 394 he was defeated and slain by the emperor Theodosius.

**EULER**, **LEONARD**, a celebrated ma-

thematician, b. at Basle, in 1707, and was a pupil of John Bernouilli. He was one of the literati invited to St. Petersburg by Catharine I., and for a time sustained the whole weight of the mathematical department in the new university, with great talent and industry. In 1741 he accepted an invitation from Frederic the Great, and remained at Brienne till 1766, when he returned to the Russian capital, where he d. in 1783. Though he had been blind for many years before his death, he still continued his literary labors; and in that state he produced his "Elements of Algebra" and his "Theory of the Moon." His writings, which are numerous, are able and original, both in metaphysics and philosophy; and, in fact, he may justly be regarded as one of the greatest mathematicians of the age.—JOHN ALBERT, CHARLES, and CHRISTOPHER, three sons of the preceding, were each eminent in their respective walks of life.—JOHN ALBERT, a mathematician, was b. at St. Petersburg, in 1734, and d. there in 1800. He was a counsellor of state, and secretary of the Imperial Academy of Sciences, and wrote many treatises on astronomy, optics, &c.—CHARLES, the second son, who was b. at St. Petersburg, in 1740, was physician to the court, and a member of the Imperial Academy of Sciences. D. 1766; and to him is attributed an able treatise on the motion of the planets.—CHRISTOPHER, the youngest son, was b. at Berlin, 1743. Besides being eminent as a mathematician, he was an excellent astronomer, and was one of the persons selected to observe the transit of Venus, in 1769.

EURIPIDES, a Grecian tragic poet, was b. in the island of Salamis, 480 B. C. He studied at Athens under Anaxagoras the philosopher, and Prodicus the rhetorician; but left that city in disgust, on account of the rivalry of Sophocles and the raillery of Aristophanes, and went to the court of Archelaus, king of Macedon. He wrote an immense number of tragedies, nineteen of which are extant. As he was walking one evening in a wood, he was attacked by the king's hounds and torn in pieces. He was then in his 75th year.

EUSDEN, LAURENCE, an English poet, was b. in Yorkshire. In 1718 he obtained the laureateship, which raised him several enemies, particularly Pope, who placed him in the "Dunciad." He became rector of Coningsby, in Lincolnshire. D. 1730.

EUSEBIUS, PAMPHILUS, an ecclesiastical historian, was b. in Palestine about 270. In the persecution by Diocletian, he assisted the suffering Christians by his exhortations, particularly his friend Pamphilus, whose name, out of veneration, he assumed. Eusebius was chosen bishop of Casarea about 313. He was at first the friend of Arius, because he considered him as persecuted, but on perceiving the dangerous extent of his opinions, he abandoned him, and assisted at the council of Nice, which he opened with an address. He was also at that of Antioch. The emperor Constantine had a particular esteem for him, and showed him several tokens of favor. He died about 338. He wrote an "Ecclesiastical History," the "Life of Constantine," and other works, the principal of which is "Evangelical Preparation."

EUSTACHIUS, BARTHOLOMEW, an eminent Italian physician of the 16th century. He settled at Rome, where he formed his anatomical tables, and made several important discoveries, among which is the passage from the throat to the internal ear, called the *Eustachian tube*. Boerhaave published this author's "Opuscula Anatomica" in 1707. D. 1570.

EUSTATHIUS, an eminent critic and archbishop of Thessalonica, was b. at Constantinople, and lived in the 12th century. He wrote commentaries on Homer and Dionysius the geographer; displaying, in the former more especially, profound philological learning.

EUTROPIUS, FLAVIUS, a Latin historian of the 4th century. He was secretary to Constantine the Great, and served under Julian in his Persian expedition. He wrote an epitome of the history of Rome, of which numerous editions have been printed.

EUTYCHES, an ecclesiastic of the 5th century, from whom the sect of Eutychians sprung, was a man of strict piety, but who, in opposing the doctrines of Nestorius, fell into the opposite extreme, and denied the human nature of Christ.

EVAGORAS, a Greek writer in the time of Augustus. He wrote a History of Egypt, the Life of Timagenes, "De Artificio Thucydidis Oratorio," &c.

EVANS, ABEL, commonly called Dr. Evans, the epigrammatist, was one of the Oxford wits, and intimate with the most eminent poets of the age. He was a member of St. John's college, and vicar of St. Giles, Oxford. He took his degree of D. D. in 1711.—ARISE, an astrologer of the 17th century, was a native of Wales, and educated at Oxford.

He removed to London, where he taught the mathematics, practised astrology, and had the reputation of a necromancer.—CALEB, was an eminent Baptist minister at Bristol, and the author of "Sermons on the Scripture Doctrine of the Son and Holy Spirit," "Christ Crucified, or the Scripture Doctrine of the Atonement," &c. D. 1791.—CORNELIUS, an impostor, was b. at Marseilles, but his father was a Welshman. In 1648 he went to England, and pretended to be the prince of Wales, to whom he bore a great resemblance. After carrying on this farce a few weeks he was sent to Newgate, from whence he effected his escape, but what became of him afterwards is not known.—JOHN, a Baptist minister, and theological writer, was b. at Uske, in Monmouthshire. He wrote and compiled several works, but is chiefly known as the author of "A Brief Sketch of the several Denominations into which the Christian World is divided. D. 1827.—NATHANIEL, minister and poet, was b. in Philadelphia, 1742. Having been ordained by the bishop of London, he entered on a mission near the close of that year, (under the patronage of the Society for Propagating the Gospel,) in Gloucester county, N. J., where, after laboring nearly ten years, he d. 1767. He had a high reputation for talents, and left a variety of manuscripts, from which a selection of poetry and prose was soon after published.—Lewis, eminent for his acquaintance with American geography, was a surveyor in Pennsylvania, and d. 1756. He made many journeys into the neighboring colonies, and had been frequently employed in surveying lands purchased of the natives. He had collected a great store of materials from other sources. From these he compiled a map of the middle colonies, and of the adjacent country of the Indians lying northward and westward. The first edition of it was published in 1749, and a second in 1755, accompanied with an explanatory pamphlet.

EVARTS, JEREMIAH, secretary of the American board of commissioners for foreign missions, graduated at Yale college, 1802. From 1803 to 1804 he was the instructor of the academy at Peacham, and afterwards studied law with Judge Chauncey of New Haven, where he commenced practice. In 1810 he removed to Charlestown, near Boston, in order to become editor of the "Panoplist," a religious and literary monthly publication. In 1820 the "Missionary Herald"

was substituted in place of the "Panoplist," under the authority of the American board. This work was also committed to him. He had been chosen treasurer of the board in 1812, and the next year one of the prudential committee. He served as treasurer till 1822. In 1821, he succeeded Dr. Worcester as corresponding secretary, in which office he continued nearly ten years, till his death. D. 1831.

EVELYN, JOHN, was b. in 1620. Throughout life he evinced a love for the liberal and useful arts; and having at an early period been induced to leave England on account of the civil war, he added greatly to his stock of knowledge by the good use he made of his time while travelling in France and Italy. He returned home in 1651, and made some efforts in favor of the royal cause; on which account he was much favored by Charles II. after his restoration. On the foundation of the Royal Society, he was nominated one of the first fellows; soon after which he published his most celebrated work, entitled "Sylva, or a Discourse of Forest Trees," &c. In 1664, Evelyn was appointed one of the commissioners of sick and wounded seamen; also a commissioner for rebuilding St. Paul's cathedral; and he afterwards had a place at the board of trade. In the reign of James II. he was made one of the commissioners for executing the office of lord privy seal, and after the revolution he was appointed treasurer of Greenwich hospital. Evelyn has the honor of being one of the first who improved horticulture, and introduced exotics into this country. Of his garden at Sayes Court, a curious account may be seen in the "Philosophical Transactions." Besides his "Sylva," he wrote "Terra, a Philosophical Discourse of Earth." "Numismata, or a Discourse of Medals," "Sculptura," "Acetaria," &c. His "Memoirs," comprehending a curious Diary and Correspondence, have been published; besides an interesting "Memoir of Mrs. Godolphin," (which he left in MS.) edited by the present bishop of Oxford; and still more recently a "History of Religion." D. 1706.

EVERARD, JOHANNES SECUNDUS, son of Nicholas Everard, president of the council of Holland, was b. at the Hague, 1511, and became Latin secretary to the emperor Charles V., whom he accompanied to the siege of Tunis. He was the author of "Basia," a collection of Latin poems, elegant in language, but

licentious in principle; it is therefore to be lamented that they have been translated into most modern European languages. Johannes Secundus, as he is usually called, died in 1536.

EVERDINGEN, ALDER VAN, a Dutch painter, celebrated both for landscapes and sea-pieces, was b. in 1621.

EVERETT, ALEXANDER H., a distinguished literary man, was b. at Dorchester, Mass., 1790. After leaving college, he was an usher at Phillips' academy, Exeter; and in 1809 accompanied Mr. Adams to St. Petersburg, as secretary of legation. In 1818 he was appointed by Mr. Monroe chargé d'affaires at Brussels, and in 1825, by Mr. Adams, minister to Spain. He remained at Madrid until the year 1829, when he was recalled by General Jackson. Mr. Everett returned to America by the way of Paris, in which city he held an interesting interview with Charles X., a short time previous to the breaking out of the revolution of the three days. A few months after his return to the United States, Mr. Everett became the editor and principal proprietor of the "North American Review." He had long been a leading contributor to this journal, which, under his charge, was materially improved. About the year 1832 he engaged actively in politics; and soon after connected himself with the democratic party. On the accession of Mr. Polk to the presidency, he gave to Mr. Everett the appointment of commissioner to China. Mr. Everett sailed for Canton about 1845, but proceeded no farther than Rio Janeiro, in consequence of ill-health. From Rio Janeiro he returned to the United States, and after an interval of several months again sailed for Canton, but had hardly become settled in his new residence, when he d. 1847.

EVREMOND, ST., CHARLES MARQUEL DE ST. DENIS, lord of, was b. 1613, and became one of the most lively and amusing writers of his time. He studied the law, but subsequently entered the military service, and obtained the rank of general under the prince of Condé; but he lost his commission for having indulged his propensity for satire at the expense of the prince. He then got embroiled with Cardinal Mazarin, was imprisoned in the Bastille, and afterwards escaped a second arrest only by flying to England. He was well received at the gay court of Charles II.; and, after indulging in a life of ease and enjoyment, d. 1703.

EWALD, JOHN, an eminent Danish poet, was the son of a clergyman, and b. at Copenhagen, 1743. Having lost his father while young, and disliking the clerical life, he left his home when but 15 years of age, and enlisted in the Prussian army. Deserting to the Austrian service, he was made a sergeant, but not being able to obtain his discharge when he wished, he deserted again and returned to Denmark. His youthful follies being now at an end, he pursued a literary life with great ardor, and produced several very excellent works; but that one to which he owed his earliest distinction as a poet was an "Elegy on the Death of Frederic V." His "Songs of the Scalds," and other pieces after the manner of Ossian, gave him great reputation; and he may be said to have surpassed all preceding Danish poets in spirit and originality. D. 1781.

EWING, JOHN, an eminent divine, natural philosopher, and mathematician, was b. in Maryland, in 1732. He was pastor to the first Presbyterian church in Philadelphia; and on visiting Great Britain in 1773, he received from the university of Edinburgh the diploma of D.D. In 1775 he returned home; and in a few years afterwards was made provost of the university of Philadelphia. He also became one of the vice-presidents of the American Philosophical Society; and was justly esteemed as a mathematician of distinguished reputation. D. 1802.

EXMOUTH, EDWARD PELLEW, Viscount, was descended from a Cornish family of respectability, and born at Dover in 1757. At the age of 13 he entered the navy as a midshipman on board the Juno frigate; and during the American war we find him in the Blonde frigate, contending for naval supremacy on Lake Champlain, where he attracted the notice of his superiors by his daring. He also served in the war with France. Few men in the naval service bore so prominent a part, or evinced more determined courage and coolness in discharge of their arduous duties, than did this gallant, humane, and active officer. He seemed to be the very beau ideal of a British sailor. D. 1833.

EYCK, HUBERT and JOHN VAN, brothers, both eminent as painters, were b. at Maaseyk, in Holland; the former in 1366, the latter in 370. HUBERT is regarded as the founder of the Flemish school; and JOHN, who from his place of residence is known as John of Bru-

ges, was certainly the first who brought the art of painting in oil to perfection. He also made great improvements in the art of perspective; and is allowed to

have excelled all others in painting on glass, delicately blending his colors, and yet so firmly fixing them that obliteration was impossible. He d. in 1441.

## F.

**FABER, BASIL**, a learned German Protestant, who published, in 1571, a work, entitled "Thesaurus Eruditionis Scholasticæ," since improved by Cellarius and others. D. 1576.—**JOHN**, a German divine, was b. at Heilbron in 1500.—There was another of this name, termed "Mallens Hereticorum," or the Crusher of the Heretics, who wrote several publications against the Protestants, for which he was raised to the archbishopric of Vienna. D. 1542.

**FABERT, ABRAHAM DE**, a French military commander of great reputation, was b. at Metz in 1599. When only 13 years old, his father procured him a commission in the army; and such was his skill and ardor for the service, that he rose to the first rank in his profession, and distinguished himself by a series of exploits which have had but few parallels in modern warfare. D. 1662.

**FABIAN, ROBERT**, an English chronicler of the 15th century. He was a tradesman of London, and served the offices of alderman and sheriff. His "Chronicle of England and France" was first printed at London in 1516.

**FABIUS, MAXIMUS RULLIANUS**, an illustrious Roman. In 303 B. c. he served the office of censor, and obtained the name of Maximus for lessening the power of the populace in elections. He triumphed over seven nations, and served the office of dictator a second time, 287 B. c.—**MAXIMUS, QUINTUS**, surnamed Verrucosus, was a lineal descendant of the above. He was employed against Hannibal, in opposition to whom he adopted a harassing and protracted mode of warfare, instead of risking the fortunes of Rome upon the event of a single battle; and thus the Fabian manner of conducting a campaign has become an adage. D. 203 B. c.—**PICTOR**, the first writer of the Roman history, who flourished 225 B. c. There is a work extant under his name, but it is a manifest forgery.

**FABRE, JOHN CLAUDIUS**, a French writer of some note, was b. at Paris in 1668, and d. about the middle of the

last century. He wrote a "Continuation of Fleury's Ecclesiastical History," a "French and Latin Dictionary," and translated Virgil, Phædrus, &c.—**JOHN**, a native of Nismes, whose name deserves to be handed down to posterity as a noble instance of filial piety. At a period when the spirit of persecution was rife in France, his father was condemned to the galleys for having made one of a Protestant congregation. The son was no sooner informed of the cruel sentence than he solicited to be exchanged for him, and was accepted. Though compelled to herd with the vilest of mankind, he remained in this degrading state of slavery upwards of six years, having refused to purchase his liberty on the condition of prevailing upon the Protestant pastor to quit the kingdom. B. 1729; d. 1797.

**FABRICIUS, CAIUS**, surnamed Luscinus, a Roman general, who was twice consul, and gained several victories over the Samnites and Lucanians. He was a pattern of virtue, in his integrity and contempt of riches. D. 250 B. c.—**JOHN ALBERT**, a learned critic and divine, was b. at Leipsic, 1668. He became professor of eloquence at Hamburg, where he d. in 1736; leaving behind him a justly-acquired fame for profound and comprehensive erudition. He is the author of "Bibliotheca Latina," "Bibliotheca Græca," "Codex Apocryphus Novi Testamenti," and many other learned works.—**JOHN CHRISTIAN**, a distinguished entomologist, and the friend and pupil of Linnaeus, was b. at Tondern, in Sleswick, in 1742, and d. at Copenhagen in 1807.

**FABRONI, ANGILOLO**, a learned Italian, was b. at Marradi, in Tuscany in 1732. He is generally known by his biographies of Italian literati of the 17th and 18th centuries, of which work he published 18 volumes, and left another ready for the press. He also wrote the "Lives of Lorenzo and Cosmo de Medici," and of "Leo X.;" besides editing a literary journal, which extended to 110 volumes. Towards the close of his life he retired to Pisa, became cu-

rator of that university, and there d. in 1802. — GIOVANNI, an Italian writer of great celebrity, whose works on political economy, agriculture, and physical science are alike remarkable for the sound maxims they contain, and the extensive views in which they abound. He was director of bridges and high-ways, (under the imperial government,) for the department beyond the Alps, and held many honorable situations connected with literature and science. B. 1752; d. at Florence, 1823.

FABROT, CHARLES ANNIBAL, a learned jurist, was professor of jurisprudence at Aix, in Provence, where he was b. in 1581. His principal work, entitled "Basilicon," is a translation of the basilics or laws of the Eastern empire; but he wrote several professional works, and edited many of the Byzantine historians. D. 1659.

FABRY, JOHN BAPTIST GERMAIN, secretary of Fouché, duke of Otranto, Bonaparte's minister of police. He was the author of "Le Spectateur Français au 19me Siècle," and many other works. B. 1780; d. 1821.

FACCIOLATI, JAMES, an Italian philologist, was b. at Torreglia, near Padua, in 1682. He devoted great attention to reviving the study of ancient literature; and having conceived the idea of a Latin lexicon, in which every word, with all its significations, should be contained and illustrated by examples from the classical writers, this immense undertaking occupied for nearly forty years both him and his pupil Forcellini. D. 1769.

FACINI, PETER, a native of Bologna, who was first a pupil, and afterwards the rival, of Annibal Caracci. He was extensively employed in ornamenting churches and mansions; but his works being painted in fresco, few of them are preserved. B. 1561; d. 1602.

FAGE, RAYMOND DE LA, a French artist, celebrated for the extraordinary facility and beauty of his pen-and-ink drawings, some of which have been engraved and published. D. 1690.

FAGEL, GASPARD, an eminent Dutch statesman, b. at Haerlem, in 1629, was grand pensionary of Holland, and distinguished himself not more by the firmness with which he opposed Louis XIV., when he invaded his country, than by the activity with which he supported the prince of Orange in his plans for the expulsion of James II. from England. D. 1688.

FAGIULOLI, JOHN BAPTIST, an Ital-

ian poet, celebrated for the facetiousness and drollery of his writings, was b. at Florence, in 1660, and d. in 1742.

FAHRENHEIT, GABRIEL DANIEL, an experimental philosopher, whose arrangement of the thermometer and barometer which bear his name, was a work of great utility. He was a native of Dantzic. B. 1686; d. 1736.

FAIRFAX, EDWARD, was the son of Sir Thomas Fairfax, of Denton, in Yorkshire, and is regarded as one of the great improvers of English versification. Settling at Newhall, in Knaresborough forest, he led the life of a retired country gentleman, devoted to literary pursuits. His chief reputation as a poet rests on his translation of Tasso's "Gedfrey of Bonillon," which is written in the same stanza with the original, and combines fidelity to the sense of the author, with striking harmony of style. He also wrote "Eclogues," and a prose work on "Demonology," in which he was, it seems, a believer. D. about 1632. — THOMAS, Lord, a distinguished commander in the civil wars, and one of the leading characters of that turbulent period, was the eldest son of Lord Fairfax, to whose title and estates he succeeded in 1647. When the disputes between Charles I. and the parliament terminated in open rupture, Fairfax warmly espoused the cause of the latter, and joined his father in making active preparations for the approaching contest. In the earlier part of his career, he suffered various checks from the royalist forces, but he retrieved his character at Marston-moor, and was appointed general-in-chief when Essex resigned. He was afterwards victorious at Naseby, reduced the west to obedience, and compelled Colchester to surrender. But he was hostile to the execution of the dethroned monarch; and considerable jealousy appears to have been entertained of him by Oliver Cromwell. At length he resigned the command of the army, and retired for awhile from public life. At the restoration he crossed over to Holland for the purpose of congratulating Charles II. on his accession, and was formally reconciled to that monarch. He devoted his leisure hours to the encouragement and cultivation of letters, and left behind him a volume of poems and miscellanies, including an interesting sketch of his own life. D. 1671.

FAIRFIELD, JOHN, a senator of the United States, from Maine, b. at Saco, 1797, and elected to congress in 1835,



where he became distinguished. In 1842 he was chosen governor of Maine, and the same year senator. He was re-elected in 1845. D. 1848.

FALCONER, WILLIAM, an English poet and writer on naval affairs, was b. at Edinburgh, about 1730. When very young, he went to sea in the merchant service, and had risen to the situation of second mate, when the vessel to which he belonged was cast away. Thus furnished with the incidents of his "Shipwreck," it was published in 1762. In 1769 he was appointed purser of the *Aurora*, which ship was never heard of after she quitted the Cape of Good Hope, in December, 1769, and was therefore supposed to have foundered at sea, and all her crew to have perished. Besides "The Shipwreck," he wrote some minor poems, and a "Marine Dictionary."

FALCÓNET, STEPHEN MAURICE, a celebrated French sculptor, was b. at Paris, in 1716. Although, owing to his humble origin, he had been apprenticed to a cutter of barber's blocks, he became an excellent modeller, and, assisted by Lemoine, the sculptor, rose to eminence as an artist; while, owing to his persevering application, he also shone as an author. In 1766 he was invited to Russia, to execute the colossal statue of Peter the Great, and there he resided twelve years. D. 1791.

FALCÓNETTO, JOHN MARIA, an Italian architect, was b. at Verona, in 1458. He built palaces, and much improved the style of architecture in the Venetian states; and a building of his at Padua is said to have suggested to Palladio the idea of the famous Villa Capra, which served as the model of Lord Burlington's villa at Chiswick. D. 1534.

FALIERI, MARINO, a Venetian noble, succeeded Andrew Dandolo as doge of Venice, in 1354. He had previously commanded the troops of the republic at the siege of Zara, in Dalmatia, where he gained a brilliant victory over the king of Hungary; and was afterwards ambassador to Genoa and Rome. When he succeeded to the office of doge, he was 76 years of age, and had a young and beautiful wife. Jealous of Michael Steno, he quarrelled with and was insulted by him at a masquerade; but Steno being sentenced to no more than a month's imprisonment for his offence, Falieri, burning with revenge, entered into a conspiracy with the plebeians to overturn the government and massacre the patricians. On the night before it was to be

carried into effect, the plot was discovered, and Falieri suffered decapitation, April 17, 1355.

FALK, JOHN DANIEL, was the son of a poor wig-maker at Dantzic, who would scarcely allow him to be taught even to read and write before he employed him in his trade; but his love of knowledge was sufficient to overcome the difficulties that lay in his way of attaining it, and all his little savings were laid out at the circulating library. Having thus obtained a tolerable education, he published some admirable satires, but afterwards wrote principally upon religious subjects. B. 1770; d. 1826.

FALKENSTEIN, JOHN HENRY, a voluminous writer, was b. in Franconia, in 1682. He wrote the "Antiquities of Nordgau," and other works of a similar kind. D. 1760.

FALKLAND, HENRY CARY, Viscount, son of Sir Edward Cary, master of the jewel office to Queen Elizabeth and to James I., was made comptroller of the king's household, and elevated to the (Scotch) peerage of Falkland in 1617. Subsequently he was made lord deputy of Ireland, but did not long hold the office, the Catholic party being much opposed to him. He was a man of considerable literary talent, and published "Letters to the Duke of Buckingham," "A History of that unfortunate Prince, Edward II.," &c. D. 1633.—LUCIUS CARY, Viscount, son of the preceding, fought boldly and for his king; and d. at the battle of Newbury, in the 34th year of his age, 1643.—HENRY LUCIUS CARY, Viscount, son of the above, died young. He is said to have been a man of talent, but the only proof we have of it is a play, called "The Wedding Night." D. 1663.

FALLOPIUS, GABRIEL, an eminent anatomist and physician, was b. at Modena; studied at Ferrara and Padua; was professor of anatomy for three years at Pisa; and, lastly, filled the chair of anatomy and surgery at Padua, where he remained till his death, in 1563. He was the first who accurately described the vessels and bones of the fœtus; and his account of the Fallopian tubes has served to perpetuate his name. His chief work is entitled "Observations Anatomice."

FANEUIL, PETER, founder of Faneuil hall in Boston, d. March 3, 1743. He possessed a large estate, and he employed it in doing good. While his charities were extensive, his liberal spirit induced him to present to the town of Boston a

stately edifice for the accommodation of the inhabitants at their public meetings.

FANSHAWE, Sir RICHARD, a statesman and poet, was b. at Ware park, Herts, in 1608. In 1635 he was sent ambassador to Spain, whence, in 1641, he returned, and acted steadily for the royal cause. He was taken prisoner at the battle of Worcester, and closely confined for a considerable time; but at last recovered his liberty, and went to Breda, where he was knighted by Charles II., in 1656. At the restoration he was made master of requests, and sent to Portugal to negotiate the marriage with the king and the Infanta Catharine. In 1664 he was sent ambassador to Spain, and d. there in 1666. He translated into English the "Pastor Fido, or Faithful Shepherd of Guiarini;" also the "Lusiad," by Camoens. His letters during his embassies in Spain and Portugal were printed in 1702.

FANTIN-DESODOARDS, ANTOINE ETIENNE NICHOLAS, a French historian and political writer, was b. in 1738, at Pont de Beauvoisin, in Dauphiné. He was originally an ecclesiastic; but becoming acquainted with Danton and Robespierre, he employed his pen in defending the revolutionary career of his contemporaries. He was the author of several extensive works, among them his "Histoire Philosophique de la Révolution Française."

FARE, CHARLES AUGUSTUS, marquis de la, a French poet, and captain of the guards to the duke of Orleans, was b. in 1644, and d. in 1712. According to Voltaire, Fare did not begin to write poetry till he was nearly 60. His compositions are remarkable for sweetness and elegance. He was also the author of "Mémoires sur le Regne de Louis XIV.," a work containing satirical reflections on cotemporary characters.

FARIA Y SOUSA, MANUEL DE, a Portuguese historian and poet, was b. at Souto, in Portugal, about 1590, and for some time secretary to the marquis of Castel Rodrigo, ambassador of Rome. He wrote various historical works relative to Portugal and its distant possessions, seven volumes of poems, &c. D. 1649.

FARINATO, PAUL, an eminent painter of Verona, whose numerous works were distinguished by freedom of design, boldness of coloring, and great facility of execution. B. 1522; d. 1606.

FARINELLI, a Neapolitan singer of great eminence, whose real name is said to be Carlo Broschi, was b. at Naples,

1705. He studied under Porpora, and went from Rome to Vienna, where the emperor, Charles VI., loaded him with rich presents. In 1784 he came to London, and, by the magic of his singing, so delighted the public that Handel was obliged to dismiss a rival company over which he presided, in spite of all his powers and popularity. Many extraordinary stories are related of his vocal skill, and his command over the feelings and sympathies of his audience appears to have been unrivalled.

FARINGTON, GEORGE, an historical painter, and a pupil of West. In 1780 his painting of the incantation scene in Macbeth was rewarded with a gold medal by the Royal Academy. B. 1754; d. 1788.—JOSEPH, brother of the preceding, and eminent as a landscape painter. He made many drawings for the "Britannia Depicta," and left behind him several good pictures of lake and landscape scenery. D. 1818.

FARMER, RICHARD, a divine and antiquary, was b. at Leicester in 1735. In 1767 he became one of the preachers at Whitehall. He subsequently became vice-chancellor and librarian of the university; and also obtained prebends at Lichfield and Canterbury, the latter of which he exchanged for a canonry at St. Paul's. In his "Essay on the Learning of Shakspeare," which is a work of great critical merit, he proved that all the knowledge of ancient history and mythology possessed by the immortal bard, was drawn from translations. D. 1797.—JOHN, well known throughout New England, as a genealogist and antiquary, was b. at Chelmsford, Mass., 1789, and was a lineal descendant of Edward Farmer, who emigrated from Ancely, in Warwickshire, England, and settled about 1670 at Billerica. He was self-taught, possessed great industry, and his labors in the peculiar departments of learning to which he almost exclusively devoted his power, will long be appreciated. His publications have been numerous, among which the most important are his edition of "Belknap's History of New Hampshire," to which he added a body of notes and illustrations scarcely less valuable than the text itself; and his "Genealogical Register of the First Settlers of New England," published in 1829, a work of vast labor and research, and embracing nearly every family of the first European settlers of this country. D. 1838.

FARNESE, the name of an illustrious family in Italy, many of the members of

which filled the highest situations in church and state.—ALEXANDER, the son of Peter Louis the first grand-duke of Parma and Placentia, was b. in 1520, and created a cardinal by his grandfather, Pope Paul III. He was dean of the sacred college, and distinguished himself highly by his learning and his virtues; while as a statesman his talents were such as to obtain for him the office of nuncio to the courts of Vienna and Paris. D. 1589.—ALEXANDER, nephew of the preceding, was the third duke of Parma, and highly distinguished as a military commander under Philip II., who sent him to Flanders, where the situation of the Spaniards was becoming desperate. He recovered several cities, and succeeded in reconciling the Catholic part of the population to the Spanish government. He afterwards invaded France, and compelled Henry IV. to raise the siege of Rouen. On his return from that expedition he received a wound in his arm before Caudebec, in consequence of the neglect of which he died, at Arras, in 1592, aged 46.

FARNEWORTH, ELLIS, an English divine, was b. in Derbyshire, and educated at Jesus college, Cambridge. In 1762 he obtained the rectory of Carsington, in Derbyshire, where he d. the year following. He translated the "Life of Pope Sixtus V." from the Italian, 1574; Davila's "History of the Civil Wars of France," in 1757; and the works of Machiavel, 1761; and Fleury's "History of the Israelites."

FARQUHAR, GEORGE, a comic writer, was b. at Londonderry, in Ireland, in 1678, and educated at Trinity college, Dublin, from which he either eloped or was expelled for irregular conduct, and repaired to London with his friend Wilks, the actor, where he commenced his career of dramatic authorship. His first production was "Love in a Bottle," performed at Drury-lane theatre with success in 1698, about which time he attracted the favor of Lord Orrery, who procured him a lieutenancy in his own regiment. In 1700 he added to his reputation by "The Constant Couple," a comedy in which, under the character of Sir Harry Wildair, he exhibited a lively picture of the foppish fine gentleman of the end of the 17th century. He d. in 1707, at the premature age of 29, and during the run of his last and best play, "The Beaux Stratagem." Farquhar's wit is genuine and spontaneous, his characters are obviously drawn from nature, and his incidents well arranged.

His libertinism of language and sentiment are, however, highly reprehensible.

FARRANT, RICHARD, an English musician. He held situations in the Chapel Royal and St. George's chapel, Windsor, from 1564 to 1580, and is remarkable for the devout and solemn style of his compositions.

FARREN, ELIZA, countess of Derby, was the daughter of a surgeon at Cork, who failing in his profession became a provincial actor, and died young, leaving his family in destitute circumstances. Eliza was b. in 1759; made her first appearance at Liverpool, when 14 years of age; and, in 1777, appeared at the Haymarket theatre, London, as Miss Harcastle, in "She Stoops to Conquer." She afterwards played at Drury Lane and Covent Garden; and eventually succeeded Mrs. Abington in her principal characters, which she played with great eclat, and established her theatrical fame. She married Lord Derby. D. 1829.

FASTOLF, Sir JOHN, the supposed prototype of Shakspeare's Falstaff, was a native of Norfolk. Adopting the profession of a soldier, he served with some distinction in Ireland, under Sir Stephen Scrope, deputy to the lord lieutenant, and married his widow, who was an heiress; through the acquisition of whose property he obtained the honor of knighthood, and the order of the Garter. He was wounded at the battle of Agincourt, and rewarded for his bravery; but at the battle of Patay he shamefully tarnished his laurels by fleeing, panic-stricken, from Joan of Arc. D. 1469.

FATIO DE DUILLIER, an ingenious mathematician, was b. at Basle, in 1664; settled in London in 1687, and distinguished himself as a geometrician and astronomer; but becoming a zealous partisan of a fanatical sect, called the French prophets, he was tried and put in the pillory. Many inventions in the mechanical arts owe their existence to him; among others, was the jewelling of watches.

FAUCHET, CLAUDE, a French historian and archæologist in the 16th century, and historiographer to Henry IV. He wrote various antiquarian works, of which his "Antiquités et Histoires Gauloises et Françaises" is the chief. D. 1601.—CLAUDE, a native of Dorne, France, was grand-vicar to the archbishop of Bourges, and preacher to the king. Just previous to the French revolution he joined the sect of the

illuminati, and became one of their chiefs; and during the popular commotions in Paris, he took an active part, appearing sword in hand at the head of the mob which attacked the Bastille. In 1791 he was elected constitutional bishop of the department of Calvados, and chosen a member of the legislative assembly. He continued to distinguish himself by his revolutionary furor till the trial of Louis XVI., for whose imprisonment he voted instead of his death; and having joined the Girondists, he was persecuted by the opposite party. At last he was condemned to death on the unfounded charge of being an accomplice of Charlotte Corday in the assassination of Marat, and suffered by the guillotine in October, 1793.

**FAUJAS DE ST. FOND**, BARTHOLOMEW, an eminent French geologist, was b. at Montelmart, in 1750; became professor at the museum of natural history; and wrote various works connected with his favorite pursuit; among which are "The Mineralogy of Volcanoes," "A Natural History of Dauphiné," "A Journey in England, Scotland, and the Hebrides," &c.

**FAULHABER**, JOHN, an ingenious mathematician, and the friend of Descartes, was b. at Ulm, in Suabia, where he d. in 1635.

**FAUQUE**, a French authoress, known by the name of Madame de Vaucuse, was b. at Avignon, at the beginning of the 18th century. She had been forced by her parents to become a nun against her will; and having obtained a dispensation from her vows, she retired to England, where she supported herself by writing for the press. Among her productions are "Dialogues Moraux et Amusans," and "Histoire de Madame de Pompadour." D. 1777.

**FAUST**, or **FUST**, JOHN, one of the three artists to whom the invention of printing has been ascribed, was the son of a goldsmith at Mentz. The other two were Guttenburg and Schæffer; to the former of whom the invention of printing with wooden blocks is attributed; and to the latter, who married the daughter of Faust, is allowed the honor of having invented punches and matrices, by means of which this grand art was carried to perfection. It has been pretended that, when Faust went to Paris to sell a second edition of his Bible of 1462, he was arrested on the supposition that he effected the printing of them by magic; but this story appears to be a mere fiction. There is

reason to believe that he d. of the plague in 1466.—**DR. JOHN**, who lived in the beginning of the 16th century, was b. at Knittlingen, in Suabia. After receiving an education at Wittenburg, he went to Ingoldstadt, where he studied medicine, astrology, and magic; and occupied himself in alchemical experiments. That he was a man of great scientific acquirements there is little doubt; and, according to legendary tradition, he made use of his power in a manner calculated to inspire his countrymen with a firm belief that he had familiar dealings with the devil. The supernatural feats performed by him and his servant, Mephistopheles, have been immortalized by the genius of Goethe.

**FAVART**, CHARLES SIMON, a dramatic poet, to whom the comic opera in France is greatly indebted, was b. in 1710. D. 1792.

**FAVRAT**, FRANCIS ANDREW, a Prussian general, so remarkable for his strength, that he is said to have once lifted up a horse and its rider, and to have often carried a cannon on his shoulder with as much apparent ease as a soldier carries his firelock. He was governor of Glatz, and wrote "Memoirs of the History of the War of the Polish Revolution from 1794 to 1796."

**FAWCETT**, JOHN, an eminent theatrical performer, was the son of an actor of humble pretensions at Drury-lane, and was b. in London, in 1769. At the age of 15 he was apprenticed to a linen-draper, but elandestinely left the shop for the Margate theatre, where, under the name of Foote, he made his first appearance. He afterwards joined Tate Wilkinson on the York circuit; and in 1791 made his bow to a London audience, at Covent-garden, as Caleb, in "He would be a Soldier." His dramatic reputation was at length fixed by his representation of Dr. Pangloss, Ollapod, Caleb Quotem, and Job Thornberry. In 1798 he joined the Haymarket company, and became acting manager, in 1800, of that theatre. In 1818 he appeared at the English Opera, and in 1816 rejoined the Haymarket. He afterwards became manager of Covent-garden theatre, which situation he held till his retreat from the stage in 1836. D. 1837.

**FAWKES**, FRANCIS, an English poet and divine, was b. in Yorkshire, about 1721. He published a volume of poems, and translations of Anacreon, Sappho, Bion, Moschus, and Theocritus. His

poetry, though not of first-rate talent, is elegant and correct. D. 1777.

FAY, CHARLES FRANCIS DE CISTERNAI DU, the son of an officer of the French guards, was b. in 1698; and though he first embraced the military profession, soon quitted it for the study of chemistry and natural philosophy. He was a member of the Academy of Sciences, and distinguished himself by his researches concerning the phosphoric light in the mercurial vacuum of the barometer, the magnet, and the nature of electricity, which he divided into two kinds, the vitreous and the resinous, answering to the positive and negative electricities of Franklin. D. 1739.

FAYDIT, ANSELM, a troubadour of the 13th century, patronized by Richard Cœur de Lion, whose praises he celebrated in a funeral elegy.

FAYETTE, MARIE MADELEINE DE LA VERGE, countess of, a female of great literary attainments, wife to the Count de la Fayette, in the reign of Louis XIV. She was in habits of friendly intimacy with many of the most distinguished men of letters; and her romances of "Zaïde" and "The Princess of Cleves," afford ample testimony that the fame she acquired for delicacy of sentiment and graceful description was not exaggerated. She wrote also "Memoirs of the Court of France." D. 1692.

FAZIO, BARTHOLOMEW, an historian and biographer of the 15th century, was by birth a Genoese, and patronized by Alphonso, king of Naples, at whose instance he translated Arrian's "History of Alexander" into Latin; but his most important work is entitled "De Viris Illustribus," containing brief accounts of the most famous of his cotemporaries.

FEARNE, CHARLES, a writer on metaphysics and jurisprudence, was b. in London, in 1749, and educated at Westminster school. He became a student at the Inner Temple, and attained a first-rate reputation as a chamber counsel and conveyancer. He was the author of "An Essay on Contingent Remainders," &c. D. 1794.

FEATLEY, DANIEL, an eminent English divine of the 17th century, was b. at Charlton Kings, Oxfordshire, in 1582. He was the author of "Clavis Mystica, a Key opening divers difficult Texts of Scripture," &c.; and among his controversial tracts is one bearing the quaint title of "The Dipper dipt, or the Anabaptist plunged over Head and Ears, and shrunk in the Washing."

FEITH, RHYNVIS, a modern Dutch poet, was b. at Zwolle 1753. He studied law at Leyden, and, returning to his native city, was made burgomaster, and afterwards receiver at the admiralty college; but he did not relinquish the art of poetry. He wrote "Inez de Castro," and several other good tragedies; many poems, hymns, and odes, remarkable for feeling and elevated sentiment; and his "Grave" stands foremost among the best didactic poems in the language. D. 1822.

FELIX I. succeeded Pope Dionysius in 269. He suffered death in 274, and was canonized. An epistle by him against Sabellius and Paulus Samosancus is extant.—II., antipope. He was placed in the papal chair in 355 by the emperor Constans, during the exile of Liberius, on the return of whom he was expelled. Constans would have had the two popes reign together, but the people exclaimed, "One God, one Christ, and one bishop!" Felix was then exiled, and d. in 365.—III., succeeded Simplicius in 483. He had a violent dispute with the emperor Zeno in behalf of the Western church, and d. in 492.—IV., a native of Beneventum, ascended the chair after John I. in 1526. He governed the church with zeal and piety, and d. in 1530.

FELL, JOHN, a dissenting minister, was b. at Cockermonth, in Cumberland, in 1735, and bred a tailor. He wrote "An Essay on the Love of One's Country," "Genuine Protestantism," "A Letter to Mr. Burke on the Penal Laws," "An Essay towards an English Grammar," &c. D. 1797.—Dr. JOHN, bishop of Oxford, was b. at Longworth, in Berkshire, in 1625. At the restoration he was made canon and dean of Christ church, and 10 years after he had obtained the deanery he was raised to the see of Oxford. He was a learned prelate, and a liberal benefactor to his college, the magnificent tower of which, called the "Tom Gate," he built. Several valuable works from his pen are extant; among others, a Latin translation of Wood's "History and Antiquities of Oxford," "In Laudem Musices Carmen Sapphicum," a "Paraphrase on St. Paul's Epistles," &c. D. 1686.

FELLENBERG, EMANUEL DE, whose labors in the cause of education have earned for him immortal fame, was b. at Berne, in Switzerland, in 1771. His father was of patrician rank, and a member of the government of Berne; his mother, a great grand-daughter of

the celebrated Dutch admiral **VAN TROMP**. After a somewhat desultory education at home and under different masters, young De Fellenberg repaired to the university of Tübingen in 1790, to complete his studies in civil law; but these he soon abandoned for the more congenial pursuits of politics and philosophy. In order to acquaint himself with the moral state of his countrymen, he spent much of his time in travelling through Switzerland, usually on foot, with his knapsack on his back, residing in the villages and farm-houses, mingling in the labors and occupations and partaking of the rude lodging and fare of the peasants and mechanics, and often extending his journey to the adjacent countries. Immediately after the fall of Robespierre in 1795 he visited Paris. He purchased, in 1799, the estate called Hofwyl, two leagues from Berne; and his life forms, henceforward, an important page in the records of benevolent enterprise. But it would be impossible within our limits to give even an outline of the various schemes for the improvement and diffusion of education that emanated from M. de Fellenberg during the long period of forty-five years that followed; of the skill and tact with which he defeated the combinations of interested and jealous opponents; and the success which ultimately crowned his labors. D. Nov. 21st, 1844.

**FELLER, FRANCIS XAVIER**, b. at Brussels in 1735; author of an "Historical Dictionary," "Remarks on the Newtonian Philosophy," &c. D. at Ratisbon, 1802.—**JOACHIM**, a German poet, was b. at Zwickaw in 1638; chosen professor of poetry at Leipsic in 1661; and became librarian to that university in 1676. His compositions were chiefly in Latin. His death, which happened in 1691, was occasioned by his falling from a window, in a fit of somnambulism.—**JOACHIM FREDERIC**, son of the foregoing, was secretary to the grand-duke of Weimar, a situation he filled during 20 years. He wrote a valuable work, entitled "Monumenta varia Inedita," and some others. D. 1726.

**FELLOWES, ROBERT**, a writer chiefly on religious and political subjects, was b. in Norfolk, 1770. He was educated at St. Mary hall, Oxford, where he attained the degree of M. A. in 1801, and was ordained in 1795; but he gradually relinquished the doctrines of the church of England, and at length adopted the opinions maintained in the work which

he published in 1836, under the title of "The Religion of the Universe." He was the intimate friend of Dr. Parr and the Baron Maseres; the former presented him to Queen Caroline, whose cause he espoused with great zeal; and the latter left him nearly £200,000, which enabled him at once to gratify his own tastes for literature, and to benefit his fellow-creatures. He entered with much spirit into the project of establishing a university in London, supporting it both by his counsel and his purse. D. 1847.

**FELTHAM, OWEN**, was b. about the middle of the 17th century in Suffolk. Little more is known of him than that he resided many years in the family of the Earl of Thomond, during which period he published a work of great merit, entitled "Resolves, Divine, Political, and Moral," which went through 12 editions before the year 1709. D. about 1678.

**FENDALL, JOSIAS**, governor of Maryland, who exercised also the powers of chief justice, received his appointment from the commissioners of parliament in 1658. He had previously been appointed governor by the proprietors, but rendered himself unworthy of their confidence by his intrigues, which caused great confusion in the province. In June, 1660, he was succeeded by Philip Calvert. Twenty years after he was fined forty thousand pounds of tobacco, and banished from the province for his seditious practices.

**FENELON, FRANCIS DE SALIGNAC DE LA MOTTE**, archbishop of Cambrai, was b. 1651, at the château Fenelon, in Perigord of a family illustrious in church and state. He studied at Cahors and Paris, where he made such astonishing progress in the most difficult studies, that, in his 15th year, he preached with great applause. At the age of 24, Fenelon took holy orders, and commenced his regular ministerial functions in the parish of St. Sulpice. He was afterwards appointed chief of a mission for the conversion of heretics in Saintonge and Annis; and on his return he became known to the public as a writer, by a work, "Sur le Ministère des Pasteurs," and a treatise, "De l'Education des Filles." In 1689, Louis XIV. intrusted to him the education of his grandsons, the dukes of Burgundy, Anjou, and Berri. In 1694, Fenelon was created archbishop of Cambrai; soon after which, a theological dispute with Bossuet, his former instructor, respecting the devotional mysticism of the cele-

brated Madame Guyor, whose opinions Fenelon favored, terminated in his condemnation by Pope Innocent XII., and his banishment to his diocese by Louis XIV. He wrote many excellent works; among the chief of which may be reckoned his "Dialogues of the Dead," "Dialogues on Eloquence," "Letters on different Religious and Metaphysical Subjects," &c. But his most celebrated production, and the one which for ages will survive, is his "Adventures of Telemachus," in which he endeavored to exhibit a model for the education of a prince; and more pure and elevated maxims were never woven into a tale either of truth or fiction. His death was accelerated by the overturning of his carriage, which brought on a fever, and the amiable and virtuous prelate expired in Jan. 1715.

FENTON, ELIJAH, a poet of considerable talent, was b. in 1653, at Shelton, near Newcastle, in Staffordshire. Having received a classical education, the earl of Orrery, in 1710, made him his private secretary, and placed his eldest son under his care. He afterwards lived with Lady Trumbull, as tutor to her son. He became acquainted with most of the wits of the age, and assisted Pope in his translation of the "Odyssey." Besides this, he published "Marianne," a tragedy, and the lives of Milton and Waller. D. 1730.—SIR GEOFFREY, an English writer, was b. in Nottinghamshire, and d. at Dublin, 1608. He translated Guicciardini's "History of the Wars of Italy."

FERAUD, JOHN FRANCIS, a French grammarian, and a professor of rhetoric and philosophy at Besançon, was b. 1725. He wrote a "Grammatical Dictionary of the French Language," and a "Critical Dictionary." D. 1807.

FERBER, JOHN JAMES, a Swedish mineralogist of note, was b. at Carlsrona, in 1743, and d. in Switzerland, while on a scientific tour, in 1790. He wrote "Letters from Italy," which are much esteemed.

FERDINAND V., king of Aragon, surnamed the Catholic, on account of the expulsion of the Moors from Spain, was the son of John II. of Aragon, and b. in 1453. By his marriage with Isabella, queen of Castile, he founded the union of the different Spanish kingdoms; overcame Alphonso, king of Portugal, at the battle of Toro, in 1476; totally subjugated the Moorish power in Spain, which had for so many centuries baffled all the efforts of his ancestors;

and brought under his rule a large proportion of the Neapolitan dominions. But the most extraordinary feature in his reign is the discovery of America by Columbus, which opened to him and his successors the sovereignty of a new hemisphere. D. 1516.—I., emperor of Germany, succeeded his brother, Charles V., in 1558, at which time Ferdinand was king of the Romans, and of Hungary and Bohemia.—II., was the son of the archduke of Styria; elected king of Bohemia in 1617, and of Hungary in 1611. Soon afterwards he succeeded Mathias as emperor. D. 1637.—III., surnamed Ernest, was the son of the preceding, and b. in 1608; made king of Hungary in 1625, of Bohemia in 1627, and succeeded his father in 1637. D. 1657.—OF CORDOVA, a learned scholar and accomplished cavalier of the 15th century, whose attainments in every art and science that can adorn the mind, or add a dignity to manhood, have been handed down for the admiration of posterity.—I., king of the Two Sicilies, was b. in 1751, and succeeded his father, Charles III., on the throne of Naples, in 1759, on the accession of the latter to that of Spain. D. 1825.—VII., king of Spain and the Indies, son of Charles IV. and Maria Louisa of Parma, was b. at St. Ildefonso, in 1784. In 1816 Ferdinand married Theresa, a princess of Portugal, for his second wife; in 1819, Maria-Josepha Amelia, a princess of Saxony, for his third. She died in 1828, and in 1829 he married Maria Christina, the daughter of Francis I., king of Naples, mother of the present queen of Spain. D. 1833.

FERDUSI, or FERDOUSI, a celebrated Persian poet, whose talents having attracted the notice of Mahmoud, the reigning sultan, he gave him a distinguished reception at his court, and employed him to write a metrical history of the Persian sovereigns. This work, which is called the "Schahnameh," contains 60,000 stanzas, and occupied him 30 years, during which long period the enemies of Ferdusi succeeded in prejudicing Mahmoud against him. Instead of being rewarded, according to promise, with 60,000 pieces of gold, the same number of the smallest silver coin was sent to him, which the poet indignantly distributed among the menials, wrote a severe satire on the sultan, and fled to Bagdad. B. 916; d. 1020.

FERGUSON, ADAM, an eminent historian and moral philosopher, was b. 1724, at Logierait, Perthshire. He was educated at Perth, St. Andrew's, and

Edinburgh; was chaplain to the 42d regiment, in Flanders, till the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle; and, on his return to Edinburgh, was chosen professor of natural philosophy, which chair he subsequently resigned for that of moral philosophy. In 1767 appeared his "Essay on Civil Society," which procured him the degree of LL. D. In 1778 he accompanied the earl of Chesterfield on his travels; and in 1776, having replied to Dr. Price on civil liberty, he was appointed to the secretaryship of a reconciliatory mission sent out to America in 1778. On his return he resumed his professorial duties, and composed his "History of the Roman Republic." Several years after this appeared his "Treatise on Moral and Political Science," and "Institutes of Moral Philosophy." D. 1816.—JAMES, an experimental philosopher, astronomer, and mechanist, was the son of a laborer, and b. in 1710, at Keith, in Banffshire, Scotland. His extraordinary genius quickly displayed itself, as he learned to read in infancy by hearing his father teach one of his brothers; and when only eight years of age, he constructed a wooden clock. When old enough to work, he was placed out as a servant to a farmer, who employed him in keeping sheep, in which situation he acquired a surprising knowledge of the stars, and his abilities being discovered by some neighboring gentlemen, one of them took him to his house, where he learned decimal arithmetic and the rudiments of algebra and geometry. From a description of the globes in Gordon's grammar, he made one in three weeks sufficiently accurate to enable him to work problems; and, having a taste for drawing, began to draw portraits with India ink, by which he supported himself creditably some years. In 1743 he went to London, where he published some astronomical tables and calculations, and gave lectures in experimental philosophy, which he repeated with success throughout the kingdom. In 1754 he published a brief description of the solar system, with an astronomical account of the year of our Saviour's crucifixion; also an idea of the material universe, deduced from a survey of the solar system. But his greatest work is his "Astronomy explained upon Sir Isaac Newton's Principles, and made easy to those who have not studied Mathematics." On the accession of George III. he was elected a fellow of the Royal Society. He published nu-

merous works on astronomy, mechanics, drawing, electricity, &c. D. 1776.

FERGUSON, ROBERT, a poet, was b. at Edinburgh, 1750. He was educated for the ministry, but a love of poetry and dissipation disqualified him for that profession, and he obtained a place in the sheriff-clerk's office at Edinburgh. His conversational powers rendered his company highly attractive, and the excesses into which he was led are said to have impaired his naturally feeble constitution, and rendered him an inmate of the Edinburgh lunatic asylum, where he d. in 1774. His poems, written in the Scottish dialect, have considerable merit; but those in English are often below mediocrity.

FERISHTA, MOHAMMED CASEM, an Indian historian, who flourished in the 16th and 17th centuries, was b. at Ahmedagur, in the Deccan. He was liberally patronized by the sovereign of Visapour, under whose auspices he published his "History of India under the Mussulmans," a work of acknowledged merit for impartiality and truth.

FERMAT, PETER DE, an eminent mathematician, civilian, and poet, was b. at Toulouse, in 1590. He was a good scholar, and wrote poetry in the Latin, French, and Spanish languages. His prose works were collected and published under the title of "Opera Varia Mathematica." D. 1664.

FERNANDEZ, JUAN, a Spanish pilot and navigator, who, in 1572, discovered the island which bears his name.

FERNANDEZ XIMENES DE NAVARETTE, JOHN, a celebrated Spanish painter, and a pupil of Titian, was b. at Logrono, in 1576, and surnamed El Mudo, in consequence of being deaf and dumb. He was appointed painter to Philip II., and d. in 1579.

FERRACINO, BARTHOLOMEW, a self-taught genius of Padua. He was b. in 1695, and bred a sawyer. His first invention was a saw worked by the wind. He made curious clocks and hydraulic engines, but his greatest work is the bridge over the Brenta, which is remarkable for the boldness of the design and its firmness. D. 1764.

FERRARI, the name of a Milanese family, many of whose members, during the 16th and 17th centuries, were distinguished by their scholastic attainments.—OCTAVIAN, b. 1518, professor of politics and ethics successively at Milan and Padua, translated the works of Athenæus into Latin, and wrote two treatises on the works of Aristotle, &c.



D. 1586.—FRANCISCO BERNARDINO, b. in 1577, was a doctor of the Ambrosian college of Milan, and celebrated throughout Europe for his intimate acquaintance with books and literature in general. His collection of rare books formed the foundation of the celebrated Ambrosian library; and his own writings, several of which are yet extant, display great erudition. D. 1669.—OCTAVIO, b. 1607, was professor of rhetoric and historiographer at Milan. He afterwards settled at Padua, where the fame of his learning brought him numerous scholars, and the patronage of crowned heads. Among these were Christina of Sweden and Louis XIV., from the latter of whom he enjoyed a pension of 500 crowns. Distinguished as he was by his great talents, he was not less remarkable for suavity of manners and disposition, universally acquiring thereby the appellation of Pacificator. He followed Scaliger in an able work entitled "Origines Linguae Italicae," and wrote various treatises on ancient manners, customs, &c. D. 1682.—GAUDENZIO, an eminent painter, was b. at Valdugia, in 1484, and assisted Raffaele in ornamenting the Vatican. D. 1550.—GIOVANNI ANDREA, celebrated as well for his paintings of fruit and flowers as for his landscapes and historical pieces, was b. at Genoa, 1599, and d. in 1669.—LOUIS, an Italian mathematician, was b. 1552, at Bologna, where he became professor. He was a pupil of Cardan, and the discoverer of the method of resolving biquadratic equations.

FERRARIS, JOSEPH, count de, an Austrian general, distinguished as a geographer and skilful engineer. He was b. at Luneville, in 1726; entered the army in 1741, and in 1776 was appointed director-general of artillery for the Netherlands, at which time he undertook and completed the 25 sheet map of that country, which bears his name. He served against the French in the campaign of 1793; afterwards became vice-president of the aulic council of war at Vienna; was made a field-marshal in 1808; d. 1814.

FERRARS, GEORGE, a lawyer and poet, was b. in 1512, near St. Alban's. He was in great esteem with Henry VIII., who gave him a large grant of lands in Hertfordshire. He wrote some pieces inserted in the "Mirror for Magistrates," published in 1559; and the "History of Queen Mary," in Grafton's "Chronicle." D. 1579.

FERREIRA, ANTONIO, a poet ranked

by the Portuguese as one of their classic authors, was b. at Lisbon, 1528. He carried to perfection the elegiac and epistolary style, and his "Ines de Castro" is the second regular tragedy that appeared after the revival of letters in Europe. D. 1560.

FERRERAS, JOHN DE, a learned Spanish historian and ecclesiastic, was b. at Labaneza, 1652, of a poor but noble family, and completed his studies at Salamanca. He wrote several works in philosophy, theology, and history, the most considerable of which is his "History of Spain," in 10 vols. 4to. He also assisted in the compilation of the great "Spanish Dictionary." D. 1735.

FERRETI, or FERRETO, an historian and poet of Vicenza, was b. about 1296, and contributed greatly to the restoration of polite literature in Italy.

FERRIAR, JOHN, a physician and miscellaneous writer, was b. at Chester, 1764; took his medical degree at Edinburgh, and settled in Manchester, where he was chosen physician to the infirmary and lunatic asylum, and became an efficient and active member of the Literary and Philosophical Society. He wrote many professional tracts, published under the title of "Medical Histories and Reflections;" also "Illustrations of Sterne," which display much research in tracing that eccentric author's literary obligations to Burton, Hall, and other satirical moralists, besides other works, in verse and prose. D. 1815.

FERRI, CIBO, an eminent Italian painter and architect, was b. at Rome, 1634. He was a pupil of Pietro de Cortona, to whose style his pictures bear a strong resemblance. D. 1689.

FESCH, JOSEPH, senior priest-cardinal of the sacred college, and archbishop of Lyons, and brother of Lætitia Ramolini, mother of Napoleon Bonaparte, was b. at Ajaccio, in Corsica, 1764, educated in France, and was in that country when the revolution broke out. In 1796 we find him commissary-general to the army of Italy, which was then commanded by his Bonaparte. Having in this capacity realized a princely fortune, he retired from the army, resumed his clerical studies and profession, and in 1802 was consecrated archbishop of Lyons. Early in the following year he received a cardinal's hat, and went to Rome as ambassador from France. In 1804 the cardinal accompanied Pius VII. to Paris, and assisted in the consecration of Napoleon; by whom, in the following year, he was made grand almoner

of France, a principal officer of the legion of honor, and a member of the senate. As president of the council of Paris, he opposed his self-willed nephew in many of his schemes, who deprived him of his succession to the arch-chancellorship. When his disgrace with the emperor was thus published, he retired at first to Lyons, and subsequently to Rome, where, with Madame Bonaparte, he lived a quiet but most luxurious life. His library and picture gallery were the finest that even Rome, that city of the arts, could boast. D. 1839.

FESSENDEN, THOMAS GREEN, an American author, b. at Walpole, N. H., 1771. When in college, one of his poetical effusions, "Jonathan's Courtship," was so popular as to lead him to indulge freely in the writing of rhyme. In 1801 Mr. Fessenden visited London with a view to some patent-right speculation that had been imposed upon him. Not, however, succeeding in this, and being destitute of cash, he betook himself to his pen as his most natural resource. The result was—"Terrible Tractoration"—a poem in Hindiblastic verse. It went through successive editions, and gained for him much reputation. On his return to America in 1804, he published a political satire in verse, entitled "Democracy Unveiled." He also published other fugitive works of a similar character, from all which he derived but small pecuniary advantage. After various expedients and vicissitudes, in 1822 he became the editor of the "New England Farmer," a weekly journal devoted principally to the diffusion of agricultural knowledge. Besides his editorial labors, Mr. Fessenden published, from time to time, various compilations on agricultural subjects, or adaptations of English treatises to the use of the American husbandman. He also edited the "Horticultural Register," and the "Silk Manual." D. at Boston, 1837.

FEUERBACH, PAUL JOHN ANSELM VON, one of the most eminent of late European jurists and scholars, was b. at Frankfort-on-the-Maine, 1775. He studied philosophy and law at Jena, where he also taught in 1799. In 1804 he was invited to Landshut, in Bavaria, to superintend the university and draw up a new penal code for the kingdom. This code was adopted in several other German states. In 1804 he was made second president of the court of appeal. His writings in law were numerous, profound, and able, placing

him by the side of Beccaria and other illustrious jurists. D. 1833.

FEUILLEE, LOUIS, an eminent naturalist, geographer, and mathematician, was b. at Provence, about the middle of the 17th century. Louis XIV. sent him to South America to make researches in natural history and philosophy, of which he wrote a "Journal." He was afterwards employed in an expedition to the Canary Islands, to ascertain the relative position of the meridian of Ferro, which, having satisfactorily performed, he was rewarded with a pension and the situation of botanist to the king. D. 1732.

FEVRE, GUY LE, a French poet, was b. 1544, at La Boderie, in Lower Normandy. He was the author of several works relating to oriental literature, besides several poems, which obtained for him considerable reputation. D. 1598.

—ANTHONY LE, a brother of the preceding, an eminent statesman, was ambassador at Brussels in 1637, when he discovered the conspiracy of Marshal Biron against his master, Henry IV. He was twice ambassador to England, and d. in 1615.

FEVRE, or FABER, TANAQUIL, a classical scholar, of great eminence, was b. at Caen, in Normandy, 1615. Cardinal Richelieu procured him a pension of 2000 livres, with the office of inspector of works printed at the Louvre. He was subsequently professor of classical literature at Saumur, and died there in 1672. His works, which are very numerous, chiefly consist of commentaries on, and translations from, the Greek and Latin authors. The celebrated Madame Dacier was his daughter. D. 1672.

FEYJOO Y MONTENEGRO, BENEDICT JEROME, a Spanish Benedictine monk of the last century, who published his thoughts on a vast variety of topics, in the form of essays designed for popular use, whence he has been sometimes styled the *Spanish Addison*. His "Teatro Critico Universal," and his "Cartas eruditas y curiosas," both works of merit, are devoted to a common object—the refutation of error, and the removal of prejudice. A selection from his essays and discourses was translated into English, and published in 4 vols. in 1780.

FICHTE, JOHN THEOPHILUS, a celebrated German philosopher, and metaphysician, was b. in 1762, in Upper Lusatia; studied at Wittenberg and Leipsic; and was successively professor of philosophy at Jena, Erlangen, and

Berlin. In most of his writings he unfolds the doctrines of transcendental idealism, representing the life of the mind as the only real life, and all the reality in the universe being expressed in what he called the "absolute I." His works have been translated into English. D. 1814.

FIDDES, RICHARD, a clergyman of the church of England, and author of several works, was b. at Hunimanby, Yorkshire, 1671. Among his various works are, "A Body of Divinity," "Fifty-two Practical Discourses," and a "Life of Cardinal Wolsey." D. 1725.

FIELDING, HENRY, an English novelist and a political writer, pre-eminently distinguished for genuine humor and a knowledge of the world, was the son of Lieutenant-general Fielding, of Sharp-ham park, Somerset, where Henry was b. April 22, 1707. He was first sent to Eton, whence he removed to Leyden; but the straitened circumstances of his father shortened his academical studies, which, added to a love of gayety and dissipation, led him to turn his attention to the stage. His first piece, which came out in 1727, was entitled "Love in several Masks," and its success induced him to persevere. Some of his dramatic efforts were, however, failures; though neither wit, humor, nor sprightliness is generally wanting in them. In his 27th year he married Miss Craddock, a lady of some fortune; and, at the same time, by the death of his mother, became possessed of a small estate in Dorsetshire. Unfortunately, instead of husbanding these resources, he immediately set up for a country gentleman, on a scale which, in three years, reduced him to greater indigence than ever, with a young family to support. He then, for the first time, dedicated himself to the bar as a profession, and, for immediate subsistence, employed his pen on various miscellaneous subjects, "The History of Jonathan Wild" being among the early fruits of his literary industry. In 1742 appeared his first novel, "Joseph Andrews," in which the Cervantic style of humor is admirably imitated. It immediately received the attention to which it was entitled; but success as a novel writer was not very likely to advance his practice at the bar; nor was the emolument attached to it sufficient for a manner of life never sufficiently regulated by the rules of prudence. He was further impeded in his profession by repeated attacks of the gout; added to which, his domestic affliction was

greatly increased by the death of his wife. Neither disease nor grief, however, paralyzed the efforts of his pen. In rapid succession he brought forth four periodical papers, called "The Champion," "The True Patriot," "The Jacobite Journal," and "The Covent-Garden Journal," "Essays on Conversation, and on the Knowledge and Characters of Men," "A Journey from this World to the Next," and the novels of "Tom Jones" and "Amelia." During the rebellion of 1745, he lent the assistance of his literary talents to the government, and was rewarded with the then not altogether reputable office of a Middlesex justice. To the credit of Fielding, however, he did much to render it more respectable by the prevention of crimes, and the improvement of the police. Ill health at length obliged him to try the milder air of Lisbon, and a Narrative of his Voyage to that place was the last of his works. He, unhappily, received no benefit from the change, but d. in the Portuguese capital, in 1754. —Sir JOHN, half-brother of Henry, and his successor as a justice for Middlesex. Though blind from his childhood, he discharged his office with great credit, and in 1761 received the honor of knighthood. He published some tracts on the penal code, and a miscellaneous collection, entitled "The Universal Mentor." D. 1780. —SARAH, the third sister of Henry, was b. in 1714, lived unmarried, and d. at Bath, 1768. She was a woman of talent, and wrote several novels, &c., of which "David Simple" is the principal. She also translated from the Greek, "Xenophon's Memoirs of Socrates."

FIESCO, JOHN LOUIS, count of Lavagna, a Genoese of an illustrious family, was at the head of the conspiracy which was formed against the celebrated Andrew Doria and his nephew. On the evening of the 1st of January, 1547, Fiesco, who had prepared a galley under pretence of a cruise against the corsairs, waited upon Doria to request permission to depart from the harbor early in the morning. Having succeeded in lulling his intended victims into a false security, he sallied forth in the night at the head of 500 men; and dispatching parties to take possession of different posts, himself proceeded to the dock where the galleys lay; but in passing on a plank from one galley to another, he fell into the water, and, owing to the weight of his armor, was unable to rise again. His confederates failed in their attempt on Andrew Doria, though Gi-

annetino, his nephew, fell beneath their swords; and the family of Fiesco were made to pay the penalty of his ambition by ruin and proscription.

•FIESOLE (so called from the monastery to which he belonged) was one of the most celebrated restorers of painting in Italy. His family name was Santi Tosini. B. 1537; d. 1584.

FIGUEROA, BARTHOLOMEW CARASCO-SA DE, a Spanish poet, was a native of Logrono, and studied at the university of Salamanca. B. 1510; d. 1570.

FILANGIERI, GAETANO, a celebrated writer on political economy and legislation, was b. at Naples, 1752. He was at first intended for the army, but being of studious habits, he was allowed to gratify his inclination for a literary life. His great work, entitled "The Science of Legislation," notwithstanding it was never completed according to his original design, attracted great attention, from its bold and original views, and the liberality of its sentiments, and places him in the rank of a first-rate writer upon one of the most difficult and important subjects that can engage the mind of man. In 1787 he was made a member of the supreme council of finance. D. 1788.

FILICAJA, VINCENZO DA, an eminent Italian poet, was b. at Florence, in 1642, and studied at Pisa. His "Canzoni," commemorating the deliverance of Vienna by John Sobieski, fully established his poetical fame, and obtained for him from the duke of Tuscany the title of senator, while more solid rewards awaited him in being appointed governor, first of Volterra, and afterwards of Pisa. D. 1707.

FILMER, Sir ROBERT, an English writer, was b. in Kent, and educated at Trinity college, Cambridge. He wrote "The Anarchy of a limited and mixed Monarchy," "Patriarcha," in which he contends that government was monarchical in the patriarchal ages; and "The Freeholder's Grand Inquest." He was a man of talent, but a more bigoted champion of absolute monarchy has seldom appeared; and it was to refute the doctrines of Filmer that Locke wrote his "Treatises on Government." D. 1747.

FINCH, HENEAGE, first earl of Nottingham, was the son of Sir Heneage Finch, recorder of London. He was b. 1621. Charles II. made him solicitor-general, and created him a baronet. He was returned to parliament for the university of Oxford, in 1661. In 1670 he was appointed attorney-general, and

soon after lord-keeper, with the rank of a peer. In 1675 he was made lord chancellor, and in 1681 created earl of Nottingham. His powers as an orator were highly rated; and Dryden has handed down his portrait to posterity in his poem of "Absalom and Achitophel," under the character of Amri. D. 1682.—DANIEL, eldest son of the preceding, was b. 1647. In 1680 he was appointed first lord of the admiralty, and in 1692 succeeded his father as the earl of Nottingham. On the death of Queen Anne, he was one of the lords justices for the administration of affairs, and soon after was made president of the council; but in 1716 he was dismissed, on account of a speech which he made in behalf of the Scottish lords condemned for high treason. He devoted his remaining years to the enjoyment of retirement and literary leisure, the fruits of which appeared in an eloquent reply to Whiston, on the subject of the Trinity. D. 1730.—ROBERT, an ingenious antiquary, was b. in London, 1733. He travelled through the south of Europe and Palestine, and died at Rome, 1830; bequeathing to the Ashmolean museum, at Oxford, his valuable library, medals, coins, pictures, and antique curiosities.

FINGAL, celebrated in the poems of Ossian his son; was prince of Morven, a province of ancient Caledonia, and was b. about the year 282. He constantly struggled with the Romans, who at that time ruled in England; and frequently made expeditions to Sweden, the Orkney Islands, and Ireland. Fingal's character, as sketched by Ossian, is that of a noble hero, the father of his people.

FINIGUERRA, TOMMASO, a celebrated sculptor and goldsmith, to whom is ascribed the invention of copperplate printing. He lived at Florence, about the middle of the fifteenth century, and practised the art called *niello*, which consisted in encausing dark metallic substances into cavities worked on gold or silver, and fixing them by fusion. D. 1475.

FINLAY, JOHN, a modern Scotch poet, was b. at Glasgow, in 1782. He was the author of "Wallace of Ellerslie," a "Life of Cervantes," and the edition of "A Collection of Scottish Ballads, historical and romantic." D. 1810.

FINLEY, SAMUEL, president of the college of New Jersey, was a native of Ireland, and came to America 1734. Having been licensed to preach, he was ordained by the presbytery of New

Brunswick, 1740. The first part of his ministry was spent in fatiguing itinerant labors. In 1744 he was settled as the minister of Nottingham, Maryland, where he remained seven years. While here he established an academy which acquired great reputation. On receiving the appointment of president of New Jersey college he removed to Princeton. D. 1766, aged 50.—ROBERT, president of the university of Georgia, graduated at Princeton college, 1787. From 1793 to 1795 he was a tutor, and a trustee from 1807 till 1817, when he resigned. He was the minister of Basking Bridge, N. J., from June, 1797 till 1817. Deeply interested in the welfare of the free blacks, he formed a plan of sending them to Africa, and may be considered as the father of the Colonization society. D. 1817.

FIRENZUOLA, ANGELO, an Italian dramatic poet, b. at Florence in 1493. He was originally bred to the bar, but left it for the church, and devoted himself to literary pursuits. D. 1545.

FISCHEE, JOHN BERNARD, an eminent German architect, b. at Vienna, in 1560. He erected the palace of Schoenbrunn, the church of St. Boromeo, and a number of other fine edifices at Vienna; and was appointed chief architect to Joseph I., who created him baron d'Erlach. D. 1724.

FISH, SIMON, a native of Kent, and a member of the legal profession, who, having acted a part in a play written for the purpose of ridiculing Cardinal Wolsey, was obliged to flee to the Continent. He there wrote a satire upon the Catholic clergy, entitled "The Supplication of the Beggars," which was answered by Sir Thomas More in his "Supplication for Souls." Fish was ultimately recalled home by Henry VIII., but d. of the plague soon after his return, in 1531.

FISHER, JOHN, bishop of Rochester, a learned divine, was b. at Beverly, in Yorkshire, in 1450. He became vice-chancellor of Cambridge; and being appointed confessor to Margaret, countess of Richmond, it was through his influence that she founded St. John's and Christ's colleges. Deeply prepossessed in favor of the ancient faith, he opposed with zeal and perseverance the principles of Luther and his followers; and having denied the supremacy of Henry VIII. as head of the church, he was convicted of high treason, and beheaded on Tower-hill, in 1535.—PAYNE, a poet of the 17th century, chiefly memorable for having held the office of laureate under

Oliver Cromwell. He was a native of Dorsetshire, studied at Oxford and Cambridge, and served on the royalist side in the civil wars; but on the decline of the king's affairs he joined the republicans, and celebrated their successes in several Latin poems. He also wrote a "Synopsis of Heraldry," and various poems. D. 1693.

FISK, PLINY, a missionary, graduated at Middlebury college, 1814. Having studied theology at Andover, he was employed as an agent for the board of foreign missions one year, and sailed for Palestine with Mr. Parsons, 1819. On arriving at Smyrna they engaged in the study of the Eastern languages; but in a few months removed to Scio, in order to study modern Greek under Professor Bambas. The college at Scio then had about 800 students. But in 1821 the island was desolated by the barbarous Turks. In 1822 he accompanied to Egypt his fellow-laborer, Mr. Parsons, and witnessed his death, and buried him in the Greek convent. From Egypt he proceeded through the desert to Judea. Having visited Jerusalem he went to Beyroot, Balbec, Damascus, Aleppo, and Antioch. When he withdrew from Jerusalem in the spring of 1825, he retired to Beyroot, where he d. He was a preacher in Italian, French, modern Greek, and Arabic. He had been employed in preparing a dictionary in English and Arabic.—WILBUR, president of the Wesleyan university at Middletown, Ct., a distinguished Methodist preacher, and author of "Travels in Europe." B. 1793; d. 1839.

FITCH, JOHN, an ingenious but unfortunate inventor, who, after a life of poverty and distress, saw the merits of his discoveries appropriated by others, while his own genius remained unacknowledged. He was b. at Windsor, Ct., 1743, received a common school education, and served an apprenticeship to clock-making. In 1767 he was unhappily married, and soon separated from his wife. Two years afterwards he settled as a silversmith in Trenton, N. J., where his house and property were destroyed by the British army. He then joined the army as a lieutenant of volunteers. He afterwards went to Kentucky, where he purchased large grants of lands, but fell into the hands of Indians, by whom he was kept in painful captivity for years. In 1782 he returned to the East, and lived by the construction of maps of the western country, the almost unknown. On the 29th August,

1785, he presented to congress a plan for "applying steam-power to water-craft." His first experiment was made on the 1st May, 1787, when a packet was run between Philadelphia and Burlington. But Fitch was so embarrassed by want of funds, by the ignorance of mechanics, by controversies with rivals, and by the indifference of the public bodies to which he applied, that he almost gave up in despair. Some of the state legislatures gave him patents, and he visited France and England, but was not able to carry out his designs. He returned to the West in disgust, and d. in June, 1798. The spot where he was buried is now unknown.

FITZGERALD, EDWARD, Lord, b. 1763. At a time when the revolutionary spirit was at its height in Ireland, he joined the malcontents, became the object of proscription, and was shot in 1798.

FITZGIBBON, JOHN, first earl of Clare, and lord chancellor of Ireland, was b. in 1749; and was educated at Trinity college, Dublin, and at Oxford. He rapidly rose in the legal profession, till he became a chancellor, in 1789, with the title of Baron Fitzgibbon; and in 1795 was raised to the peerage as the earl of Clare. He was an eminent lawyer and a decided promoter of the Union. D. 1802.

FITZHERBERT, Sir ANTHONY, an able and learned judge in the reign of Henry VIII., was b. at Norbury, in Derbyshire, and educated at Oxford, from whence he removed to one of the inns of court. In 1523 he was made a judge in the court of common pleas, and d. in 1533. He wrote "The Grand Abridgment," a "Collection of Law Cases," "The Office and Authority of Justices of the Peace," "The Office of Sheriffs," "Natura Brevium," &c. He is also supposed to have written a book on the Surveying of Lands, and another on Husbandry, though some have ascribed these to his brother, John.—NICHOLAS, grandson of the preceding, was b. about the middle of the 16th century; was educated at Oxford; went to Italy, and held the situation of secretary to Cardinal Alan, whose life he wrote; and is said to be the author of a treatise on the "Antiquity and Duration of the Roman Catholic Religion in England." He was accidentally drowned in 1612.

FITZJAMES, EDWARD, duke of, was the great-grandson of the duke of Berwick, who was natural son of James II. of England, by a sister of the duke of

Marlborough. At the time of the French revolution, the name of the duke of Fitzjames was placed on the list of proscription, in consequence of his having emigrated; but, at the restoration of the Bourbon family, he returned to France, and became aid-de-camp and first nobleman of the chamber to the count d'Artois, afterwards Charles X. D. 1839.

FITZSTEPHEN, WILLIAM, a learned English monk of the 12th century, and the friend of Thomas à Becket, archbishop of Canterbury, whose life he wrote. Prefixed to this life is a "Description of the City of London, and of the Manners and Customs of its Inhabitants," which is curious on account of its being the earliest account of London extant, and has been preserved by being printed at the end of Stowe's Survey. D. 1191.

FITZWILLIAM, WILLIAM WENTWORTH FITZWILLIAM, earl, was b. in 1743; commenced his education at Eton, finished it at Oxford, and took his seat in the house of peers in 1769. In 1798 he was appointed lord lieutenant of the West Riding of Yorkshire; and on Mr. Pitt's death, in 1806, he became president of the council, which he retained until the fall of the Grenville administration in the following year. After this he gradually retired from public life. D. 1833.

FLACCUS, CAIUS VALERIUS, was a Roman poet of the 1st century, who lived at Padua, and d. young. He wrote an epic poem, entitled "Argonautica," of which seven books, and part of the eighth, were completed by himself, and the others supplied by Apollonius.

FLAMSTEED, JOHN, an eminent astronomer, was b. at Denby, in Derbyshire, in 1646, and received his education at the free-school of Derby. He was led to the study of astronomy by perusing Sacrobosco's work, "De Sphæra;" and he prosecuted his studies with so much assiduity, as to be inferior only to Sir Isaac Newton, his cotemporary, who, in fact, availed himself of some of Flamsteed's calculations in his "Principia." He was appointed astronomer-royal, and the observatory at Greenwich was erected for him, where, during the remainder of his life, he assiduously cultivated the sublime science. His principal work is entitled "Historia Cœlestis Britannica." D. 1719.

FLAXMAN, JOHN, an eminent sculptor, was b. at York, in 1755; and was admitted a student of the Royal Acad

emy in 1770. Having made considerable progress in his own country, he visited Italy, and, during a seven years' residence there, executed several important works in sculpture, besides making drawings for the illustration of Homer, Æschylus, Hesiod, and Dante. This established his fame as an artist of classical taste, and he was elected a member of the academies of Florence and Carrara. In 1794 he returned to England; and from that period till his death he was almost uninterruptedly employed in works of first-rate character. Among them may be named, Lord Mansfield's monument in Westminster abbey; and those of Collins, the poet: Lord Nelson, Earl Howe, Sir Joshua Reynolds, and the Baring family. He also finished a set of drawings and a model for the shield of Achilles, as described in Homer's Iliad. In 1810 he was appointed professor of sculpture to the Royal Academy, and d. in 1826.

**FLECHIER, ESPRIT**, a famous French bishop, was b. in 1622, at Pernes, in the county of Avignon. He was greatly admired as a preacher at Paris, and his funeral orations set him on a level with Bossuet. In 1679 he published his "History of Theodosius the Great." In 1685 he was made bishop of Lavaur; on which the king said, "I should have rewarded you much sooner, but that I was afraid of losing the pleasure of hearing your discourses." Shortly after he was promoted to the see of Nîmes; and d. 1710.

**FLECKNOE, RICHARD**, an English poet and dramatic writer, whose name is now more remembered on account of its having been held up to ridicule by Dryden, in his invective against Shadwell, than for the value of his own compositions. D. 1678.

**FLEETWOOD, CHARLES**, a parliamentary general in the civil wars, was the son of Sir William Fleetwood, who belonged to the household of Charles I. He entered the army, and, on the breaking out of the civil wars, declared against the king; commanded a regiment of cavalry in 1644; and at the battle of Worcester bore the rank of lieutenant-general. Becoming allied to the family of the protector, by marrying his daughter on the decease of her first husband, Ireton, he was sent as lord deputy to Ireland; but, on the death of Cromwell, he joined in inducing his son Richard to abdicate; thus hastening the restoration of Charles II., an event which he did not long survive.—**WILLIAM**, an English

lawyer, and recorder of London in the reign of Elizabeth, was b. in Lancashire. He wrote the history of Edward V., Richard III., Henry VII. and VIII., the "Office of a Justice of Peace," &c. D. 1393.—**WILLIAM**, an eminent prelate, was b. in London, 1656. Soon after the revolution he became chaplain to William and Mary, and fellow of Eton. In 1702 he obtained a canonry of Windsor, and in 1706 he succeeded Bishop Beveridge in the see of St. Asaph, from whence, in 1714, he was translated to Ely. He wrote "Inscriptionum Antiquarum Sylloge," "Chronicum Preciosum, or an Account of the English Money, the Price of Corn," &c., 8vo., "A plain Method of Christian Devotion," 8vo., "An Essay on Miracles," &c. D. 1723.

**FLEMING**, a poetical writer and translator of the Elizabethan age. He was the author of numerous poems, chiefly devotional, translated some of the classic authors, and was the editor of "Hollinshed's Chronicle."—**ROBERT**, a Scotch Presbyterian minister, who retired from his pastoral charge at Cambuslang on the establishment of prelacy, and went to Rotterdam, and is known as the author of a work, entitled, "The Fulfilling of the Scriptures." B. 1630; d. 1694.—**ROBERT**, son of the preceding, accompanied his father to the Continent, and was a member of the universities of Leyden and Utrecht. He was for some years minister to the Scotch church at Amsterdam; but on coming to England he was chosen pastor to the Scotch church at Lothbury, and lectured at Salter's hall. He is principally known by his work entitled "Christology," a "History of Hereditary Right," and a discourse on the rise and fall of Popery, in which are many passages that correspond remarkably with the early events in the French revolution. D. 1716.

**FLETCHER, ANDREW**, a Scottish political writer, was b. in 1653. D. 1766.—**JAMES**, author of a "History of Poland," a volume of Poems, &c., was b. in 1811, and filled the situation of assistant in a school at St. John's Wood, London. D. 1832.—**JOHN**, an eminent English dramatic poet, was the son of the bishop of London, and b. in 1576. He received his education at Cambridge, and wrote several plays in conjunction with Beaumont. In this dramatic partnership, it is said that Fletcher found fancy, and Beaumont judgment. He d. of the plague at London in 1625, and was buried in St. Saviour's church, South-

wark. The principal piece of his own writing is a dramatic pastoral, entitled "The Faithful Shepherdess," and there is no doubt it suggested the idea of Milton's "Comus." Edward Phillips, the nephew of Milton, classes him with Shakspeare and Ben Jonson, as one of the "happy triumvirates" of the age.—GILES, was a native of Kent, and finished his education at Cambridge, where he acquired the reputation of being a good poet. In 1588 he was sent ambassador to Russia, of which country he published an account on his return, but it was quickly suppressed, lest some strictures on the brutal tyranny of Ivan Basilovitch should offend the reigning prince. He enjoyed some civic offices, and was treasurer of St. Paul's. D. 1610.—GILES, son of the preceding, was b. 1588, and d. at Alderton, Suffolk, 1623. He was the author of a fine poem, entitled "Christ's Victory and Triumph in Heaven and Earth, over and after Death."—PINEAS, brother of the foregoing, was b. about 1582. In 1621 he obtained the living of Hilgay, in Norfolk, where he d. in 1650. He is best known by a poem, entitled "The Purple Island," which is an allegorical description of man, in 12 books, written in Spenserian verse. He also wrote "Piscatory Dialogues," "Poetical Miscellanies," and a work in prose, entitled "De Literatis Antiquæ Britanniaë."

FLEURIEU, CHARLES PIERRE CLARET, count de, a French naval officer, and one of the most learned hydrographers of modern times, was b. at Lyons, 1738. Having turned his attention to nautical studies, he invented the sea-chronometer. In 1790 he was made minister of the marine; but the revolution obliged him to discontinue his public occupations, and he was committed to prison in 1793. Having, however, survived the reign of terror, he was nominated by Bonaparte, in 1799, a member of the council of state; and he was also made intendant of cavalry and governor of the Tuileries, which office he resigned in 1805. D. 1810.

FLEURY, ANDRE HERCULE DE, a cardinal and prime minister of France, under Louis XV., was b. at Lodève, in Languedoc, in 1653. Coming to court, he won general favor by his pleasing person and fine understanding; became bishop of Frejus; and, through the interest of Madame Maintenon, was appointed instructor to Louis XV. In 1726 he was made cardinal, placed at the head of the ministry, and from his

73d to his 90th year, he administered the affairs of his country with great success. D. 1743.—CLAUDE, a French historian and divine, was b. 1640. He was educated as an advocate, and became a counsellor of the parliament of Paris in 1658; but subsequently took orders, and acquiring a great reputation for learning, was appointed preceptor to the princess of Conti, and afterwards associated with Fenelon in the task of educating the young dukes of Burgundy, Anjou, and Berri. He subsequently obtained the priory of Argenteuil, where he resided till 1716, when he left it to become confessor to Louis XV. His most important works are "Ecclesiastical History," "Manners of the Israelites," and "Manners of the Christians." D. 1723.

FLINDERS, MATTHEW, an eminent English navigator, was b. at Donnington, Lincolnshire, and entered early into the merchant service, from which he removed into the royal navy as a midshipman, in 1795. In 1801 he was appointed to the command of an expedition of discovery to New Holland, having previously distinguished himself by the discovery of Bass's Straits; and after exploring a considerable part of the coast, his vessel was wrecked on a coral reef, and he was obliged to return to Port Jackson. On his passage homeward, in 1803, having touched at the Mauritius, he was detained by General Decaen, the governor, who, notwithstanding he had passports from the French government, thought proper to make him a prisoner. There he was kept till 1806, when, through the intercession of the Royal Society of London and the National Institute of France, he was set at liberty, and had his vessel restored. He d. in 1814, having prepared an account of his researches, under the title of "A Voyage to the Terra Australis," &c., which was published after his decease.

FLINT, TIMOTHY, a native of Reading, Pa., was graduated at Harvard college in 1800, and for several years a preacher at Lunenburg, Mass., a missionary to the Mississippi valley, and an author of some brilliancy and force. His principal writings were "Recollections of the Mississippi Valley," "History and Geography of the Mississippi Valley," "Francis Berrian, the Mexican Patriot," and "George Mason, the Young Backwoodsman," the two last novels. B. 1779; d. 1839.

FLOOD, WILLIAM, one of the signers



of the declaration of American independence, was a member of the committee of correspondence of New York in 1774, and a delegate to congress from Suffolk county. He continued in that station until near the close of the revolution, after which he removed to the then unsettled valley of Oneida, and resided there during the remainder of his life. In 1789 he was again elected a member of congress. In 1792 he was one of the electors of president and vice-president, and was repeatedly appointed to the same office at subsequent elections. He d. at Western, 1821, aged 89.

FLORIAN, JEAN PIERRE CLARIS DE, a popular French writer, was b. in 1755. Among his earliest works were "Galatea," "Estelle," and "Numa Pompilius." He also produced some admirable "Fables," and various dramatic pieces. D. 1794.

FLORIO, JOHN, the descendant of a family of Italian refugees in England, was b. in London, in the reign of Henry VIII., taught French and Italian at Magdalen college, Oxford; and on the accession of James I. was appointed tutor to Prince Henry, and clerk of the closet to the queen. His works are, "First Fruits," "Second Fruits," and the "Garden of Recreation," besides a "Dictionary, Italian and English." D. 1625.

FLOYER, Sir JOHN, an eminent physician, was b. at Hinters in Staffordshire, in 1649, settled at Lichfield, was knighted, and d. in 1734. His works are, "The Touchstone of Medicines," "The Virtues of Cold Water," "The Physician's Pulse Watch," "The Galenic Art of Preserving Old Men's Health," &c.

FLUDD, ROBERT, an English philosopher, was the son of Sir Thomas Fludd, and b. at Milgate, in Kent, in 1574. His writings are wholly on alchemy, and the mysticism of the Rosicrucians. D. 1637.

FOGLIETTA, UBERTO, an historian and orator of Genoa, from which city he was banished and his property confiscated, for censuring the nobles, in a book entitled "Della Repubblica di Genova." He wrote several works of merit during his exile. B. 1518; d. 1581.

FOIX, GASTON DE, the nephew of Louis XII. of France, was b. in 1489. He had the command of the army, and on account of his daring exploits was denominated the Thunderbolt of Italy. After performing prodigies of valor, he was killed at the battle of Ravenna, in 1512.—LOUIS DE, a French architect in

the employ of Philip II. of Spain, who was engaged in the erection of the Escorial, near Madrid. On his return to France he constructed the canal of the Adour, and built the tower of Cordouan.—PAUL DE, archbishop of Toulouse, was b. in 1528, and distinguished himself as much for his diplomatic abilities as for his virtuous and tolerant conduct as a churchman. He was employed on embassies in England, Scotland, Venice, and Rome. D. 1584.

FOLCZ, JOHN, a barber of Nuremberg, b. at Ulm, in the 15th century, was a celebrated German poet, belonging to the class called Mastersingers, a class which sprung up in Germany in the 14th century, after the extinction of the Minnesingers, or Sautian bards.

FOLENGO, THEOPHILUS, an Italian burlesque poet, who wrote under the name of Merlin Coccaie, was b. near Mantua, in 1491; became a monk of the Benedictine order, which he quitted for several years, and wrote Macaronic verses. D. 1554.

FOLKES, MARTIN, an English philosopher and antiquary, was b. at Westminster in 1690. At the age of 23 he was chosen a fellow of the Royal Society, and in 1741 he succeeded Sir Hans Sloane as president of that learned body, and was elected a member of the Royal Academy of Sciences at Paris. Mr. Folkes wrote, besides a number of papers in the "Philosophical Transactions," a "Table of English Silver Coins, from the Norman Conquest to the Present Time." D. 1754.

FOLLEN, CHARLES, late professor of the German language and literature in Harvard college, was b. at Romrod, in Hesse-Darinstadt, in 1796. After the assassination of Kotzebue, by Sand, he was wrongly suspected of being concerned in the deed, and driven from Germany. He took refuge at Basle, in Switzerland, where he was made professor of civil law, but the despotism of Prussia reached him there, and he fled to the United States. In 1830 he was made professor at Cambridge, and not long after qualified himself for the clerical profession, and was employed in several places in Massachusetts and New York. He was lost in the burning of the steamboat Lexington, in Long Island Sound, in 1840. He was a man of the noblest character and fine attainments. His principal writings, consisting of "Lectures on Schiller," have been collected and published by his widow.

**FOLLETT, Sir WILLIAM WEBB**, an eminent lawyer, was b. at Topsham, Devon, in 1798. In 1818 he became a member of the Inner Temple, and commenced practice as a special pleader in 1823. On Sir Robert Peel's accession to place as prime minister, in 1834, he was appointed solicitor-general; but upon Sir Robert's resignation in 1835, he also quitted office, and was knighted. At the general election of 1837, and again in 1841, he was re-elected member for Exeter. On Sir Robert Peel's resumption of office, he was once more appointed solicitor-general. On Sir F. Pollock's elevation to the judicial bench in 1844 he succeeded him as attorney-general. D. 1845.

**FONBLANQUE, JOHN DE GRENIER**, an eminent barrister, was b. in 1759, and in 1789 was called to the bar. In 1790 he acted as leading counsel for the London merchants, in opposition to the Quebec bill, at the bar of the house of commons. In 1793 appeared his celebrated "Treatise on Equity," which went through several editions, and is regarded by the courts as an authority on the subject. D. 1837.

**FONESCA, ELEANORA**, marchioness de, a lady of great beauty and talents, was b. at Naples, in 1768. She cultivated the study of botany, &c., with success, and assisted Spallanzani in his philosophical investigations. She warmly espoused the cause of the French revolution, and when the French invaded Italy, she engaged in intrigues against that court, though less perhaps from principle than from her having formerly been dismissed from her situation of attendant on the queen. During the triumph of the republican party she was in the zenith of her fame, and edited a paper called "The Neapolitan Monitor;" but the royal cause again succeeding, she was ultimately arrested and hanged, in 1799.

**FONTAINE, JOHN DE LA**, the inimitable fabulist, was b. in 1621, at Château Thierry, where his father was overseer of the forests. His taste for poetry was first aroused by hearing one of Malherbe's odes recited; but to the patronage of the duchess of Bonillon, who invited him to Paris, and encouraged him to write his Tales, he owed much of the distinction in literature he afterwards acquired. For 35 years he lived in Paris, residing successively with the duchesses of Bonillon and Orleans, madame de Sabliere, and madame d'Hervart; and was in habits of intimacy with Molière,

Boileau, Racine, and all the first wits of the French capital, by whom he was much beloved for the candor and simplicity of his character. Yet, with this simplicity, which amounted almost to stupidity, he united the talent of making severe, shrewd, and sensible observations on human life, and decorating his verse with touches of exquisite grace and delicacy. Besides his "Tales" and "Fables," La Fontaine was the author of "Les Amours de Psyche," "Anacréontiques," two comedies, &c. D. 1695.

**FONTANA, DOMINIC**, an eminent Italian architect, was b. in 1543, at Mili, on the lake of Como. He was employed by popes Sixtus V. and Clement VIII., and afterwards appointed to the situation of first architect to the two kingdoms of Naples and Sicily. Among the many edifices he built, no one is more remarkable than the Egyptian obelisk in front of St. Peter's at Rome. D. 1607.—**JOHN**, his brother, was distinguished as an hydraulic architect, and performed some extremely important works in that department of the art. B. 1540, d. 1640.—**FELIX**, an eminent philosopher and naturalist, was b. at Pomarzo, in the Tyrol, in 1730. He was appointed professor of philosophy at Pisa by the grand-duke of Tuscany; and afterwards invited to Florence by Leopold II., who made him his physician, and employed him to form a cabinet of natural history. To this he added a variety of anatomical figures in colored wax, most exquisitely finished, which, with other objects of interest and curiosity, together form at present one of the attractions of the Florentine capital. D. 1805.—**GREGORY**, a mathematician, and brother of the preceding, was b. in 1735. He filled the office of mathematical professor at Pisa, for more than thirty years, was elected a member of the Cisalpine republic in 1796, and d. in 1805.—**FRANCIS**, a Neapolitan astronomer of the 17th century, to whom the invention of the telescope has been erroneously attributed, first studied jurisprudence, and received the degree of doctor of laws, but afterwards devoted himself to astronomical and mathematical researches, and made improvements in several instruments. D. 1656.

**FONTANELLE, JOHN GASPARD DU-BOIS**, a popular French writer; author of "Aventures Philosophiques," "Naufrage et Aventures de Pierre Viaud," "Cours de Belles Lettres," several plays, &c. B. 1737; d. 1812.

**FONTANES, LOUIS DE**, an eminent

French writer, was b. in 1761. At the commencement of the revolution he edited a journal, called "The Moderator," and after the fall of Robespierre joined La Harpe and others in the publication of another, called "The Memorial," which with many others was suppressed by the national convention in 1797, and the proprietors, editors, &c., included in one common sentence of banishment and confiscation of property. When the amnesty was granted on the elevation of Bonaparte to the consulship, he took a share in the management of the "Mercure de France," and soon after obtained a seat in the legislative assembly, of which he became the president. He afterwards attained the rank of senator, and was one of the first, in 1814, to propose the recall of Louis XVIII., who made him a peer and a privy councillor. D. 1821.

FONTENAY, PETER CLAUDE, a French Jesuit; author of a "History of the Gallican Church." B. 1683; d. 1742.

FONTENELLE, BERNARD LE BOVIER DE, a nephew of the great Corneille, and an author of great and varied talents, was b. at Rouen, in 1657. He studied the law at the request of his father, who was an advocate; but soon devoted himself exclusively to literature. At the outset of his career he met with little encouragement in his poems and dramas, but on the appearance of his "Dialogues of the Dead," and his "Conversations on the Plurality of Worlds," his fame was at once fully established. In 1699 he was made secretary to the Academy of Sciences, which post he held forty-two years, and of the proceedings of which body he published a volume annually. He continued to write on general subjects, agreeably combining a taste for the belles lettres with more abstruse studies, with little intermission, till he had almost reached the patriarchal age of 100 years. D. 1757.

FOOTE, SAMUEL, a comic writer and actor, was b. in 1721, at Truro, Cornwall; and intended for the bar. After a course of dissipation, to which his small fortune fell a sacrifice, he turned his attention to the stage, and appeared in "Othello," but having little success, he struck out an untrodden path for himself in the double character of dramatist and performer. In 1747, he opened the Haymarket theatre with some very humorous imitations of well-known individuals; and thus, having discovered where his strength lay, he

wrote several two-act farces, and continued to perform at one of the winter theatres every season, usually bringing out some pieces of his own, and regularly returning to his summer quarters. In 1777, having been charged with an infamous crime by a discarded manservant, he was tried for the crime, and, though fully acquitted, it had such an effect upon his mind and health, that he d. in a few months after. He wrote twenty-six dramatic pieces, all replete with wit, humor, and satire; but "The Mayor of Garratt" is the only one which at present keeps possession of the stage.

FOPPENS, JOHN FRANCIS, a learned Flemish divine and critic, was b. about 1689, and d. in 1761. He was professor of divinity at Louvain, and canon of Malines; compiler of the "Bibliotheca Belgica," containing an account of Flemish writers; and the author of various works, historical and theological.

FORBES, Sir CHARLES, bart., an eminent Indian merchant, was b. in Aberdeenshire, 1778. He was for more than 40 years the head of the first mercantile and financial house in India; and his name stood in the highest repute in the commercial world for ability, foresight, and rectitude of character. He was returned to parliament in 1812 for Beverley; and during five parliaments, from 1818 to 1832, he sat for Malmesbury. D. 1849.

—DUNCAN, an eminent Scottish judge, was b. at Culloden, in 1685. It was mainly owing to his exertions that the rebellion of 1745 was prevented from spreading more widely among the clans. He was the author of "Thoughts on Religion." &c. D. 1747. —PATRICK, bishop of Aberdeen, descended of a noble family, was b. in 1564, took orders in 1592, and was raised to the episcopal bench by James VI. in 1618. He was a munificent patron to the university of Aberdeen, which owes to him the revival of the dormant professorships of theology, medicine, and civil law. He was the author of an elaborate "Commentary on the Apocalypse." D. 1618.

—ALEXANDER, Lord Forbes of Pitsligo, commanded a troop of horse in the rebellion of 1745; and after the battle of Culloden he fled to France, but returned to Scotland in 1749, and d. 1762. He was the author of "Moral and Philosophical Essays," and is said to have been the prototype of the baron of Bradwardine in the novel of "Waverley." —Sir WILLIAM, b. at Pitsligo, in 1739, was the founder, in conjunction with Sir James

Hunter Blair, of the first banking establishment in Edinburgh. He was an early member of the celebrated literary club, which numbered, amongst its illustrious associates, the names of Johnson, Reynolds, Garrick, and Burke. Some time previous to his death, which happened in 1806, he published an account of the life and writings of Dr. Beattie, which exhibits throughout sound judgment and discriminating taste.

FORCELLINI, GILES, an eminent critic and lexicographer, was b. at Treviso, in the Venetian States, in 1688, and d. there in 1768. He was associated in his literary labors with Facciolati; jointly producing, amongst others of less note, that important work, "Lexicon totius Latinitatis."

FORD, JOHN, an English dramatic author of great ability, was b. in 1586, at Ilsington, in Devonshire, where his father was a justice of the peace. He became a member of the Middle Temple in 1602, and d. about 1639. His first tragedy, "The Lover's Melancholy," was printed in 1629; and he was the author of many other plays, besides some which he wrote in conjunction with Drayton and Decker.—Sir JOHN, was b. at Harting, Sussex, in 1605. During the civil wars he commanded a regiment of horse, and suffered much in the royal cause, being imprisoned on suspicion of aiding the king's escape from Hampton Court; but owing to the interest of Ireton, whose sister he had married, he obtained his release. He was a man of considerable mechanical ingenuity; and at the request of the citizens of London, he contrived machinery for raising the Thames water into all the high streets, which machinery was afterwards used to drain mines and lands in other parts of the country. D. 1670.

FORDUN, JOHN DE, a Scotch historian of the 14th century; author of a history of Scotland, entitled "Scotichronicon," which would be a valuable document, were it not disfigured by much that is absurd and fabulous.

FORDYCE, DAVID, an ingenious writer, was b. at Aberdeen, 1711. He was educated at that university, and became professor of moral philosophy in Marischal college. In 1750 he made a tour to Italy, and on his return the following year, was drowned on the coast of Holland. He wrote "Dialogues concerning Education," "The Elements of Moral Philosophy," &c.—JAMES, brother of the preceding, was b.

in 1720, at Aberdeen, and educated at that university. He published "Sermons to Young Women," "Addresses to Young Men," "Addresses to the Deity," a volume of poems, and some single sermons. D. 1796.—GEORGE, an eminent physician, nephew of the preceding, was b. in 1736. In 1759 he settled in London, and commenced lectures on the materia medica and practice of physic, in which he acquired an unrivalled reputation. In 1770 he was chosen physician to St. Thomas's hospital, and in 1776 a fellow of the Royal Society. In 1787 he was elected, *speciali gratia*, a fellow of the college of physicians. Dr. Fordyce is known by his "Dissertations on Fever," a "Treatise on Digestion," "Elements of the Practice of Physic," &c. He was also an excellent experimental chemist, and published "Elements of Agriculture and Vegetation." D. 1802.

FOREST, JOHN, painter to the king of France, was b. at Paris in 1636, and d. in 1712. His landscapes are much admired.

FORESTI, or FORESTA, JAMES PHILIP, usually called Philip of Bergamo, an Augustine monk, and author of a "Chronicle from the earliest Period to 1203," &c. D. 1520.

FORKEL, JOHN NICHOLAS, an eminent writer on the history and theory of music, and director of music in the university of Göttingen, was b. in 1749, and d. 1819. His "General History of Music" is reckoned the most valuable of his numerous works. He was also a composer and a good pianist.

FORSKAL, PETER, a young Swedish naturalist, the scholar and friend of Linnæus, who, after completing his studies at Upsal, travelled into the East with Niebuhr, but d. at Djerim, in Arabia, during the second year of his travels, and before he had attained his 28th year. On Niebuhr's return he published Forskal's remarks on the productions of the countries through which he had passed.

FORSTER, JOHN REINHOLD, an eminent naturalist and geographer, was b. in 1729, at Dirschau, in Polish Prussia; and officiated as minister of Dantzic, and afterwards at Nassenhuben. He then went to England, as teacher of the French and German languages, and natural history, at the dissenting academy at Warrington. In 1772 he accompanied Captain Cook in his second voyage round the world, as naturalist to the expedition, and took his son with him as a companion. Besides his "History of Voyages

and Discoveries in the North," he wrote several other original works, and translated many into German. D. 1798.—

JOHN GEORGE ADAM, son of the preceding, was b. in 1754; accompanied his father in the voyage round the world; was professor of natural history in Hesse Cassel, and afterwards at Wilna. He subsequently settled at Mentz as a bookseller, and entered warmly into the revolutionary principles of France; on which account he was nominated a deputy to the Rhenish convention, and sent to Paris, but Mentz being besieged and taken by the Prussians, Forster was obliged to remain at Paris, where he d. in 1794, while preparing, as it is said, for a voyage to Hindostan and Thibet. He was the author of several works on geography, natural history, philosophy, and politics.—NATHANIEL, a learned divine and writer, was b. in 1717, at Plymstock, Devon; obtained a prebendal stall in the cathedral of Bristol, and the vicarage of Rochdale, in 1754. He was the author of "Reflections on the Antiquity, Government, Arts, and Sciences in Egypt," "A Dissertation on Josephus's Account of Jesus Christ," and a "Hebrew Bible without points." D. 1757.

FORSYTH, ALEXANDER JOHN, "the discoverer of the percussion principle," was b. 1769. He succeeded his father in the pastoral charge of the parish of Belhelvie, 1791. Soon after his settlement, he commenced for his amusement, a series of chemical experiments, principally on fulminating powders, and other explosive compounds. In the year 1805 he was called to London, to make experiments for the government on the percussion principle, which he had about two years previously discovered. D. 1843.—WILLIAM, an able horticulturist, was b. at Old Meldrum, Aberdeenshire, in 1757. He was a pupil of the celebrated Philip Miller, and succeeded him at the physic-gardens of the apothecaries' company at Chelsea. In 1784 he was made superintendent of the royal gardens at Kensington and St. James's, and d. in 1804.—JOHN, a distinguished politician, b. in Virginia, 1780. His father was a native of England, but served in the American army, during the revolution. He was educated at Princeton college, and studied law at Augusta, Ga. In 1803 he became attorney-general of the state, and in 1811 was elected to congress. Mr. Monroe made him minister to Spain in 1819. In 1828 he was governor of Georgia, and in 1835 a member of

the U. S. senate, where he took a foremost position. D. 1841.

FORTESCUE, Sir JOHN, an eminent judge and writer on the law, was a son of Sir Henry Fortescue, lord chief justice of Ireland. He studied at Lincoln's Inn, was called to the bar, and in 1442 was made chief justice of the court of King's Bench. He was a principal counsellor in the court of Henry VI., and for his devotion to that monarch he was attainted by the parliament under Edward IV.; and in 1463 he fled, with Queen Margaret and her suite, to Flanders, where he remained in exile several years, during which time he wrote his well-known work "De Laudibus Legum Angliæ." Returning to England, to join in the struggle for the restoration of the house of Lancaster, he was taken at the battle of Tewkesbury, but obtained his pardon from Edward, and was allowed to retire to his seat in Gloucestershire, where he d. in his 90th year.

FORTIGUERRA, NICHOLAS, an Italian prelate and poet, was b. at Pistoia, in 1674, and d. in 1735. He was the author of a burlesque poem, entitled "Ricciardetto," a lively and elegant production, in which the style of Ariosto and Pulci is by turns very happily imitated.

FOSBROOKE, THOMAS DUDLEY, a learned and industrious antiquary and archæologist, was b. in 1770; commenced his literary career in 1796, with a poem entitled "The Economy of Monastic Life;" and, in 1799, he produced his "British Monachism." His next work was the "History of Gloucestershire," and in 1819 appeared his "History of the City of Gloucester." These were followed by the "Wye Tour," "Ariconensia," and the "Berkeley Manuscripts." In 1824 he published his most important work, the "Encyclopædia of Antiquities, and Elements of Archæology;" and, in 1828, a kind of sequel to it, called "Foreign Topography." D. 1842.

FOSCOLO, UGO, a distinguished Italian writer, was b. at sea, in 1776, in a Venetian frigate, lying near Zante, of which island his father was governor. He was educated at Padua, and produced his tragedy of "Thyestes" before he was 20. He was soon after employed as secretary to Battaglia, who was sent ambassador to Bonaparte, to endeavor to preserve the independence of the Venetian republic. The embassy was unsuccessful, and Foscolo retired into Lombardy, where he produced his celebrated "Letters of Ortis," which estab-

lished his fame. Having enlisted in the first Italian legion that was formed, he was shut up in Genoa during the famous siege of 1799, with General Massena, and while there he composed two of his finest odes. He remained in the Italian army till 1805, when he was sent to Calais with the troops professedly destined for the invasion of England; but he soon after quitted the service. He was appointed professor of literature at Pavia, in 1809; when the bold language of his introductory lecture is said to have offended Bonaparte, and the professorship was immediately suppressed. In 1812 he produced his tragedy of "Ajax," which was represented at the theatre Della Scala, at Milan; but it being supposed to convey a satire on the character of Bonaparte, he found it necessary to withdraw to Florence. He is said to have subsequently engaged in a conspiracy to expel the Austrians from Italy; but a discovery taking place, he was obliged to decamp, first to Switzerland, from whence he shortly after removed to England, where he was well received by the most eminent literati, and noticed by people of distinction. Besides publishing his "Essays on Petrarch," "Disputations and Notes on Dante," &c., he contributed to the *Edinburgh Quarterly*, and other reviews. D. 1827.

FOSSE, CHARLES DE LA, an eminent painter, was b. at Paris, in 1640. He became successively professor, director, and chancellor of the academy of painting, and d. in 1716.—ANTHONY DE LA, sieur d'Aubigny, nephew of the preceding, was b. at Paris, in 1653. He was secretary to the duke d'Aumont, but he devoted considerable time to literary pursuits, and wrote several successful tragedies, of which the best is entitled "Manlius Capitolinus." D. 1708.

FOSTER, JAMES, an eminent dissenting minister of the sect called Independents, was b. at Exeter, in 1697, and commenced preaching there in 1718. He afterwards removed to Trowbridge, in Wiltshire, where he turned Baptist; and in 1724 was chosen successor to Dr. John Gale, of the chapel in Barbican, London, where he acted as a pastor nearly 20 years, and also as a lecturer at a meeting-house in the Old Jewry. He was so eloquent a preacher that crowds flocked to hear him, and Pope has made honorable mention of him in his satires. He wrote a "Defence of Revelation," in reply to Tindal; "Tracts on Heresy," "Discourses on Natural Religion and

Social Virtue," &c. D. 1753.—JOHN, one of the most able writers and original thinkers of modern times, was b. in Yorkshire, 1770. At an early age he entered the Baptist college at Bristol, and on the completion of his theological studies, was successively settled as a preacher at various places, the last of which was Downend, near Bristol; but he afterwards relinquished his pastoral duties, and the last 20 years of his life were chiefly devoted to literary pursuits. He was a frequent contributor to the "Eclectic Review," (some of his articles have been collected and published separately,) but his chief reputation is founded on his "Essays," which have gone through numerous editions, and whose popularity seems to increase with the lapse of time. D. 1843.—SIR MICHAEL, an eminent lawyer, was b. at Marlborough, in Wiltshire. In 1735 he was chosen recorder of Bristol; and, in 1745, appointed one of the justices of the King's Bench, on which occasion he received the honor of knighthood. He published a tract against Bishop Gibson's "Codex on Church Power," and a "Report of the Trials of the Rebels, in the year 1746." He was an independent and fearless assertor of the liberty of the subject.

FOTHERGILL, GEORGE, an eminent divine, was b. in Westmoreland, in 1705, and educated at Kendal school, from whence he removed to Queen's college, Oxford, where he became fellow and tutor. In 1751 he was elected principal of Edmund hall, and presented to the vicarage of Bramley, in Hampshire. He wrote two volumes of sermons, which were highly esteemed. D. 1760.

FOUCHÉ, JOSEPH, duke of Otranto, was the son of a captain of a merchant ship, and b. at Nantes, in 1763. It was intended he should follow the same profession as his father, but he adopted that of the law, and the events of the revolution soon brought him into notice. He headed a popular society at Nantes, by which he was sent, in 1792, as their deputy to the national convention; and on the trial of Louis XVI., he voted for his death. In 1793 he was sent to Lyons with Collot d'Herbois, and the cruelties he there committed are recorded in his own letters and reports. Returning to Paris, he joined in the destruction of Robespierre. Circumstances at length placed him at the head of the Parisian police, in which office he was a useful instrument in the hands of Bonaparte. To the superintendence of police Bona-

parte added the management of the interior, and in 1805 he made him duke of Otranto. He then opened his drawing-room to the ancient nobility, many of whom he employed as spies; but the emperor grew suspicious of this minister, and after his second marriage he resolved on dismissing him, for which an opportunity soon offered. He was then sent into a sort of honorable exile, with the empty title of governor of Rome. In 1814 he returned to France, and was well received by the restored government. When Napoleon reappeared in France, Fouché was suddenly called to the ministry, and filled his post with skill. After the battle of Waterloo he was appointed president of the provisional government, when he appeared as negotiator between the emperor and the allied powers; and seeing the uselessness of Paris offering a defence, he acted honorably in advising Napoleon to abdicate. Louis XVIII. continued Otranto as one of his ministers, until, by the law of the 6th of January, 1816, he was obliged to quit France. D. 1820.

FOULIS, ROBERT and ANDREW, two eminent printers in Glasgow, distinguished for the beauty and accuracy of their books, particularly the Latin and Greek classics. Andrew d. 1774, and Robert, 1776.

FOUQUIER TINVILLE, ANTHONY QUENTIN, was b. 1747. As director of Robespierre's revolutionary tribunal in 1793, he boasted of pronouncing only one word—"Death." It was he that accused Marie Antoinette of incest with the dauphin; to which infamous accusation she replied, "I appeal to all mothers whether the charge is possible." He called the guillotine the coining machine of the revolution; but was guillotined himself in 1795.

FOUQUIERES, JAMES, a Flemish painter, was b. at Antwerp in 1589. He was the disciple of Velvet Breughel, and became so excellent in painting landscapes, as to be ranked with Titian. D. 1659.

FOURCROY, ANTOINE FRANCOIS DE, an eminent French chemist and natural philosopher, was b. at Paris, in 1755; and having adopted the profession of medicine, he applied himself closely to the study of the sciences connected with it, especially to chemistry. In 1784 he was appointed professor of chemistry at the Jardin du Roi; and about this period he became associated with Lavoisier, Berthollet, &c., in researches which led to vast improve-

ments and discoveries in chemistry, and, in conjunction with them, he drew up the new "Méthode de Nomenclature Chimique." When the revolution took place, he engaged in politics, and was chosen a deputy from Paris to the national convention. In 1794 he became a member of the committee of public safety, and, next year, passed into the council of ancients. In 1799, Bonaparte gave him a place in the council of state, when he was intrusted with the management of all affairs relating to public instruction, and acquitted himself in a manner highly meritorious. He was the author of many valuable works on chemical science and natural philosophy. D. 1809.

FOURIER, FRANCOIS CHARLES MARIE, was b. at Besançon on the 7th April, 1772. He was the son of a linen-draper, was educated at the college of his native city, and was an industrious and successful student. It was his wish to devote himself entirely to scientific pursuits, but his family had determined that he should follow some mercantile occupation. This disappointment imbibed his naturally irritable temper and laid the foundation of that detestation for commerce and its customs which he ever afterwards entertained. When Fourier was in his ninth year his father died, leaving him about four thousand pounds. At the age of eighteen he went to Rouen, where he remained two years in the shop of a linen-draper. From Rouen he removed to Lyons to occupy a situation in a merchant's office. He set up in 1793 as a merchant in Lyons on his own account with the money which his father had left him. In 1796 the political events in which Lyons was involved ruined him. The same year he was obliged by the mandate of the government to join a cavalry regiment. His health failing, he obtained permission in 1798 to leave the army, when he entered as clerk into a large commercial house at Marseilles. In 1800 he spent some months at Paris, through which on his way to Rouen he had formerly passed. From 1800 to 1814 he seems chiefly to have resided at Lyons, though as a commercial traveller he visited during that time Germany and other countries. About the year 1800 he commenced publishing articles in newspapers. In 1808 appeared Fourier's "Théorie des Quatre Mouvements," intended as a confession of faith and also as an introduction to the series of works which he proposed afterwards to pub-

lish. In the autumn of 1814 he went to reside with a married sister who lived at Belley, not far from Lyons. About this time he was fortunate to make *one* convert, M. Just Muiron. In 1822 he went to Paris, and endeavored to attract the notice of the press to his "Theory of the Four Movements," and also his "Traité de l'Unité Universelle," but failed. D. 1842.

FOX, GEORGE, founder of the society of Friends, or Quakers, was b. at Drayton, Leicestershire, in 1624, and apprenticed to a grazier. At the age of 19 he persuaded himself that he had received a divine command to devote himself solely to religion. He accordingly forsook his relations, and wandered from place to place, leading a life of itinerancy, in which he fasted much, walked abroad in retired places, studying the Bible, and sometimes sat in a hollow tree for a day together. In 1648 he began to propagate his opinions, and commenced public preacher. At Derby, his followers were first denominated Quakers, in consequence of their tremulous manner of delivery. He was taken up in 1635, and sent a prisoner to Cromwell, who, being satisfied with his pacific intentions, set him at liberty. In fact, he was more than once indebted to the Protector for his freedom, when committed to prison by the country magistracy for his frequent interruption of ministers while performing divine service. In 1666 he was liberated from prison by order of Charles II., and immediately commenced the task of forming his followers into a formal and united society. In 1669 he married the widow of Judge Fell, and soon after came over to America, for the express purpose of making proselytes. On his return he was again thrown into prison, but was soon released, and went to Holland. Returning to England, and refusing to pay tithes, he was cast in a suit for the recovery of them, and again visited the Continent. His health had now become impaired by the incessant toil and suffering he had endured, and he again revisited his native land, living in a retired manner till his death, in 1690. He was sincere in his religious opinions, and a rigid observer of the great moral duties. His writings consist of his "Journals," "Epistles," and "Doctrinal Pieces."—HENRY, the first Lord Holland, an eminent statesman, was b. in 1705. After filling lower offices in the state, he was in 1746 appointed secretary at war; retired in 1756, to

make way for Mr. Pitt, afterwards earl of Chatham, but returned to office the following year as paymaster of the forces; and in this situation his public conduct has been much animadverted upon. In 1763 he was created Baron Holland of Foxley, and d. 1774.—CHARLES JAMES, the second son of the preceding, was b. Jan. 13th, 1748; and received his education at Westminster, Eton, and Oxford, where his proficiency in classical literature attracted considerable notice. It was the intention of his father, who had a high opinion of his capacity, that he should occupy a prominent station in the political world, and he accordingly procured for him a seat in parliament for the borough of Midhurst when he was only 19. He, however, prudently remained silent till he had attained the legal age of a member, and then we find him, in 1770, aiding the ministry, who rewarded him with the office of one of the lords of the admiralty; but he resigned that situation in 1772; and, in 1773, was nominated a commissioner of the treasury, from whence he was suddenly dismissed, in consequence of some disagreement with Lord North. Mr. Fox now entered the lists of opposition, and throughout the whole of the American war proved a most powerful antagonist to the ministers of that period. On the downfall of Lord North he was appointed, in 1782, one of the secretaries of state, which situation he resigned on the death of the marquis of Rockingham, when the earl of Shelburne, afterwards marquis of Lansdowne, was appointed to succeed him. On the dissolution of that short-lived administration he formed the coalition with Lord North, (a coalition which was odious to the great mass of the people,) and resumed his former office. He now brought in his India bill, which, after having passed the house of commons, was unexpectedly thrown out by the house of lords, and occasioned the resignation of the ministry, of which he formed a part. Mr. Pitt then came into power; while Mr. Fox placed himself at the head of the opposition, and a long contest took place between these illustrious rivals. Worn out, and perhaps disgusted, with public business, he, in 1788, repaired to the Continent, in company with Mrs. Fox, and after spending a few days with Gibbon, the historian, at Lausanne, entered Italy. His literary abilities were of the first order; and had he lived in less stirring times, there



is every probability his country would have benefited by his writings. As it was, he left little behind him for our admiration but his eloquent speeches, and "The History of the Early Part of the Reign of James II." On the death of Mr. Pitt he was again recalled to power, and set on foot a negotiation for peace with France, but did not live to see the issue of it. He d. in the 59th year of his age, on the 13th of September, 1806.—**JOHN**, a celebrated church historian and divine, was b. in 1517, at Boston, Lincolnshire. Applying himself closely to the study of theology, he became a convert to the principles of the reformation, was expelled his college on a charge of heresy, and suffered great privation. He was the author of many controversial and other works; but the only one which now obtains perusal is his "History of the Acts and Monuments of the Church," commonly called "Fox's Book of Martyrs." D. 1587.

**FOY, MAXIMILIAN SEBASTIAN**, general, was a native of Ham, in Picardy, where he was b. in 1775. He entered the army at fifteen years of age, and made his first campaign under Dumouriez in 1792. He displayed his military talents to great advantage in Italy, Germany, and Portugal, and succeeded Marmont as commander-in-chief after the battle of Salamanca, where he conducted a skilful retreat to the Douro. He received his fifteenth wound on the field of Waterloo, but refused to quit his post until the close of that engagement. He was afterwards employed as inspector-general of infantry; and in 1819 was elected a member of the chamber of deputies at Paris, when he distinguished himself as an orator, and was a great public favorite. D. 1825.

**FRA DIAVOLO**, a Neapolitan robber, whose real name was Michael Pozzo, was b. about 1769. He was at first a stocking-maker, afterwards a friar, and in the latter capacity united himself as leader to a gang of outlawed banditti in Calabria. In his double character of robber and priest, he offered his services, in 1799, to Cardinal Ruffo, who headed the counter-revolutionary party in favor of the Bourbons of Naples. For his services, although a price had been previously set on his head, he obtained pardon, distinction, and a pension of 3600 ducats, with which he retired to an estate which he purchased. On Joseph Napoleon becoming king, the expelled government again set him in motion. He made a descent in 1806, with a large

body of banditti and recruits, at Sperlonga, threw open the prisons, and was joined by numerous lazzaroni; but, after a severe action, he was defeated and taken prisoner, condemned by a special commission, and executed. He d. with disdainful indifference. He often, like Robin Hood, restored their liberty and property to captives who interested him, especially females, even making them presents, and affecting to protect the poor.

**FLAMERY, NICHOLAS STEPHEN**, an eminent French musician and dramatist, b. at Rouen in 1745. He was the composer both of the poetry and music of several operas; wrote many critical tracts, &c., and for a time conducted the "Journal de Musique." D. 1810.

**FRANCIA, FRANCESCO**, an eminent painter, was b. at Bologna, 1450. He had been a goldsmith and an engraver of medals, but afterwards applied wholly to painting. Being employed by Raphael to place a picture of his in a church at Bologna, it is said that he was so struck with its beauty, and convinced of his own inferiority, that he fell into a desponding state. D. 1518.—**JOSE GASPAR RODRIGUEZ**, the celebrated dictator of Paraguay, was the son of a small French proprietor in the country, and b. at Assumçion, in 1757. His mother was a creole. Arrived at the proper age, he was sent to the university of Cordova, with a view to entering the church; but his plans underwent a change while he was still a student, and on his return to his native town with the degree of doctor of laws, he began his public career as a barrister. His high reputation for learning, but still more for honesty and independence, procured him an extensive practice; and he devoted himself to legal pursuits for thirty years, varying his professional avocations with a perusal of the French Encyclopædian writers, and the study of mathematics and mechanical philosophy, to which he remained addicted throughout his life. In 1811, soon after the revolution of the Spanish possessions of South America became general, Dr. Francia, then in his 54th year, was appointed secretary to the independent junta of Paraguay; and such was the ability he displayed in this capacity, that on the formation of a new congress, called in 1813, he was appointed consul of the republic, with Yegros for his colleague. From this moment the affairs of his country underwent a favorable change; the finances were husbanded;

peace was obtained in Paraguay, while the rest of the South American continent was a prey to anarchy; and the people's gratitude to their deliverer was characteristically exhibited by conferring upon him, in 1817, unlimited despotic authority, which he exercised during the remainder of his life. D. 1840.

FRANCIS, GILBERT Y., a native of Virginia, noted for his romantic and eventful life. He was in early life attached to the navy, then to the stage, travelled over the world, was for two years a prisoner in the great desert of Arabia, afterwards a slave to the bashaw of Tunis, then a lieutenant of guerillas in Spain, and master of a Dutch lugger trading to the Malaccas. He was next overseer of a sugar estate in Jamaica, a prisoner of the Mexican banditti, a captive among the Cananche Indians, ransomed by some fur-traders from Oregon, a trader to Chili in the employ of the Russians, and finally one of the early settlers of Texas. He was a man of defective education, but of the most energetic character. D. at New Orleans, of yellow fever, 1839.—I., king of France, ascended the throne in 1515, at the age of 21. He was the son of Charles of Orleans, and of Louisa of Savoy, granddaughter of Valentine, duke of Milan, in right of whom he laid claim to that duchy. He founded the Royal College of Paris, and furnished a magnificent library at Fontainebleau, besides building several palaces, which he ornamented with pictures and statues, to the great encouragement of the fine arts. He is frequently termed "the Great," and "the Restorer of Learning." D. 1547.—Of Lorraine, emperor of Germany, was b. in 1708, and married in 1736 Maria Theresa, daughter of Charles VI. On the death of her father in 1740, Maria Theresa appointed her husband to the administration of the government, and on the death of Charles VII. in 1745, he was elected emperor. D. 1765.—St., or FRANCIS OF ASSISI, the founder of the order of Franciscan friars, was b. at Assisi, in Umbria, in 1182. He was the son of a merchant, and said to be of dissolute habits; but on recovering from a dangerous illness he became enthusiastically devout, and devoted himself to solitude, joyfully undergoing every species of penance and mortification. Thinking his extravagance proceeded from insanity, his father had him closely confined; and at length, being taken before the bishop of Assisi, in order formally to resign all claim to his pater-

nal estate, he not only assented to it, but literally stripped himself. He was now looked upon as a saint; and great numbers joining him in his vow of poverty, he drew up rules for their use, which being sanctioned by Pope Innocent III., the order of Franciscans was established. So rapidly did they increase, that in 1219 he held a chapter, which was attended by 5000 friars. After having made a fruitless effort to convert the Sultan Meleddin, he returned to Assisi, where he d. in 1226; and was canonized by Pope Gregory in 1230.—OF PAULO, a saint, b. at Paulo, in Calabria, in 1416. He was brought up in a Franciscan convent; and in order to exceed the preceding saint in austerity of life, he retired to a cell on the desert part of the coast, where he soon obtained followers, built a monastery, and thus commenced a new order, called Minims. He enjoined on his disciples a total abstinence from wine, flesh, and fish; besides which they were always to go barefoot, and never to sleep on a bed. He d. in France, aged 91, in 1508, and was canonized by Leo X.—DE SALES, another saint, was b. of a noble family at the castle of Sales, near Geneva, 1567. He obtained great praise for the success which attended his missions for the conversion of his Protestant countrymen. He was ultimately made bishop of Geneva; and he performed the duties of his station with exemplary diligence and charity. He d. in 1622, and was canonized in 1665.—PHILIP, son of the dean of Lismore, was a poet and dramatic writer, though much more celebrated for his translation of Horace and other classic authors, than for his original compositions. He was educated at Dublin; and having taken orders, first settled at Esher, Surrey, where he kept an academy, and had Gibbon the historian among his pupils. He afterwards held the living of Barrow, Suffolk, and was chaplain to Chelsea Hospital. He wrote "Eugenia" and "Constantia," two tragedies, some controversial tracts, &c., D. 1773.—Sir PHILIP, a political character of some distinction, and a son of the preceding, was b. at Dublin in 1740. He entered into public life as a clerk in the secretary of state's office; after which he went out as secretary to the embassy to Portugal; and, in 1778, he became a member of the council of Bengal. He remained in India till 1780, during which time he was the constant and strenuous opponent of the measures of Governor Hastings; and his opposi-

tion savoring too much of personal hostility, a duel was the result. On his return to England he was chosen member for the borough of Yarmouth, in the Isle of Wight; and, joining the opposition, he took a prominent part in most of their measures, particularly in the impeachment of Mr. Hastings. He published many political pamphlets and speeches, all of which are imbued with considerable spirit and party feeling. The celebrated "Letters of Junius" have been attributed to him. D. 1818. —I., JOSEPH CHARLES, emperor of Austria, king of Lombardy, &c., was b. in 1768, and succeeded his father, Leopold II., in 1792. At that time he was styled emperor of Germany, by the name of Francis II.; but, in 1804, when France had been declared an empire, he assumed the title of hereditary emperor of Austria; and, on the establishment of the confederation of the Rhine in 1806, he renounced the title of Roman emperor and German king, and resigned the government of the German empire. D. 1835.

FRANCKLIN, THOMAS, was the son of the printer of the celebrated anti-ministerial paper called "The Craftsman," and b. in 1721. He was educated at Westminster school and Trinity college, Cambridge; became Greek professor at Cambridge; obtained successively the livings of Ware, Tunbridge, and Brasted, and was made king's chaplain. He translated Lucian, Sophocles, and other classic authors; wrote a "Dissertation on Ancient Tragedy," four volumes of "Sermons," "The Earl of Warwick," and various other dramas. D. 1784.

FRANKS, or FRANKEN, FRANCIS. There were two eminent Dutch painters of this name, father and son; distinguished for the beauty of their scriptural pieces. The elder Franks d. 1616; the other 1642.

FRANKLIN, BENJAMIN, an eminent philosopher and politician, was b. at Boston, 1706. His father, who had emigrated from England, was a tallow-chandler; and Benjamin, the fifteenth of seventeen children, was apprenticed to his elder brother, a printer and publisher of a newspaper at Boston. His early passion for reading, which he had always manifested, was now gratified; and he was able also, through the medium of the newspaper, to try his powers at literary composition. Some political articles in this journal having offended the general court of the colony, the pub-

lisher was imprisoned, and forbidden to continue it. To elude this prohibition, young Franklin was made the nominal editor, and his indentures were ostensibly cancelled. After the release of his brother, he took advantage of this act to assert his freedom, and thus escaped from a severity of treatment which he thought savored more of the rigorous master than the kind relation. He therefore secretly embarked aboard a small vessel bound to New York, without means or recommendations; and not finding employment there, he set out for Philadelphia, where he arrived on foot with a penny roll in his hand, and one dollar in his purse. Here he obtained employment as a compositor, and having attracted the notice of Sir William Keith, governor of Pennsylvania, was induced by his promises to visit England, for the purpose of purchasing types, &c., to establish himself in business. Upon reaching London, in 1725, he found himself entirely deceived in his promised letters of credit and recommendation from Governor Keith; and being, as before, in a strange place, without credit or acquaintance, he went to work once more as a compositor. While he was in London (a period of about eighteen months) he became a convert to deistical opinions, and wrote a "Dissertation on Liberty and Necessity, Pleasure and Pain," wherein he endeavored to show that there was no difference between virtue and vice. In 1726 he returned to Philadelphia; soon after which he entered into business as a printer and stationer; and in 1728 he established a newspaper. In 1732 he published his "Poor Richard's Almanac," which became noted for the concise and useful maxims on industry and economy with which it was sprinkled. In 1736 he was appointed clerk to the general assembly at Pennsylvania, and the year following, postmaster of Philadelphia. In the French war, in 1744, he proposed and carried into effect a plan of association for the defence of that province, which merits notice, as it served to unfold to America the secret of her own strength. About the same time he commenced his electrical experiments, making several discoveries in that branch of philosophy, the principal of which was the identity of the electric fire and lightning; and as practical utility was, in his opinion, the ultimate object of all philosophical investigation, he immediately applied his discoveries to the invention of iron conductors for

the protector of buildings from lightning. In 1747 he was chosen a representative of the general assembly, in which situation he distinguished himself by several acts of public utility. By his means a militia bill was passed, and he was appointed colonel of the Philadelphia regiment. In 1537 he was sent to England as agent for Pennsylvania. At this time he was chosen fellow of the Royal Society, and honored with the degree of doctor of laws by the universities of St. Andrew's, Edinburgh, and Oxford. In 1762 he returned to America; but two years afterwards he again visited England, in his former capacity, as agent; and it was at this period that he was examined at the house of commons concerning the stamp act. In 1775 he returned home, and was elected a delegate to the congress. He was very active in the contest between England and the colonies; and was sent to France, where, in 1778, he signed a treaty of alliance, offensive and defensive, which produced a war between that country and England. In 1783 he signed the definite treaty of peace, and in 1785 returned to America, where he was chosen president of the supreme council. D. 1790. Besides his political, miscellaneous, and philosophical pieces, he wrote several papers in the "American Transactions," and two volumes of essays, with his life prefixed, written by himself.—ELEANOR ANNE, the wife of Captain Franklin, the celebrated navigator, but known as an authoress as Miss Porden, was the youngest daughter of Mr. Porden, an architect; and b. 1795. In early youth she exhibited great talent and a strong memory, and acquired a considerable knowledge of Greek and other languages. Her first poem, "The Veils," was written when she was 17. Her next was "The Arctic Expedition," which led to her acquaintance with Captain Franklin; but her principal work is the epic of "Cœur de Lion." D. 1825.

FRAUENHOFER, JOSEPH VON, professor of philosophy in the Royal Bavarian Academy, was the son of a glazier at Straubing, and apprenticed to a glass-cutter. After struggling with many difficulties, he acquired a knowledge of the theory of optics and mathematics, constructed a glass-cutting machine, and ground optical glasses. His subsequent discoveries and inventions in optics, the excellence of the telescopes which he manufactured, and his "Researches concerning the Laws of Light," printed

in Gilbert's "Annals of Physics," all contributed to establish his fame; and he d. in 1826, after having been raised to deserved celebrity as a man of science.

FREDERIC I., surnamed Barbarossa, emperor of Germany, b. in 1121, was the son of Frederic, duke of Suabia, and succeeded his uncle Conrad on the imperial throne in 1152. His principal efforts were directed to extend and confirm his power in Italy, but the events of the war, which lasted almost twenty years, were not particularly favorable for him.—II., the grandson of the preceding, and son of Henry VII., was b. in 1194; elected king of the Romans in 1196, and emperor in 1210, in opposition to Otho. He afterwards went to the Holy Land, and concluded a truce with the sultan of Babylon, which so provoked Pope Gregory IX. that he anathematized him. On this Frederic returned to Europe, and laid siege to Rome, which occasioned the famous parties of the Guelphs and the Ghibelines. D. 1250.

FREDERIC WILLIAM, generally called the Great Elector, was b. in 1620, and at the age of 20 years succeeded his father as elector of Brandenburg. He is considered as the founder of the Prussian greatness; and from him is derived much of that military spirit which is now the national characteristic. By affording protection to the French Protestant refugees, he gained, as citizens of the state, 20,000 industrious manufacturers, an acquisition of no slight importance to the north of Germany; and he also gave great encouragement to agricultural improvements. He founded the library at Berlin, and a university at Duisburg; and at his death he left to his son a country much enlarged, and a well-supplied treasury. D. 1688.—I., king of Prussia, son of Frederic I., and father of Frederic the Great, was b. in 1688, and ascended the throne in 1713, having previously married a daughter of the elector of Hanover, afterwards George I. of England. His habits were entirely military; and his constant care was to establish the strictest discipline among his troops. D. 1740.—II., king of Prussia, commonly called the Great, and sometimes erroneously styled Frederic III., was b. in 1712. He obtained but a scanty education, owing to his father's predilection for military discipline, and his determination to check the strong inclination which he perceived in the heir-apparent to cherish literature. This led him, in 1730, to attempt an escape from Prussia; but the scheme being dis-

covered, the prince was confined in the castle of Custrin, and his young companion, Katte, executed before his face. After an imprisonment of some months, a reconciliation was effected; and in 1733 he married the princess of Brunswick Wolfenbittel, in obedience to his father's command; but it is said the marriage was never consummated. In 1740 he succeeded to the throne, and it was not long before he added Lower Silesia to his dominions. In 1744 he took Prague, with its garrison of 16,000 men. In 1745 he defeated the prince of Lorraine at Freidburgh, and then marched into Bohemia, where he defeated an Austrian army. Shortly after he took Dresden, laid it under heavy exactions, and there concluded a highly favorable peace. During the ten years of comparative tranquillity that followed, Frederic employed himself in bringing his troops into a state of discipline never before equalled in any age or country. He also encouraged agriculture, the arts, manufactures, and commerce, reformed the laws, and increased the revenues; thus improving the condition of the state, and rendering it more than a match for foreign enemies. Secret information of an alliance between Austria, Russia, and Saxony gave him reason to fear an attack, which he hastened to anticipate by the invasion of Saxony, in 1756. This commenced the seven years' war, in which he contended single-handed against the united forces of Russia, Saxony, Sweden, France, Austria, and the great majority of the other German states; till at length, after various changes of fortune, he was left, in 1763, in the peaceful possession of all his paternal and acquired dominions. He now entered into a league with his former enemies, which in 1772 was cemented by the partition of Poland, an act which was then, as it is now, denounced by every lover of freedom and national security. The remainder of his life, with the exception of a short demonstration of hostility towards Austria, which was terminated by the mediation of Russia, was passed in the tranquillity of literary leisure, and in an unreserved intercourse with learned men; among whom Voltaire and Maupertuis were for a long time his especial favorites. His own literary attainments were far above mediocrity, as may be seen by his "History of his own Times," "The History of the Seven Years' War," "Considerations on the State of Europe," "Memoirs of the House of Brandenburg,"

poems, &c. D. 1786.—III., king of Prussia, was b. in 1770, and ascended the throne, on the death of his father, in 1797.

FREIND, JOHN, a learned physician and writer on medical science, was b. in 1675, at Croton, in Northamptonshire. In 1703 he distinguished himself by an able work on diseases peculiar to females, which raised him to eminence as a physiologist. The next year he was appointed chemical professor at Oxford; and in 1705 he accompanied the earl of Peterborough in his expedition to Spain, as physician to the army. On his return in 1707 he published a vindication of the earl's conduct in Spain, which gained him considerable reputation. He then obtained his diploma of M.D., and in 1709 published his "Lectures on Chemistry." In 1716 he was elected a fellow of the college of physicians, and in 1722 he was brought into parliament for Launceston. The year following he was sent to the Tower on suspicion of being concerned in Atterbury's plot, but was soon released on bail. While in confinement, he wrote an epistle to his friend Dr. Mead, "De quibusdam Variolarum Generibus." He also formed the plan of his greatest literary undertaking, which he afterwards published, under the title of "The History of Physic," &c. At the accession of George II. he was appointed physician to the queen. D. 1728.

FREINSHAM, or FREINSHAMIUS, JOHN, a learned German, was b. at Ulm, in 1608, and became professor of rhetoric in the university at Upsal, and librarian to Queen Christina of Sweden; but returned to Germany in consequence of ill health, and died at Heidelberg, 1660. He showed himself a profound scholar, particularly by his celebrated supplements to the lost books and passages of Curtius and of Livy.

FRENICLE DE BESSY, BERNARD, a French mathematician, celebrated for his skill in solving mathematical questions without the aid of algebra. He kept his method a secret during his life, but a description of it was found among his papers, and is called the method of exclusion. D. 1675.

FRERE, JOHN HOOKHAM, a gentleman distinguished for his diplomatic talents, was b. in 1769, and was educated at Eton, where, in conjunction with Canning, &c., he appeared as one of the youthful writers of the "Microcosm." He entered parliament in 1796 as member for West Looe; in 1799 succeeded his

friend Mr. Canning as under-secretary of state for foreign affairs, and subsequently filled various diplomatic missions in Spain, Portugal, and Prussia. Mr. Frere was a good scholar, and a man of great and varied talents; but most of his writings were of a fugitive kind, and have not been published in a collected form. He had resided at Malta many years, and there he d. 1846.

FRÉRET, NICHOLAS, a French writer, was b. at Paris, in 1698, and abandoned his profession of law to devote himself to the study of history and chronology. His treatises and controversies on these subjects, among others with Newton, compose a great part of the memoirs of the Academy at that time. His first work, "On the Origin of the French," wounded the national vanity so deeply, that it occasioned his imprisonment in the Bastille. D. 1749.

FRERON, ELIE CATHARINE, a French critic, was b. at Quimper, in 1719, and was originally a Jesuit, but quitted the society at the age of 20. In 1749 he commenced his "Letters on certain Writings of the Times," which extended to 13 vols.; and, as he freely criticised the works and actions of others, it procured him some powerful enemies, among whom was Voltaire. He then began his "Année Littéraire," which he continued till his death, 1776. Besides the above works, he wrote Miscellanies, "Les Vrais Plaisirs," "Opuseules," &c.—LOUIS STANISLAUS, son of the preceding, was one of most violent of the French revolutionists. In 1789 he commenced an incendiary journal, called "L'Orateur du Peuple," associated himself with Marat, and was guilty of many enormities at Toulon and elsewhere. B. 1757; d. 1802.

FRESNEL, AUGUSTINE JOHN, an experimental French philosopher, distinguished by his admirable experiments on the inflection and polarization of light; was b. at Broglie, in 1788, and d. in 1827.

FRESCOBALDI, GIROLAMO, an eminent musician and composer, b. at Ferrara, in 1601, and appointed organist at St. Peter's, Rome, in 1624. He is the first Italian who composed in fugue for the organ, which is a German invention; and is considered as the father of that species of organ playing known at this day by the name of "voluntaries."

FRISCH, JOHN LEONARD, a German naturalist and divine, was b. in Sulzbach, in 1666. He was the founder of the silk manufactory in Brandenburg, and was

the first who cultivated mulberry-trees in that country. He was the author of a "German and Latin Dictionary," a "Description of German Insects," &c. D. 1743.

FRISCHLIN, NICODEMUS, a German writer, who distinguished himself by his classical attainments, and still more by his poetical satires. He was b. at Balingen, in the duchy of Wirtemberg, in 1447; studied at the university of Tubingen, where he obtained a professorship at 20 years of age; and wrote a critical work, entitled "Strigil Grammatica," which involved him in much angry controversy. Having written an abusive letter to the duke of Wirtemberg, for refusing to grant him some pecuniary favor, he was arrested, and sent to the prison of Aurach; from which he attempted to escape, but fell down a frightful precipice, and was dashed to pieces. This happened in 1590.

FRISL, PAUL, a mathematician and philosopher, was b. at Milan, in 1727; obtained professorships in several colleges; and ultimately was placed by the government at the head of the architectural department in the university of his native city. He was the author of many useful treatises on electricity, astronomy, hydraulics, &c. D. 1784.

FROBENIUS, or FROBEN, JOHN, a learned printer, was b. at Hammelburg, in Franconia, in 1460. He established a press at Basle, at which Erasmus, who was his intimate friend, and lodged in his house, had all his works printed. D. 1527.

FROBISHER, Sir MARTIN, a celebrated English navigator, was b. near Doncaster, Yorkshire, and brought up to a maritime life. The discovery of a northwest passage to the Indies excited his ambition; and, after many fruitless attempts to induce merchants to favor his project, he was enabled, by the ministers and courtiers of Queen Elizabeth, to fit out a private adventure, consisting only of two small barks and a pinnace. In this enterprise, he explored various parts of the arctic coast, and entering the strait which has ever since been called by his name, returned to England with some black ore, which being supposed to contain gold, induced Queen Elizabeth to patronize a second, and even a third voyage, but all of them proved fruitless. In 1585, Frobisher accompanied Drake to the West Indies; and, at the defeat of the Spanish Armada, was honored with knighthood for his bravery. In 1590 and 1592,

he commanded squadrons successfully against the Spaniards; and in 1594, being sent with four ships of war to the assistance of Henry IV. of France, he was wounded in attacking fort Croyzan, near Brest, and died on his return home.

**FROISSART, JOHN**, an early French chronicler and poet, was b. at Valenciennes, in 1337. He was originally destined for the church; but his inclination for poetry was soon apparent, and was accompanied by a great passion for the fair sex, and a fondness for feasts and gallantry. In order to divert his mind from the chagrin attendant on an unsuccessful love-suit, or, what is more likely, a desire to learn from their own mouths the achievements of his cotemporary warriors, induced him to travel; and he visited England, where he was kindly patronized by Philippa of Hainault, queen of Edward the III., whose court was always open to the gay poet and narrator of chivalric deeds. In 1366 he accompanied Edward the Black Prince to Aquitaine and Bordeaux. On the death of his protectress Philippa, Froissart gave up all connection with England; and, after many adventures as a diplomatist and soldier, he became domestic chaplain to the duke of Brabant, who was a poet as well as himself, and of whose verses, united with some of his own, he formed a kind of romance, called "Meliador." On the duke's death, in 1384, he entered the service of Guy, count of Blois, who induced him to continue his chronicles. He paid another visit to England in 1395, and was introduced to Richard II., but on the dethronement of this prince he returned to Flanders, where he died, in 1401. His historical writings strikingly exhibit the character and manners of his age, and are highly valuable for their simplicity and minuteness.

**FRUGONI, CHARLES INNOCENT**, a celebrated Italian poet, b. at Genoa, 1692. He originally belonged to one of the monastic orders, but obtained leave to quit it, settled at Parma, and was appointed court poet. He was a fertile and elegant writer, and his works include almost every variety of poetical composition. D. 1768.

**FRY, MRS. ELIZABETH**, whose active exertions and pious zeal in administering to the moral and spiritual wants of the wretched, will hand down her name to posterity as a benefactor of mankind, was the wife of Joseph Fry, esq., of Upton, Essex, and sister to Joseph Gurney, esq., of Earlham Hall, near Nor-

wich; also, sister to Lady Buxton, widow of Sir Powell Buxton. Mrs. Fry has been emphatically called "the female Howard;" and although she did not confine her sphere of observation to the unhappy inmates of the prison alone, but dispensed her blessings to the poor and helpless wherever found, her main object through life was the alleviation of the sorrows of the captive. D. 1845.

**FRYE, THOMAS**, an artist, born in Ireland, in 1710. He is said to have been the first manufacturer of porcelain in England, but the heat of the furnaces having injured his health, he adopted the profession of a portrait painter and mezzotinto engraver. D. 1762.

**FUCA, JUAN DE**, whose real name was Apóstolos Valerianos, was a native of Cephalonia, and d. at Zante, in 1532. For upwards of forty years he acted as a pilot in the Spanish American possessions; and, in 1592, he was sent by the viceroy of Mexico to explore the west coast of North America, for an inlet which might lead to a communication with the Atlantic. But the account of his discovery was mingled with such romantic tales, that it remained disbelieved in modern times, until the trading vessels which frequent this coast, in the fur trade, having approached the shore from which Captain Cook had been driven by contrary winds, discovered the inlet mentioned by De Fuca, between the 48th and 49th parallels. This strait was thoroughly explored by Vancouver, in 1792.

**FUCHS, THEOPHILUS**, a German poet, b. at Leppersdorf, in Upper Saxony, was the son of a poor peasant, whose labors he shared till he was 18. He afterwards studied theology at Leipsic, became a country clergyman, and wrote many lyrical pieces. D. about 1810.

**FUESSLI, JOHN GASPARD**, a Swiss artist, b. at Zurich, in 1706; author of a "History of the Artists of Switzerland," &c. D. 1781, leaving three sons.—**RODOLPH**, afterwards librarian to the emperor of Germany; **HENRY**, the eminent painter, better known by the name of **FUSELI**; and **GASPAR**, a skilful entomologist, who resided at Leipsic, and published several works on his favorite science.

**FUGER, FREDERIC HENRY**, an eminent painter, and director of the imperial picture-gallery in Belvidere, at Vienna, was b. at Heilbron, 1751. He began by painting miniatures while a mere child; but as he grew up, his passion for historical subjects led him to

emulate the great masters in that branch of the art. In 1774 he went to Vienna, and was sent as a pensioner to Rome by the Empress Maria Theresa. After a diligent study of seven years there, he went to Naples, and resided two years in the house of the imperial ambassador, Count Von Lamberg, where he had a fine opportunity of exerting his talents. On his return to Vienna, in 1784, he was appointed vice-director of the school of painting and sculpture at Vienna. He painted many large portraits, miniatures, and historical pieces, some of which are highly esteemed. His "St. John in the Wilderness," painted for the imperial chapel, in 1804, is a masterpiece, and for it he received 1000 ducats. D. 1818.

FUGGER, the name of a rich and noble family, whose founder was John Fugger, a weaver, residing in a small village near Augsburg.—JOHN, his eldest son, likewise a weaver, obtained, by marriage, the rights of a citizen of Augsburg, and carried on a linen trade in that city, then an important commercial place. D. 1409.—ANDREW, son of the last, acquired such great wealth, that he was called the rich Fugger. He died without issue, and his three nephews, ULRICH, GEORGE, and JAMES, married ladies of noble families, and were raised to the rank of nobles by the Emperor Maximilian. Under the Emperor Charles V. this family rose to its highest splendor. When Charles held the memorable diet at Augsburg, in 1530, he lived for a year and a day in Anthony Fugger's splendid house near the wine market. The emperor derived considerable pecuniary aid from him, and in return raised him and his brother Raimond to the dignity of counts and bannerets, invested them with the estates of Kirchberg and Weissenhorn, and granted them letters giving them princely privileges, and the right of coining money. Anthony left at his death 6,000,000 gold crowns, besides jewels and other valuable property, and possessions in all parts of Europe and the Indies. It was of him that the Emperor Charles, when viewing the royal treasure at Paris, exclaimed, "There is at Augsburg a linen weaver who could pay as much as this with his own gold." And it was he also who did one of the most graceful and princely courtesies on record, as the following anecdote will show:—When Charles V. returned from Tunis, and paid Anthony a visit, the latter produced the emperor's bond for an im-

mense sum of money with which he had supplied him; and on a fire made of cinnamon wood, which had been lighted in the hall, he nobly, though somewhat ostentatiously, made a burnt-offering of it to his imperial visitor. "This noble family," says the "Mirror of Honor," "contains in five branches, (1619,) 47 counts and countesses, and including the other members, old and young, about as many persons as the year has days." Even while counts they continued to pursue commerce, and their wealth became such, that, in 94 years, they bought real estate to the amount of 941,000 florins, and in 1762 wined two counties, six lordships, and 57 other estates, besides their houses and lands in and around Augsburg. They had collections of rich treasures of art and rare books. Painters and musicians were supported, and the arts and sciences were liberally patronized by them. Their gardens and buildings displayed good taste, and they entertained their guests with regal magnificence. But while the industry, the prudence, the honors, the influence of the Fugger family is mentioned, we ought also to state that these were equalled only by their unbounded charity and their zeal to do good. In acts of private benevolence, and in the foundation of hospitals, schools, and charitable institutions, they were unrivalled.

FULDA, CHARLES FREDERIC, a Protestant divine, b. at Wimpfen, in 1722; author of several learned treatises, viz.: "On the Goths," "On the Cimbri," "On the Ancient German Mythology," &c. D. 1788.

FULLER, THOMAS, an eminent historian and divine of the church of England, in the 17th century, was b. at Aldwinkle, Northamptonshire, in 1608. His first clerical appointment was that of a minister of St. Bennet's parish, Cambridge, where he acquired great popularity as a preacher. He was afterwards collated to a prebend in Salisbury cathedral, and obtained the rectory of Broad Winsor, Dorsetshire. His first literary production was entitled "David's heinous Sin, hearty Repentance, and heavy Punishment." In 1640 he published his "History of the Holy War," soon after which he removed to London, and was chosen lecturer at the Savoy church, in the Strand. About 1642 he published his "Holy State." In 1643 he went to Oxford, and joined the king, became chaplain to Sir Ralph Hopton, and employed his leisure in



making collections relative to English history and antiquities. In 1650 appeared his "Pisgah Sight of Palestine," and his "Abel Redivivus;" but it was not till after his death that his principal literary work was published, entitled "The Worthies of England," a production valuable alike for the solid information it affords relative to the provincial history of the country, and for the profusion of biographical anecdote and acute observation on men and manners. In 1648 he obtained the living of Waltam, in Essex, which, in 1658, he quitted for that of Cranford in Middlesex; and at the restoration he was reinstated in his prebend of Salisbury, of which he had been deprived by the Parliamentarians. He was also made D. D. and chaplain to the king.—ANDREW, an eminent Baptist minister, and secretary to the Baptist Missionary Society, was b. at Wicken, in Cambridgeshire, 1754. His father was a small farmer, who gave his son the rudiments of education at the free school of Soham; and though principally engaged in the labors of husbandry till he was of age, yet he studied so diligently, that in 1775 he became, on invitation, the pastor of a congregation, first at Soham and afterwards at Kettering. In the establishment of the Baptist Missionary Society, by Dr. Carey and others, Mr. Fuller exerted himself with great energy, and the whole of his future life was identified with its labors. He was also an able controversialist. His principal works are a treatise "On the Calvinistic and Socinian Systems compared as to their Moral Tendency," "Socinianism Indefensible," "The Gospel its own Witness," "Discourses on the Book of Genesis," &c. D. 1661.—SARAH MARGARET, (marchioness d'Ossoli,) a distinguished female writer of the United States, whose untimely and tragic death imparted a melancholy interest to her writings. She was a native of Massachusetts, and by her literary acquisitions, early gained a reputation. She was the writer of many miscellaneous articles in "The Dial," translator of "Eckermann's Conversations with Goethe," and authoress of "A Summer on the Lakes," "Woman in the Nineteenth Century," and "Papers on Literature and Art." In 1847 she went to Europe as the correspondent of the "New York Tribune," and was there married to the marquis d'Ossoli, with whom, and one beautiful and promising child, she was returning to her native land, when the vessel was

wrecked just as they came in sight of the shore. At the time of her death she had partly finished a work on the "Recent Revolutionary Changes in Europe." B. 1810; d. 1850.

FULTON, ROBERT, an American engineer and projector, of celebrity, was b. in Little Britain, Pennsylvania, in 1765. Having acquired some knowledge of portrait and landscape painting, he went to England, and studied under his distinguished countryman, West, with whom he continued an inmate several years; and, after quitting him, he made painting his chief employment for some time. He afterwards formed an acquaintance with another fellow-countryman, named Rumsey, who was well-skilled in mechanics, and hence he ultimately adopted the profession of a civil engineer. He also became acquainted with the duke of Bridgewater, so famous for his canals, and with Earl Stanhope, a nobleman celebrated for his attachment to the mechanic arts. In 1796 he published a treatise on "Inland Navigation;" and after making public some clever inventions and useful contrivances, in spinning, sawing, &c., Mr. Fulton went, in 1797, to Paris, where he lived seven years, and studied the higher mathematics, physics, chemistry, and perspective. It was there, in 1800, that he projected the first panorama ever exhibited; and there also that he perfected the plan for his submarine boat, or torpedo. Returning to America in 1806, he immediately engaged in building a steamboat, of what was then deemed very considerable dimensions, and which began to navigate the Hudson river in 1807, its progress through the water being at the rate of five miles an hour. He had meditated on this experiment since 1793, and was the first who applied water-wheels to the purpose of steam-navigation; and though he claimed the invention, he certainly was not the real inventor—that credit being due to John Fitch. It is said that vexation at being denied the merit of this discovery, and prevented from deriving the whole benefit of it, preyed on his mind, and hastened his death. D. 1815.

FUNES, GREGORIO, a patriot of La Plata, in South America. He was dean of the cathedral church of Cordova, in which station he employed all his influence in support of the revolution. In 1810 he was sent as a deputy from Cordova to the congress of Buenos Ayres, and on various subsequent occasions he took a prominent part in the political

transactions of his country. He was also distinguished as an historical writer, especially by his "Essays de la Historia Civil del Paraguay, Buenos Ayres, y Tucuman." D. 1829.

FURÉTIÈRE, ANTHONY, abbot of Chalivoy, was a French philologist, b. 1620. He distinguished himself by various literary productions, and was a member of the French Academy, but was expelled from it on a charge of having pillaged the unpublished lexicographical labors of his colleagues to enrich a dictionary of his own; and his expulsion gave rise to a virulent paper war between him and his former associates. Besides this "Dictionary," which served as the basis of the "Dictionnaire de Trevoux," he published "Gospel Parables," "Five Satires," "Le Roman Bourgeois," &c. D. 1683.

FURIETTI, JOSEPH ALEXANDER, a cardinal, b. at Bergamo, in 1635: author of a treatise on the mosaic art of painting. D. 1764.

FURNEAUX, PHILIP, a nonconformist divine, b. at Totness, Devon, in 1726. He was the author of "An Essay on Toleration." D. 1783.

FURST, WALTER, was a native of Altorf, Switzerland, by whose means, aided by the heroic William Tell and Arnold Melethal, the liberty of his country was established, in 1307.

FURSTEMBERG, FERDINAND DE, an eminent prelate, b. at Bilstern, in Westphalia, in 1626. He was raised to the bishopric of Paderborn in 1661, by Pope Alexander VII., who afterwards made him apostolical vicar of all the north of Europe. He collected a number of MSS. and other monuments of antiquity, and published them under the title of "Monumenta Paderbornensia:" he also published a valuable collection of Latin poems. D. 1683.

FUTRADO, ABRAHAM, a French Jew, who was one of the leading members of the Sanhedrim, convoked by Bonaparte in 1808, at Paris. He wrote several works, and is said to have possessed great eloquence. B. 1759; d. 1817.

FUSELI, HENRY, was the second son of Gaspard Fuessli, and b. at Zurich, about 1739. He was originally intended for the church; but he had employed himself, while under his father's roof, in making copies from the works of Michael Angelo and Raphael, and this had inspired him with an insurmountable desire to devote himself to the profession. While at the Humanity college, in Zurich, he formed an intimate friend-

ship with the celebrated Lavater, and became enamored with literature. He studied English, read the best authors in that language, and translated the tragedy of Macbeth into German. In 1763 he went to England, and on his showing his specimens of painting to Sir Joshua Reynolds, the latter expressed himself in terms of high commendation, and advised him to go to Rome. This he did; and after eight years spent in studying the Italian masters, he returned to England. Having suggested to Alderman Boydell the idea of forming his "Shakspeare Gallery," for which he painted eight of his best pictures, that splendid design was accordingly executed. In 1790, Fuseli became a royal academician; and during the next nine years he painted a series of 47 pictures, afterwards exhibited as the "Milton Gallery." In 1799 he was appointed professor of painting, and, in 1804, keeper of the Royal Academy. D. 1825.

FUSS, NICHOLAS VON, a distinguished mathematician and natural philosopher, b. at Basle, 1755. He first studied under Bernouilli, then professor of mathematics at the university of that place, who procured him a situation, when he was 17, with his friend, the celebrated Euler, at St. Petersburg, who wished to obtain a young man of talent in the prosecution of his philosophical inquiries. Here he soon obtained distinction and preferment. In 1776 he was appointed adjunct of the Academy of Sciences for the higher mathematics. In 1784, Catharine II. gave him a professorship in the corps of noble land cadets; and in 1792 he was appointed secretary to the free economical society. In 1800 he was raised to the dignity of a counsellor of state; in 1805 he was constituted one of the council for the organization of military schools; and, continuing to advance the interests of science in the various honorable stations to which he was promoted, he was rewarded with the order of Vladimir and a pension. He was a regular contributor to the "Memoirs of the Academy of Sciences at Petersburg" for a period of 50 years, and published various works, chiefly on mathematics and astronomy. D. 1826.

FUX, JOHN JOSEPH, a celebrated musical composer during the reigns of the emperors Leopold I., Joseph I., and Charles VI., was born in Styria, about the year 1660, and held the office of imperial chapel-master for about 40 years. He composed several operas, and had great influence on the musical

taste of his time. His "Musical Gradus" and some of his sacred pieces are still highly esteemed. D. 1750.

FYT, JOHN, a Dutch painter, b. at Antwerp, in 1625. His pencil was so prolific, that almost every important

collection of paintings has some of his productions. His subjects are chiefly game, beasts, birds, fruit, and flowers; and they are remarkable for their fidelity to nature in the drawing, and for their rich and glowing colors.

## G.

GABBIANI, ANTONY DOMINIC, an Italian painter; b. at Florence, 1652, and accidentally killed by falling from a scaffold, while employed in painting the large cupola of Castello, in 1726.

GADBURY, JOHN, an astrologer, who, in the latter part of the 17th century, attracted considerable notice. He was originally a tailor; afterwards became an assistant to Lilly the fortune-teller, (the Sidrophel of Butler;) and, like his master, he published astrological almanacs and other works of a similar description.

GADD, PETER ADRIAN, a Swedish chemist and natural philosopher; professor of chemistry in the university of Abo, in Finland. He wrote several treatises on geology, &c.; and d. about the end of the 18th century.

GADSDEN, CHRISTOPHER, was b. in Charleston, 1724. He was appointed one of the delegates to the congress which met at New York in October, 1765, to petition against the stamp act. He was also chosen a member of the congress which met in 1774. He was among the first who openly advocated republican principles, and wished to make his country independent of the monarchical government of Great Britain. During the siege of Charleston, in 1780, he remained within the lines with five of the council, while Governor Rutledge with the other three left the city at the earnest request of General Lincoln. In 1782, when it became necessary, by the rotation established, to choose a new governor, he was elected, but declined on account of his age. D. 1805.

GAFFARELLI, JAMES, a French writer, who applied himself to the study of the Hebrew language and rabbinical learning, was b. at Mannes, in Provence, about 1601. He adopted the doctrines of the Cabala, in defence of which he wrote a quarto volume in Latin. He became librarian to Cardinal Richelieu, who gave him several preferments. He d. at Sigonce, of which place he was then abbot, in 1671. Besides the above,

he wrote a book, entitled "Unheard-of Curiosities concerning the Talismanic Sculpture of the Persians, the Horoscope of the Patriarchs, and the Reading of the Stars."

GAFURIO, FRANCHINO, an eminent Italian composer and professor of music, was b. at Lodi in 1451.

GAGE, THOMAS, the last governor of Massachusetts appointed by the king, first came to America as a lieutenant with Braddock, and was present at the battle in which that officer received his mortal wound. He was appointed governor of Montreal in 1760, and in 1763 succeeded General Amherst as commander-in-chief of the British forces in North America. In 1774 he succeeded Hutchinson as governor of Massachusetts, when he soon began the course of illegal and oppressive acts that brought on the war of the revolution. In 1775 the provincial congress of Massachusetts declared him an enemy to the colony, and not long after he returned to England, where he d. in 1787.

GAGNIER, JOHN, a celebrated orientalist, was a native of Paris. He was bred a Roman Catholic, entered into holy orders, and became a canon in the church of St. Genevieve; but turned Protestant and settled in England. He was patronized by Archbishop Sharp and many other eminent persons, and received the degree of M.A. at Cambridge and Oxford. In 1706 he published an edition of Ben Gorion's "History of the Jews," in Hebrew, with a Latin translation and notes. D. 1740.

GAIL, JOHN BAPTIST, a celebrated Hellenist, was b. at Paris, 1755, and d. in the same city, in 1828, professor of Greek literature at the college of France. He was a member of the academy of inscriptions and belles lettres, and a knight of the legion of honor. He contributed greatly to render the study of Greek popular in France. Among his productions are a "Greek Grammar," and translations of Xenophon, Theophrastus, Theocritus, Bion, Moschus, and

Lucian's "Dialogues of the Dead."—**SOPHIA**, the wife of the foregoing, was b. about 1779, and d. at Paris in 1819. For the arts, and particularly for music, she manifested an early taste, and she began to compose when she was not more than twelve years of age. Among her principal compositions are the operas of "The Jealous Pair," "Mademoiselle de Launay in the Bastille," and "The Serenade."

**GAILLARD DE LONJUMEAU**, bishop of Apt, in Provence, was the first who projected a universal historical dictionary, and employed Moreri, who was his almoner, to execute the work. D. 1695.—**GABRIEL HENRY**, a French historian, b. at Ostel, near Soissons, in 1728, and d. in 1806. He was the author of "Histoire de Charlemagne," "Rhétorique Française," "Histoire de Francis I.," and many other works of a similar character.—**JOHN ERNEST**, a musical composer of considerable merit, was b. at Zell, in 1687, and became a pupil of Farinelli. D. 1749.

**GAINSBOROUGH**, **THOMAS**, a celebrated landscape painter, was b. at Sudbury, in Suffolk, in 1737. He was self-taught, and used to entertain himself by drawing landscapes from nature, in the woods of his native county. From Sudbury he went to London, and commenced portrait painter, in which line he acquired great eminence. His chief excellence, however, was in landscape, in which he united the brilliancy of Claude with the precision and simplicity of Ruysdael. He was highly esteemed by Sir Joshua Reynolds, who bestowed on him a high but well-merited compliment in one of his academical discourses. D. 1788.

**GALAS**, **MATTHEW**, one of the greatest generals of his time, was b. at Trent in 1589. He served in Italy and Germany, and rendered eminent services to the Emperor Frederic II. and Philip IV. king of Spain. He was deprived of the command, after being defeated by the Swedes near Magdeburg, but was restored, and d. at Vienna in 1647.

**GALATIN**, **PETER**, a Franciscan monk, who flourished about 1530. He wrote "De Arcanis Catholicæ Veritatis," a work of considerable reputation.

**GALBA**, **SERVIVS SULPICIVS**, emperor of Rome, was descended from the ancient family of Sulpicii. He was successively prætor, proconsul of Africa, and general of the Roman armies in Germany and Spain. He retired to avoid the jealousy of Nero; but the tyrant

having issued an order for his death, Galba revolted against the emperor; and Gaul declaring for him, Nero put a period to his own existence. Galba gave himself up to the government of three obscure men, whom the Romans called his schoolmasters; and he was slain by the prætorian band, who proclaimed Otho in his stead, 69.

**GALE**, **THEOPHILUS**, an eminent non-conformist divine, was b. in 1628, at King's Teighton, in Devonshire, and d. in 1678. He wrote many works, the principal of which is his "Court of the Gentiles," 3 vols. 4to., in which he proves that the theology and philosophy of the pagans were borrowed from the Scriptures.—**THOMAS**, a learned English divine, was b. in 1636 at Scruton, in Yorkshire. He published a collection of the Greek mythologists, "Historiæ Poeticæ antiqui Scriptores Græcæ et Latine," "Herodoti Halicarnassensis Historiarum," "Historiæ Britannicæ, Saxonicæ, Anglo-Danicæ," &c. D. 1702.—**ROGER**, the eldest son of the preceding. He published some valuable books, the principal of which was an edition of his father's "Commentary on Antoninus." D. 1744.—**SAMUEL**, his brother, was also eminent for his knowledge of antiquities. D. 1754.

**GÅLEN**, **CHRISTOPHER BERNHARD VAN**, the warlike bishop of Munster, first entered the military service, which he afterwards left for the church. In 1660 he was chosen prince-bishop of Munster, but was obliged to besiege the city on account of the opposition of the citizens; he, however, conquered it, and built a citadel to secure his power. In 1664 he was appointed one of the leaders of the imperial army against the Turks in Hungary. He afterwards fought against the Dutch, first in alliance with England, and then with France, taking from them several cities and fortresses. After this he joined the Danes against the Swedes, and made new conquests; and in 1764 he formed an alliance with Spain, and again gave battle to his old enemies the Dutch. He was a man of extraordinary enterprise, one of the greatest generals of his time, and an adroit diplomatist. D. 1678, aged 73.—**CLAUDIUS**, one of the most celebrated physicians of ancient times, was b. at Pergamus, in Asia, in 131. After studying philosophy and general literature, he travelled through Egypt and other countries in the East for the purpose of acquiring medical and anatomical knowledge. On his return he

practised four years in his native city, and then went to Rome, but was driven from thence by the intrigues of his jealous rivals, who attributed his success to magic. From Rome he returned to Perganus; but was recalled by an especial mandate of the Emperor Marcus Aurelius, who, on quitting Rome to make war on the Germans, confided to Galen the care of the health of his son Commodus. The place and time of his death are uncertain; but he is supposed to have d. at Rome, in about the 70th year of his age. A part only of his very numerous writings has been preserved; but even that part forms five folio volumes, and affords undoubted proofs of his practical and theoretical skill.

**GALERIUS, CAIUS VALERIUS MAXIMIANUS**, a Roman emperor. Entering the army as a common soldier, he rose to the highest ranks by his bravery, and was adopted by Dioclesian, who gave him his daughter in marriage. He ascended the imperial throne in 305, and d. in 311. He was naturally of a cruel disposition, and during his reign the Christians suffered great persecution.

**GALILEI, GALILEO**, an illustrious astronomer, mathematician, and philosopher, was the son of a Florentine nobleman, and b. at Pisa, in 1564. He was intended by his father for the medical profession; but his love for mathematical studies was so decidedly evinced, and his aversion for the other so strong, that he was allowed to pursue the former, which he did with such unwearied diligence, that at the age of 24 he was appointed mathematical professor at Pisa. There he was constantly engaged in asserting the laws of nature against the Aristotelian philosophy, which raised up such a host of enemies against him, that, in 1592, he was obliged to resign his professorship. He then went to Padua, where he lectured with unparalleled success, and students flocked to hear him from all parts of Europe. After remaining there eighteen years, Cosmo III. invited him back to Pisa, and soon after called him to Florence, with the title of principal mathematician and philosopher to the grand duke. Galileo had heard of the invention of the telescope by Jansen; and making one for himself, a series of most important astronomical discoveries followed. He found that the moon, like the earth, has an uneven surface; and he taught his scholars to measure the height of its mountains by their shadow. A particular nebula he resolved into individual

stars; but his most remarkable discoveries were Jupiter's satellites, Saturn's ring, the sun's spots, and the starry nature of the milky way. The result of his discoveries was his decided conviction of the truth of the Copernican system; though the blind and furious bigotry of the monks charged him with heresy for it, and he was twice persecuted by the Inquisition, first in 1615, and again in 1633. On both occasions he was compelled to abjure the system of Copernicus; but it is said, that in the last instance, when he had repeated the abjuration, he stamped his foot on the earth, indignantly muttering, "yet it moves!" The latter years of his life were spent at his own country-house near Florence, where he devoted himself to the perfecting of his telescope; and he d. at the age of 73, in 1642, the year in which Newton was born.

**GALITZIN, DEMETRIUS AUGUSTINE**, a son of Prince Galitzin, one of the highest of the Russian nobility, who became a Catholic priest, and settled at Loretto, near Baltimore, Md., where he collected a congregation and preached. He wrote a "Defence of Catholic Principles." D. 1819.

**GALL, JOHN JOSEPH**, the celebrated phrenologist, was b. in 1758, at Teifenbrunn, Wirtenburg. He studied medicine under Professor Shermann, and settled in Vienna, where he attracted much attention by his "Anatomical and Physiological Inquiries respecting the Brain and Nerves," on account of the principles it contained, that certain talents and tendencies depend on the formation of certain parts of the head,—that, in fact, each faculty of the mind has a separate organ in the brain, and that those organs are marked externally by elevations or protuberances on the cranium. He afterwards travelled through the north of Germany, Sweden, and Denmark, delivering lectures, and, in 1807, established himself in Paris, thinking France the most likely part in which to circulate his doctrines. Prince Metternich consulted him as his physician, and, in 1810, guaranteed the expense of publishing the work of Gall and Spurzheim on phrenology. Dr. Gall d. at Paris, 1828. He directed that no clergyman should attend his funeral, and that his head should be dissected and placed in the museum he had collected.

**GALLAND, ANTHONY**, an able orientalist, was b. 1646, at Rollot, in Picardy. He was employed to travel on

account of the French government; and his zeal and industry are evinced by several treatises, which he published on his return, illustrative of the manners and customs of the Mohammedan empire and religion. He is now principally known by his "Mille-et-un Nuits," a curious collection of eastern romances, translated into all the languages of Europe, and known to us as the "Arabian Nights' Entertainments." Galland was Arabic professor to the college of France, and antiquary to the king. D. 1715.

GALLATIN, ALBERT, a distinguished statesman, scholar, and financier, was b. at Geneva, January 29th, 1761. He was left an orphan in his infancy, but was sent to the university of his native place, where he graduated in 1779. In the nineteenth year of his age he came to this country, with a letter from La Rochefoucauld to Dr. Franklin. In 1782 he was chosen a French teacher in Harvard university, and four years afterwards settled in Pennsylvania, when he was elected a member of the convention to revise the constitution. In 1790 he was chosen to the house of representatives of that state, and, in 1792, to congress. The next year he became senator of the U. S. In 1801 Jefferson made him secretary of the treasury, and in this capacity his financial abilities enabled him to do much towards extinguishing the national debt. In 1813 he was one of the commissioners to Ghent, to settle the peace with Great Britain. His subsequent life was mostly passed in diplomatic services, being successively minister to France, to the Netherlands, and to England. In 1840 he published an "Essay on the North-Eastern Boundary," and he wrote in his later years many historical and ethnological papers, and also a Tract on the Currency Question. D. 1849.

GALLIANI, FERDINAND, an Italian abbé, celebrated for his writings, was b. at Chieti, in the province of Abruzzo, Naples, 1728. He made a rapid progress in his studies, and was no less remarkable for playful wit than for more solid acquirements. Having made a collection of specimens of the various volcanic productions of Vesuvius, he sent them to the pope in a box, thus labelled, "Beatissime Pater fac ut lapides isti panes fiant"—"Holy Father, command that these stones be made bread," which the pope virtually attended to by giving him the canonry of Amalfi, worth 400 ducats per annum. One of his earliest productions was a volume written on the death

of the public executioner, in order to ridicule the academical custom of pouring forth lamentations in prose and verse, on the death of great personages. In 1759 he was appointed secretary to the French embassy, and soon took a lead among the wits and literati in Paris. He wrote a number of able works; among which are a "Treatise on Monev," "Annotations upon Horace," "Dialogues on the Corn Trade," "On the Reciprocal Duties of Neutral and Belligerent Princes," &c. He held several important offices under the Neapolitan government, and d. greatly esteemed, 1787.

GALLIENUS, PUBLIUS LICINIUS, a Roman emperor, who reigned in conjunction with Valerian, his father, for seven years, and became sole ruler in 260.

GALLOIS, JOHN, a French critic of the 17th century, celebrated for the universality of his knowledge. He was one of the projectors of the "Journal des Savans," and its conductor for many years. D. 1707.

GALLUS, CAIUS FIBIUS TREBONIANUS, emperor of Rome, was an African by birth; but holding a command in Mœsia, under Decius, at the time that monarch was slain in a battle with the Goths, he was proclaimed emperor by the army, in 251. He proved unworthy of his station, and he fell by assassination in 253.—CORNELIUS, a Roman poet, was b. 70 B. C., at Forum Julii, and was intimate with Virgil, whose tenth eclogue is inscribed to him.

GALT, JOHN, a voluminous author on a great variety of subjects, but chiefly known as a novelist, was b. in Ayrshire, 1779. The scene of his novels is in general laid in Scotland, and his intimate acquaintance with every light and shadow of Scottish life, makes them really important to all who would know Scotland—especially the Scotland of middle and lower life—as it really is. The list of his works is formidably long: perhaps the best of them are, "The Entail," "The Annals of the Parish," "The Ayrshire Legatees," and "Ringan Gilhaize." Independent of his numerous novels, he published tragedies, minor poems, voyages, and travels, and several biographies. He was, for some time, editor of the Courier newspaper, and it is asserted that he gave up that appointment rather than allow the insertion, though at the request of a minister, of an article which he considered objectionable. For several years previous

to his death he suffered very severely from paralysis of the limbs. D. 1839.

**GALUPPI, BALDESSARO**, a distinguished composer, was b. near Venice, 1703. His operas, about 50 in number, are almost all of the comic kind, and had, at one time, the chief run throughout Italy. D. 1785.

**GALVANI, LOUIS**, an Italian physiologist, celebrated as the discoverer of galvanism, was b. at Bologna, 1737. He studied medicine under Galeazzi, whose daughter he married. In 1762 he became lecturer on anatomy at Bologna, and obtained a considerable reputation. By experiments on frogs, he discovered, that all animals are endued with a peculiar kind of electricity; and he followed up this discovery with so much perseverance and success, as to give his name to a system of physiology, which has excited universal attention. His first publication on this subject was in 1791, and entitled "Aloysii Galvanii de Viribus Electricitatis in Motu Musculari Commentarius." Upon this system the famous Volta made vast improvements. Galvani, on the death of his wife, in 1790, fell into a state of melancholy; and d. 1798. Besides the above work, he wrote several memoirs upon professional subjects.

**GAMA, VASCO OR VASQUEZ DE**, an illustrious navigator, was b. at Sines, in Portugal, of a noble family; and to him belongs the merit of having discovered the route to the East Indies by sea. Having under his command four vessels, manned with 160 marines and sailors, Gama set sail, July 9th, 1497; in the beginning of the next year reached the eastern coast of Africa, and, holding his course straight towards the coast of Malabar, arrived in May, at Calicut, a city inhabited by Hindoos, where the ruler over the country, called the *zamorin*, or king, had his residence. He returned to Lisbon in two years and two months from the time of his setting out; and the result of this expedition promised such great advantages, that, in 1502, he went out with 20 ships, but he was attacked by an opposing fleet on the part of the *zamorin*, which he defeated, and returned the following year with 13 rich vessels which he had captured in the Indian seas. John III. of Portugal appointed him viceroy of India; on which he went there a third time, and established his government at Cochim, where he d. in 1525. The Lusiad of Camoens is founded on the adventures of his last voyage.

**GAMBARA, VERONICA**, an Italian poetess, born of a noble family in 1435. On the death of her husband, Giberto, lord of Correggio, whom she survived many years, she devoted much of her time to the cultivation of literature; and her poems possess originality and spirit. D. 1550.

**GAMBART, JEAN FELIX ADOLPA**, a distinguished astronomer, b. at Cette in 1800. He was director of the observatory at Marseilles, and was the discoverer of no less than thirteen comets, between the years 1822 and 1834. D. at Paris, 1836.

**GAMBIER, JAMES**, Lord, a British admiral, was b. in 1756, at the Bahama Islands, his father being at that time the lieutenant-governor. He entered the naval service at an early age, was actively engaged on various occasions, and was rewarded by different gradations of rank. D. 1833.

**GANDOLPHY, PETER**, a Catholic priest, greatly distinguished as a preacher, was b. about 1760. He was a controversialist, and published "A Defence of the Ancient Faith," in 1811; and "A full Exposition of the Christian Religion," in 1813; but a sermon "On the Relations between Spiritual and Temporal Authority" exposed him to the censure of his diocesan, in 1816. D. 1821.

**GANDON, JAMES**, an eminent English architect, and the first who received the architectural gold medal of the Royal Academy. His reputation was much enhanced by his editorial labors in producing the "Vitruvius Britannicus;" after which he went to Ireland, and remained there till he died, in 1824, aged 84. He designed the custom-house, the four courts, and many other elegant structures in Dublin.

**GANS, EDWARD**, b. at Berlin, 1798, was one of the leading jurists of his age. For many years he was at the head of the philosophical school of jurisprudence in Germany. His writings were numerous and able; among them, the "System of Roman Law" and the "Scholiæ to Gaius," and he also edited the lectures of Hegel on the "Philosophy of History," which is almost wholly his own. D. 1839.

**GARAMOND, CLAUDE**, a celebrated French engraver and letter-founder, was b. at Paris towards the close of the 15th century. He brought the art of letter-founding to such perfection, that all parts of Europe were supplied with his types. Among his works are some beautiful specimens of Greek, and it

was he who brought the Roman character to perfection. D. 1561.

**GARAY, JOHN DE**, a brave Spanish officer, b. at Badajoz, in 1541. He came to America, as secretary to the governor of Paraguay; where he displayed so much enterprise and talent, that he was raised to the rank of lieutenant-general and governor of Assumption. He founded Santa Fé, rebuilt and fortified Buenos Ayres, and endeavored by kindness to civilize the Indians. He was killed on the banks of the Parana, about 1592.—**DON MARTIN DE**, a Spanish statesman, who acted a conspicuous part in the management of public affairs from 1808 till the restoration of Ferdinand VII. He was made minister of finance in 1816, dismissed in 1818, and d. in 1822.

**GARCIA, MANUEL**, a distinguished musical performer and composer, was b. at Seville, in Spain, in 1782. He showed great proficiency at an early age, and appeared as a public singer at the opera-houses of Madrid, Paris, Rome, Naples, Turin, and London. He was engaged as principal male singer at the King's theatre, London, in 1824; and his abilities attracted much attention, both as a vocalist and as an actor. His dramatic compositions are too numerous for insertion here, and many of them possess great merit. Madame Malibran de Beriot was his daughter. Garcia d. in 1832.

**GARCIA DE MASCARENHAS, BLAISE**, a Portuguese, who figured both as a soldier and poet, was b. in 1596, at Avo. In 1614 he entered into the military service, and went to Brazil, where he remained 26 years, and on his return to Lisbon was appointed governor of Alfayates. Having been falsely charged with treason and imprisoned, and being denied the use of pens and ink, he composed a letter in verse to the king, in the following ingenious manner:—he procured a printed book, cut out the words he wanted, and pasted them on a blank leaf; this he threw from his window to a friend, who delivered it, and it procured his liberation. D. 1656.

**GARCILASO DE LA VEGA**, called the prince of Spanish poets, was b. at Toledo, in 1503. He was early distinguished for his wit and fancy, wrote several pathetic pastorals and sonnets, and did much towards reforming that taste for bombast, which, at the period in which he flourished, disfigured the productions of his countrymen. Garcilaso followed the profession of arms, and attended Charles V. in many of his

expeditions, and fell in battle, in 1536.—Another, surnamed the Inca, because, by his mother's side, he was descended from the royal family of Peru, was b. at Cusco, in that country, in 1630. Philip II. dreading the influence of Garcilaso among the natives, summoned him to Spain, where he died. He wrote an interesting and faithful history of Peru, and also a history of Florida.

**GARDEN, ALEXANDER**, an eminent botanist and zoologist, was b. in Scotland, in 1730, and educated at the university of Edinburgh. He came to America, and settled as a physician at Charleston, South Carolina, where he engaged in botanical researches, and was very successful in the discovery and verification of new species among the animal and vegetable tribes of North America. He opened a correspondence with Linnæus, which was attended with many reciprocal advantages. After a residence of 20 years in America, he returned to England, where he d. in 1791.

**GARDINER, STEPHEN**, a celebrated prelate and statesman, was b. at Bury St. Edmund's, in Suffolk, in 1483. He was the illegitimate son of Dr. Woodville, bishop of Salisbury, and brother of Elizabeth, queen of Edward IV. Gardiner drew up articles accusing Henry VIII.'s last queen, Catharine Parr, of heresy; but the queen avoided the storm, and he fell into disgrace. At the accession of Edward VI. he opposed the reformation, and was committed first to the Fleet, and afterwards to the Tower, where he was a prisoner during the remainder of the reign. He was also deprived of his bishopric; but on the accession of Mary he was restored to his see, and appointed chancellor of England. His conduct towards the Protestants was cruel and sanguinary. He d. in 1555. He was a learned man, but artful, dissembling, ambitious, and proud.—**WILLIAM**, an Irish engraver, of talents rarely excelled, b. in 1760; who, after a life of great vicissitude and distress, during which he had been alternately jockey, bookseller, painter, priest, and actor, wrote a paper on the miseries of life, and destroyed himself in 1814.—**JOHN**, was b. in Boston, Mass., about 1731; was sent to England to complete his education; studied law at the Inner Temple; and was admitted to practise in the courts at Westminster hall. He was an intimate associate at this time with Churchill, the poet, and John Wilkes, the reformer, in whose cause, at the time politics ran high, he appeared



as junior counsel, and attracted the notice of Lord Mansfield, who expressed a high opinion of his natural endowments for eminence in his profession, although his political connections were not such as to secure his lordship's favor, or his own rapid advancement. He practised a short time in the Welch circuit with success, and then married a Miss Harris, of respectable family in South Wales; but being impatient to get at once into lucrative practice he procured the appointment of attorney-general at the island of St. Christopher's in the West Indies, whither he removed with his family about the year 1765. He practised law with great success in the islands of St. Christopher and Jamaica, until the termination of the American revolution by the peace of 1783, when he removed with his family to his native town. After practising law in Boston for two or three years with much celebrity, he removed in 1786, to an estate left by his father at Pownelborough in the then district of Maine, where he also practised law, and whence he was sent as representative to the Massachusetts legislature, from the year 1759 to his death, which happened in 1793.

GARNERIN, JAMES ANDREW, a celebrated French aeronaut, to whom belongs the merit of first making the daring experiment of descending in a parachute. His first attempt was made at St. Petersburg, in 1800; and he successfully repeated it in England on the 21st of Sept., 1802. D. at Paris, 1823.

GARNET, THOMAS, an English physician, was b. in 1766, at Casterton, in Westmoreland. On the foundation of the royal institution in 1800, he was chosen professor of chemistry. Dr. Garnet was the author of "An Analysis of the Mineral Waters at Harrowgate," a "Tour through Scotland," "Outlines of Chemistry," several papers and essays on medical and physical subjects; and "Zoonomia," which was published after his death. D. 1802.

GARNIER, GERMAIN, Count, a French statesman, was b. in 1721, at Auxerre. He became prefect of the department of Seine and Oise, and president of the senate; and was known as the translator of Adam Smith's "Wealth of Nations," and other English works on political economy. D. 1821.—JEAN JACQUES, historiographer of France, was b. in 1729, at Goron-sur-Maine, and at the breaking out of the revolution was professor of Hebrew in the university of Paris. He was the author of "The

Man of Letters," a treatise on "The Origin of the Government of France," a "Continuation of Velley's History of France," a treatise on "Civil Education," &c. During the reign of terror he fled from the French capital to Boujval, where he d. in 1795.

GAROFALO, BENVENUTO, an artist of Ferrara, b. in 1481. During his stay in Rome he formed an intimacy with Raphael, and frequently assisted him. His works unite the grace and clearness of Raphael with the rich coloring of the Lombard school, and his Madonnas and angels are full of beauty and expression. D. 1559.

GARRICK, DAVID, the most celebrated actor that ever appeared on the English stage, was descended from a French family, who, being Protestants, fled to England on the revocation of the edict of Nantes. His father, Peter Garrick, was a captain in the army, and generally resided at Lichfield; but being on a recruiting party at Hereford, David was b. there in 1716. He received his education partly at the grammar school at Lichfield, and partly under Dr. Johnson, with whom he first came to London, in 1736, and prepared himself for the study of the law. The death of his father, however, disturbed this arrangement; and having been left £1000 by his uncle, he went into partnership with his brother in the wine trade. A love for the stage had long been deeply rooted in his mind, and, abandoning the wine trade, he resolved on being an actor. His first attempt was at Ipswich, in 1741, under the assumed name of Lyddal; and the applause he met with induced him to make his appearance at the theatre, Goodman's Fields, in the character of Richard III. The effect of this was immediate and decisive. The other theatres were quickly deserted, and Goodman's Fields became the resort of people of fashion, till that theatre was shut up. Garrick then formed an engagement with Fleetwood, the patentee of Drury-lane, where his reception was equally flattering. In the summer of 1743 he visited Dublin; and in 1747 he became joint-patentee of Drury-lane theatre. In 1749 he married Mademoiselle Violette, a sketch of whose life forms the subject of our next article. The remainder of his career was a long and uninterrupted series of success and prosperity until its close, which took place in 1776, when he determined upon a retreat, and sold his moiety of the concern for £37,000. D. 1779.—EVA MARIA

wife of the preceding, was b. at Vienna, 1725. Her maiden name was Viegel, which she changed to that of Violette, by command of the empress-queen, Maria Theresa, whose notice she had attracted as an opera dancer. In 1744 she arrived in England. A mutual attachment having been formed between her and Garrick, their nuptials were celebrated June 22, 1749, and the earl of Burlington gave the bride a marriage portion of £6000. From this circumstance a notion prevailed that she was the earl's natural daughter; such, however, was not the fact. D. 1822.

GARTH, Sir SAMUEL, an eminent physician, and a poet of no mean rank, was a native of Yorkshire, and educated at Peter-house, Cambridge, where, in 1691, he took his degree. He was admitted a fellow of the college of physicians in the following year, and soon attained the first rank in his profession. His taste for general literature, his companionable talents, and his attachment to the principles of the house of Hanover, acquired him patrons of rank and influence; and on the accession of George I. he received the honor of knighthood, and was appointed physician-in-ordinary to the king, and physician-general to the army. His principal poem is "The Dispensary," which contains much lively and polished satire. D. 1718.—THOMAS, an English general, and colonel of the 1st regiment of dragoons. From the year 1762 to that of 1814, when he attained the rank of general, this officer was employed in active service. It had long been whispered that he was the husband of one of the royal princesses of England, though the circumstance was never made public during his life. D. 1829, aged 85.

GARZI, LOUIS, a painter, was b. at Rome, 1640. He was a disciple of Andrea Sacchi, and considered by many as equal, if not superior, to Carlo Maratti. D. 1721.

GASCOIGNE, GEORGE, a poet of the Elizabethan age, was the son of Sir John Gascoigne, of Walthamstow, Essex, and is said to have been disinherited by his father. He studied at Cambridge, from whence he removed to Gray's Inn, which he soon left for a military life in Holland, where the prince of Orange gave him a captain's commission; but having a quarrel with his colonel, he resigned it soon afterwards. On his return to England he became an attendant at court, and accompanied the queen in some of her progresses, during which he wrote

masques for her entertainment. Besides his original and translated dramas, he wrote "The Steel Glass," a satire, and other poems. Till of late, when it became the fashion to search after the relics of old English literature, the works of Gascoigne were quite neglected, but his poems will repay perusal. D. 1577.—Sir WILLIAM, an eminent judge in the reigns of Henry IV. and V. He was b. at Gawthorp, in Yorkshire, 1350; became sergeant-at-law in 1398; and on the accession of Henry IV. was appointed one of the justices of the common pleas, and afterwards made chief justice of the King's Bench. In this high office he distinguished himself on many occasions, particularly for refusing to pass sentence upon Archbishop Scroop as a traitor, by the king's commandment, as being contrary to law; and still more remarkable by committing the prince of Wales, afterwards Henry V., to prison, for striking him when on the bench. Like many other prominent events in English history, this has furnished Shakspeare with materials for a most effective scene. D. 1413.—WILLIAM, an ingenious natural philosopher of the 17th century, was b. 1621, and is considered as the inventor of the micrometer, though the merit of that invention was claimed long after his time by M. Azout. Gascoigne was killed while fighting in the royalist army at Marston-moor, July 2, 1644.

GASPARINI, FRANCESCO, one of the ablest musical composers of the 17th century, was a native of Lucca, and b. in 1650. His works are not numerous, but possess much merit. D. 1724.

GASSENDI, PETER, a celebrated French philosopher and mathematician, was b. 1592, at Chantersier, in Provence. Before he was 20 years of age he became professor of philosophy at Aix; but he soon resigned the chair, and gave himself up wholly to his scientific pursuits. In 1645 he was appointed professor of mathematics in the college-royal of Paris, and his lectures were exceedingly popular. In fact, he was distinguished as an astronomer, naturalist, theologian, and mathematician. Gassendi combated the metaphysics of Descartes, and divided with that great man the philosophers of his time, almost all of whom were Cartesians or Gassendians. Gibbon calls him the most philosophic among the learned, and the most learned among the philosophic of his age. He d. 1655, leaving nine volumes of his philosophical works.

**GASSICOURT, CHARLES LOUIS CADET DE**, a modern French philosopher and advocate, was the son of an apothecary at Paris, and first attracted notice by a pamphlet, published in 1797, on the Theory of Elections; which he followed up by a variety of essays on political subjects. In 1803 appeared his new "Dictionary of Chemistry," afterwards introduced in the Polytechnic school. He followed the French army into Austria in 1809, and wrote a history of the campaign. The modern plan for the organization of the French board of health owes its origin to him, and he had not only the satisfaction of seeing it eagerly adopted, but that of obtaining the appointment of reporting secretary, which situation he held till his death, in 1823.

**GASTON, WILLIAM**, b. at Newbern, N. C., 1778, was descended from a Huguenot family, and his father distinguished himself in the revolutionary war. He was graduated at Princeton college in 1796, and began the practice of law in 1798. Before he was 22 he was chosen a senator of his native state, and in 1813 a representative in congress, where he remained till 1817. He greatly distinguished himself by his advocating the war with Great Britain. His usefulness subsequently was confined to the legislature and convention of North Carolina. D. 1844.

**GATAKER, THOMAS**, an English divine, was b. 1574, in London. In 1619 he published a curious treatise on the "Nature and Use of Lots," which occasioned considerable controversy. He was also the author of "Opera Critica," and other eminent works, chiefly of biblical criticism. D. 1654.

**GATES, HORATIO**, an American officer, who greatly distinguished himself in the war of independence, was b. in England, 1728. After serving in the army, and obtaining considerable promotion, he purchased an estate in Virginia, and resided on it until the commencement of the revolutionary war in 1775, when congress appointed him adjutant-general; and during the struggle which followed, he rendered many brilliant services to his adopted country. On the 8th of October, 1777, he totally defeated General Burgoyne, who, on the 16th, was compelled to surrender his whole army, which was considered the most important achievement of the whole war, and had the greatest effect in obtaining the result that followed. He was, however, unfortunate after he

he had obtained the chief command of the southern districts, being signally defeated at Camden, by Lord Cornwallis. D. 1806, aged 77.

**GATTERER, JOHN CHRISTOPHER**, a learned German historian; author of a "History of the World to the time of Cyrus," "An Essay towards a General Universal History," &c. His treatises display a spirit of deep research and sound criticism. D. 1799.

**GAUBIL, ANTHONY**, a learned French missionary in China, was b. at Caillac, in 1708, and d. at Pekin in 1759, where he was interpreter to the court. He wrote the history of Genghis Khan, and an "Historical and Critical Treatise on Chinese Astronomy."

**GAUBIUS, JEROME DAVID**, a celebrated physician, was b. at Heidelberg, in 1705. His treatise on the "Method of Prescribing, or of Writing Receipts," contains the best rules on that important subject. But his greatest work is his "Principles of Nosology." D. 1780.

**GAUDENTIO**, an historical painter of Milan, was b. about 1460. He painted in fresco and oil a number of pictures for the churches in his native city.

**GAULTIER, LOUIS**, a French abbé, whose life was spent in rendering education a scientific amusement rather than a task, was b. about the year 1745. D. 1818.

**GAUTHEY, EMILIAN MARIE**, an eminent civil engineer, was b. at Chalons-sur-Saone, in France, in 1732. He filled several important posts; and under his direction many public works of magnitude were undertaken and completed. He conceived the idea of forming a canal from Chalons to Dijon, which is termed the "canal du centre," and is 23 leagues in extent. This was completed in 1791. He also executed the junction canals of the Saone, Yonne, and Doubs; and built several bridges and quays. He wrote several professional treatises, the principal one of which is entitled "Traité complet sur la Construction des Ponts et des Canaux navigables." D. 1806.

**GAVARD, HYACINTHE**, one of the most able anatomists of the 18th century, was b. at Montmelian, in 1753, and was a pupil of Desault. He published treatises on osteology, myology, and splanchnology, the latter of which especially has been highly praised. D. 1802.

**GAY, JOHN**, an eminent English poet, was b. at Barnstaple, Devon, in 1688, was apprenticed to a silk-mercant in Lon-

don; but, showing a marked aversion to trade, his indentures were cancelled by mutual agreement, and he devoted himself to literature. In 1711 he published his "Rural Sports," which he dedicated to Pope, then a young poet like himself; a compliment that introduced them to each other, and proved the foundation of a friendship which lasted for life. The year following he was appointed secretary to the duchess of Monmouth. About this time came out his burlesque poem, entitled "Trivia, or the Art of Walking the Streets of London;" which was succeeded, in 1714, by the "Shepherd's Week, a series of Pastorals," in ridicule of Phillips. The same year he went to Hanover with the earl of Clarendon, as secretary to the embassy; but though he had great expectations from the court, they were never realized. In 1720 he published his poems, in 2 vols. 4to., by subscription; which produced him a considerable sum, but he lost it all in the South Sea scheme. After producing many ingenious and agreeable works, some instances of court favor encouraged him to employ himself in his well-known "Fables," written professedly for the instruction of the duke of Cumberland, and published with a dedication to that prince in 1726; but though they were popular, they failed to serve him at court. He thereupon wrote "The Beggar's Opera," which was first acted in 1727, and ran for 63 successive nights; but it so offended the persons in power, that the lord chamberlain refused to license for performance a second part of it, entitled "Polly." This resentment induced his friends to come forward on its publication with so handsome a subscription, that his profits amounted to £1200. The cause of Gay was taken up by the duke and duchess of Queensberry, who gave him a residence in their house, where he d. Dec. 11, 1732. He was buried in Westminster abbey, and a monument was erected to his memory.

GAY-LUSSAC, NICOLAS FRANÇOIS, whose important discoveries in numerous branches of physics and chemistry have placed him in the foremost ranks of science, was b. at St. Leonard, in France, 1788. At an early age he distinguished himself by his aerial voyages for the observation of atmospheric phenomena at great heights; and the numerous experiments he made in conjunction with Humboldt, Renard, and Berthollet, on an infinite variety of subjects connected with the general laws

that regulate the composition of bodies, have proved of eminent practical utility. He closed a long life of almost unparalleled scientific industry, May 9, 1850.

GAYOT DE PITÁVAL, FRANCIS, a French writer, was b. at Lyons, in 1673. He was at first an ecclesiastic; next he entered into the army; and, at the age of 50, he became an advocate. He compiled the "Causes Célèbres." D. 1743.

GAZA, THEODORE, one of the chief revivers of Greek literature in the 15th century, was b. at Thessalonica, in 1393. D. 1478.

GBER, an Arabian philosopher of the 8th century, whose skill in astronomy and alchemical researches obtained for him in that dark age the character of a magician. He is said to have been a Greek by birth, and to have apostatized from Christianity to Mahometanism. His works, under the title of "Lapis Philosophorum," prove that his knowledge of chemistry was by no means so limited as that of many who wrote subsequently to his time.

GEBHARDI, LOUIS ALBERT, a voluminous historical writer; author of the histories of Denmark and Norway, the Wendes and Sclavonians, Courland, Hungary, the sovereign houses of Germany, and various portions of the "Universal History," published at Halle. He was librarian at Hanover, where he d. in 1802.

GED, WILLIAM, the inventor of the art of stereotyping, which he practised in 1725, was a goldsmith of Edinburgh. In 1729 he entered into partnership with Fenner, a stationer of London, but no advantage to him resulted from the connection, and he returned to Scotland. D. 1749.

GEDDES, ALEXANDER, a Roman Catholic priest, b. in Ruthven, Banffshire, 1737. In 1779 the university of Aberdeen granted him the degree of LL.D., being the first Catholic since the reformation to whom it had been given. About this time he removed to London, and began to devote himself to a translation of the Bible into English. In 1786 he published his prospectus of that work. The first volume of it appeared in 1792, comprising the Pentateuch and the Book of Joshua; and in 1797 appeared the second volume; after which he published "Critical Remarks," in vindication of his work, and an "Apology for the Roman Catholics of Great Britain." D. 1802.—JAMES, an ingenious writer, was b. in Tweeddale, Scotland, in 1710; educated at Edinburgh;

entered on the study of the law, and was admitted an advocate. He was the author of "An Essay on the Composition and Manner of Writing of the Ancients, particularly Plato." D. 1749.—MICHAEL, an eminent English divine of the 17th century. He was chaplain to the factory at Lisbon, where he was apprehended by the Inquisition in 1686, and interdicted from officiating in his ministerial capacity; on which he returned to England, and was made chancellor of Salisbury. He wrote the "History of the Church of Malabar," the "Church History of Ethiopia." D. 1741.

GEDOYN, NICHOLAS, the translator of Quintilian and Pausanias into French, was b. at Orleans in 1667, and d. in 1744.

GEER, CHARLES DE, a very celebrated Swedish naturalist, was b. in 1720. He possessed a share in the iron-works at Dannemora, which mines he improved by the application of new machinery. He also invented an apparatus for drying corn by the heat of the smelting houses. By these means he gained great wealth, which he applied to the noblest purposes, in feeding the poor, repairing churches, and establishing schools. He was appointed marshal of the court, knight of the polar star, and created a baron. He wrote "Mémoires pour servir à l'Histoire des Insectes." D. 1778.

GEHLER, JOHN SAMUEL, an eminent natural philosopher and a senator of Leipsic, author of a "Dictionary of Natural Philosophy." D. 1795.

GELASIUS, bishop of Cæsarea in the 4th century, was the author of a "History of the Church," of which some portions are still extant. D. 394.—I., was elevated to the papal chair on the death of Felix III. in 492. He had a contest with the patriarch of Constantinople, and by his arrogance prevented a union between the two churches. D. 496.—II., a native of Campania, was elected pope in 1118. Cencio, marquis di Frangipan, who was in the interest of the Emperor Henry V., drove him from Rome, and he retired to the abbey of Clugny, where he d. 1119.

GELL, Sir WILLIAM, a celebrated antiquarian and classical scholar, was b. in 1777. He devoted his time to literary pursuits, and published "The Topography of Troy," "The Geography and Antiquities of Ithaca," "The Itinerary of Greece," "The Itinerary of the Morea," "The Topography of Rome," and, lastly, his interesting and beautiful work, entitled "Pompeiana, or Obser-

vations upon the Topography, Edifices, and Ornaments of Pompeii." For many years Sir William had resided in Italy; first at Rome, and afterwards at Naples. He was knighted on his return from a mission to the Ionian Islands in 1803; and in 1820 the late Queen Caroline appointed him one of her chamberlains. D. 1836.

GELLERT, CHRISTIAN FURCHTEGOTT, a German poet and writer on morals, was b. at Haynichen, in Saxony, in 1715. He received his education at Leipsic, and acquired great celebrity by his tales, fables, and essays. He was appointed extraordinary professor of philosophy at Leipsic, where he read lectures on poetry and eloquence, which were received with great applause. His complete works were published in 10 vols. D. 1769.—CHRISTLIEB EHREGOTT, brother of the preceding, was a celebrated metallurgist. He introduced very important improvements into the method of separating metallic substances by amalgamation, and wrote on the arts. B. 1713; d. 1795.

GELLI, GIAMBATISTA, an Italian poet and dramatic writer, b. at Florence, in 1498. He was bred to some low trade, but became a member of the academy of Florence, and had a high reputation in his day. Besides his original works, consisting of comedies, poems, and remarks on the Italian language, he translated the "History of Euripides," into Italian. D. 1563.

GELLIBRAND, HENRY, a mathematician, b. in London, in 1597, and educated at Trinity college, Oxford. In 1627 he was elected professor of astronomy at Gresham college. He wrote several useful works on the longitude, the variation of the magnetic needle, on trigonometry, and on navigation. D. 1636.

GELLIUS, AULUS, a Roman lawyer, b. in 130. He studied at Athens, and is the author of "Noctes Atticæ," a work full of interesting observations, critical and philological.

GEMINIANI, FRANCESCO, an eminent musical composer, was b. at Lucca, in 1666, and completed his studies under Corelli. His chief work is entitled, "Guida Harmonica, or a sure Guide to Harmony and Modulation." D. 1762.

GEMISTUS PLETHO, GEORGE, a philosopher, b. at Constantinople, in 1390, but who resided chiefly in the Peloponnesus, where he acquired great fame for his wisdom and virtue. He was a zealous defender of the Platonists

against the Aristotelians, and of the Greek church against that of Rome. On going to the council of Florence, 1433, his zeal and eloquence gained him the admiration of all parties. He contributed to the revival of Platonism, in Italy, and was the means of laying the foundation of the academy in that city. He d. in his native country, at the age of 101.

GENDEBIEN, a distinguished Belgian, b. 1753, took part, in 1789, in shaking off the yoke of Austria; in 1790, sat as a deputy for the Belgian republic, when united with France in the council of five hundred. In 1815 he was nominated one of the commission for drawing up the constitutional act, uniting Belgium and Holland as the kingdom of the Netherlands. As a member of the second chamber, he steadily opposed the arbitrary acts of the royal authority, especially those which emanated from Van Maanen, the minister of justice, and took a decided part in the Belgic revolution of 1831, by which Belgium again separated itself from Holland, and declared its independence.

GENGHIS-KHAN, or JINGHIS-KHAN, the son of a petty Mongolian prince, was b. in Tartary, in 1163. After a species of intestine warfare with various Tartar tribes, this renowned conqueror invaded China, the capital of which was taken by storm, in 1205, and plundered. The murder of the ambassadors which Genghis-Khan had sent to Turkestan, occasioned the invasion of that empire, in 1218, with an army of 700,000 men; and the two great cities of Bokhara and Samarcand were stormed, pillaged, burnt, and more than 200,000 individuals destroyed with them. He continued his career of devastation for several years, and in 1225, though more than 60 years old, he marched in person, at the head of his whole army, against the king of Tangut, who had given shelter to two of his enemies, and refused to surrender them. A great battle was fought on plains of ice, formed by a frozen lake, in which the king of Tangut was totally defeated, with the loss of 300,000 men. This ambitious warrior, whose ravages had cost the human race upwards of 5,000,000 human beings, by dint of successive victories, became monarch of a territory exceeding 1500 leagues, including Northern China, Eastern Persia, and the whole of Tartary. He d. in 1227, in the 66th year of his age, and in the 52d of

his reign: having, before his death, divided his immense territories between the four princes whom he had by the first of his four wives.

GENLIS, STEPHANIE FELICITE, countess de, celebrated for her literary talents, and by many for the independent principles which prevail through all her writings, was b. near Autun, in 1746. Her maiden name was Ducrest de St. Aubin, and the connection of her family with that of St. Aubin procured her admission, at four years of age, to enter as a canoness into the noble chapter at Aix, from which time she was called la comtesse de Laney. At 17, a letter of her writing having fallen into the hands of the count de Genlis, he was so fascinated with its style as to make her the offer of his hand and fortune, which she accepted. By this marriage she became niece to madame de Montesson, who was privately married to the duke of Orleans; and his son, the duke of Chartres, chose her, in 1782, to superintend the education of his children. It was, soon after, rumored that an improper attachment existed between her and the duke; and Pamela, afterwards the wife of the unfortunate Lord Edward Fitzgerald, was supposed to be the issue of that connection. At this period, madame de Genlis wrote several excellent works, producing, in rapid succession, "Adela and Theodore," "The Evenings of the Castle," "The Theatre of Education," and "Annals of Virtue," all of which were highly popular. In 1791 she went to England with her pupil, mademoiselle d'Orleans, and on their return to France, the following year, both were ordered to quit the territories without delay. After some time, they went to Switzerland, but were not permitted to reside there; and General Montesquieu obtained them an asylum in the convent of St. Clair. In 1800 she returned to France; and in 1805, Napoleon gave her apartments in the arsenal at Paris, and allowed her a pension of 5000 francs. On the return of the Bourbons, she seemed to forget her old patron, and her love of republicanism gave way to admiration for the restored dynasty. When her old pupil, Louis Philippe, ascended the throne, both he and his family paid the kindest attention to the comforts of madame de Genlis; and her pen was actively employed to the last day of her existence. So numerous are her works, amounting altogether to about 90 volumes, that the mere enumeration of their titles would

occupy too much of our space. They embrace nearly all subjects, and are characterized by fertility of imagination and a pleasing style. D. 1830.

**GENNARI, CÆSAR and BENEDICT**, two painters, who were the nephews and disciples of Guercino. After working together some years, Cæsar established himself at Bologna, and Benedict went to England, where he became painter to James II., on whose expulsion he returned to Italy. D. in 1715, aged 82.

**GENNARO, JOSEPH AURELIUS**, a civilian, was b. at Naples, in 1701. He became chief magistrate in his native city, and his works, which are all on legal subjects, are remarkable for purity of style and depth of erudition. D. 1762.

**GENOVESI, ANTHONY**, an Italian philosopher and metaphysician, was b. at Castiglione in 1712. He read lectures in philosophy at Naples with great reputation for some time, but at length he was attacked by numerous enemies for publishing his metaphysics, in which he recommended the works of Galileo, Grotius, and Newton. The king of Naples, however, protected him, and made him professor of political economy and moral philosophy in the Neapolitan university. He was the author of "Philosophical Meditations on Religion and Morality," a "System of Logic," "Humorous Letters," and "Italian Morality," which last is accounted his principal performance. D. 1769.

**GENTILIS, or GENTILI, ALBERICO**, an Italian civilian, b. at Ancona, in 1550. His father, who was a physician, embraced the reformed religion, and went to England, where Alberico became professor at law at Oxford; d. 1608. He wrote "De Jure Belli," and other works on jurisprudence.—**SCRIPIO**, his brother, who was professor of civil law at Altdorf, and d. in 1616, was the author of "De Jure Publico Populi Romani," &c.

**GENTLEMAN, FRANCIS**, a dramatic writer and actor; b. in Ireland, 1728. Besides some theatrical pieces, he was the author of "The Dramatic Censor," and a volume of "Royal Fables, in imitation of Gay." D. 1784.

**GENTZ, FREDERIC VON**, a distinguished publicist, and an uncompromising antagonist of France, was b. at Breslau, 1764; studied at Königsberg, and after a short sojourn in England, where he gained the good will of Pitt, he repaired to Vienna in 1803, where he

entered into the Austrian civil service, under the most favorable auspices and hopes. He was appointed one of the secretaries at the congress of Vienna in 1814, and at Paris in 1815, and he took an active part in the various congresses that sprung out of the restoration. A selection from his various works, comprising political questions, a "Life of Mary Queen of Scots," and numerous articles written for the "Journal Historique," was published in 1838. D. 1832.

**GEOFFREY of Monmouth**, a British historian who flourished in the 12th century. He was a native of Monmouth became its archdeacon, and was raised to the see of St. Asaph; but, in consequence of the disturbed state of the north of Wales, he left his bishopric, retiring at first to the monastery of Abingdon, and then taking up his abode at the court of Henry II. His chief work is entitled "Chronicon sive Historia Britonum" and is full of legendary tales respecting the early British monarchs.

**GEOFFRIN, MARIE THERESE RODET**, a woman alike distinguished for the qualities of her mind and heart, who during half a century, was the ornament of the most polite and cultivated societies of Paris. She wrote a treatise "Sur la Conversation;" but passed most of her life in active benevolence. D. 1777.

**GEOFFROI, STEPHEN FRANCIS**, a French physician, and professor of chemistry at Paris, where he was b. 1672. He was the author of a Pharmacopœia, called "Le Code Médicamentaire de la Faculté de Paris," and was a member of the Royal Society of London. D. 1731.

**GEOFFROY, JULIAN LOUIS**, a French critic, remarkable for the severity of his dramatic censures. He conducted the "Literary Annals" after the death of Freron, and published a "Course of Dramatic Literature," a "Commentary on Racine," &c. B. 1743; d. 1814.—**STEPHEN LOUIS**, an eminent French physician and naturalist; author of a "Manual of Practical Medicine for Surgeons," a "Dissertation on the Organ of Hearing," a "History of Insects," &c. B. 1725; d. 1810.

**GEOFFROY SAINT HILAIRE**, ETIENNE, a distinguished zoologist and comparative anatomist, sprung from a family well known in science, was b. at Etampes, 1772. He was originally destined for the church, but he preferred dedicating himself to natural science, a taste for which he had imbibed from

the instructions of Brisson, at the college of Navarre, and in the company of Haüy his colleague at the college of Cardinal Lemoine. In 1798 he formed one of the great scientific expedition to Egypt, explored all the conquered countries, and was one of the founders and most active members of the institute, of which he afterwards became professor. In 1808 he went on a great scientific mission to Portugal; in 1815 he was a member of the chamber during the hundred days; but, on the return of the Bourbons, he retired from political life. The great merit of Geoffroy Saint Hilaire as a naturalist consists in his discovery of the law of unity that pervades the organic composition of all animal bodies—a theory glanced at by Buffon and Goethe; and in his having founded the theory of “Analogues,” or the method by which the identity of organic materials is determined in the midst of all their transformations. With him too originated the doctrine of “development,” which has found so able a supporter among ourselves in the author of the “Vestiges of Creation.” His chief works are “Histoire Naturelle des Mammifères,” “Philosophie Anatomique,” “Principes de la Philosophie Zoologique,” “Études Progressives,” &c. D. 1844.

GEORGE, LEWIS, I., king of Great Britain, was the son of Ernest Augustus, elector of Hanover, by Sophia, daughter of Frederic, elector-palatine, and granddaughter of James I. He was b. in 1660; was trained to arms under his father; married his cousin, Sophia Dorothea, daughter of the duke of Zell, 1682; served in three campaigns with the emperor's army, against the Turks in Hungary; and succeeded to the electorate in 1700. In 1706 he was created duke of Cambridge, and succeeded to the throne of England on the death of Queen Anne, in 1714. D. 1727.—**AUGUSTUS, II.**, son of George I., was b. in 1683; married in 1705, the Princess Caroline, of Bradenburg-Anspach, who died in 1737; went to England with his father at the accession of the latter; was created prince of Wales; and in 1727 succeeded to the throne. D. 1760.—**III.**, eldest son of Frederic, prince of Wales, and grandson of George II., was b. June 4, 1738, being the first sovereign of the Hanoverian line that could boast of England as the place of his nativity. On the death of his father, in 1751, his education was intrusted to the earl of Harcourt and the bishop of Norwich;

though he was greatly indebted to the princess-dowager, his mother, for the formation of his mind and character. He ascended the throne on the death of his grandfather, in 1760, being then in his 23d year. D. 1820.—**IV.**, son of the preceding, succeeded his father, and d. 1830.

GEORGES, Chevalier DE ST., a violinist and musical composer. He was a native of Guadaloupe, and usually resided in Paris, where, as well as in England, he was equally celebrated for his skill as a sword-player as for his performances on the violin. D. 1801.

GEORGIADES, ANASTASIUS, a modern Greek author, b. in 1770, at Philippolis. He published at Leipsic a work in modern Greek, called “Anthropology,” and another on the pronunciation of ancient Greek. He was a physician at Bucharest.

GERANDO, Baron de, a distinguished writer on philosophical subjects, was b. at Lyons, 1772; took part in 1793 in the defence of his native city against the troops of the convention, was forced to flee in consequence, returned in 1796, and was present at the battle of Zurich, 1799. But in the heat of the camp he had found time to cultivate literature; for his “Comparative History of the Systems of Philosophy” attracted the notice of Lucien Bonaparte, who made him secretary-general to the minister of the interior in 1804; and in 1805 he accompanied Napoleon to Italy, where he remained for some years endeavoring to introduce the French system of administration. In 1837 he was raised to the peerage. D. 1842.

GERARD, ALEXANDER, a Scotch divine and writer, was b. at Garioch, Aberdeenshire, in 1728. He was educated at Aberdeen and Edinburgh, and in 1752 he became professor of moral philosophy in Marischal college. In 1759 he was appointed professor of divinity, took his doctor's degree, and in 1771 he obtained the theological professorship in King's college, Aberdeen. He was the author of “An Essay on Taste,” “Dissertations on the Genius and Evidences of Christianity,” “An Essay on Genius,” two volumes of sermons, and a “Discourse on the Pastoral Care.”—**FRANCOIS**, a French historical painter, of the highest merit. He became, at the early age of 14, a pupil of the celebrated David, and is thought by many good judges to have equalled, if not in some cases to have surpassed his master. His battle-pieces are extremely



grand; but probably his portraits of the Bonaparte family, and of the allied sovereigns are his finest achievements. B. 1770; d. 1837.—LOUIS, an eminent French physician and botanist, b. in 1733. He was distinguished for his researches in various branches of natural science; and he first noticed the natural affinities of plants, in his "Gerardi Flora Gallo-Provincialis." D. 1819.

GERARD DE RAYNEVAL, JOSEPH MATTHIAS, a French diplomatist, who for a long series of years was employed as secretary in political missions, and subsequently became chief of the division in the office of foreign affairs. He greatly distinguished himself both by his diplomatic talents and his published opinions. B. 1736; d. 1812.

GERARD THOM, or TENQUE, founder of the order of St. John of Jerusalem, was b. at Amalfi, about the year 1040. He first visited Jerusalem for commercial objects; but in 1100 he took the religious habit, and associated with others, who made the vows of chastity, poverty, and obedience: the object of their institution being to defend Christian pilgrims in their journey to and from the Holy Land. Thus arose the powerful order of knights hospitalers of St. John, who afterwards became the knights of Malta, and acquired such distinguished fame. D. 1120.

GERARDE, JOHN, an English botanist and surgeon, b. at Nantwich in Cheshire, in 1545, and d. in 1607. He was the author of "Catalogus Arborum, Fruticum, et Plantarum," and the "Herbal, or General History of Plants," a work which contributed to diffuse a taste for botany.

GERARDEŃ, SEBASTIAN, an eminent French naturalist; author of "Tableau Élémentaire de Botanique," &c. B. 1751; d. 1816.

GERARDS, MARK, a painter of Bruges, was b. in 1561. About 1580 he went to England, and was appointed painter to Queen Elizabeth. He was eminent in history, portraits, and landscapes. D. 1635.

GERBAIS, JEAN, a French civilian, doctor of the Sorbonne, professor of rhetoric at the royal college of Paris, and principal of the college of Rheims, d. in that city in 1669. He wrote "De Causis Majoribus," "A Letter on the Ornaments and Luxury of Female Dress," &c.

GERBELIUS, NICHOLAS, professor of jurisprudence at the university of Strasbourg; author of the "Life of Cuspin-

ian," a treatise on the "Rise and Progress of the Anabaptists," &c. D. 1560.

GERBERT, MARTIN, a dignified ecclesiastic, born in the Austrian states in 1790. He was prince-abbot of the Benedictine monastery at St. Blair, in the Black Forest; and was eminent for his knowledge of, and taste for, the fine arts, particularly music. He travelled throughout the Continent for the materials of a work on the history of church music, and in 1774 it appeared under the title of "De Cantu et Musica Sacra a primâ Ecclesiâ Ætate usque ad presens Tempus." A still more valuable one, now very scarce, appeared in 1784, entitled "Scriptores Ecclesiastici de Musica Sacra potissimum." D. 1793.

GERBIER, SIR BALTHASAR, a painter, was b. at Antwerp, 1592. He went to England with Rubens, and was knighted by Charles I., who made him his agent at Brussels, and employed him in different negotiations. At the restoration he prepared the triumphal arches for the reception of the king. D. 1667.

GERBILLON, JOHN FRANCIS, a Jesuit missionary in China, b. in 1654. He wrote "Observations on Great Tartary," and an account of his travels is inserted in Du Halde's History of China. He was in great favor with the emperor, for whom he composed the "Elements of Geometry," and was his instructor in mathematics and philosophy. He was allowed to preach the Christian religion in China, and finally became superior-general of all the Jesuit missionaries sent from France. D. at Pekin in 1707.

GERMANICUS, CÆSAR, the son of Claudius Drusus Nero, and the younger Antonia, a niece of Augustus, was adopted by Tiberius, his paternal uncle. He was at the head of the Roman armies in Germany when Augustus died; and after gaining many great victories there, Tiberius, jealous of his nephew's glory, called him home under pretence of granting him a triumph. In order, however, to get rid of a man whose popularity appeared dangerous, he sent him, invested with almost absolute power, into the East, where he died, under strong suspicions of being poisoned, A. D. 19, aged 34. His death was regarded at Rome as a public loss, and all the houses were closed on the day of his funeral.

GERMANUS, patriarch of Constantinople in the 8th century, was a zealous defender of image-worship, for which he was degraded, in a council held at Constantinople, in 730. D. 740.

**GERNSTNER, FRANCIS ANTHONY**, chevalier de, a distinguished Austrian engineer. He constructed the railroad from Budweis to Lintz, and part of that from Moscow to St. Petersburg. He published an important and elaborate work on "Practical Mechanics." D. at Philadelphia, 1839.

**GERRY, ELBRIDGE**, one of the signers of the declaration of independence, and vice-president of the United States, was b. at Marblehead, Mass., in 1744, and received his education at Harvard college. He was graduated at this institution in 1762, and afterwards engaging in mercantile pursuits, amassed a considerable fortune. He took an early part in the controversies between the colonies and Great Britain, and in 1772 was elected a representative, from his native town, in the legislature of Massachusetts. In 1776 he was elected a delegate to the continental congress, where for several years he exhibited the utmost zeal and fidelity in the discharge of numerous and severe official labors. In 1784 Mr. Gerry was re-elected a member of congress, and in 1787 was chosen a delegate to the convention which assembled at Philadelphia, to revise the articles of confederation. In 1789 he was again elected to congress, and remained in that body for four years, when he retired into private life till the year 1797, when he was appointed to accompany General Pinckney and Mr. Marshall on a special mission to France. In October, 1798, Mr. Gerry returned home, having been elected governor of his native state, and in 1812 vice-president of the United States, he d. at Washington, 1814.

**GERSON, JOHN CHARLIER DE**, an eminent French divine, b. at Gerson, in Champagne, in 1363. He was chancellor of the university of Paris, and canon of Notre Dame; and he distinguished himself by his piety, his writings, and his defence of the council of Constance against the authority of the pope. D. 1421.—**JOUX**, abbot of Vercei, in the 12th century, by whom the book entitled "De Imitatione Christi," which bears the name of Thomas à Kempis, was, as it now appears, really written.

**GERSTEIN, CHRISTIAN LOUIS**, a mathematician, was b. at Giessen, in 1701; appointed to the professorship of mathematics there in 1733; but afterwards deprived of it for not submitting to the decision of a court of justice in a lawsuit. D. in 1762. He wrote some Latin works on barometrical observations, a

"New Method of calculating Eclipses," &c.

**GERVAISE, ARMAND FRANCIS**, a French ecclesiastic of the order of the Carmelites. He abridged the works of St. Cyprian, and wrote his life. He was also the author of the lives of Abelard and Héloïse, and other biographical and theological works. D. 1744.—**NICHOLAS**, brother of the preceding. He went to Siam, where he remained four years as a missionary; and on his return published the natural and civil history of that kingdom; also, a description of Macassar. After a time he was consecrated bishop of Horren, in Guiana, and went thither; but was murdered, with all his clergy, by the natives, in 1729.

**GESENIUS, FREDERIC HENRY WILLIAM**, one of the most distinguished orientlists of modern times, was b. at Nordhausen, 1736. He was professor of theology at Halle; and during the 30 years that he lectured in that university, he published numerous works, which have made a new era in oriental literature. His "Hebrew Grammar," and many analogous productions enjoy a universal reputation, and some of them are translated into most European languages. D. 1842.

**GESNER, CONRAD**, an eminent physician and naturalist, was b. at Zurich, in Switzerland, in 1516, and was professor of philosophy there for 24 years. His fame as a botanist was spread over Europe, and he maintained a correspondence with learned men of all countries. He wrote numerous able works on different branches of natural history, of which his "Historia Animalium" is reckoned his greatest performance, and procured him the appellation of the Pliny of Germany. His "Bibliotheca Universalis," a full catalogue of all writers extant, in three languages, Greek, Latin, and Hebrew, is a monument of immense learning and industry. He otherwise rendered much service to science, and for his various and great merits he was ennobled. D. 1561.—**SOLOMON**, a poet and painter, was b. at Zurich, in 1730. He was placed under a bookseller at Berlin, but soon eloped from his master, and employed his time in painting and poetry. On his return to Zurich he published "Daphnis," which was followed by "Inkle and Yarico;" but his fame was established by his "Idylls and Pastorals." He next added to his celebrity by the very popular piece of "The Death of Abel," which appeared in 1758, and made his name

known throughout Europe. He then published his "First Navigator," "Moral Tales," "Dramas," &c.; and afterwards turned his attention more particularly to painting and engraving, and produced several landscapes; at the same time instructing with his pen, while he pleased the eye, and contributed to the progress of art. D. 1788.

GESSNER, JOHN MATTHIAS, a profound scholar and critic, was b. at Roth, in Anspach, in 1691. His most esteemed works are editions of some of the classics, and an excellent Latin Thesaurus.

GETA, SEPTIMIUS ANTONIUS, second son of the Emperor Severus, and brother of the infamous Caracalla, whom he joined in the government on the death of his father. He was b. 189, and had not reached his 23d year when the Romans had to lament his untimely death.

GEZELIUS, JOHN, bishop of Abo, the capital of Finland, was the author of a "Pentaglot Dictionary," an abridged "Encyclopædia of the Sciences," &c. B. 1651; d. 1690.—JOHN, his son, who succeeded him in the bishopric, was also a learned scholar, and translated the Bible into the Finnish tongue. D. 1718.

GHERARDESCA, UGOLINA DELLA, immortalized in the "Inferno" of Dante, under the appellation of Count Ugolino, was a Neapolitan, who, in the 13th century endeavored to usurp the government of Pisa, and found a new principality, after the example of Della Scala at Verona. After a time he succeeded, but governed his countrymen with great despotism; and Roger d'Ubal dini, the archbishop of Pisa, who was as cruel and ambitious as himself, formed a conspiracy against him, the result of which was, that Count Ugolino was attacked in his palace, and, after a brave resistance, taken prisoner, with three of his sons and one of his grandsons, all of whom were imprisoned, and left to die of starvation.

GHEZZI, SEBASTIAN, JOSEPH, and PETER LEO, father, son, and grandson; three Italian artists of the 17th and 18th centuries, each of whom was more or less eminent in ornamenting churches and palaces.

GHIBERTI, LORENZO, a celebrated sculptor, b. in 1378, at Florence, who early learned the arts of drawing, modelling, and casting metals. At Florence he executed two bronze doors, which still adorn the baptistery of St. John, and, according to the hyperbolic praise of Michael Angelo, were worthy of decora-

ting the entrance to paradise. It contains 24 panels, representing various subjects from the New Testament. D. 1455.

GHIRLANDAIO, DOMENICO, one of the elder Florentine painters, was distinguished for fertility of invention, and has therefore been imitated by later artists. He was b. 1449, and had the honor of being teacher to Michael Angelo.—RIDOLPHO, his son, was also an excellent artist, and highly esteemed by Raphael. D. 1560.

GIAMBERTI, FRANCESCO, a Florentine architect of the 15th century, who made the designs for many buildings in Florence and Rome, composed a work containing the drawings of ancient monuments remaining in the Roman territory and Greece.—GIULIANO, his son, was architect, sculptor, and engineer to the house of Medici; built a magnificent palace for the Grand-duke Lorenzo, besides many other palaces, churches, and fortresses; in short, he was one of the first architects of the age. B. 1443; d. 1517.

GIANNONE, PETER, a fearless historian, was b. at Ischitella, in Apulia, in 1676, and became an advocate at Naples. He wrote a valuable "History of Naples," in which he gave great offence to the court of Rome, and exposed him to its fury. His book was prohibited, himself excommunicated, and, after having been driven into exile, he d. at Turin, in 1738.

GIBBON, EDWARD, the celebrated historian, was b. at Putney, in 1737; sent to Westminster school, but soon transferred to a private tutor; then to Magdalen college, Oxford, for a short time, and finally to Lausanne, where he renounced the Roman Catholic faith, without embracing any other, and became a confirmed skeptic. On returning to England he entered upon the duties of active life, but read much, and prepared himself for authorship. In 1763 he went on his travels; and while sitting amidst the ruins of the capitol at Rome, he formed the idea of writing the history of the decline and fall of that city. In the mean time he joined M. Deyvurdun in a journal called "Mémoires Littéraires de la Grand Bretagne," which met with no success. In 1770 he began his celebrated history of the "Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire;" the 1st vol. of which, in 4to., appeared in 1776; the 2d and 3d in 1781; and the concluding three vols. in 1788. Previous to this undertaking, Mr. Gibbon was chosen into parliament for

Liskeard; and when hostilities commenced between England and France, in 1778, he was employed to draw up the manifesto on that occasion; for which he was made commissioner of the board of trade, but lost the place on the change of administration in 1783. He then went to reside at Lausanne, where he continued till the French revolution obliged him to return to England. D. 1794.

GIBBONS, GRINLING, an eminent sculptor and statuary, was b. in London about the middle of the 17th century. His flowers and foliage carved in wood have almost the lightness of nature; and he executed several fine pieces also in marble and bronze. Amongst his works are St. Paul's and Windsor choirs, the wooden throne at Canterbury, the monument of Viscount Camden, at Exton, in Rutlandshire, the font in St. James's church, the statue of Charles II. at Charing-cross, and that of James II. in Privy gardens. D. 1721.

GIBBS, JAMES, an architect, was b. at Aberdeen, in 1683. He designed the churches of St. Martin's and St. Mary-le-Strand, London; the senate-house, and the new buildings of King's college, Cambridge; the Radcliffe library, Oxford, &c. D. 1754.—Sir VICARY, chief justice of the common pleas, was b. in 1752, at Exeter. On the death of Mr. Richard Burke, he was appointed recorder of Bristol, and was soon distinguished as an eloquent pleader and an able advocate. The trials of Horne Tooke, Hardy, and others, for high treason, brought the talents of Mr. Gibbs still more conspicuously before the public; and soon after he became king's counsel. He was also elected into parliament for the university of Cambridge; made chief justice of Chester; next solicitor, and afterwards attorney-general, with the honor of knighthood. In 1813 he was appointed a puisne judge of the common pleas; and, the year following, lord chief justice. After discharging the duties of this office about four years, he resigned it, at the end of 1818, on account of infirmities, and d. 1820.

GIBSON, EDMUND, a learned prelate and antiquary, who was b. at Knipe, Westmoreland, in 1669. In 1691 he published a new edition of Drummond's "Polemia Middiana," and James V. of Scotland's "Cantilena Rustica;" translated the "Saxon Chronicle" and Camden's "Britannia;" and produced several original works, the principal of which was his "Codex Juris Ecclesi-

astici Anglicani." In 1715 he was made bishop of Lincoln; was transferred to London in 1720, and d. 1748.—RICHARD, known by the name of the Dwarf, an English painter in the time of Sir Peter Lely, whose manner he studied. In his youth he was servant to a lady at Mortlake, who, perceiving his taste for painting, put him under De Cleyn, for instruction. He was page to Charles I., and when he married Mrs. Anne Shepherd, who was also a dwarf, the king gave away the bride. They were of equal stature, each measuring 3 ft. 10 in. They had nine children, five of whom arrived at years of maturity, and were of the usual stature. Gibson d. in his 75th year, and his wife in 1709, at the age of 89.—JOHN, General, a soldier of the French war, and also of the American revolutionary war, was b. in Lancaster, Pennsylvania, 1740. He early served under General Forbes in the expedition to Fort du Quesne, which was occupied Nov. 25, 1758, and called Pittsburg. Here he remained as an Indian trader. In 1763 he was captured by the Indians, and adopted by a squaw, whose son he had slain in battle. He had thus an opportunity to acquire a knowledge of several Indian languages. On being released he again settled at Pittsburg. In 1774 he was an important agent in making the Indian treaty entered into by Governor Dunmore. On this occasion Logan's celebrated speech was delivered, of which Colonel Gibson was the interpreter. On the commencement of the revolutionary war he was appointed the colonel of a Virginia regiment, of which he was in command at the close of the war. Residing at Pittsburg, he was in 1788 a member of the Pennsylvania convention; he was also associate judge, and major-general of militia. In 1800 he was appointed secretary of the territory of Indiana, and held the office till 1816, when the territory became a state. D. 1822.

GIFFORD, JOHN, a political and historical writer, whose real name was JOHN RICHARD GREEN, was b. 1753. He contributed to the establishment of the "British Critic," and afterwards of the "Anti-Jacobin Review," which last arose out of a newspaper of the same name. He also wrote "The History of France," the "History of the French Revolution," and "The Life of the Right Hon. William Pitt." D. 1818.—WILLIAM, a celebrated critic and satirist, was b. at Ashburton, Devon. His father, who was a plumber and glazier, at South

**Molton**, died when he was 12 years old. The widow soon followed her husband to the grave; and the orphan was at first sent to sea in a coasting vessel, but shortly after apprenticed to a shoemaker in his native town. There he remained till he was in his 20th year; but being disgusted with his employment, and evincing talents of a superior order. Mr. Cookesley, a surgeon of the town, proposed to some of the inhabitants to raise a subscription, with a view of purchasing his freedom, and giving him an education. This being effected, he was sent to Oxford, to pursue studies more congenial to his mind. In 1791 he published "The Baviad," a poetical satire, in which he severely lashed the poets and poetasters of the day; and, in 1794, appeared "The Mæviad," a satire on the degraded state of the drama. In 1797, Mr. Gifford became editor of the "Anti-Jacobin," a weekly paper, established by Mr. Canning. This publication, which continued only one year, involved him in a quarrel with Dr. Wolcot, against whom he published a poetical squib, entitled "An Epistle to Peter Pindar." In 1802 appeared his translation of Juvenal; in 1805 an edition of Massinger's plays; and, subsequently, the works of Ben Jonson, Ford, and Shirley; but it was in his capacity of editor of the "Quarterly Review," (which he conducted from its commencement in 1809 till 1824,) that he was most generally known. D. 1826.

**GIGLI, JEROME**, an Italian poet, b. at Sienna, 1660, whose attacks upon the Academy Della Crusca, and caustic wit, as well as his lyrical and dramatic productions, gave him great popularity. He was compelled however, at Rome, to retract all his offensive opinions, and he d. 1722, in such poverty that his funeral expenses were paid by some charitable monks.

**GILBERT, DAVIES**, an eminent man of science, vice-president of the Royal Society, and member of numerous other learned and scientific societies, was b. at St. Erth, in Cornwall, 1767. His family name was Giddy, but having, in 1808, married the daughter of a wealthy Sussex gentleman named Gilbert, he assumed his name and arms in 1817. He contributed several papers to the transactions of scientific societies, and published "A Plain Statement of the Bullion Question." He represented the borough of Bodmin in parliament from 1806 to 1832. D. 1840.—**Sir HUMPHREY**, an enterprising English navigator in the

reign of Elizabeth, was b. at Dartmouth, in 1539. He published, in 1576, a discourse to prove the practicability of a northwest passage to China; and in 1578 he himself sailed on a voyage of discovery to the coast of America. In a second voyage, in 1583, he took possession of Newfoundland; but his ship foundered on her return to England, and all on board perished.—**WILLIAM**, a physician, and experimental philosopher, who discovered several of the properties of the loadstone, was b. at Colchester, in 1540; elected a fellow of the college of physicians, and became physician to Queen Elizabeth. He was a strenuous advocate for the inductive mode of philosophical matters, and was the first who asserted the theory of a great central magnet in the earth, afterwards applied by Dr. Halley to the explanation of the variation and dipping of the needle in the mariner's compass. D. 1603.

**GILDAS**, surnamed the Wise, a British ecclesiastic and historian of the 6th century, was the son of Caw, a British prince, who emigrated to North Wales, in order to avoid submission to the Anglo-Saxons. He appears to have been a monk; and, after residing in one of the small isles called the Holmes, in the Bristol Channel, retired to the abbey of Glastonbury, where he died. A book, ascribed to Gildas, has been repeatedly published, entitled "Epistola de Excidio Britannice, et Castigatio Ordinis Ecclesiasticæ;" but it exhibits so frightful a picture of the depravity of manners, which pervaded all classes of Britons, that its authenticity has been questioned by some critics, who presume it must have been the work of a foe rather than of a friend to their race. D. 570.

**GILES, WILLIAM BRANCH**, b. in Amelia county, Va., 1762, was governor of Virginia, and for many years a member of congress from that state, both in the senate, and house of representatives. He was governor of Virginia from 1826 to 1829. He published a speech on the embargo laws, 1808; political letters to the people of Virginia, 1813; a series of letters, signed a Constituent, in the "Richmond Enquirer" of Jan., 1818, against the plan for a general education; in April, 1824, and a singular letter of invective against President Monroe and Mr. Clay for their "hobbies," the South America cause, the Greek cause, internal improvements, and the tariff. In Nov., 1825, he addressed a letter to Judge Marshall, disclaiming the expressions, not the general sentiments, in regard to

Washington, ascribed to him in the life of Washington. He has also appeared before the public as the correspondent of John Quincy Adams. D. 1830.

GILL, ALEXANDER, a famous school-master, was b. in Lincolnshire, in 1564. In 1608 he became master of St. Paul's school, where he brought up many eminent persons, and among the rest John Milton. Dr. Gill wrote a "Treatise concerning the Trinity in Unity," "Logonomia Anglica," "Sacred Philosophy of the Holy Scripture," &c.—ALEXANDER, his son, who succeeded him in the head-mastership of St. Paul's school, had also the honor of having Milton for his scholar while he was at Trinity college, Oxford, and it appears that the pupil had a great esteem for his preceptor in after life. D. 1642.—JOHN, a divine of the Baptist persuasion, was b. at Kettering, in Northamptonshire, 1697. His education was limited, owing to the contracted circumstances of his parents, but, by application, he became a good classical and oriental scholar. He commenced as a preacher at Higham Ferrers, from whence he removed to a congregation at Horsleydown, Southwark. He wrote an "Exposition of the Song of Solomon," and "The Cause of God and Truth." But his great work was an "Exposition of the Bible."

GILLIES, JOHN, was b. at Brechin, Forfarshire, 1747. He was appointed historiographer for Scotland on the death of Dr. Robinson, and he continued his literary labors to a late period of his life. His chief works are, "A History of Ancient Greece," "The Reign of Frederic II.," "History of the World, from Alexander to Augustus," translations from Aristotle, Isoerates, &c. D. 1836, aged 90.

GILPIN, BERNARD, one of the English Protestant reformers, was b. at Kentnire, in Westmoreland, in 1517. By reading the works of Erasmus, he secretly embraced the principles of the reformation. In 1556 he was presented by his uncle to the archdeanery of Durham, and the rectory of Easington, where he labored with zeal; and, in his capacity of archdeacon, made strict visitations, being a great enemy to non-residence and pluralities. He was next presented to the rectory of Houghton-le-Spring, where his labors in promoting the Protestant faith were so remarkable, that Bishop Bonner threatened to bring him to the stake in a fortnight, and sent a messenger into the north for that pur-

pose. In the reign of Elizabeth he was offered the bishopric of Carlisle, and the provostship of Queen's college; but refused both, contenting himself with Houghton, where he d., deeply lamented by his parishioners, in 1588.—WILLIAM, a divine of the church of England, and an elegant writer, was b. in 1724, at Carlisle. He published the "Life of Bernard Gilpin," his ancestor, above-mentioned; the "Lives of Latimer, Wickliff, Huss, and Archbishop Cranmer," an "Exposition of the New Testament," "Observations relative to Picturesque Beauty," a "Tour to the Lakes," "Remarks on Forest Scenery," "Sermons to a Country Congregation," "Moral Contrasts," &c. D. 1804.—SAWREY, brother of the preceding, was b. at Carlisle in 1733. He was placed with a ship-painter, and his first works which attracted notice were some market groups, which he sketched from his window. But it was principally as an animal painter that he acquired his reputation, though his historical subjects were above mediocrity. D. 1807.

GIL POLO, GASPAR, a Spanish poet and advocate, was b. at Valencia in 1516, and d. there in 1572. He is the author of "Diana Enamorada," so highly extolled by Cervantes, as combining elegance, sweetness, and purity.

GILRAY, JAMES, a celebrated caricaturist, unrivalled in his art for the rich broad humor and keen satire of his ready pencil. D. 1815.

GIL VICENTE, a Portuguese dramatist of the 16th century, who wrote nearly fifty plays, and excelled all the dramatic writers of that period in elegance of style and fertility of invention. He was b. at Barcellos, in 1485, and d. at Evora, in 1557.

GINGUENE, PETER LOUIS, a French writer, b. in 1748, at Rennes, in Britany, was descended from an ancient but impoverished family, and obtained a small government office. At the revolution, in which he took an active part, he associated himself with the more moderate writers upon the affairs of the times, and narrowly escaped the scaffold during the reign of the Jacobins. The directory appointed him ambassador at Turin, and Bonaparte gave him a seat in the senate. Upon being removed from this he applied himself wholly to literature. The work to which he is chiefly indebted for his fame is his "Histoire Littéraire d'Italie." D. 1816.

GIOCONDO, or JOCUNDUS, JOHN, an Italian architect and antiquarian, b.

at Verona about the middle of the 15th century. He built the bridge of Notre Dame, at Paris, and various other edifices both there and in Italy; fortified the city of Treviso, and was summoned to Rome by Leo X. after the death of Bramante, to assist in the building of St. Peter's. He belonged to the Dominican order, and as an antiquary and a literary character he also greatly distinguished himself.

**GIORDANO, LUCA**, a Neapolitan painter, the pupil of Spagnoletto and Peter of Cortona, who imitated the style of Titian so closely that his pictures are not easily distinguished from the works of that great master. In fact, he imitated the best artists so successfully, that even connoisseurs were often deceived, while his celerity of execution was wonderful. B. 1632; d. 1704.

**GIORGIONE, or GEORGE BARBARELLI**, was an eminent painter of the Venetian school, b. in 1477, at Castelfranco. He received his first instructions from John Bellino; but studying afterwards the works of Leonardo da Vinci, he soon surpassed them both, and became the first colorist of his time. He d. of the plague, in 1511. Giorgione excelled in fresco painting, and was the first of the Lombard school who found out the effects of properly contrasting strong lights with strong shadows.

**GIOTTO, or ANGILOTTO**, an ingenious painter, sculptor, and architect of Florence, was b. in 1276. He was the son of a peasant, and his real name was Ambrogiotto Burdono; but being observed by Cimabue drawing figures on the ground while feeding his sheep, he took him, and instructed him in the art of painting. He soon surpassed his master, and acquired such a reputation that Benedict IX. sent a person to Tuscany to make a report of his talents, and to bring a design from each of the Florentine artists. When the messenger came to Giotto, and informed him of his business, the painter took a sheet of paper, and, with one stroke of his pencil, drew a circle as perfect as if it had been performed by a pair of compasses. On presenting this, the man said, "I want a design;" to which Giotto replied, "Go about your business; his holiness asks nothing else of me." The pope on being made acquainted with this, sent for him to Rome, where, besides painting many pictures, he made a ship of mosaic, which is over the portico at the entrance of St. Peter's church, and is still known by the name of Gi-

otto's vessel. In 1334 he undertook the famous tower of Santa Maria del Fiore, at Florence, for which he was made a citizen, and rewarded with a pension. D. 1336.

**GIRALDI, LILIO GREGORIO**, better known by his Latin name of **GYRALDUS**, a learned Italian writer and Latin poet, was b. at Ferrara, in 1479; and has been considered by Casaubon and other authorities as one of the most learned men whom modern Italy has produced. At the sacking of Rome by the troops of Charles V. he lost all his property, and was reduced to indigence; but he wrote numerous works, the principal of which is a "History of the Heathen Deities," and eventually triumphed over his adverse fortune, having accumulated 10,000 crowns before his death, which took place in 1552.—**CINTIO, JOHN BAPTIST**, a relative of the preceding, was an Italian poet and physician, b. at Ferrara, in 1504. He was secretary to the duke of Ferrara, and professor of philosophy and medicine in the university of his native city, and afterwards professor of rhetoric at Pavia. He wrote nine tragedies in Italian, but his principal work is entitled "Hecatommithi," which consists of 100 tales, in the manner of Boccaccio. D. 1573.

**GIRARD, STEPHEN**, a celebrated banker, was b. about 1746, in France. He sailed to the West Indies, as a cabin-boy, when he was only 12 years of age, and after residing there some time removed to the United States. In 1775 he opened a small shop in New Jersey, and in 1780 went to Philadelphia, where by gradual accumulations he gathered an immense fortune. During the yellow fever of 1793 he was noted for his benevolent exertions. In 1811 he became a banker, and at the time of his death, in 1832, was estimated to be worth \$12,000,000.

**GIRARDON, FRANCIS**, a sculptor and architect, was b. at Troyes, in 1628. His chief works are the mausoleum of Richelieu, in the church of the Sorbonne, the equestrian statue of Louis XIV., and the Rape of Proserpine, in the gardens of Versailles. D. 1715.

**GIRODET, TRISSON NICHOLAS**, the most original, versatile, and scientific of the modern school of French painters, was b. at Montargis, in 1767; was first a pupil of Regnault, and afterwards studied under David. His subjects are distinguished for fulness and beauty, and his coloring is rich, transparent, and harmonious. Among his principal

works are Endymion sleeping, Hippocrates refusing the Presents of Artaxerxes, the Deluge, the Burial of Attala, &c. He also painted Napoleon receiving the keys of Vienna; full-length portraits of the Vendean leaders, Bonchamp and Cathelineau; and St. Louis in Egypt, which was his last great work. D. 1824.

GIRTIN, THOMAS, an artist, was b. in London, in 1773. He was a pupil of Dayes; after which he studied the works of Canaletti, and the coloring of Rubens. He first introduced the custom of drawing upon cartridge paper, and he also painted excellently in oil colors. He took many beautiful views in Scotland, Wales, and various parts of England and France. He also painted a panorama of London, which was exhibited in Spring gardens. D. 1802.

GISBORNE, THOMAS, prebendary of Durham, an eminent philosophical, theological, and miscellaneous writer, was b. at Derby, 1758. He was educated at Harrow and Cambridge, where he greatly distinguished himself, and on soon after entering holy orders, in 1792, he obtained the living of Barton in Stafford, and the same year removed to Yoxall Lodge, near Barton, where he ever after resided. It would occupy too much of our space to enumerate the long series of works which Mr. Gisborne gave in succession to the world. Many of them have attained great and lasting popularity; among which may be mentioned the "Principles of Moral Philosophy investigated," &c., "An Inquiry into the Duties of the Female Sex," "A Familiar Survey of the Christian Religion and History," &c., besides sermons, and two volumes of poetry, which, under the title of "Walks in a Forest," and "Poems, Sacred and Moral," gave him no inconsiderable poetic fame. D. 1846.

GIULIO ROMANO, the most distinguished of Raphael's scholars and assistants, was b. at Rome, in 1499. He resided principally at Mantua, and there found a wide field for the exercise of his powerful genius, both in architecture and in painting. He was unequalled for the boldness of his style, the grandeur of his designs, and the loftiness of his poetical conceptions. D. 1546.

GIUSTINIANI, POMPEY, by birth a Corsican, was an eminent general in the Spanish service, and obtained the name of Iron-arm, by having one of iron made to replace the arm he lost at the siege of Ostend. He was governor of

Candia, where he was killed, in 1616; and the Venetian senate erected an equestrian statue to his memory.

GLANVIL, SIR JOHN, an eminent lawyer and statesman in the reign of Charles I. He graduated at Oxford; entered at Lincoln's Inn; obtained a sergeant's coif in 1639; and, being a member of parliament, was chosen speaker of the house of commons in the year following. His attachment to the royal cause rendered him obnoxious to the republicans, who imprisoned him, and he was not restored to liberty till 1648. He recovered his rank on the return of Charles II., but died soon after, in 1661.

GLASS, JOHN, founder of the religious sect of Glassites in Scotland; b. in Fifeshire, 1695; d. 1773.

GLAUBER, JOHN RODOLPH, a chemist, alchemist, and physician of Amsterdam, who died in 1688. Chemistry is indebted to him for facilitating many useful processes, as well as for the discovery of the purgative salt which bears his name. Like others of his day, he was incessantly occupied in attempts to find out the philosopher's stone; and his experiments, however futile for his professed object, threw light on the composition and analysis of various metals, inflammable substances, &c.

GLEIM, FREDERIC WILLIAM LOUIS, a celebrated poet, sometimes called the German Anacreon, was b. in 1719, at Ermsleben; filled the office of secretary to the chapter of Halberstadt; and d. in 1803, aged 84. He owes his chief fame to his war songs, composed for the Prussian army; and they will long be remembered by his countrymen for their spirit-stirring power.

GLENDOWER, OWEN, a celebrated Welshman, lineally descended from Llewellyn, the last prince of Wales, and who opposed Henry IV. fourteen years, declaring him a usurper of the English throne. B. 1350; d. 1416.

GLENIE, JAMES, an eminent mathematician, was b. in Ireland, and educated at St. Andrew's. During the American war he distinguished himself as an officer of artillery; but having written a pamphlet, ridiculing the duke of Richmond's plan of fortification, he was compelled to leave the service, and he afterwards experienced much of the vicissitudes of life. He was a member of the Royal Society; and the author of a "History of Germany," and several mathematical works. D. 1817.

GLICAS, or GLYCAS, MICHAEL, a



Greek historian of the 13th century. His "Annals from the Creation," and the "History of the Byzantine Emperors," are extant, and were published by Labbe at Paris, 1660.

GLoucester, ROBERT OF, the oldest of English poets, lived in the time of Henry II. Camden quotes many of his old English rhymes, and speaks highly of him. He d. at an advanced age, about the beginning of the reign of King John.—WILLIAM FREDERIC, duke of, the son of Prince William Henry, duke of Gloucester (brother to George III.) by his wife the countess-dowager of Waldegrave, was b. at Rome, in January, 1776. D. 1834.

GLOVER, RICHARD, a poet and dramatist, was the son of a London merchant, and b. in 1712. He was educated at Cheam school, where, at 16, he wrote some verses to the memory of Sir Isaac Newton, which obtained considerable attention. On leaving school, he entered on the mercantile line under his father, who was engaged in the Ham-burgh trade. In 1737 he married a lady of fortune; soon after which he published his "Leonidas," an epic poem. His poem of "London, or the Progress of Commerce," appeared in 1739. The same year he published his popular ballad, entitled "Hosier's Ghost," intended to rouse the national spirit against the Spaniards. In 1753 his tragedy of "Boadicea" was brought out at Drury-lane, but, though supported by Garrick, Mossop, Mrs. Cibber, &c., it was performed only 9 nights; his "Medea," some years after, met with greater attention. At the accession of George III. he was chosen M.P. for Weymouth, and was esteemed by the mercantile interest as an active and able supporter. D. 1785.—JANE, a distinguished actress, was b. at Newry, in Ireland, in 1781.

Under the auspices of her father, Mr. Betterton, she commenced her theatrical career at the age of six; and after a highly successful appearance in the provinces, she was engaged by Mr. Harris, of Covent-garden, where she made her debut, as Elvina, in Hannah More's "Percy," in 1797. D. 1850.

GLÜCK, CHRISTOPHER, one of the most eminent musical composers of modern times, was b. in Bavaria, in 1714, devoted himself to the study of music, and became a skilful performer on several instruments. He went to London in 1745, and composed for the Italian opera. He then went to the Continent; and Vienna, Naples, Rome, Milan, and Ven-

ice were in turn the theatres of his glory. His "Alceste," and "Orpheus," produced at Vienna, between the years 1762 and 1769, had an overwhelming effect by their boldness and originality, and served, together with some later ones, to establish the fame of their author. In 1774, Gluck went to Paris; and the celebrated Piccini arriving there shortly after, the French capital was divided upon the merits of the two composers. Such a scene, indeed, of musical rivalry had never before been known. He now brought out his long-promised opera of "Iphigenia in Aulis." It was received with enthusiastic applause, and represented 170 times in the course of two seasons. In 1787 he returned to Germany, with a large fortune, and d. at Vienna in the same year.

GMELIN, JOHN GEORGE, a botanist and physician, was b. at Tubingen, in 1709. He went to Petersburg, where he became member of the academy, and professor of chemistry and natural history. In 1773 he was sent with a company employed to explore the boundaries of Siberia. He published "Flora Siberica" and "Travels through Siberia." D. 1755.—SAMUEL THEOPHILUS, nephew of the preceding, was b. at Tubingen, in 1743; went to Petersburg, and obtained a professorship. He spent some years in travelling through Tartary, where he d. in prison, into which he had been thrown by one of the chiefs, in 1774. He wrote his "Travels through Russia," and a "Journey from Astracan to Czaricyn."—JOHN FREDERIC, a physician and chemist, was b. at Tubingen, in 1748. He became professor of chemistry and natural history at Gottingen; and published several works on chemistry, mineralogy, and natural history. One of the most celebrated is his edition of the "Systema Naturæ" of Linnæus. He was also the author of "A History of Chemistry;" and the world is indebted to him for the discovery of several excellent dyes, extracted from mineral and vegetable substances. D. 1805.

GOAD, JOHN, an eminent schoolmaster, was b. in London, 1615. His works are, "Genealogicon Latinum," "Astro-Meteorological Aphorisms and Discourses of the Bodies Celestial, their Natures, Influences," &c. The subject of this is a kind of astrology founded on reason and experiment, and gained him great reputation.

GOBBO, PETER PAUL CORTONESE, a celebrated painter of fruit and landscapes, b. at Cortona, in 1580. He

copied nature with the greatest accuracy, and by his skill in the chiaro-oscuro he gave an exact and expressive roundness to his fruits, &c., but he chiefly excelled in coloring. D. 1646.

GOBELIN, GILES, a French dyer of the 17th century, who resided at Paris, and is said to have invented or greatly improved the process of dyeing scarlet. In 1666, a royal establishment for the manufactory of fine tapestry was founded on the spot where his premises stood, whence the work produced there was termed the Gobelin tapestry.

GODDARD, JONATHAN, an able chemist and physician, b. at Greenwich, about the year 1617. He was educated at Oxford, graduated at Cambridge, and on the breaking out of the civil war was attached to the parliament. He attended Cromwell in his expeditions to Scotland and Ireland, as physician to the forces; was appointed warden of Merton college, and in the parliament of 1653, sat as sole representative for Oxford. D. 1674.

GODFREY of Bouillon, chief of the first crusade, and king of Jerusalem, was the son of Eustace II., count of Boulogne and Lens. He served with great gallantry in the armies of the Emperor Henry IV., who conferred upon him the title of duke of Lorraine; and when the first crusade was set on foot, the fame of his exploits caused his election as one of the principal commanders. In 1096, accompanied by his brothers, Eustace and Baldwin, he commenced his march, and on arriving at Philopolis, in Thrace, he compelled the Emperor Alexis Comnenus to allow him a free passage to the East. Several difficulties occurred; but at length the Turks were vanquished, and the object of his ambition was effected. Jerusalem was carried by storm, after a siege of five weeks, (July 15, 1099;) and, in eight days after, Godfrey was proclaimed king, by the unanimous voice of the crusading army; but the piety and humility of the conqueror would not suffer him to wear a crown in the holy city, and he declined the regal title, contenting himself with that of Defender and Guardian of the Holy Sepulchre. The sultan of Egypt, at the head of 400,000 men, now attempted to dispossess him of his newly-acquired territory, but Godfrey gave him battle in the plain of Ascalon, and 100,000 men were left dead on the field. D. in 1100.—OF VITEBO, an historian who lived in the 12th century, was chaplain and secretary to Conrad III., and the emperors Frederic

and Henry VI. He labored 40 years in compiling a chronicle from the creation of the world to the year 1186. It is written in a mixture of prose and verse; and was first printed at Basle in 1559.

GODMAN, JOHN D., an eminent anatomist and naturalist. After obtaining his medical degree, he entered with energy upon the active duties of his profession. He went to Baltimore, and afterwards removed to Philadelphia. Being invited to the professorship of anatomy in the college of Ohio, he spent a year at the West, and then returned to Philadelphia, where he willingly retired from the field of practice, and devoted himself to scientific pursuits. Determined to be a thorough teacher of anatomy, he opened a room for private demonstrations, and in the first winter had a class of seventy students. After prosecuting his anatomical labors four or five years, he was chosen professor of anatomy in Rutgers's medical college in New York. With a broken constitution he was compelled, before the completion of his second course of lectures to retire from the school, and to seek a milder climate. After passing the winter in Santa Cruz, he settled in Germantown, near Philadelphia. He wrote the articles on natural history for the "American Encyclopædia" to the end of the letter C., besides numerous papers in the periodical journals of the day. He published the "Western Quarterly Reporter of Medical Science," Cincinnati, 1822; "Account of Irregularities of Structure and Morbid Anatomy;" "Contributions to Physiological and Pathological Anatomy;" "Bell's Anatomy" with notes; "Anatomical Investigations, comprising descriptions of various Fasciæ of the Body," 1824; "American Natural History," with engravings; addresses on various public occasions, 1829; and "Rambles of a Naturalist." D. 1830.

GODOLPHIN, SIDNEY, a poet, was b. in Cornwall, in 1610; educated at Exeter college, Oxford; and having joined the king's army, he fell in an engagement at Chagford, Devon, in 1643. Besides several poems, he translated that part of Virgil which recites the loves of Dido and Æneas.

GODWIN, earl of Kent, a powerful Anglo-Saxon lord. In 1017 he accompanied Canute in an expedition against Sweden, where he behaved with such valor as to receive the daughter of that monarch in marriage, and large grants of land. On the death of Canute, the

earl sided with Hardicanute against Harold, but afterwards he espoused the cause of the latter. He was charged with murdering Alfred, one of the sons of Ethelred II., from which he vindicated himself by oath. On the death of Hardicanute he joined Edward, who married his daughter, but afterwards he rebelled against Edward, and being unsuccessful, fled to Flanders. Having gathered fresh forces, he sailed up the Thames, and appeared before London, which threw the country into such confusion, that the king was obliged to negotiate peace with Godwin, who was restored to his estates. D. 1053.—FRANCIS, was b. at Havington, in Northamptonshire, in 1561. In 1601 he was promoted to the see of Llandaff, and was translated to that of Hereford in 1617. He d. in 1633. He was the author of "Rerum Anglicarum Hen. VIII." &c.; and a curious book entitled "The Man in the Moon, or a Discourse of a Voyage thither, by Domingo Gonzales." —THOMAS, a distinguished scholar, who in the 17th century was the master of the foundation school at Abingdon, Berks. He was the author of a useful work, entitled "Romanæ Historiæ Anthologia," a "Synopsis of Hebrew Antiquities," and a treatise on Jewish rites and ceremonies. D. 1643.—WILLIAM, the well-known author of "Political Justice," "Caleb Williams," &c., was the son of a dissenting minister, and b. at Wisbeach, in 1756. He was designed for the same calling as his father; but, while studying at the Dissenters' college, Hoxton, his religious opinions had undergone repeated changes, and though he commenced as a preacher, he ultimately abandoned the pulpit in 1783, and went to London as a literary adventurer. His first publication was a series of six sermons, called "Sketches of History;" and he soon after had the good fortune to obtain employment as a principal conductor of the "Annual Register," from which he derived a small but certain income. Associating with the democrats of the day, and expressing opinions in unison with theirs, he soon enlisted under their banners. But it was the stormy elements of the French revolution which called forth his extraordinary powers of mind, and gave birth to that bold and astounding masterpiece of republicanism, his "Political Justice." In 1794 he published his celebrated novel of "Caleb Williams," a work which produced nearly as great a sensation as the

former, its object being to decry the existing constitution of society, while it portrayed, with appalling force, the effects of crime. After the trial of his friends, Hardy, Thelwall, and Horne Tooke, he published a pamphlet, containing strictures on Judge Eyre's charge to the jury, the circulation of which government tried in vain to prevent. Mr. Godwin did not appear again as an author till 1797, when he published a series of essays, under the title of "The Enquirer." In the following year he produced the "Memoirs of Mary Wolstoncroft," authoress of a "Vindication of the Rights of Woman," whose congenial mind in politics and morals, and whose noble spirit he ardently admired. He had lived with her some time before their marriage; and in her "Memoirs" he says, "the principal motive for complying with the ceremony, was the circumstance of Mary's being in a state of pregnancy." She, however, died a few months after, in giving birth to a daughter. In 1799 he produced another work, entitled "St. Leon," a romance. In 1801 he again married, and shortly after opened a bookseller's shop in Skinner-street, where ushered forth a variety of juvenile publications, many of which were his own composition. Though engaged in trade, he continued to wield the pen of an experienced author. He wrote the novels of "Fleetwood," and "Mandeville;" a "History of the Life and Age of Geoffrey Chaucer," a "History of the Commonwealth of England," two unsuccessful tragedies, an "Exposition of Mr. Malthus's Theory of Population," "Cloudesley," a novel; "Thoughts on Man; his Nature, Productions, and Discoveries;" "The Lives of the Necromancers," &c. As a novelist, Godwin is decidedly original, combining great depth of thought with singular independence and energy of style. During the administration of Earl Grey, he was appointed to the sinecure office of yeoman-usher of the exchequer, by which his latter days were rendered comfortable. D. April, 1836.—The wife of the preceding, though better known as MARY WOLSTONCROFT, was b. 1759. The poverty of her parents could only afford her the commonest mode of education. Reading and reflection, with extraordinary talents, her biographer tells us, supplied all deficiencies; so that, at the death of her mother, she opened a school with her sisters at Islington, from whence they removed to

Newington Green. Shortly after, Mary quitted her sisters to attend upon a sick lady who had been her benefactress, and who died at Lisbon. Upon her return she engaged herself as governess to Lord Kingsborough's children. In 1789 she fixed her residence in London, and began her literary pursuits with "Thoughts on the Education of Daughters." In 1797 she was married to William Godwin, and died a few months afterwards.—WILLIAM, son of the author of "Caleb Williams," and the brother of Mrs. Shelley, was a contributor to some of the best periodicals of the day, and a parliamentary reporter. His essays showed that he was an attentive observer of men and manners, and were written with considerable tact and vivacity. D. 1832.

GOETHE, JOHN WOLFGANG VON, the greatest modern poet of Germany, and the patriarch of German literature, was b. at Frankfort-on-the-Maine, August 28, 1749. His father was doctor of law and imperial counsellor; and being in good circumstances, possessing a taste for the fine arts, and having made a tolerable collection of pictures and other objects of virtue, young Goethe had an early opportunity of indulging his fancy and improving his mind. Drawing, music, natural science, the elements of jurisprudence, and the languages occupied his early years; and when he was 15, he was sent to the university at Leipsic, but did not follow any regular course of studies. In 1768 he quitted Leipsic, and subsequently went to the university of Strasburg, to qualify himself for the law; but he paid more attention to chemistry and anatomy than to his nominal pursuit. In 1771 he took the degree of doctor of jurisprudence, and then went to Wetzlar, where he found, in his own love for a betrothed lady, and in the suicide of a young man named Jerusalem, the subjects for his "Werther," which appeared in 1774, and at once excited the attention of his countrymen, while it produced an instantaneous effect on his country's literature. Having, in 1782, entered the service of the duke of Saxe-Weimar, whom he had met in travelling, he was made president of the council chamber, ennobled, and loaded with honors. A splendid galaxy of talent assembled at Weimar, and united itself to Goethe. The direction of the theatre was confided to him, and he there brought out some of the noble dramatic *chefs-d'œuvre* of Schiller, with an effect worthy of

them. There, too, his own dramatic works first appeared, viz., "Goetz von Berliehingen," "Faust," "Iphigenia in Tauris," "Tasso," "Clavigo," "Stella," and "Count Egmont." In 1786 he made a journey to Italy, where he remained two years, visited Sicily, and remained a long time in Rome. In 1792 he followed his prince during the campaign in Champagne. He was afterwards created minister; received, in 1807, the order of Alexander-Newsky from Alexander of Russia, and the grand cross of the legion of honor from Napoleon. D. at Weimar, March 22, 1832, aged 80. Goethe was an intellectual giant; and his profound knowledge of life and of individual character places his works among the first ever produced. His greatest production, "Faust," has been repeatedly translated into English. His beautiful songs and shorter poems, elegies, distichs, &c., possess a perennial beauty. Goethe's writings are by far too voluminous to be here enumerated; but we must mention "William Meister's Apprenticeship," an ethic fiction; "Herman and Dorothea," and the "Elective Affinities," &c.

GOETZE, JOHN AUGUSTUS EPHRAIM, a German naturalist, was b. at Ascherleben in 1731; and d. in 1798. He made many microscopic discoveries, and wrote several books on natural history; among which are "Entomological Memoirs," "A History of Intestine Vermin," and a "European Fauna." He was pastor of the church at Quedlinburgh.

GOFFE, WILLIAM, one of the judges of King Charles I., and a major-general under Cromwell, left London before Charles II. was proclaimed, and arrived at Boston in July, 1660. Governor Endicott gave him a friendly reception. But when the act of indemnity arrived in November, and his name was not found among those to whom pardon was offered, the government of Massachusetts was alarmed. Perceiving his danger, he with Whalley left Cambridge, where they had resided, and went to New Haven. They were here concealed by Deputy-governor Leet and Mr. Davenport. From New Haven they went to West Rock, a mountain 300 feet in height, at the distance of two or three miles from the town, where they were hid in a cave. They afterwards lived in concealment at Milford, Derby, and Branford, and in October, 1664, removed to Hadley, in Massachusetts, and were concealed for 15 or 16 years in the house of Mr. Russell, the

minister. On the first of September, 1675, the town of Hadley was alarmed by the Indians in the time of public worship, and the people were thrown into the utmost confusion. But suddenly an aged venerable man in an uncommon dress appeared in the midst of them, revived their courage, and putting himself at their head, led them to the attack, and repulsed the enemy. The deliverer of Hadley immediately disappeared, and the inhabitants, overwhelmed with astonishment, supposed that an angel had been sent for their protection. D. about 1679.

GOGUET, ANTHONY YVES, a Parisian advocate, and a writer on jurisprudence. His principal work, exhibiting much industry and learning, appeared in 1758, (the year in which he died,) and is entitled "Origine des Loix, des Sciences, et des Arts, et de leurs Progrès chez les Anciens Peuples."

GOICOECHEA, JOSEPH ANTHONY DE LIEUDOY, professor of philosophy and theology at Guatimala, in South America, and founder of the Economical Society there, was a Franciscan friar, but at the same time a public spirited member of the state. He published a number of memoirs on botany, agriculture, &c., and imported into his own country many invaluable inventions and discoveries. D. 1814.

GOLDING, ARTHUR, an English writer, of the Elizabethan era, patronized by Cecil, Sir Philip Sidney, and other cotemporary literati, was the translator of Ovid's "Metamorphoses" into English verse, and of Caesar's "Commentaries" into prose. He was likewise the author of an account of the earthquake of 1580, and of several devotional and other treatises.

GOLDONI, CHARLES, a celebrated Italian dramatist, was b. at Venice, in 1707: and so early did his taste for the drama appear, that before he was 8 years old he had sketched the plan of a comedy. His father, who was a physician, having settled at Perugia, intended that his son should follow the medical profession; but Goldoni, dissatisfied with this pursuit, obtained permission to study law in Venice. After committing many youthful follies, he brought a few pieces upon the stage, which procured but little profit, and not much praise; and he continued to live in a continual scene of dissipation and intrigue until he married the daughter of a notary in Genoa, and removed to Venice. Here he first began to cultivate

that department of dramatic poetry in which he was to excel, namely, description of character and manners, in which he took Molière, whom he began to study about this time, for his model. Having taken the direction of the theatre at Rimini, he set about the reformation of the Italian stage, and in 1761 to undertake a similar office at Paris. On the conclusion of his engagement, he was appointed Italian master to the princesses, with apartments in Versailles, and a pension. For 30 years he resided in the French capital; but the revolution having deprived him of his chief resources, he sank into a profound melancholy, and d. 1792, aged 85.

GOLDSMITH, OLIVER, a celebrated poet, historian, and essayist, was b. in 1731, at Pallas, in the county of Longford, Ireland. He was the son of a clergyman, and was educated at the universities of Dublin, Edinburgh, and Leyden, with a view to the medical profession. But his eccentricities and careless conduct were the prolific source of difficulty to himself and friends; and when he abruptly quitted Leyden he had but one shirt and no money, though he intended to make the tour of Europe on foot, and actually travelled through Flanders, part of France, Germany, Switzerland, and Italy, often subsisting on the bounty of the peasants, and returning the obligation of a night's lodging, or a meal, by his skill on the German flute, which he fortunately carried with him as his stock in trade. In 1758 he arrived in England; and, by the assistance and recommendation of Dr. Sleight, his countryman and fellow-collegian, obtained a situation as usher in a school at Peckham; where, however, he did not remain long, but settled in London, and subsisted by writing for periodical publications. One of his first performances was an "Inquiry into the State of Polite Learning in Europe;" but he emerged from obscurity, in 1765, by the publication of his poem, entitled "The Traveller, or a Prospect of Society," of which Dr. Johnson said, "that there had not been so fine a poem since Pope's time." The year following appeared his well-known novel of the "Vicar of Wakefield." His circumstances were now respectable, and he took chambers in the Temple; but the liberality of his temper involved him in frequent difficulties. In 1768 he brought out his comedy of the "Good-Natured Man" at Covent-garden, but its reception was not equal to its merits.

In 1770 he published "The Deserted Village," a poem, which, in point of description and pathos, is above all praise; yet such was his modest opinion of its merits, that he could hardly be induced to take the proffered recompense of £100 from his bookseller. In 1772 he produced his comedy of "She Stoops to Conquer," which was highly successful and profitable. Besides these performances, he produced a number of others; as a "History of England, in a Series of Letters from a Nobleman to his Son," "A History of England," "A Roman and a Grecian History," "A History of the Earth and Animated Nature," "Chinese Letters," &c. Goldsmith was the friend of Johnson, Reynolds, and Burke, and a member of the Literary Club established by the former. D. April 4, 1774.

GOLIUS, JAMES, an eminent oriental scholar, was b. at the Hague, in 1596; educated at Leyden, and in 1622 went as interpreter to the Dutch embassy in Morocco. On his return he was appointed professor of Arabic at Leyden, and afterwards also nominated professor of mathematics, and interpreter of the oriental languages to the United States. His principal works are, an "Arabic Lexicon," a "Persian Dictionary," "The History of the Saracens, translated from Elmacin," and "The Life of Tamerlane." D. 1667.—PETER, his brother, who was also an excellent orientalist, became a Catholic, and founded a Carmelite convent on Mount Libanus. He d. in 1673, at Surat, in the East Indies, whither he had proceeded as a missionary.

GONGORA, LOUIS, a celebrated Spanish poet, was b. at Cordova, in 1562, and is called by his countrymen the prince of lyric poets. His style, however, is often difficult to comprehend, even to the Spaniards themselves, among whom he has had almost as many censurers as admirers. D. 1627.

GONSALVO OF CORDOVA, HERNANDEZ Y AGUILAR, a celebrated Spanish warrior, was b. at Montilla, near Cordova, in 1443. He entered the army when only 15; distinguished himself against the Moors, Turks, and Portuguese; was appointed viceroy of Naples, after having conquered that kingdom, and universally obtained the appellation of the Great Captain. D. 1515.

GOOD, JOHN MASON, a physician, poet, and philologist, was the son of a dissenting minister, and b. 1764, at Epping, in Essex. Having been appren-

ticed to a surgeon, he first practised at Coggeshall; but in 1793 he settled in London, as a surgeon and apothecary; and having obtained a diploma from the university of Aberdeen, he commenced practice as a physician in 1802. It is stated of him, that so incessant and multifarious were his labors in 1803, that he was finishing a translation of "Solomon's Song," carrying on his "Life of Dr. Geddes," walking from 12 to 14 miles a day to see his patients, editing the "Critical Review," and supplying a column of matter, weekly, for the "Sunday Review;" added to which he had, for a short period, the management of the "British Press" newspaper. In the winter of 1810, Mr. Good commenced his lectures at the Surrey Institution, which were published in 1826, entitled "The Book of Nature." He produced many other valuable works, among which are "The Study of Medicine." D. 1827.

GOODRICH, CHAUNCEY, lieutenant-governor of Connecticut, was b. at Durham, October 20th, 1759, and graduated at Yale college in 1779, with a high reputation for genius and acquirements. After having spent several years as a tutor in that seminary, he established himself as a lawyer at Hartford, and soon attained the first eminence in the profession. He was chosen a representative in the legislature of the state in 1793, and the following year was elected to a seat in congress, and continued there till 1800. In 1802 he became a counsellor of the state, and retained the office till 1807, when he was appointed a senator of the United States. He received the office of mayor of Hartford in 1812, and lieutenant-governor of the state in 1813, when he resigned his seat in the United States senate. D. 1815.

GOOKIN, DANIEL, a major-general of Massachusetts, was b. in England, and in 1621 emigrated to Virginia. In 1644 he removed to New England, and was appointed superintendent of all the Indians who had submitted to the government of Massachusetts. In 1681 he received the appointment of major-general of the province. He d. in 1687, at the age of 75. He left in manuscript historical collections of New England Indians, which were published in the first volume of the "Massachusetts Historical Society." He also left in manuscript a history of New England.

GORDIAN, MARCUS ANTONIUS, the elder, a Roman emperor, surnamed Africanus, was descended from the Græ-

chi, and the family of Trajan. He was b. 157, and the early part of his life was spent in literary pursuits. After being edile, twice consul, and proconsul of Africa, he was, at the age of 80, raised to the throne, in conjunction with his son; who being slain in battle six weeks after their accession, the father, in an agony of grief, put a period to his own existence.—MARCUS ANTONIUS, grandson of the preceding, was called to the throne when he was only 13 years of age. He became a renowned warrior, and was styled the Guardian of the Commonwealth. He d. near Circesium, in 244.

GORDON, PATRICK, governor of Pennsylvania, under the proprietors, commenced his administration as the successor of Sir William Keith, in 1726. It was distinguished by prudence, moderation, and a regard to the interests of the province, and was highly popular. He was bred to arms, and served from his youth to near the close of Queen Anne's reign, with a high reputation. D. at Philadelphia, 1736.—WILLIAM, minister of Roxbury, Mass., was a native of England. He had been settled in the ministry in England, and came to America in 1770, and was ordained minister of the third church in Roxbury, 1772. He took an active part in public measures during the war with Great Britain, and was chosen chaplain to the provincial congress of Massachusetts. In 1776 he formed the design of writing a history of the great events in America. Besides other sources of information, he had recourse to the records of congress, and to those of New England, and was indulged with the perusal of the papers of Washington, Gates, Greene, Lincoln, and Otho Williams. After the conclusion of the war, he returned to his native country in 1786, and in 1788 published the work which had for a number of years occupied his attention. D. 1807.—ALEXANDER, a Scotch antiquary, who lived many years in Italy and other parts of the Continent; and, in 1736, was appointed secretary to the society for the encouragement of learning. In 1741 he went to Carolina, where he held several offices, and had some grants of land. D. 1750. Among his works are the "Lives of Pope Alexander VI. and his son Cæsar Borgia," "A Complete History of Ancient Amphitheatres," &c.—Lord GEORGE, son of Cosmo George, duke of Gordon, was b. in 1750. He entered when young into the navy, but left it during the American war, in consequence of a dis-

pute with Lord Sandwich, relative to promotion. He sat in parliament for Luggershall, and became conspicuous by his opposition to ministers; but, though eccentric, he displayed no deficiency of wit or argument. He soon, however, became an object of great notoriety; for a bill having been introduced into the house, in 1780, for the relief of Roman Catholics from certain penalties and disabilities, he collected a mob, at the head of whom he marched to present a petition against the proposed measure. The dreadful riots which ensued, led to his lordship's arrest and trial for high treason; but no evidence being adduced of such a design, he was acquitted. In the beginning of 1778, having been twice convicted of libelling the French ambassador, the queen of France, and the criminal justice of his country, he retired to Holland; but he was arrested, sent home, and committed to Newgate, where he d. in 1793.—THOMAS, a political writer, was b. at Kirkeudbright, in Scotland, and settled in London as a classical teacher, but soon turned his attention to politics, and was employed by Harley, earl of Oxford. Mr. Trenchard next took him to live with him, and they wrote in conjunction "Cato's Letters," and the "Independent Whig." He translated Tacitus and Sallust; and after his death, which happened in 1750, appeared "A Cordial for Low Spirits," and the "Pillars of Priestcraft and Orthodoxy Shaken."

GORE, CHRISTOPHER, a governor of the state of Massachusetts, was b. at Boston, in 1758, his father being an opulent mechanic there. In 1789 Washington appointed him first United States attorney for the district of Massachusetts; and in 1796 he was selected by the president as the colleague of the celebrated William Pinkney, to settle the American claims upon England for spoiliations. In this situation he evinced his wonted energy and talent, and recovered property to a very great amount for his fellow-citizens. In 1803 he was left in London as *chargé d'affaires*, when Rufus King, the American minister, returned to America. In 1809 he was chosen governor of Massachusetts, but retained his dignity only for one year. In 1814 he was called to the senate of the Union, and served in this capacity for three years, when he retired from public affairs, and d. in 1827, aged 68. He was a good scholar, and had an excellent knowledge of the world, which

qualities were set off to the best advantage by his fine person and graceful manners.

**GORGAS, LEONTINUS**, a celebrated orator of the school of Empedocles, was a native of Leontium in Sicily, and flourished in the 5th century B. C. A statue of gold was erected to his honor at Delphi; and Plato has given his name to one of his dialogues. He lived to the age of 105.

**GORHAM, NATHANIEL**, president of congress, was b. in Charlestown, Massachusetts, in 1738, and d. June 11th, 1796, aged 58. He was often a member of the legislature, and in 1784 was elected to congress. As a member of the convention he assisted in forming the constitution of the United States.—**JOHN**, a physician of Boston, graduated at Harvard college, 1801, and finished his professional education at Edinburgh. In 1809 he was appointed adjunct professor of chemistry and materia medica at Cambridge; and in 1816 professor of chemistry and mineralogy. He d. 1829, aged 46. He published an "Inaugural Address," 1817; "Elements of Chemical Science," 1819.

**GOSNOLD, BARTHOLOMEW**, an intrepid mariner of the west of England, sailed from Falmouth for the coast of America, March 26, 1602. Instead of approaching this country by the way of the West Indies, he was the first Englishman who directly crossed the ocean. He discovered land May 4th, and a cape on the 15th, near which he caught a great number of cod, from which circumstance he named the land Cape Cod. The Indians which he met at different places wore ornaments of copper, and used the pipe and tobacco. He passed Sandy Point, and in a few days came to an island, which he named Martha's Vineyard, as there were many vines upon it. This is supposed to have been, not the island which now bears that name, but the small island which is called No Man's Land. He resided three weeks on the most western of the Elizabeth islands, on which he built a fort and storehouse. But finding that he had not a supply of provisions, he gave up the design of making a settlement. The cellar of his storehouse was discovered by Dr. Belknap in 1797. After his return to England he embarked in an expedition to Virginia, where he was a member of the council. But he d. soon after his arrival, 1607.

**GOSSELIN, PASCAL FRANCIS JOSEPH**, an eminent French geographer, b. at

Lille, in the Netherlands, in 1751. He was engaged in a tour through Europe for several years, and made many valuable researches concerning ancient geography. In 1789 he was admitted a member of the national assembly, and, in 1791, nominated a member of the central administration of commerce. He was subsequently employed in the war department, became a member of the legion of honor; and was ultimately made keeper of the king's library and cabinet of medals, &c., at Paris. His works relate to ancient geography, and possess much merit. D. 1830.

**GOTHOFFRED, DENIS**, an eminent French lawyer, b. of an illustrious family at Paris, in 1549. France being involved in confusion by the leaguers, he accepted of a professor's chair at Geneva, until he was employed by Henry IV.; but being afterwards deprived of his office, as a Huguenot, he retired to Heidelberg, and d. in 1622. He wrote many books, the chief of which is the "Corpus Juris Civilis."—**THEODORE**, son of the preceding, was b. at Geneva, in 1580. As soon as he had finished his studies he went to Paris, where he conformed to the Catholic religion, and applied with indefatigable industry to the study of history. In 1632 Louis XIII. made him one of his historiographers, with a stipend of 3000 livres; and, in 1636, he was sent to Cologne, and subsequently to Munster, to assist at the treaty of peace negotiating there. He d. in 1649. His principal work is an "Account of the Ceremonial of the Kings of France."—**DENIS**, son of Theodore, was b. at Paris, in 1615. He studied history, after his father's example; became as eminent in that department of knowledge, and obtained the reversion of his father's place of historiographer royal, from Louis XIII., when he was but 25 years of age. He finished the "Memoirs of Philip de Commines," began by his father; and was preparing a history of Charles VIII., when he d., in 1681.

**GOTTSCHED, JOHN CHRISTOPHER**, a German writer, was b. at Königsberg, in 1700; and is considered to have contributed much towards the reformation of German literature. He was successively professor of the belles lettres, philosophy, metaphysics, and poetry, in the university of Leipsic; and d. in 1766. He was assisted in his dramatic writings by his wife, who was a woman of splendid talents.

**GOUJON, JEAN**, a French sculptor and architect in the 16th century, who,



being a Protestant, fell in the massacre of St. Bartholomew, 1572. He designed the fine façade of the old Louvre, and other works, which procured him the title of the French Phidias.

GOULD, JAMES, an eminent American jurist. He was a native of Branford, Conn.; and graduated at Yale college in 1791. In early life he became distinguished as a lawyer; and was raised to the office of judge of the supreme court of his native state. From this office, however, he was displaced in 1818, by the adoption of a new constitution. For many years he was associated with Judge Tappan Reeve, as professor of the law school at Litchfield, and after the death of Judge Reeve he continued to conduct the school till within a few years of his death, when the state of his health required him to relinquish it. In his manners he was an accomplished gentleman; in his family one of the most amiable and affectionate of men; and in the social circle one of the most refined and agreeable companions. His mind was richly stored with the treasures, not of his profession only, but of ancient and modern classics, and also of the elegant literature of the day. D. 1838.

GOUVION ST. CYR, General LAURENT, marquis de, an eminent French commander, commenced his military career during the revolution. In the campaign on the Rhine, in 1795, he repeatedly distinguished himself; and in the following year he attracted the particular attention of Moreau, who hesitated not to attribute to his skill and bravery much of the success which attended the French arms. He was afterwards intrusted with some diplomatic missions; and when these were performed, he returned to the camp, and in 1800 commanded the centre of the army of the Rhine. In 1804 he was made colonel-general of the cuirassiers, and grand officer of the legion of honor. He continued to pursue a successful career during the following campaigns in Italy and Germany; and when the French first invaded Spain he was employed in Catalonia, where he also displayed considerable ability. In the disastrous campaign of Bonaparte in Russia, he succeeded Marshal Oudinot in the command of the central army; and for his services on that occasion he was promoted to the rank of marshal. He behaved with great judgment and bravery at the battle of Dresden, and was left there with a garrison of 16,000 men; but succeeding events rendered it impossible

for him to maintain the place. On the restoration of the Bourbons he was created a peer, and made a commander of the order of St. Louis. In 1817 he was appointed minister for naval affairs, and he subsequently filled the highest office in the war department. D. 1830.

GOWER, JOHN, an English poet of the 14th century, supposed to have been b. in Yorkshire, about 1320. He was a member of the society of the Inner Temple; and some writers assert that he became chief justice of the common pleas; though the more general opinion is, that the judge was another person of the same name. He d. in 1402, and was buried in the conventual church of St. Mary Overy, Southwark, to which he was a benefactor, and where his tomb is still to be seen. He was author of a tripartite work, entitled, "Speculum Meditantis," "Vox Clamantis," and "Confessio Amantis."

GOYEN, JOHN VAN, a painter of landscapes, cattle, and sea-pieces, was b. at Leyden, in 1596; and was the pupil of Vandervelde. He possessed great facility and freedom; his works are consequently more general throughout Europe than those of any other master, but such as are finished and remain undamaged are highly valued.

GOZON, DEODATI, grand-master of the order of St. John of Jerusalem, was celebrated for his courage and other virtues. A fabulous story is told of his killing a dragon of a monstrous kind, that infested the island of Rhodes. D. 1353.

GOZZI, GASPARE, Count, an Italian; author of "Dramatic Pieces," "Poems," "Familiar Letters," and a work on the plan of the Spectator, called the "Venetian Observer." B. at Venice, 1813; d. 1786.—CHARLES, Count, brother of the preceding, a dramatic writer, known as the persevering enemy and rival of Goldoni.

GRACCHUS, TIBERIUS SEMPRONIUS, was a celebrated Roman, of eminent talents and patriotism, who distinguished himself at the taking of Carthage, and was elected tribune of the people. Having, in their name, demanded of the senate the execution of the agrarian law, by which all persons possessing above 500 acres of land were to be deprived of the surplus, for the benefit of the poor citizens, among whom an equal distribution of it was to be made, it met with violent opposition, and Tiberius fell a victim to his zeal and the fury of the offended patricians, 133 B. C.—CAIUS, a younger brother of the preceding, who

possessed similar talents and principles, and pursued similar measures. He was twice tribune, and obtained the passing of various laws obnoxious to the patricians; but, at length, he was slain in battle, when contending with the consul Opimius, 121 B. C.

GRACIAN, BALTHASAR, a Spanish Jesuit, and one of the most popular preachers and writers of his time, was b. in 1584, and became rector of the college of Tarragona. He wrote several works; the chief of which are, "The Courtier," "The Hero," and "The Art of Prudence." D. 1658.

GRÆFE, or GRÆVIUS, JOHN G., a learned classical scholar, b. at Naumburg, Saxony, in 1632. His avidity for study in his early years was astonishing. He succeeded Gronovius in the professorship of history at Deventer, and removed from thence to Utrecht, where he d. in 1703. He published editions of several of the classics; but his greatest works are his "Thesaurus Antiquitatum Romanorum," and "Thesaurus Antiquitatum et Historiarum Italiae."

GRÈME, JOHN, a Scotch poet, was b. at Carnwarth, in Lanarkshire, in 1749. He was the son of a poor farmer, but discovered a superior genius, obtained a liberal education, first at Edinburgh, and next at St. Andrews. He was preparing for the ministry, when he d. in 1772, leaving behind him a volume of elegiac and miscellaneous poetry, which was afterwards published.

GRAFFIGNY, FRANCES D'ISSEMBOURG D'HAPPOUCOURT DE, was b. at Nancy in 1694. She was the wife of Graffigny, chamberlain to the duke of Lorraine, from whom she was legally separated on account of his brutal conduct. Her best literary productions are a sentimental work, entitled "Lettres d'une Péruvienne," and the drama of "Cenie." D. at Paris, 1758.

GRAFTON, AUGUSTUS HENRY FITZROY, duke of, was b. in 1736; succeeded his grandfather in the family honors in 1757; and in 1765 was appointed secretary of state; but the year following he relinquished that station, and soon after became first lord of the treasury, which he held till 1770. During his administration, he was virulently attacked by Junius, who seems to have been actuated quite as much by personal enmity as by political hostility. In 1771 the duke was nominated lord privy seal, which office he resigned in 1775, and acted in opposition to the court till 1782, when he was again in place for a short time. After this, he

was uniformly an opponent of ministers, till his death. He was the author of a volume of theological essays, &c. D. 1811.—RICHARD, an English historian, who carried on an extensive business in London, as a printer, in the 16th century. He greatly assisted in the compilation of "Hall's Chronicle," and also produced another, entitled "A Chronicle at large of the Affayres of England from the Creation of the Worlde unto Queene Elizabeth." Grafton's Chronicle was republished in 1809.

GRAGGINI, ANTHONY FRANCIS, an Italian poet of the 16th century. He was the originator of the Della Crusca academy; and the author of poems and tales, the latter rivalling, in purity of style, those of Boecaccio. B. at Florence, 1503; d. 1583.

GRAHAM, GEORGE, an ingenious watchmaker, and a most accurate mechanician, was b. at Kirkcubright, Cumberland, 1675. He invented various astronomical instruments, by which the progress of science was considerably furthered. The great mural arch in the observatory of Greenwich was made for Dr. Halley, under his inspection, and divided by his own hand. He invented the sector with which Dr. Bradley discovered two new motions in the fixed stars. He furnished the members of the French Academy, who were sent to the north to measure a degree of the meridian, with the instruments for that purpose; and he composed the whole planetary system, within the compass of a small cabinet, from which model all succeeding orreries have been formed. D. 1751.—Sir JOHN, the faithful companion and fellow-patriot of Sir William Wallace. He fell at the battle of Falkirk, July 22, 1298.—JOHN, of Claverhouse, Viscount Dundee, "a soldier of distinguished courage and professional skill, but rapacious and profane, of violent temper, and of obdurate heart," whose name, "wherever the Scottish race is settled on the face of the globe, is mentioned with a peculiar energy of hatred," was b. in 1650. His career in arms commenced as a soldier of fortune in France; he subsequently entered the Dutch service; and on his return to Scotland in 1677, he was nominated to the command of a regiment of horse that had been raised against the Covenanters. His subsequent career we will not dwell upon. Among many cruel instruments of a tyrannous sovereign, he made himself conspicuous by his barbarity, and has obtained an unenvia-

ble notoriety in history, romance, and local tradition. The services which he rendered to his sovereign were rewarded from time to time by various high offices; and he was finally raised to the peerage by the title of Viscount Dundee. Killed at Killierankie, in the hour of victory, in 1689.—Sir RICHARD, Lord Viscount Preston, was b. 1648. He was sent ambassador by Charles II. to Louis XIV., and was master of the wardrobe and secretary of state under James II. When the revolution took place, he was tried and condemned, on an accusation of attempting the restoration of that prince, but, through the queen's intercession, he was pardoned. He spent the remainder of his days in retirement, and published an elegant translation of Boethius on the "Consolations of Philosophy." D. 1695.

GRAHAME, JAMES, a Scottish poet, was b. 1765, at Glasgow, and educated at the university of that city. He was bred to the law, but relinquished forensic pursuits for clerical; and d. in 1811, curate of Sedgfield, near Durham. His poetry is mostly of a religious character, solemn, yet animated, flowing, and descriptive. His principal pieces are, "The Sabbath," "The Bards of Scotland," and "British Georgics."

GRAINGER, JAMES, a poet and physician, was b. at Dunse, in Scotland, in 1728. After serving his time to a surgeon at Edinburgh, he became a regimental surgeon in the English army in Germany; but on the restoration of peace in 1748, he took his doctor's degree, and settled as a physician in London; where, however, he principally supported himself by writing for the press. An "Ode to Solitude," published in Dodsley's collection, first procured him reputation; and, among others, the acquaintance of Shenstone and Dr. Percy. In 1759 he published his "Elegies of Tibullus," which, owing to some severity of criticism, involved him in a paper war with Smollett. He then went to the West Indies as tutor to a young gentleman, and, during the voyage, formed an attachment to a lady, whom he married on his arrival at the island of St. Christopher's, of which her father was governor. Here he successfully established himself as a medical practitioner, but did not lay aside his pen. He wrote a West Indian Georgic, or didactic poem, entitled "The Sugar Cane," and the ballad of "Brian and Pereene." He d. at Basseterre, St. Christopher's, 1767.

GRAMMONT, PHILIBERT, count of, a celebrated wit of Charles the Second's court, was the son of Anthony, duke of Grammont. After serving in the army under Condé and Turenne, he came to England in the early part of the reign of Charles II., with whom, as well as his mistresses, he became a great favorite. He married the daughter of Sir George Hamilton, fourth son of the earl of Abercorn, and d. 1707. He is described as possessing, with a great turn for gallantry, much wit, politeness, and good-nature; but he was a great gamester, and seems to have been indebted for his support chiefly to his superior skill and success at play. His memoirs were written by his brother-in-law, Anthony, usually called Count Hamilton, who followed the fortunes of James II., and ended his days in the service of France.—The duke of, father of the duke of Guiche, and the countesses of Tankerville and Sebastiani, d. at Paris, aged 81, August, 1836. Some years ago he instituted a suit in the French courts to establish his claim to the citadel of Blaye and its dependencies; and the *cour royale* of Bordeaux decreed that, at the expiration of three years, the state should pay the duke an annuity of 100,000 francs, or reinstate him in the possession of the citadel. The present duchess de Grammont is sister to Count Alfred d'Orsay.

GRANDIUS, or GRANDI, GUIDO, an Italian mathematician, was b. 1671, at Cremona. He became professor of philosophy at Florence, and zealously advocated the Cartesian doctrines; subsequently removed to Pisa; was appointed professor of mathematics in that university, and d. 1742. He corresponded with Newton, Leibnitz, and Bernoulli, and published several works, the chief of which is a Latin treatise, "De Infinitis Infinitorum."

GRANET, FRANCIS, deacon of the church of Aix, and an able critic, was b. 1692, at Brignolles, in Provence. He continued Desfontaines's "Nouvelliste du Parnasse," till the work was suppressed; after which he published "Réflexions sur les Ouvrages de Littérature." He also translated Newton's "Chronology," and edited Launoy's works. D. 1741.

GRANGE, JOSEPH DE CHANCEL DE LA, a poet, was b. in 1676, in Perigord. He wrote a comedy at 9 years old, and a tragedy at 16; but the work which made him known was a satire, entitled "Philippics," containing many infamous accusations against Philip, duke of Orleans.

For this he was seized, and ordered to be imprisoned in the Isle of St. Margaret; but he contrived to effect his escape, and on the regent's death returned to France, where he was allowed to live unmolested. His works, consisting of operas, tragedies, and miscellaneous poems, form five volumes. D. 1758.

GRANGER, JAMES, an English divine, who published a valuable and highly interesting work, entitled "The Biographical History of England." D. 1776.

GRANT, ANNE, usually designated Mrs. Grant of Laggan, a popular and instructive miscellaneous writer, whose maiden name was M'Vicar, was b. in Glasgow, 1735. Her early years were passed in America, whither her father, who held a commission in the British army, had removed with the intention of permanently settling there; but circumstances interfered with his design, and on his return to Scotland he was appointed barrack-master of Fort Augustus. Here his daughter became acquainted with the Rev. James Grant, chaplain to the fort; and a mutual attachment having sprung up between them, on his appointment to the living of Laggan, Invernesshire, they were married in 1779. In 1801, left a widow with a large family, and but scanty means, she was induced, by the persuasion of her friends, to publish a volume of her poems, which proved successful beyond her most ardent wishes; and the literary ice once broken, she now adopted literature as a profession, and at various periods produced her "Letters from the Mountains," (which have been often reprinted,) "Memoirs of an American Lady," "Essays on the Superstitions of the Highlanders of Scotland," "Popular Models of Impressive Warnings from the Sons and Daughters of Industry," &c. Nearly the last 30 years of her life were spent in Edinburgh, where she formed the centre of a highly accomplished circle, numbering among her friends Sir Walter Scott, Lord Jeffrey, Henry Mackenzie, and all the Scotch "notables" of the day; and where the Christian resignation which she displayed amid many calamitous events, and her amiable character, no less than her literary celebrity, procured her general esteem and regard. D. 1833. Her "Memoirs and Correspondence" have since been published.—FRANCIS, Lord Cullen, an eminent Scotch judge, was b. about 1660. He studied at Leyden under Voet, and on his return home

was admitted an advocate. He distinguished himself by his publications in favor of the revolution, for which he was rewarded, first by a baronetcy, and soon after by being appointed one of the judges, or senators in the college of justice, when he took the title of Lord Cullen. He continued to discharge the duties of his office for 20 years, with the highest reputation; and d. in 1726.—JAMES, a Scotch barrister, and at the time of his death the father of the Scottish bar. He was early distinguished for his liberal political principles, and could number among his friends Henry Erskine, Sir James Mackintosh, and many others, eminent for their attainments and the lead they took in the politics of the day. He was the author of "Essays on the Origin of Society," "Thoughts on the Origin and Descent of the Gael," &c. D. 1835.—Sir WILLIAM, master of the rolls; an excellent equity judge, the promptitude and wisdom of whose decisions were appreciated no less by the public than by the profession, of which he was a distinguished member. B. at Elchies, in Scotland, 1754; d. 1832.

GRANVILLE, Sir RICHARD, was a native of Cornwall, b. in 1540, and entered early into the military service, as a volunteer against the Turks. He afterwards joined Sir Walter Raleigh in his expedition to America; and, in 1591, became vice-admiral under Sir Thomas Howard, who was sent out to the Azores to intercept the Plate fleet. The Spaniards, however, being apprised of the design, dispatched a powerful squadron, which succeeded in cutting off Granville's ship from the rest; and in a desperate contest with them he was mortally wounded.—Sir BEVIL, grandson of the preceding, was b. in 1596. At the commencement of the civil war, he raised a troop of horse at his own expense, and was killed at the battle of Lansdowne, in 1643.—GEORGE, Lord Lansdowne, a nobleman of very considerable talents, grandson to Sir Bevil. B. in 1667. He had a strong inclination for a military life; but this was checked by his friends, and he employed himself, during the various political changes that occurred, in cultivating his taste for literature. In 1696, his comedy, called "The Gallants," was performed at the theatre royal in Lincoln's Inn Fields, as was his tragedy of "Heroic Love," in 1698. On the accession of Queen Anne, he made his first appearance at court; took his seat in the house of commons as member for

Fowey; became successively secretary of war, comptroller of the household, treasurer, and one of the privy council. On the queen's death he not only lost his post, but being suspected of disaffection to the Hanoverian succession, was arrested and sent to the Tower, where he remained upwards of a twelve-month. He then retired to the Continent for ten years; and on his return passed his life as a country gentleman, amusing himself with the republication of his poems, and in writing a vindication of his uncle, Sir Richard, against the charges of Clarendon and Burnet. D. 1735.

GRATIAN, a Roman emperor, was the son of Valentinian I. by his wife Severa, and b. in 359. His father took him as his associate in the empire when he was only 8 years old. In his 17th year he succeeded to the throne, on the death of his father. Gratian defeated the Goths, and exerted himself with energy and success in defending the empire, but was put to death in a revolt, in Gaul, A. D. 383.—A Benedictine in the 12th century, was a native of Chiusi, in Tuscany. He employed twenty-four years in compiling an abridgment of the canon law, commonly called "Gratian's Decretal."

GRATIUS, FALISCUS, a Latin poet, supposed to be cotemporary with Ovid. He wrote a poem, entitled "Cynogeticon," or the "Art of Hunting with Dogs."

GRATTAN, HENRY, an eminent Irish orator and statesman, was b. about the year 1750, at Dublin, of which city his father was recorder. He finished his education at Trinity college, whence he removed to England, and became a student in the Middle Temple. He was called to the Irish bar in 1772, and brought into the parliament of Ireland in 1775, where he immediately became distinguished for his patriotic speeches, and that vigorous opposition to the statute 6th Geo. I., which roused the whole island, and produced its repeal, in 1782. For his share in this transaction, Mr. Grattan received addresses from all parts of the country, and was rewarded with the sum of £50,000, voted to him by the parliament of Ireland. In 1790 he was returned for the city of Dublin, principally for the purpose of opposing the union; but when that measure was carried, he did not refuse a seat in the united house of commons. The latter years of his parliamentary attendance were chiefly devoted to a warm and

energetic support of Catholic emancipation; and it may be truly said, that he d. in the service of this cause. D. 1820.

GRAUNT, EDWARD, a scholar of the 16th century. He was appointed master of Westminster school in 1572; resigned the mastership in 1591; and d. rector of Toppersfield, in Essex, 1601. He was the author of "Græcæ Linguae Spicilegium," &c.

GRAVES, RICHARD, a clergyman of the church of England, but better known as a novelist and poet than as a divine, was b. at Mickleton, in Gloucestershire, in 1715. In 1750 he was presented to the rectory of Claverton, near Bath; and in that pleasant sequestered village he resided till the time of his death, in 1804. Among his various works are, "The Festoon, or a Collection of Epigrams," "Lucubrations in Prose and Rhyme," "The Spiritual Quixote," a novel ridiculing the extravagances of Methodism, as they appeared among the immediate followers of Whitefield and Wesley, and combining much shrewdness, wit, and humor.

GRAVESANDE, WILLIAM JAMES, an eminent Dutch geometrician and philosopher, was b. at Bois-le-Duc, in 1688. He was bred a civilian, and practised some time at the bar with reputation; but, about 1715, he became professor of mathematics and natural philosophy at Leyden, where he taught the Newtonian system. D. 1742.

GRAVINA, JOHN VINCENT, a celebrated jurist and literary character, was b. in Calabria, in 1664, became professor of civil and canon law at Rome, was one of the founders of the Arcadian academy, and the early protector of Metastasio, and d. in 1718. His works are numerous, and the principal one, "Origines Juris Civilis," is said to be replete with learning.

GRAY, STEPHEN, a gentleman belonging to the Charter House, who, early in the 18th century, distinguished himself as an experimental philosopher. He discovered the method of communicating electricity to bodies not naturally possessing it, by contact or contiguity with electrics; and he projected a kind of luminous orrery, or electrical planetarium, thus leading the way to future discoveries and improvements.—THOMAS, a celebrated English poet, was b. in London, in 1716, and entered himself at the Inner Temple, with a view of studying for the bar. Becoming intimate, however, with Horace Walpole, he was easily induced to accompany him

in his tour of Europe; but they parted at Reggio, and Gray returned to England in 1741. Here he occupied himself several years in laying literary schemes and plans of magnitude, which he admirably commenced, but wanted energy to mature. So slow was he to publish, that it was not until 1747 that his "Ode on a distant Prospect of Eton College" made its appearance; and it was only in consequence of the printing of a surreptitious copy, that, in 1751, he published his "Elegy written in a Country Churchyard." He declined the office of laureate on Cibber's death, in 1757, and the same year published his two principal odes, "On the Progress of Poesy" and "The Bard." In 1768 the duke of Grafton presented him with the professorship of modern history at Cambridge. But though Gray published little besides his poems, he was a man of extensive acquirements in natural history, the study of ancient architecture, &c.; his correspondence places him among the best epistolary writers, and some of his posthumous pieces afford proof of his profound and varied erudition. As a poet, he is energetic and harmonious, and his lyrics, though few, have been rarely, if ever, surpassed. D. 1771.

**GREATOREX, THOMAS**, an eminent musician, was b. at North Winfield, Derbyshire, in 1758. He was a pupil of Dr. Cook, and afterwards went to Italy, where he studied vocal music under Santarelli, at Rome; and having made himself acquainted with all the knowledge he could gather by a professional tour to the principal cities of Italy, Germany, Switzerland, and the Netherlands, he returned to England in 1788, and established himself in London as a teacher of music, in which he was eminently successful. He harmonized various airs, adapted many of Handel's productions, and arranged parts for the grand orchestra with great ability. But he did not devote his attention wholly to music; mathematics, astronomy, botany, and chemistry, each occupied his mind by turns. D. 1831.

**GREAVES, RICHARD**, an orientalist and mathematician, was b. at Colmore, Hants, in 1602, and chosen professor of geometry at Gresham college, in 1630. He next went to Leyden, where he studied the Arabic language under Golius. He also visited Egypt, and made a survey of the pyramids. While in Egypt, he made an accurate measurement, &c., of the principal pyramids,

which he gave to the world under the title of "Pyramidographia;" he also published an ingenious work, entitled "Epochæ Celebriores," and a "Dissertation on the Roman Foot and Denarius." D. 1652.—**THOMAS** and **EDWARD**, his brothers, were also men of learning: the former, a good orientalist; the latter, eminent as a physician, and created a baronet by Charles II.

**GRECOURT, JEAN BAPTISTE JOSEPH VILLART DE**, a French ecclesiastic, famous as a wit and poet, was b. at Tours, in 1684. He excelled in epigrams, tales, sonnets, and fables, a collection of which was published. D. 1743.

**GREENE, ROBERT**, a humorous poet in the reign of Elizabeth, was b. at Norwich, about 1560. He was educated at St. John's college, Cambridge, and after making "the grand tour," took orders. He wrote five plays, and various tracts in prose, among which is one, lately reprinted, with the quaint title of "A Groat's Worth of Wit bought with a Million of Repentance." D. 1592.—**MATTHEW**, author of "The Spleen," a clever poem, was a native of London. He held a situation in the custom-house, and is described as a man of great probity and suavity of manners. D. 1737.

—**SAMUEL**, was the first printer in North America. The first thing printed was the "Freeman's Oath," in 1639, the next an almanac, and the third the New England version of the Psalms in 1640. The time of his death is unknown.—**NATHANIEL**, major-general in the army of the United States, was b. in Warwick, R. I., 1742. Though enjoying very few advantages of education, he displayed an early fondness for knowledge, and devoted his leisure time assiduously to study. In 1770 he was elected a member of the state legislature, and in 1774 enrolled himself as a private in a company called the Kentish Guards. From this situation he was elevated to the head of three regiments, with the title of major-general. In 1776 he accepted from congress a commission of brigadier-general, and soon after, at the battles of Trenton and Princeton, distinguished himself by his skill and bravery. In 1778 he was appointed quartermaster-general, and in that office rendered efficient service to the country by his unwearied zeal and great talents for business. He presided at the court-martial which tried Major André in 1780, and was appointed to succeed Arnold in the command at West Point, but he held this post only a few days.

In December of the same year he assumed the command of the southern army, and in this situation displayed a prudence, intrepidity, and firmness which raise him to an elevated rank among our revolutionary generals. In September, 1781, he obtained the famous victory at Eutaw Springs, for which he received from congress a British standard and a gold medal, as a testimony of their value of his conduct and services. On the termination of hostilities, he returned to Rhode Island, and in 1785 removed with his family to Georgia, where he d. suddenly in June of the following year.

GREENFIELD, WILLIAM, celebrated as an oriental scholar and linguist, was editor of the "Comprehensive Bible," and made many valuable translations of the Bible into Eastern dialects. His literary acquirements were made under great difficulties, and while pursuing his daily occupation of a bookbinder. D. 1832.

GREGORY I., surnamed the Great, was b. of a noble family at Rome, about the year 544. He discovered such abilities as a senator, that the Emperor Justin appointed him prefect of Rome; after which he embraced the monastic life, in a society founded by himself. Pope Pelagius II. sent him as nuncio to Constantinople, and on his return made him apostolical secretary. He was elected successor to that pontiff in 590. D. 604.—VII., pope, who is said to have been the son of a carpenter, and his real name HILDEBRAND, is chiefly memorable for his extension of the authority of the popes. This he carried so far as to depose Henry IV., emperor of Germany, and to send legates into all the kingdoms of Europe, to support his pretended rights. D. 1085.—XIII., was a native of Bologna, and succeeded Pope Pius V. in 1572. He was the most deeply versed in the canon and civil law of any in his time. He ornamented Rome with many fine buildings and fountains; but his pontificate is chiefly memorable for the reformation of the calendar, which took place under his auspices, and bore his name. D. 1585.—XV., was a native of Bologna, and descended of an ancient family, but his real name was ALEXANDER LUDOVISIO. He was elected to the papal dignity in 1621, and was the author of several works, one of which, entitled "Epistola ad Regem Persarum, Schah Abbas," particularly deserves mention.—XVI., MAURO CAPELLARI, was b. at Bellano in

1765, and succeeded Pius VIII. in the papal chair, 1831. His reign embraced a period of no ordinary interest and difficulty in the history of the church, and in the relations of the Vatican with the temporal powers of Christendom. D. 1846.—NAZIANZEN, ST., eminent for his piety and extensive learning, was b. in 324, at Nazianzum, in Cappadocia, of which place his father was bishop. He received an excellent education, which he improved at Athens, where he formed an acquaintance with St. Basil. On his return home he was ordained, and having displayed great theological and classical talents, he was chosen bishop of Constantinople, which appointment was confirmed by Theodosius in 380. After filling the archiepiscopal throne for several years, he resigned it, and returned to his native place, where he d. in 389.—King of Scotland, cotemporary with Alfred, succeeded to the throne in 883. He delivered his country from the Danes, acquired the counties of Cumberland and Westmoreland, performed many brilliant exploits in Ireland, and built the city of Aberdeen. D. 894.—Bishop of Neocesarea, in the 3d century, was surnamed THAUMATURGES, or the "Wonder-worker," on account of the miracles which he is said to have performed. The church flourished under his care until the Dacian persecution, in 250, when he thought it prudent to retire for a time. He was a pupil of the celebrated Origen, and appears to have been a man of learning. D. 265.—OR NYSSA, ST., was ordained bishop of Nyssa, in 372. The zeal he displayed against the Arians excited the resentment of the Emperor Valens, who belonged to that sect, and he was banished, but, on the accession of Gratian, he was restored to his see. He drew up the Nicene creed at the council of Constantinople, and d. 396.—GEORGE, a divine and miscellaneous writer, was a native of Ireland, and b. in 1754. With an intention of following mercantile pursuits, he was placed in a counting-house at Liverpool, and it was not till 1778 that he took orders. In 1782 he settled in London, where he obtained the curacy of Cripplegate, and was chosen evening preacher at the Foundling. Among his works are, "Essays, Historical and Moral," a "Church History," "The Life of Chatterton," "The Economy of Nature," "Sermons," "Letters on Philosophy," and a translation of "Lowth's Lectures on Hebrew Poetry." D. 1803.—GEORGE FLORENCE, saint, commonly

called Gregory of Tours, was b. 544, in Auvergne. He d. in 595. He was the author of a "History of the Franks," and other works.—JAMES, an eminent mathematician and philosopher, was b. at Aberdeen, in 1638. He published in 1663 his "Treatise on Optics," in which he imparted his invention of the reflecting telescope. About 1665 he went to Padua, where he printed a work on the "Quadrature of the Circle and Hyperbola." On his return from his travels, he was chosen a fellow of the Royal Society of London, and merit procured him the mathematical chair at St. Andrew's. In 1674 he removed to Edinburgh, on being appointed to the mathematical professorship; but he held the situation only for a short time, for while showing the satellites of Jupiter to some pupils, in October, 1675, he was suddenly struck blind, and d. a few days after.—DAVID, nephew of the preceding, and the inheritor of his abilities and his fame, was b. at Aberdeen, in 1661, and became professor of mathematics in Edinburgh. He was afterwards elected Savilian professor of astronomy at Oxford, carrying his election against Halley, who was also a candidate for that situation. In 1695 he published his "Catoptricæ et Dioptricæ Sphericæ Elementa." His demonstration of the curve, called the catenarian, appeared in 1697, in the "Philosophical Transactions;" but his greatest work was published in 1702, and entitled "Astronomiæ Physicæ et Geometricæ Elementa." D. 1710.—JAMES, was b. at Aberdeen in 1753, and was long one of the brightest ornaments of the university of Edinburgh. He was the author of "Philosophical and Literary Essays," "Cullen's First Lines of the Practice of Physic, with Notes," and "Conspectus Medicinæ Theoreticæ." D. 1821.—JOHN, a physician and miscellaneous writer, was b. in 1724, at Aberdeen, became professor of philosophy at Aberdeen, and afterwards professor of physic at Edinburgh, and was appointed first physician to the king of Scotland. His works are, "A Comparative View of the State and Faculties of Man with those of the Animal World," "Observations on the Duties and Offices of a Physician," "Elements of the Practice of Physic," and "A Father's Legacy to his Daughters." D. 1778.—OLINTHUS, was b. at Yaxley, in Huntingdonshire, in 1774. He commenced his literary career at the age of 19, but the works which chiefly brought him into notice were his "Treatise on

Astronomy" and the "Pantologia," a comprehensive dictionary of the arts and sciences, of which he undertook the general editorship. Through the interest of his friend, Dr. Hutton, he was appointed, in 1802, mathematical master at the royal military academy, Woolwich, where he obtained the professor's chair. He was the author of "Elements of Plane and Spherical Trigonometry," "Mathematics for Practical Men," "Letters to a Friend, on the Evidences, Doctrines, and Duties of the Christian Religion," and "Memoirs of the Life, Writings, &c., of the late John Mason Good, M.P." D. 1841.

GREGORIE, HENRY, Count, bishop of Blois, a French prelate, distinguished by his love of democracy, no less than by his inflexible integrity and active philanthropy, was b. in 1750, at Vatro, near Luneville. In 1789 he was nominated by the clergy of his province a member of the states-general; and in the constituent assembly he distinguished himself by the boldness of his opinions relative to civil and religious liberty. He was among the first of the clergy who swore fidelity to the constitution; but during the reign of terror, when the bishop of Paris abdicated his office, and several of the clergy abjured Christianity, the bishop of Blois stood forward as the supporter of the religion of his country. He also opposed the accession of the first consul to the throne of France. On the restoration of the Bourbons he was excluded from the Institute, and deprived of his bishopric. He spent the remainder of his life in retirement, and d. at Paris, in 1831. Among his writings are, "Essai sur l'Amélioration Politique, Physique, et Morale des Juifs;" "Mémoires en faveur des Gens de Couleur, ou Sang-mêlés de St. Domingue;" "Essai Historique sur les Libertés de l'Eglise Gallicane;" "Les Ruines de Port Royal," &c.

GRENVILLE, GEORGE, an English statesman in the reigns of George II. and III., was younger brother of Richard Grenville, Earl Temple, and the father of Lord Grenville. He entered parliament as member for Buckinghamshire, and was distinguished for his eloquence. He successively filled the situations of treasurer of the navy, first lord of the admiralty, and first lord of the treasury. In 1763 he became chancellor of the exchequer; but, in 1765, he resigned his post to the marquis of Rockingham. His administration having been violent-



ly attacked by the press, he published "Considerations on the Commerce and Finance of England, and on the Measures taken by the Ministers," &c., in its defence. D. 1760.—WILLIAM WYNDHAM, Lord, third son of the preceding, was b. 1759. He began his parliamentary career as the representative for Buckinghamshire, filled the speaker's chair six months, and then succeeded Lord Sidney as secretary for the home department. In 1790 he was raised to the peerage, and in the following year made secretary of state for foreign affairs. On the dissolution of the ministry, his lordship principally confined his senatorial exertions to the cause of Catholic emancipation, for which he was always a steady and consistent advocate. He was distinguished for his general literary attainments, as well as for his political knowledge; and he held the office of chancellor of the university of Oxford; to which, on his death, in 1834, the duke of Wellington was elected.

GRESHAM, Sir THOMAS, a patriotic merchant and citizen of London, the son of Sir Richard Gresham, a merchant and lord mayor of London, was b. 1519. His father had been the king's agent at Antwerp, and the person who succeeded him having mismanaged the royal affairs there, Sir Thomas was sent over, in 1552, to retrieve them. This he did effectually. Elizabeth, on her accession, removed him from his office, but soon restored it, and knighted him. He planned and erected a bourse or exchange for the merchants of London, in imitation of that at Antwerp; and, in 1570 it was opened by the queen in person, who dined with the founder, and named it the Royal Exchange. Having built a mansion in Bishopsgate-street, for his town residence, he directed by his will that it should be converted into habitations and lecture-rooms for seven professors or lecturers on the seven liberal sciences, who were to receive a salary out of the revenues of the Royal Exchange; but Gresham college has since been converted into the general excise office, and the lectures are now given in a room over the exchange. D. 1579.

GRESSET, JEAN BAPTISTE LOUIS, a French poet and dramatist, b. in 1709; entered the society of Jesuits, but withdrew from them at the age of 26. For a long time he excited the admiration of Parisian circles, wrote some elegant poems, became a member of the Academy, and was the companion of the wits and

literati of the French capital; but at length he renounced his favorite pursuits, and retired from the gay world to enjoy the tranquillity of retirement. D. 1777. His literary fame rests principally on his "Ver Vert," his "Chartreuse," and "Le Méchant."

GRETREY, ANDRE ERNESTE MODESTE, an eminent musical composer, was b. in 1744, at Liege. He first studied under Moreau, then went to Rome, and finally settled at Paris, in 1768. He produced upwards of 40 operas, of which about 20 retain possession of the stage, and two of them, "Zemire et Azor" and "Richard Cœur de Lion," have been translated, and played in London with success. D. 1813.

GREVILLE, FULKE, Lord Brooke, a patron of letters, and an ingenious writer, was b. 1554, and descended from the noble families of Neville, Beauchamp, and Willoughby de Brooke. He was in great favor with Elizabeth, and was created Lord Brooke by James I., who gave him Warwick castle. In 1614 he was made under-treasurer, chancellor of the exchequer, and one of the privy council. He founded a history lecture at Cambridge. He was stabbed by a servant named Haywood, whom he had reprimanded for an insolent expression, after which the assassin committed suicide with the same weapon. This was in 1628. After his death appeared several of his poetical works, and the life of his friend Sir Philip Sidney, written by him.

GREY, CHARLES, Earl, a British statesman, distinguished for his senatorial abilities generally, but more especially for his long and inflexible advocacy of parliamentary reform, was b. at Falldon, near Alnwick, 1764. He was almost constantly occupied in the discussion of the most important questions that engaged the attention of parliament. At the onset of his career, his oratorical powers were displayed as one of the managers of the impeachment of Warren Hastings; and from that time he always held a conspicuous station among the Whigs. When, in January, 1806, Mr. Pitt was removed from the helm of state by death, Mr. Grey took office, under Mr. Fox, as first lord of the admiralty; and in the following October was secretary of foreign affairs. The Whig ministry was soon after dismissed, parliament was dissolved, and, on the death of Lord Grey's father, in 1807, he removed to the upper house. D. 1845.—Lady JANE, an illustrious female,

whose accomplishments and misfortunes have rendered her an especial object of interest, was the daughter of Henry Grey, marquis of Dorset, by the Lady Frances, daughter of Charles Brandon, duke of Suffolk, and Mary, younger sister of Henry VIII. She was b. in 1537, at Bradgate, her father's seat in Leicestershire; and early in life gave proofs of talents of a superior order. She wrote an incomparable hand, played well on different instruments, and acquired a knowledge of the Greek, Hebrew, and Latin, as well as of the French and Italian languages. Roger Ascham has given a beautiful and affecting narrative of his interview with her at Bradgate, where he found her reading Plato's "Phædo," in Greek, while the family were amusing themselves in the park. In 1551 her father was created duke of Suffolk; and at this time Lady Jane Grey was much at court, where the ambitious duke of Northumberland projected a marriage between her and his son, Lord Guildford Dudley, which took place at the end of May, 1553. Soon after this Edward VI. died, having been prevailed upon, in his last illness, to settle the crown upon the Lady Jane, who reluctantly accepted the crown, and was proclaimed with great pomp. This gleam of royalty, however, was of short duration, for the pageant reign lasted but nine days. The kingdom was dissatisfied, and the nobility indignant at the presumption of Northumberland; so that Mary soon overcame her enemies, and was not backward in taking ample revenge. The duke of Northumberland was beheaded; and Lady Jane and her husband were arraigned, convicted of treason, and sent to the Tower. After being confined some time, the council resolved to put these innocent victims of a parent's unprincipled ambition to death. Lord Guildford suffered first; and as he passed her window, his lady gave him her last adieu. Immediately afterwards she was executed on the same scaffold; suffering with calm resignation, and a firm attachment to the Protestant religion, Feb. 12, 1554.

GRIDLEY, JEREMIAH, an eminent lawyer of Massachusetts, was b. about the year 1705, and was graduated at Harvard college in 1725. He was a warm advocate for the colonial rights, but, notwithstanding, was appointed attorney-general of the province, and in that capacity defended the obnoxious writs of assistance. He was a man of an ardent and generous character, and

possessed extensive legal information. D. 1767.

GRIESBACH, JOHN JAMES, an eminent German theologian, b. 1745, at Butzbach, in the duchy of Hesse Darmstadt. He studied successively at Frankfurt, Tubingen, Halle, and Leipsic; became rector of the university of Jena, and ecclesiastical privy councillor to the duke of Saxe-Weimar; and d. in 1812. His works, which are too numerous to particularize here, possess great erudition; but the most valuable is an edition of the Greek Testament, with various readings.

GRIFFIER, JOHN, known by the appellation of Old Griffier, an eminent painter, was b. at Amsterdam in 1658, and d. at London, in 1718. He succeeded chiefly in landscapes, and painted several views on the Thames. He also etched prints of birds and beasts.—His son ROBERT, called the Younger Griffier, was b. in England, and was a good landscape painter, though not equal to his father.

GRIFFIN, EDWARD DORR, an eminent divine, b. at East Haddam, Ct., 1770. He was a pastor first at New Hartford, Ct., and then at Newark, N. J., and in 1809 was appointed professor of sacred rhetoric at Andover theological school. He was next a preacher at Boston, and in 1821 was chosen president of Williams college. He was one of the most eloquent preachers of his day. D. 1837.

GRIFFITH, ELIZABETH, a native of Wales, who jointly with her husband wrote two novels, entitled "Delicate Distress," "The Gordian Knot," and "The Letters of Henry and Frances." She also produced several works of her sole composition, among which are "Lady Juliana Harley," "The Morality of Shakspeare's Drama illustrated," and some plays. D. 1793.

GRIMALDI. The Grimaldi family have ever been of great importance in Genoa, and many of its members are conspicuous in the history of that republic.—RANIERI, was the first Genoese who conducted the naval forces of the republic beyond the Straits of Gibraltar. In the service of Philip the Fair of France, Grimaldi sailed to Zealand, in 1304, with 16 Genoese galleys and 20 French ships under his command; and defeated and made prisoner the Count Guy of Flanders, who commanded the enemy's fleet of 80 sail.—ANTONIO, was also a distinguished naval commander. His victories over the Catalonians and Aragonese, who had committed ag-

gressions on the Genoese, for a long time gave the latter a decided maritime ascendancy; but at length, in 1353, the Catalonians, assisted by the Venetians, under the command of Nicholas Pisani, gave him battle, and nearly destroyed his whole fleet.—GIOVANNI, is celebrated for the victory he gained over the Venetian admiral Trevesani, on the Po, in 1431; when, in sight of Carmagnola's army, he succeeded in taking 23 galleys, and a great number of transports, with immense spoils.—DOMENICO, cardinal, archbishop, and vice-legate of Avignon, was eminent both as a naval commander and as a zealous extirpator of heresy from the Catholic church. At the battle of Lepanto, in 1571, though a bishop at the time, he is said to have distinguished himself by his skill and courage.—GERONIMO, b. 1597, was sent by Urban VIII. as nuncio to Germany and France; and the services he rendered the Roman court were rewarded, in 1643, by a cardinal's hat. He was bishop of Aix, and endeavored to reform the manners of the clergy in his diocese, by establishing an ecclesiastical seminary; he also founded an hospital for the poor, and annually distributed 100,000 livres of his vast property in alms. D. 1685.—FRANCESCO MARIA, a learned Jesuit and an eminent mathematician, was b. at Bologna, in 1613. He assisted Riccioli in his scientific labors; and was the author of "Physico-mathesis de Lumine Coloribus et Iride, aliisque annexis," &c. D. 1663.—GIOVANNI, an eminent painter, also called Bolognese, was b. at Bologna, in 1606. He studied under Annibale Caracci, to whom he was related; and became distinguished chiefly as a landscape painter, though he was also employed on historical subjects, particularly in the Vatican. Nor was he merely a painter; as an architect he was greatly distinguished, and as an engraver also his merit was conspicuous. Cardinal Mazarin invited him to Paris, where he enjoyed a pension, and was much noticed by Louis XIII. D. 1680.—JOSEPH, an unrivalled pantomimic clown, b. 1779, was the son of Signior Grimaldi, an artiste, noted for his humor and eccentricities, who by day followed the profession of a dentist, and by night that of ballet-master at Drury-lane. For a period of forty years "Grimaldi the clown" delighted the laughter-loving audiences of Drury-lane, Covent-garden, and Sadler's-wells, with a rich and (paradoxical as the term may seem) intellectual species of buffoonery,

peculiarly his own—portraying to the life all that is grotesque in manners, or droll in human action. D. 1837.—WILLIAM, (marquis of Genoa,) was b. in 1735, in Westminster, and in early life entered into the service of the East India Company, but afterwards held a situation in the war-office at the Horse Guards. In 1828 he travelled in search of his hereditary rights, and discovered that he was sole heir of the late marquis of Grimaldi; but he never enjoyed any advantage from it, being attacked by a fit of apoplexy while at his prayers.

GRIMBALD, Sr., a learned ecclesiastic of the 9th century, who was invited over from Flanders by Alfred the Great. He brought with him several learned associates, and settled at Oxford; but disputes arising between the strangers and the students before placed there, he retired to a monastery, founded by Alfred, at Winchester. It is supposed that he was skilful as an architect, and that the crypt of St. Peter's church, Oxford, is his work.

GRIMKE, THOMAS SMITH, a distinguished lawyer of South Carolina, b. at Charleston, 1778. He was a fine classical scholar, of devoted piety, and throughout his life took a warm interest in all the benevolent movements of the day, especially on the subject of peace. D. 1834.—JOHN F., judge of the supreme court of South Carolina, was a colonel in the war of the American revolution. He published "A Revised Edition of the Laws of South Carolina, to 1789;" "On the Duty of Justices of Peace," "A Probate Directory." D. 1819.

GRIMM, FREDERIC MELCHIOR, baron de, counsellor of state of the Russian empire, and a man of letters, was b. in 1723, at Ratisbon. Going to Paris, he became principal secretary to the duke of Orleans, and acquainted with Rousseau and other Parisian philosophers; an account of whose writings, friendships, disputes, &c., has been preserved in his "Correspondence." In 1776, being appointed envoy from the duke of Saxe-Gotha to the French court, he was honored with the title of baron, and invested with several orders. On the revolution breaking out, he retired to the court of Gotha, where he found a safe asylum. In 1795 the empress of Russia made him her minister plenipotentiary to the states of Lower Saxony; and he was confirmed in that post by Paul I., and retained it till ill health obliged him to relinquish it. D. 1807.

GRIMOARD, Count PHILIP DE, a

French diplomatist, general, and author, descended from an ancient family, one of whose members was Pope Urban V. Louis XVI. intrusted him with a negotiation in Holland; and on his return he formed the plans, offensive and defensive, for the campaign of 1792. The fall of the king interrupted his career, and he retired to private life, devoting himself to literature. He wrote "Essai Théorique et Pratique sur les Batailles," "Recherches sur la Force de l'Armée Française," &c.; and "Tableau Historique de la Guerre de la Révolution de France," 1808, in conjunction with General Servan; of which work only 3 vols. were published, when it was suppressed by order of Bonaparte. D. 1815.

GRIMSTON, Sir HARBOTTLE, an eminent English lawyer in the time of Cromwell, was b. in Essex, about 1594. In 1660 he was chosen speaker of what was called "the healing parliament," and he was one of the commissioners who waited on Charles II. at Breda; on whose restoration he was made master of the rolls. He published the "Reports of Sir George Croke." D. 1683.

GRINDAL, EDMUND, archbishop of Canterbury, was b. at Hensingham, in Cumberland, in 1519. In 1559 he was chosen master of Pembroke hall, and the same year preferred to the see of London; in 1570 he was translated to York; and in 1575 to Canterbury. Two years afterwards he was suspended from his archiepiscopal functions, for refusing to obey Queen Elizabeth's order to suppress prophesyings, or associations of the clergy to expound the Scriptures. At length his sequestration was taken off, though he never completely recovered the royal favor. He contributed to "Fox's Acts and Monuments," and founded the celebrated school of St. Bee's, in Cumberland. D. 1583.

GRISWOLD, ROGER, governor of Connecticut, graduated at Yale college, 1780, and afterwards studied law. In 1794 he was elected a member of congress. In 1801 he declined the appointment of secretary of war, offered him by Mr. Adams. In 1807 he was appointed a judge of the supreme court of Connecticut. He was lieutenant-governor from 1809 to 1811, when he was elected governor. D. 1812, aged 50.

GROLLIER, JOHN, a patron of learned men, was b. at Lyons, in 1479. He was grand treasurer to Francis I., who sent him on an embassy to Rome, where he employed the Alduses to print some classics for him. He also made a large

collection of valuable books, and settled pensions on many eminent scholars. D. 1565.

GRONOVIVS, JOHN FREDERIC, an erudite writer, b. at Hamburg, in 1611. He studied at Leipsic and Jena; travelled through France, Holland, and England; and became professor of belles lettres at Leyden, where he d. in 1671. With extensive knowledge he combined indefatigable industry, a modest opinion of his own merit, and amiable manners. He published a number of classics with valuable notes and improved readings; of which "Commentarius de Sestercis," and his edition of Hugo Grotius's work, "De Jure Belli et Pacis," will serve as instances.—JAMES, son of the preceding, was b. at Deventer, in 1645. He was educated entirely under his father, whom he surpassed in learning, though he fell short of him in modesty and liberality. In 1672 he went to France, and from thence to Italy, where the grand-duke of Tuscany gave him a pension, and obtained for him a professorship at Pisa. This he held two years, and then returned to Leyden; and was appointed to the professorship of belles lettres and geography in that university. His acquirements in criticism and philology were very extensive; he compiled the valuable "Thesaurus Antiquitatum Græcarum," and edited a variety of classics. D. 1716.

GROS, ANTOINE JEAN, Baron, a distinguished French painter, professor of painting at the Ecole Royale des Beaux Arts, was b. at Paris, 1771. His pencil was chiefly devoted to the illustration of subjects from the history of France during the career of Napoleon; and his pictures, though coarse, are conspicuous for vigor and felicity of execution. D. 1835.

GROSE, FRANCIS, an eminent English antiquary, was b. in 1731, at Richmond, in Surrey. His father was a jeweller, and left him a good fortune, which he soon spent, and became adjutant and paymaster in the Surrey militia. He was remarkable for his wit and humor, and of a generous disposition, but his imprudences involved him in great difficulties; to clear himself from which, he published his "Views of Antiquities in England and Wales." Besides his "Antiquities," he published a "Treatise on Ancient Armor and Weapons," "Military Antiquities," and other works. D. 1791.

GROSSMANN, GUSTAVUS FREDERIC

**WILLIAM**, a celebrated actor and dramatist, b. at Berlin, in 1746. He was originally employed in some subordinate diplomatic situations at Warsaw and Berlin; but having become acquainted with Lessing at the latter place, an accidental hint from that celebrated writer induced him to try his fortune as a dramatist; and he wrote several successful plays. He afterwards became an actor and manager, manifesting considerable talents, and effecting many reformations in the German stage; but his bad success as a manager led to habits of intemperance, and involved him in great distress. D. 1796.

**GROTIUS**, or **DE GROOT**, Hugo, an eminent scholar and statesman, b. at Delft, in Holland, 1583. He was descended from a noble family, received an excellent education, and gave early manifestations of surprising talents. In 1599 he commenced his career as a legal advocate, and also as an author; and he was successively appointed historiographer, advocate-general of Holland and Zealand, a member of the states-general, and envoy to England. In 1613 he became syndic, or pensioner, of Rotterdam; and, declaring himself on the side of Barneveldt, he supported him, and the cause of the Arminians, by his pen and influence. But he narrowly escaped the fate of Barneveldt, who suffered on the scaffold, and received sentence of imprisonment for life in the fortress of Louvestein. From this, however, at the expiration of 18 months, which he had employed in writing his celebrated "Treatise on the Truth of the Christian Religion," he succeeded in escaping. This was effected by the management of his wife, who contrived to have him carried out of the castle in a chest that had been used for the conveyance of books and linen. Grotius at first sought an asylum in France; and it was during his residence there that he composed his great work, "De Jure Belli et Pacis." After an absence of 12 years, he returned to his native country, relying on the favor of Frederic Henry, prince of Orange, who had written him a sympathizing letter. But, by the influence of his enemies, he was condemned to perpetual banishment. He passed the remnant of his life in the diplomatic service of Sweden, and d. at Rostock, in 1645.

**GROTO**, **LEWIS**, an Italian poet, surnamed *Il Ciero*, was b. at Adria, in 1541. He was blind from his infancy; notwithstanding which he displayed an

uncommon facility for learning, and at the age of 14 delivered public orations at Venice. He d. 1585, having a short time before performed the part of *Œdipus* in a play at Vicenza, with great reputation.

**GROUCHY**, **EMANUEL**, marquis of, a distinguished marshal of France, and a scion of a noble Norman family, was b. at Paris, 1766. In 1789 he was a sub-lieutenant of the royal gardes du corps; but embracing the new ideas, he took part in the wars of the revolution, and gained great distinction, especially in the Alps and La Vendée, where he was named general of division in 1793. The decree which deprived all the nobles of France of military rank fell heavily upon him; but nothing daunted he joined the army as a private, and his distinguished gallantry soon led to his restoration. Dispatched in 1798 to the army of Italy, under the command of Joubert, he planned the abdication of the king of Sardinia, and thus united Piedmont to France. He took part in the battle of Novi, where he received 14 wounds, and fell into the enemy's hands. His bravery was no less conspicuous on the fields of Hohenlinden, Eylau, Friedland, Wagram, Moscow, &c.; and he obtained the marshal's baton from the hands of the emperor shortly before his abdication. During the hundred days he was opposed to the duke d'Angoulême in the south, and made him prisoner. He was then summoned into Belgium, where he played an important part. He had already carried the villages of Fleurus, (June 16,) and Ligny, (June 17,) and was marching according to his instructions in pursuit of Blucher with a body of 30,000 men, when the battle of Waterloo was fought. Not getting instructions in time, he could not take part in the battle, and his absence may in some measure be said to have decided the fortune of the day. At the restoration, his title of marshal was not acknowledged, and remained so till 1830, a year which righted a good many wrongs. In 1832 he was created a peer. D. 1847.

**GRUBENMANN**, **JOHN** **ULRIC** and **JOHN**, two Swiss mechanics, who having been brought up as carpenters, devoted their entire attention to the construction of wooden bridges without the support of piers. The most extraordinary of these were at Reichenau, Wettingen, and Schaffhausen; the latter, over the Rhine, being nearly 400 feet long. During the campaign of 1799 they were all destroyed by the French. The ingenious

builders died about the end of the 18th century.

**GRUNDY, FELIX**, a senator of the United States, b. in Virginia, 1777, who early removed to Kentucky, where he distinguished himself as a lawyer. He was a member of the Kentucky legislature from 1799 to 1806, when he was appointed one of the judges of the supreme court, and then chief justice. Shortly afterwards he removed to Tennessee, where he was elected to congress, in 1811, and served with activity for several sessions. In 1829 he was appointed senator, and took a leading part in the politics of the period. President Van Buren made him attorney-general. D. 1840.

**GRYPHIUS, ANDREW**, a celebrated German dramatist, was b. at Glogau, in 1616. He was called the *Cornelle* of Germany, and his tragedies acquired great popularity. He also wrote a keen satire on the old comedies of his countrymen, and produced some smart epigrams. D. 1664.—**SEBASTIAN**, a printer in the 16th century, who settled at Lyons, and was distinguished for the beauty of his Greek and Hebrew types. D. 1556.

**GUA, JOHN PAUL DE**, a French ecclesiastic, was b. in Languedoc, in 1712. He laid the plan of the "Encyclopédie," and wrote a number of mathematical papers in the "Memoirs of the Academy;" besides which he translated some English works into French. D. 1785.

**GUALDO PRIORATO, GALEASSO**, an Italian historian, b. at Vicenza, in 1606; author of a "History of the Troubles in France," an "Account of the Administration of Cardinal Mazarin," and his "Life," a "History of the Wars of the Emperors Ferdinand II. and III.," &c. D. 1678.

**GUARINI, BATTISTA**, a celebrated Italian poet, b. at Ferrara, in 1587. He was secretary to Alphonso, duke of Ferrara; next, to Ferdinand de Medici, grand-duke of Tuscany; and, subsequently, to the duke of Urbino. He was well acquainted with polite literature; wrote several admired poems; but his chief composition is his pastoral drama, entitled "Il Pastor Fido." D. 1612.

**GUAY-TROUIN, RENE DE**, a French naval officer, was b. at St. Maloes, in 1678. He commanded a ship at the age of 18, and had great success on the coast of Ireland, but at last fell in the hands of some English cruisers, and was carried into Plymouth; from whence he made his escape, and in a short time renewed

his depredations in the British Channel, and also on the coast of Spain. In 1709 he was ennobled, and two years afterwards he made himself master of Rio Janeiro. D. 1736.

**GUELF**, or **GUELPH**, (from the Italian *Guelfi* and the German *Welfen*;) the name of a celebrated family, which, in the 11th century, was transplanted from Italy to Germany, where it became the ruling race of several countries. The family still continues in the two lines of Brunswick—the royal in England, and the ducal in Germany. The memory of this ancient name was revived by the foundation of the Hanoverian Guelphic order.

**GUERCINO**, (properly **GIANFRANCESCO BARBIERI**, but surnamed *Guercino da Cento* from his squinting,) was a celebrated painter, b. at Cento, near Bologna, in 1590. He studied under Cremonini and Gennari; but adopted two or three styles in succession, and afterwards perfected himself in the school of Ludovico Caracci. He executed 106 altar-pieces for churches, and 144 historical pieces, besides numerous performances in fresco; in short, such was the uncommon rapidity of his pencil, that, having been requested by some monks, on the eve of a festival, to paint Jehovah for the grand altar, he finished the picture in one night by torch light. The duke of Mantua conferred on him the honor of knighthood; and several sovereigns endeavored, in vain, to draw him into their service. He d. in 1666, very rich, notwithstanding he had expended large sums in building chapels, founding hospitals, and other acts of charity and devotion.

**GUERICKE, OTTO VON**, a distinguished experimental philosopher, was b. 1602; studied at Leipsic, Jena, and Leyden; travelled in France and England; and settled at Magdeburgh, where he eventually became burgomaster. He invented the air-pump, and in 1654 made the first public experiments with his machine at the diet at Ratisbon, before the Emperor Ferdinand III., several electors, and other estates of the empire. His electrical and astronomical knowledge also was considerable. D. 1686.

**GUERRERO, VICENTE**, elected president of the United Mexican States, in 1829, was by birth a Creole. At the very commencement of the revolution in Mexico he took arms against the royalists, and never ceased to occupy a prominent position in the affairs of that country. On repeated occasions, from

1819 to 1828, General Guerrero became the rallying point of the liberal or popular party, the Yorkinos, and was repeatedly called into active service in his military capacity. Having been successful in various contests with the aristocratical party, he at length, in 1829, was elected to the presidency. The expedition of Barradas soon gave employment to the new government; and the better to enable the president to meet the exigency, he was invested with extraordinary powers; but after the victory over the Spanish troops, and when the invading expedition was destroyed, Guerrero evinced an unwillingness to relinquish the dictatorship, which became the pretext of another revolution; and Bustamente, the vice-president, assumed the reins of government. Guerrero, however, was not long idle: in September, 1830, he collected a large force at Valladolid, and established a form of government in opposition to that of Bustamente, and the whole country was agitated by troops in arms. But his career was almost run. In February, 1831, he was taken, and shot.

GUEVARA, LOUIS VELEZ DE LAS DUENAS Y, a Spanish dramatist and romance writer, was b. in 1574, at Ecija, in Andalusia. He was an advocate, and by his flashes of wit often drew forth peals of laughter from the court. Several of his comedies are excellent; but the work which especially established the fame of Guevara was his "Diablo Cojuelo," an admirable romance, which afforded the idea of Le Sage's famous "Diable Boiteux." Many of his witty sayings have become familiar to the people, and to this day are often heard as proverbs in Spain. D. 1646.

GUIBERT, JACQUES ANTOINE HYPOLITE, count de, a celebrated French tactician, was b. at Montauban, in 1743. He studied the military art under his father, with whom he served in the German war; and, in the expedition to Corsica, he was made a colonel, with the cross of St. Louis. On his return to France, he published his "Essai Général de Tactique," which work being diametrically opposed to Folard's, excited a vehement controversy. He was also the author of some tragedies; historical eulogies on Marshal Catinat, the chancellor de l'Hôpital, and Frederic the Great; "Travels in Germany," and "Travels in Switzerland." D. 1790.

GUICCIARDINI, FRANCIS, an Italian historian, was b. at Florence, in 1482. He was bred to the law, and appointed

professor of jurisprudence in his native city. Politics, however, occupied the rest of his life. In 1512 he was sent ambassador, on the part of the republic, to the Spanish court at Bruges; for his services in which mission he was received with great honor by his countrymen, and Leo X. constituted him advocate of the consistory. In 1518 he was made governor of Modena and Reggio, and next of Parma, where he drove out the French, and confirmed the inhabitants in their obedience. He was afterwards reappointed to the government of Modena, and the presidency of the Romagna; and, in 1531, he was made governor of Bologna, where he assisted at the coronation of Charles V. After a life of great activity, he returned to his native city, and there began his great work on the "History of Italy during his own Time," which he had nearly completed at the time of his death, in 1540.

GUIDO RENI, one of the most eminent among the Italian painters, was b. at Bologna, in 1575. Combining the beauties of Albert Durer and Caravaggio with the school of Caracci, he soon gave his teachers occasion to admire his talents, and is even said to have excited the jealousy of Annibale Caracci. He was honored, caressed, and employed by the great, and might have accumulated great wealth; but, to satisfy an unfortunate passion for gambling, he often sold his paintings at any price, and became involved in pecuniary embarrassments, so that, in 1642, he d. in a state of poverty and dejection. Guido imitated the beautiful in nature, and was pre-eminently the painter of youth and female loveliness.—CAGNACCI, an historical painter, b. at Bologna in 1600, and a disciple of Guido Reni. D. 1680.

GUILLOTIN, JOSEPH IGNATIUS, a French physician, who, during the revolution, proposed the use of the guillotine, an instrument made after the fashion of "the maiden," which was used on the Scottish borders in the 16th century. He practised medicine in Paris many years, and was much respected for his general conduct. He was a member of the national assembly, where his political principles were marked by moderation, and his introduction of this instrument of death was from a humane motive—that of rendering capital punishment less painful, by decapitation. He was not, as has been reported, the victim of his own contrivance, though greatly annoyed by its

being called by his name. D. in peaceful retirement, 1814.

**GUIRAN, GALLIARD**, counsellor of state to the prince of Orange in the 17th century; author of an "Historical and Chronological Register of the Seneschals of Nismes and Beaucaire." D. 1680.

**GUISCHARD, CHARLES GOTTLIEB**, an able writer on military tactics, was a native of Magdeburg. His works are "Mémoires Militaires sur les Grecs et les Romains" and "Mémoires Critiques et Historiques sur plusieurs Points d'Antiquités Militaires." D. 1775.

**GUISE, FRANCIS OF LORRAINE**, duke of, an illustrious warrior of France, but as ambitious and bigoted as he was brave. He was b. 1519; distinguished himself by his bravery at the siege of Boulogne, the defence of Metz, the conquest of Calais, &c.; and lost his life by assassination, in 1653.—**CHARLES OF**, usually called the Cardinal of Lorraine, was the minister of Francis II. and Charles IX. He is notorious for his violent and intolerant spirit, and his memory will ever be held in execration for the furious persecution he promoted against the Protestants of France. B. 1525; d. 1574.—**HENRY OF LORRAINE**, eldest son of Francis, duke of Guise, was b. in 1550. He is memorable in the history of France for his bravery; but he was of a turbulent, ambitious, and cruel disposition. After having distinguished himself in Hungary by his valor against the Turks, he placed himself at the head of an armed band, which he called the League, under the pretext of defending the Roman Catholic religion, Henry III. the king, and the state, against the designs of the Huguenots, or French Protestants. This plan was formed by his brother the cardinal, and the Huguenots were massacred by thousands. But their violence did not stop here. Guise now became an open rebel; he entered Paris against the king's express order, and put to the sword all who opposed him; and the streets being barricaded to prevent his progress, this fatal day is called in French history, "the day of the barricades." The king escaped to Blois, and convened an assembly of the states; and the duke of Guise had the boldness to appear there to a summons sent him for that purpose. A forced reconciliation then took place between them, by the advice of this assembly; but it being afterwards discovered that Guise had formed a plan to dethrone the king, the latter, wanting the resolution to bring him to a trial,

procured his assassination as he was entering the council chamber, Dec. 23, 1558.—**HENRY II.**, duke of Lorraine, a grandson of the preceding, was b. 1614. He is described as prodigal and brave, addicted equally to love and war. After having joined in the rebellion of the count de Soissons, and received a pardon, he was induced to join the revolted Neapolitans; and, at their head, displayed great gallantry; but he at length fell into the hands of the Spaniards. D. 1664.

**GUITON, JOHN**, a citizen of Rochelle, who was chosen mayor of the town when it was besieged by Cardinal Richelieu, in 1637. He refused the post, unless permitted to have a poniard to stab the first who should offer to surrender. Being told that famine had carried off many of the inhabitants, he answered, "It matters not, provided there is one left to shut the gates."

**GUIZOT, ELIZABETH CHARLOTTE PAULINE**, a French lady, whose works written for the instruction of youth have given her celebrity, was b. at Paris, in 1773. Her father died when she was a child, and her family having been brought to distress by the revolutionary changes, she was induced to attempt authorship, in order to provide for their exigencies. She accordingly produced the novels, entitled "Les Contradictions" and "La Chapelle d'Ayton;" she also wrote in the public journals; and her articles on manners, the drama, &c., attracted considerable attention. At length she became acquainted with M. Guizot, since distinguished also as a statesman; in 1812 they were married; and she subsequently acquired no small share of literary distinction for her "L'Ecolier ou Raoul et Victor," "Nouveaux Contes," and "Lettres de Famille sur l'Education Domestique." D. 1827.

**GUNDULF**, bishop of Rochester, was one of the Norman ecclesiastics brought over by William the Conqueror. He was a celebrated architect; and built that part of the Tower of London called the White Tower. He also erected Rochester castle, and rebuilt the cathedral. D. 1108.

**GUNNER, JOHN ERNEST**, bishop of Drontheim, was b. at Christiana, in Norway, 1718. He founded the Royal Norwegian Society, in the Transactions of which he published several valuable papers on natural history. On account of his zeal for botany, Linnæus gave his name to a plant in his system. He published "Flora Norvegica," and d. 1773.



**GUNTER**, EDMUND, a mathematician, was b. in Herefordshire, in 1581. He was professor of astronomy in Gresham college, where he d. 1626. He invented a portable quadrant for astronomical purposes, and the famous "rule of proportion," which, in its mechanical form, is styled "Gunter's scale." He also discovered the variation of the magnetic needle. His works were collected into one volume, and have been repeatedly published. D. 1626.

**GUSTAVUS I.**, king of Sweden, known by the name of Gustavus Vasa, was b. in 1490. Having delivered Sweden from the Danish yoke, he was, in 1523, elected king of that country; reigned gloriously for 37 years, and d. 1560.—**ADOLPHUS**, the grandson of Gustavus Vasa, was b. at Stockholm, in 1595, and ascended the throne in 1611. He brought the war in which his country was then involved with Denmark, Russia, and Poland, to a successful issue; and afterwards led an army of 60,000 men into Germany for the noble purpose of rescuing the Protestants from the tyranny of the house of Austria. He penetrated from the Vistula to the Danube, and twice defeated the celebrated Tilly. This great prince fell in the battle fought on the plains of Lutzen, in 1632.—**III.**, was the son of Adolphus Frederic and Louisa Ulrica, sister of Frederic II., king of Prussia. He was b. 1746, and succeeded his father in 1771. He abolished the practice of torture, and introduced other good regulations in the administration of justice. He also formed a college of commerce, and reformed his army and navy. In 1788 he was involved in a war with Russia, which power was assisted by Denmark. Gustavus headed his army himself, and stormed the defences of Frederickshall, where he took and destroyed a great number of vessels. On the breaking out of the French revolution, a coalition was formed between the northern powers and Spain, by which it was agreed that Gustavus should march against France at the head of a considerable army; but while preparations were making, he was shot at a masquerade by Ankarstroem, a disbanded officer of the army, 1792.—**IV.**, was b. 1778, and ascended the throne when his father fell. D. 1837.

**GUTCH**, JOHN, an antiquarian writer, who was registrar of the university of Oxford, rector of St. Clement's, and chaplain of All Soul's college. He published "Collectanea Curiosa," from the

MSS. of Archbishop Sancroft; "The History and Antiquities of the Colleges, &c., from MSS. in the Bodleian library, written by Anthony Wood;" "The Antiquities and Annals of the University," &c. D. 1831.

**GUTHRIE**, WILLIAM, an indefatigable writer, was b. at Brechin, Scotland, in 1708; and after receiving his education at King's college, Aberdeen, settled in London as an author. Among the various works which bear this author's name are, a "History of England," a "History of Scotland," an "Universal History," the "Geographical Grammar;" "The Friends," a novel; "Remarks on English Tragedy," also a translation of Quintilian, and Cicero's "Offices." D. 1770.

**GUTTEMBERG**, JOHN, usually called the inventor of printing, was b. at Mentz, in 1400. In 1427 he resided at Strasburg, as a merchant; but returned to Mentz in 1430. About 1438, Guttemberg made use of movable types of wood; and in 1450 formed a co-partnership with John Faust, or Fust, a rich goldsmith, who furnished money to establish a press, on which the Latin Bible was first printed. Guttemberg, whose printing-office remained in Mentz till 1465, d. 1468.

**GUY**, THOMAS, the founder of Guy's hospital, was the son of a lighterman of Horsleydown, and b. in 1644. He was brought up to the business of a bookseller, and had a lucrative trade by dealing largely in the importation of bibles from Holland, and afterwards contracting with Oxford for those printed at that university; but his principal gains arose from the disreputable purchase of seamen's prize tickets, and jobbing in South Sea stock. By these means, joined to most penurious habits, he amassed a fortune of nearly half a million sterling, of which he spent about £200,000 in building and endowing the hospital in Southwark, which bears his name. He also erected alms houses at Tamworth, and made bequests to Christ's hospital and various other charities; besides leaving £80,000 to be divided among those who could prove any degree of relationship to him. D. 1724.

**GUYON**, JEAN MARIE BOUVIERE DE LA MOTHE, a French lady, celebrated as a religious enthusiast, was b. at Montargis, in 1648, and became a widow with three children, at the age of twenty-eight. Having a strong predilection for a kind of mystical devotion,

she relinquished the care of her children to others, and gave up a part of her fortune for their maintenance, while she professed to be wholly guided by "divine impulses," thereby implying a complete renunciation of self, the silence of the soul, and the annihilation of all earthly cares and emotions, which has since obtained the name of quietism. For several years she wandered from place to place, preaching her doctrines, and making converts; till her fame reaching Paris, and calumny having been busy with her character, she was by the king's order shut up in a convent. Through the intercession of madame de Maintenon, however, she soon obtained her liberty; and such were the attractions of her eloquence, and the tenderness and apparent fervor of her piety, that she not only made proselytes of many ladies of the court, but enlisted the illustrious Fenelon in her cause. Her doctrines and conduct at length excited the resentment of Bossuet and other rigid ecclesiastics, and she was compelled to sign a recantation. But again pursuing the same career in Paris, she was confined in the Bastille. On being liberated, in 1702, she retired to Blois, and there passed the remainder of her life in the private exercise of "quietism." Her works, which are very voluminous, are now scarcely remembered, except the one entitled "The Song of Songs interpreted according to its Mystical Sense."—MARIE CLAUDE, a priest of the Oratory at Paris, author of a "History of the Amazons," a "History of Empires and Republics," a "History of the Indies." B. 1701; d. 1771.

GUYS, PETER AUGUSTINE, a French merchant, b. at Marseilles, in 1720; whose love of letters induced him, when trading to the Levant, to make frequent excursions into Greece, with Homer in his hand, for the purpose of making his comments on the spot, and tracing the vestiges of its ancient glories. The fruit of his researches appeared in a work, entitled "Voyage Littéraire de la Grèce." He also wrote "Relation Abrégée de les Voyages en Italie et dans le Nord."

GUYTON DE MORVEAU, LOUIS BERNARD, an eminent French chemist,

was the son of a lawyer at Dijon, where he was b. in 1737. He figured among the earliest and most violent of the revolutionists; bore a decided enmity to the kingly authority and the priesthood; became successively a member of the legislative assembly, the convention, the committee of public safety, and the council of five hundred; was made a member of the legion of honor, and a baron of the empire by Bonaparte; and was director of the Polytechnic school, and administrator of the mint. Besides his share in the "Encyclopédie Méthodique," he was one of the principal editors of the "Annals of Chemistry," and wrote some other chemical works. D. 1816.

GWILYM, DAVID AP, a British bard, known by the name of David of Glamorgan, and styled the Welsh Ovid, was b. in 1340, in the county of Cardigan. He was one of the itinerant bards, and became steward and tutor in the family of Ivor Hael, where he d. 1400. His poems were published in 1792, and are said, by those who profess to be judges, to be unsurpassed by any of his bardic successors.

GWINNE, MATTHEW, was a physician of Welsh descent, but b. in London. After taking his degrees at Oxford, he commenced practice there: but, on the settlement of Gresham college, he was chosen professor of physic, and in 1605 appointed physician to the Tower. He wrote a comedy called "Vertumnus," "Orations," "Letters on Chemical and Magical Secrets," &c. D. 1627.

GWINETT, BURTON, was b. in England in 1732, and after engaging in commercial pursuits, emigrated to America in 1770, and resided for about two years at Charleston, S. C. He then removed to Georgia, and having purchased a plantation turned his attention to agriculture. On the commencement of the revolution, he took an active part in the affairs of this state; was elected a representative in the general congress of 1775, 1776, and 1777, and signed the declaration of independence. In May, 1777, he was a candidate for the chair of governor of the state, but failed; and on the 27th of the same month was shot in a duel with a political rival, General M'Intosh.

## H.

**HAAK, THEODORE**, a German writer, b. at Newhausen, 1605. He studied at Oxford, translated the Dutch "Annotations of the Bible," and was one of the founders of the Royal Society. D. 1690.

**HAAS, WILLIAM**, a letter-founder at Basle, who improved the art of printing by the invention of a balance-press, &c. D. 1800.

**HABERLIN, FRANCIS DOMINIC**, a German historian and antiquary, author of the "History of the German Empire," but which, owing to his death, in 1787, was left incomplete. He was a native of Suabia, and professor of history at Helmstadt.—**CHARLES FREDERIC**, son of the preceding, was professor of jurisprudence in the university of Helmstadt, and the author of various legal works. D. 1808.

**HABERT, GERMAIN**, a French poet, was abbot of Notre Dame de Cerisi, and one of the first members of the academy. He d. in 1655. His principal poem is entitled "Métamorphose des Yeux d'Iris changés en Astres." He also wrote the "The Life of Cardinal de Berulle."—**ISAAC**, bishop of Vabres, in France; distinguished himself as a controversialist against Jansenius, and left a translation of the pontifical of the Greek church, some Latin poems, and other works. D. 1668.

**HABINGTON, THOMAS**, a gentleman of landed property, at Henlip, in Worcestershire, who was implicated in various reasonable practices, but who had the good fortune, though detected, to escape from the full penalty of them. He was found guilty of engaging in a conspiracy to release Mary queen of Scots, for which he was imprisoned six years; and he was afterwards convicted of concealing some of the agents in the gunpowder-plot, and received sentence of death; but obtained a pardon, owing as some assert, to his having been the godson of Queen Elizabeth; though, more probably, to the circumstance of his daughter being the wife of Lord Montague, and the supposed writer of the mysterious letter that led to its discovery. He was, however, restrained from ever leaving Worcestershire; in consequence of this, he employed the rest of his life in collecting a mass of topographical materials, which subsequently formed the foundation of Dr. Nash's his-

tory of that county. B. 1560; d. 1647.—**WILLIAM**, son of the preceding, was b. at Henlip, Worcestershire, in 1605; and was both a poet and an historian. He was educated at St. Omer's and Paris; married the daughter of the first Lord Powis; and published a volume of poems, under the title of "Castara;" which, according to the judgment of modern critics, possess much fancy, elegance, and moral feeling. His other works are, "The Queen of Aragon," a tragi-comedy; "Observations upon History," and "A History of Edward IV." D. 1645.

**HACKET, JOHN**, bishop of Lichfield, was b. in 1592; received his education at Westminster, and Trinity college, Cambridge; and became chaplain to James I. This appointment soon led to other church preferment. He was the author of "A Century of Sermons," "Loyola," a Latin play, twice performed at the university before James I.; and the "Life of Bishop Williams." D. 1670.

**HACQUET, BALTHASAR**, an eminent naturalist, b. at Conquet, in Britany, in 1740. D. 1815.

**HADLEY, JOHN**, an English philosopher, who lived in the early part of the 18th century. He invented the quadrant which bears his name, and also a reflecting telescope; was vice-president of the Royal Society; and contributed several papers to the "Philosophical Transactions."

**HAFIZ, or HAFEZ, MOHAMMED, SCHEMEDDIN**, the most popular of the Persian poets, was b. at Shiraz, and flourished in the 14th century. Like Anacreon, his muse is dedicated to love and wine, and, it is said, he practised what he preached. If we may judge of their general merit from the odes which have been translated by Sir W. Jones and others, we must admit that the fame of Hafiz has never been overrated. He d. in 1389, and his countrymen erected a monument to his memory, which was destroyed by an earthquake in 1825.

**HAGEDORN, FREDERIC**, a celebrated German poet, was b. at Hamburgh, 1708. He was educated in the college of his native city; went to London in the suite of the Danish ambassador; and, in 1733, was appointed secretary to the English factory at Hamburgh. He was the author of Fables, Songs, Tales, and Moral

Poems; in all of which there is considerable originality, and many of them are extremely graceful. D. 1754.—CHRISTIAN LEWIS, brother of the preceding, held the rank of counsellor of legation, and was eminent as a connoisseur of the fine arts. He wrote "Remarks on Painting." E. 1717; d. 1780.

HAGER, JOSEPH VON, professor of the oriental languages in the university of Pavia, was b. at Milan, 1750; studied at Vienna, and devoted himself to the acquisition of a critical knowledge of the Chinese tongue. He resided some time in London, where he published several works explanatory of the Chinese language; but meeting with little success, he went to Paris, and there published many more. Among his works are, "The Chinese Pantheon," "An Explanation of the Elementary Characters of the Chinese Language," "A Dissertation on the newly discovered Babylonian Inscriptions," &c. D. at Milan, 1820.

HAHN, PHILIP MATTHEW, a celebrated mechanical genius, b. 1739, at Scharnhausen. While at the university of Tübingen, he spent his leisure hours in making sun-dials and speaking-trumpets, grinding glasses, &c. He continued his labors with unremitting assiduity, and eventually produced works of great ingenuity: as, a clock showing the course of the earth and other planets, as well as that of the moon and other satellites, and their eccentricities; a calculating machine; and many other ingenious inventions. D. 1790.

HAHNEMANN, SAMUEL, founder of the system of medicine called Homœopathy, was b. at Meissen, in Saxony, 1755. Educated at the high school of his native town, he successively studied at Leipsic, Vienna, and Erlangen, where his zeal in the pursuit of knowledge procured him the regard of all his teachers; and having taken his degree of M.D., he was appointed, in 1781, district physician at Gornern, near Magdeburg, where he relieved his professional labors by an ardent study of chemistry and mineralogy. In 1784 he removed to Dresden, where he gained a high reputation as a practitioner; but struck with the absence of a guiding principle in therapeutics, and the great uncertainty of the healing art, he retired from practice, and devoted himself exclusively to chemistry and literary occupations. While thus employed, the great law of "similia similibus curantur" dawned upon him, and, in 1796, he announced his new discovery to the medical world,

and his whole time was now spent in testing his principles by practice, and in making known the results in various publications. In 1813 he removed to Leipsic as Magister Legens; but the persecutions of the apothecaries drove him thence to Cothen, where the duke of Anhalt-Cothen offered him an asylum in 1820. Here he remained for 15 years, extending his fame and practice; but in 1825, having married a French lady when in his 80th year, he removed with her to Paris, where he remained in the active exercise of his profession, and surrounded by numerous disciples from all parts of the world, till his decease, which took place in 1843. His chief works are the "Organon of the Healing Art," published in 1810; and "Chronic Diseases, their peculiar Nature and Homœopathic Cure," published in 1828.

HAKLUYT, RICHARD, a naval historian, was b. at Eytou, in Herefordshire, 1553. He received his education at Westminster school, and at Christchurch, Oxford, where he made cosmography his favorite study, and read lectures on it. About 1584 he went to Paris as chaplain to the English ambassador, and, during his absence, was made prebendary of Bristol. On his return to England he published several works, particularly a translation from the Spanish of "Leo's Geographical History of Africa," and Peter Martyr's "History of the West Indies." In 1605 he was promoted to a prebend of Westminster, and the rectory of Whetheringset, in Suffolk. His principal work is a valuable collection of the "Voyages and Discoveries of the English nation."

HALE, Sir MATTHEW, an eminent English judge, was b. at Aldersley, in Gloucestershire, 1600; educated at Magdalen hall, Oxford, and removed to Lincoln's Inn, where he studied the law with great application. He acted as counsel for Strafford, Laud, Hamilton, and even for Charles himself; yet, by dint of importunity, Cromwell prevailed upon him to become one of the justices of the bench; but, refusing to warp the laws, he offended the protector, and refused to try any more criminal causes. In the parliament which recalled the king, he sat for his native county; and, soon after the restoration, was made chief baron of the exchequer; from which he was advanced to the chief-justiceship of the King's Bench. He resigned his office in 1675, and died the following year. He was a learned man, an upright judge, and an exemplary

Christian. His writings are numerous on theological, philosophical, and legal subjects. The principal are, "The Primitive Origination of Mankind considered and explained according to the Light of Nature," "The History of the Pleas of the Crown," and "Contemplations, Moral and Divine." He also wrote various mathematical and philosophical works, and left a very valuable collection of manuscripts relating to history and jurisprudence, which are preserved in the library of Lincoln's Inn.—NATHAN, Captain, an officer in the American revolutionary war, graduated at Yale college, 1773. In the war he commanded a company in Col. Knowlton's regiment, and was with the army in the retreat from Long Island, 1776. Washington having applied to Knowlton for a discreet and enterprising officer to penetrate the enemy's camp and procure intelligence, Hale passed in disguise to the British camp, but on his return was apprehended and carried before Lord Win. Howe, by whom he was ordered for execution the next morning. He was denied a bible and the aid of a clergyman. The letters, full of fortitude and resignation which he had written to his mother and sister, were destroyed. He was hung, regretting that he had but one life to lose for his country; though executed in a brutal manner as a spy, he was firm and composed.

HALES, JOHN, commonly called "the ever-memorable," was b. at Bath, 1584. He suffered great hardships in the rebellion, and d. 1656. He was a man of learning and skill in argument, as appears from his works, which were collected after his death, and published under the title of "Golden Remains of the ever-memorable Mr. John Hales, of Eton college."

HALFORD, Sir HENRY, bart., one of the most eminent and successful of modern English physicians, was the son of Dr. John Vaughan, of Leicester, and was educated at Rugby and Oxford. D. 1844.

HALHED, NATHANIEL BRASSEY, an eminent orientalist, was educated at Harrow school, and afterwards became a civil officer in the East India Company's service. He published "A Code of Gentoo Laws on Ordinations of the Pundits, from a Persian Translation;" "A Grammar of the Bengal Language;" and "A Narrative of the Events which have happened in Bombay and Bengal, relative to the Mahratta Empire since July, 1777." B. 1751; d. 1830.

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HALIFAX, GEORGE SAVILLE, marquis of; an eminent statesman, was b. in 1680; contributed to the restoration of Charles II., who made him a privy councillor, and rewarded him with a coronet. On the accession of James, he was appointed president of the council, from which he was dismissed for refusing his consent to a repeal of the tests. In the convention parliament he was chosen speaker of the house of lords, and at the accession of William and Mary was made lord privy seal. D. 1695. He wrote an excellent piece, entitled "Advice to a Daughter," and various political tracts.

HALKET, Lady ANNE, the wife of Sir James Halket. She was the daughter of Mr. Robert Murray, of the Tullibardin family, and b. in 1622. Her father was preceptor to Charles I., and afterwards provost of Eton college; and her mother was sub-governess to the duke of Gloucester and the Princess Elizabeth. Anne received a liberal education; but theology and physic were her favorite studies. Her skill in the latter was so great, that persons came from Holland, and other countries, to benefit by her advice and treatment. D. 1699.

HALL, EDWARD, an old English chronicler, whose works rank with those of Holingshed and Stowe. He was a native of London, and being a lawyer by profession, attained the rank of a judge in the sheriff's court. His death took place in 1547. As affording delineations of the manners, dress, and customs of the age, his "Chronicle," which Grafton completed, is very curious.—Sir JAMES, b. 1760, was the author of "An Essay on the Origin, Principles, and History of Gothic Architecture," and of many papers in the "Transactions of the Royal Society of Edinburgh." D. 1832.—BASIL, Captain, a distinguished writer of voyages and travels, &c.; was b. at Edinburgh in 1788. Entering the navy in 1802, he gradually rose through the minor ranks till he became post-captain in 1817. Besides contributing numerous papers on scientific subjects to various journals and encyclopædias, Capt. Hall wrote "A Voyage of Discovery to the Western Coast of Corea and the great Loo-Choo Island in the Japan Sea," a most interesting work, which went through many editions; "Extracts from a Journal written on the Coasts of Chili, Peru, and Mexico, in the Years 1820, 1821, 1822," "Travels in North America,"

"Fragments of Voyages and Travels," "Schloss Heinfeld, or a Winter in Lower Styria," &c. D. 1844.—ROBERT, a celebrated Baptist preacher, and a distinguished theological writer, was b. at Arnsby, in Leicestershire, in 1764. His father, who was also a Baptist minister, early remarked his precocity of talent, and in 1773 placed him under the instruction of the learned and pious John Ryland, of Northampton. At 15 he became a student in the Baptist college at Bristol; and at 18 he entered King's college, Aberdeen, where he took the degree of M.A. He then was chosen as colleague with Dr. Caleb Evans, in the ministry at Bristol, and adjunct professor in the institution. Here he attained great popularity; but he was obliged to retire from this situation, in consequence of approaching symptoms of mental derangement. By judicious treatment, during a long seclusion from the world, his powerful mind regained its former vigor; and, in 1791, he removed to Cambridge, being chosen successor to the celebrated Robert Robinson. He now appeared as the author of a pamphlet, entitled "Christianity not inconsistent with the Love of Freedom." This was shortly after followed by his "Vindication of the Freedom of the Press," which passed through several editions, and is still regarded as a standard work. But it was his "Sermon on Modern Infidelity" that established his fame as a divine. In 1802, Mr. Hall's mind again received a shock, which obliged him to suspend his pulpit labors; and on his recovery he removed to Leicester, where he remained as pastor of the Baptist congregation upwards of 20 years. On the death of Dr. Ryland, in 1826, he succeeded to the presidency of the Bristol academy, and the pastorship of Broadmead chapel; and there he continued till his death, which took place in 1831.—LYMAN, governor of Georgia, was a native of Connecticut, and graduated at Yale college in 1747. Having studied medicine, he established himself at Sunbury, Georgia. He early and zealously espoused the cause of his country. His efforts were particularly useful in inducing the Georgians to join the American confederacy. In May, 1775, he was a member of congress, and signed the declaration of independence, and continued in that body to the close of 1780. While the British had possession of Georgia they confiscated his property. In 1783 he was elected governor. D. 1791.—GORDON, first Ameri-

can missionary at Bombay, graduated at Williams college in 1808. Having studied theology, he refused an invitation to settle in Connecticut, saying, "Woe is me if I preach not the gospel to the heathen." Offering himself as a missionary to the American Board of Commissioners for foreign missions, he was ordained 1812, and sailed for Calcutta. He arrived at Bombay in Feb. 1813, and there spent thirteen years. D. 1836.

HALLER, ALBERT VON, an eminent Swiss physician, was b. at Berne, in 1708. The early display of his abilities was most extraordinary; and when in his 13th year, he was not only distinguished for his knowledge in Greek and Latin, but also for his poetical genius. In his 16th year he began to study medicine at Tubingen, but the fame of Boerhaave induced him to remove to Leyden, where, animated by the example of the great geniuses around him, he spent his days and nights with the least possible intermission, in the most intense study. In 1727 he visited England, and formed an acquaintance with Sir Hans Sloane, Cheselden, and other eminent men. He received the title of physician and counsellor to King George II., at whose request Francis I. gave him a patent of nobility, as a baron. After 17 years absence at Gottingen, the fame of whose medical school he had greatly extended, he returned, in 1753, to Berne, where his countrymen received him with the respect due to his great fame and talents. Having been elected a member of the sovereign council of the state, he soon obtained one of its magistracies; and his various duties as a statesman, a physician, and a medical teacher, occupied his attention till his death. His "*Elementa Physiologiæ*" and "*Bibliotheca Medicinæ*" afford ample proofs of his penetrating genius and solid judgment; and his philosophical and descriptive poems display great depth of thought and richness of imagination. He was, in short, a profound philosopher, an admirable poet, and a first-rate physician and botanist; yet not more eminent for his various scientific knowledge, than for his piety and active benevolence. D. 1777.

HALLEY, EDMUND, an eminent English astronomer and mathematician, was b. in 1656, at Haggerston, near London. He received his education at St. Paul's school, and Queen's college, Oxford, where he made so great a proficiency in his mathematical studies,

that in 1676 he published observations on a spot in the sun, by which the motion of that body on its axis was determined. The same year he went to St. Helena, where he determined the position of 350 stars, which procured him the name of the Southern Tycho. On his return to England he was created master of arts, and chosen a fellow of the Royal Society; which learned body deputed him to go to Dantzic, to adjust a dispute between Hooke and Hevelius, respecting their proper glasses for astronomical purposes. In 1680 he made the tour of Europe with Mr. Nelson; and on the passage to Calais was the first to observe the great comet. After his return, he turned his attention to the theory of the planetary motions, which brought him acquainted with Isaac Newton, who intrusted to him the publication of his Principia. In 1703 he was appointed Savilian professor of geometry at Oxford; in 1705 he made public his valuable researches on the orbits of comets; in 1713 he became secretary to the Royal Society; and in 1719 he succeeded Flamsteed as astronomer royal. The remainder of his life was chiefly spent in the sedulous performance of his duties in that situation, especially in completing the theory of the motion of the moon. D. 1741-2.

**HALS, FRANCIS**, an eminent portrait painter, b. at Mechlin, in 1584, who was considered as ranking next to Vandyke. D. 1666.—**DIRK**, his brother, was famous for painting merry-makings and subjects of drollery. D. 1656.

**HAMILTON, ALEXANDER**, was b. in 1757. While a student of Columbia college, N. Y., at the age of 17, he published several essays concerning the rights of the colonies, which were marked by vigor and maturity of style, as well as by soundness of argument. Before he was 19 he entered the American army, with the rank of captain of artillery; and by the time he was 20, the commander-in-chief had made him his aid-de-camp, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel. From this time he continued the inseparable companion of Washington during the war, and was always consulted by him on the most important occasions. After the war, Colonel Hamilton, then about 24, commenced the study of the law, and was soon admitted at the bar. In 1782 he was chosen a member of congress from the state of New York, where he quickly acquired the greatest influence and distinction. He contributed greatly to the

favorable reception of the constitution, by the essays he wrote, in conjunction with Madison and Jay, in the "Federalist." On the organization of the federal government in 1789, he was appointed secretary of the treasury; and during his continuance in that office, about five years, he raised the public credit from the lowest state of depression to a height altogether unprecedented in the history of the country. In 1798, when an invasion was apprehended from the French, and a provisional army had been called into the field, his public services were again required; and on the death of Washington, in 1799, he succeeded to the chief command. When the army was disbanded, Hamilton again returned to the bar, and continued to practise, with increased reputation and success, until 1804. A quarrel having taken place between him and Colonel Burr, the latter challenged him, and they met at Hoboken on the 11th of July. At the first fire Hamilton fell, mortally wounded, on the same spot where, a short time previously, his eldest son had been killed in a duel.—**ANTHONY**, Count, a poet, courtier, and man of letters in the 17th century. He was descended from an ancient Scotch family, but b. in 1646, in Ireland; from whence he was taken to France, when a child, by his parents, who were attached to Charles II. When James II. was obliged to contend for his crown in Ireland, he gave Count Hamilton a regiment of infantry, and made him governor of Limerick; but on the ruin of the royal cause, he accompanied James to France, where he passed the rest of his life. His wit and talents secured him admission into the first circles, and he d. at St. Germain, in 1720. Count Hamilton is chiefly known as an author by his "Memoirs of Count Grammont," a lively and spirited production, exhibiting a free and faithful delineation of the voluptuous court of Charles II. His other works are, "Poems and Fairy Tales," which, as well as the memoirs, are in French, and display elegance of style with fertility of invention.—**ELIZABETH**, a lady of great literary attainments, was b. at Belfast, in Ireland, in 1758. She wrote the "Letters of a Hindoo Rajah," "The Life of Agrippina," "Memoirs of Modern Philosophers," "Popular Essays," "On the Elementary Principles of Education," "Letters on the Formation of the Religious and Moral Principle," and other works, replete with sound sense and in-

formation. D. 1816.—GAVIN, an historical painter, and connoisseur of ancient art, was b. at Lanark, in Scotland. Having discovered an early genius for painting, he was sent to Italy, and placed under Augustine Massuchi, by whose instructions he profited considerably; after which he applied with great diligence to the study of the antique, which has given his paintings of ancient subjects that propriety with regard to costume, which distinguished them at the time from the generality of modern compositions. One of his greatest works was his Homer, consisting of a series of pictures, representing scenes taken from the Iliad. The latter part of his life was employed in making excavations, at Tivoli, among the ruins of Adrian's villa, and in various other places in Italy, by which he was enabled to bring to light many of the long-buried treasures of antiquity; so that the success which crowned his researches made ample amends for the loss which painting may have suffered by the intermission of his practice. D. at Rome, 1796.—JAMES, inventor of the Hamiltonian system of teaching languages, d. at Dublin, where he had gone for the purpose of giving lectures, Sept. 16, 1829.—PATRICK, the first Scotch reformer, was nephew to James, earl of Arran, and b. in 1503. He was educated at St. Andrew's, after which he went abroad, where he imbibed the opinions of Luther. On his return home he was made abbot of Ferne, in the shire of Ross, where he promulgated the new doctrines with so much zeal as to excite the wrath of the clergy, who caused him to be apprehended and sent to Beaton, archbishop of St. Andrew's. After a long examination he was declared contumacious, and burnt at a stake, opposite St. Salvador's college, March 1, 1527.—THOMAS, is chiefly known as the author of "Cyril Thornton," a stirring novel of military adventure, combining the elegant style of an excellent classical scholar with the graphic description and vivid feeling of one who had participated in the scenes and circumstances that he described. After serving through the Peninsular and American campaigns, Capt. Hamilton devoted his time chiefly to literature, and he was a voluminous contributor to "Blackwood's Magazine," in which "Cyril Thornton" originally appeared. His chief separate works after Cyril Thornton are, "Annals of the Peninsular Campaign," and "Men and Manners in America." D. 1842.—

WILLIAM, an historical painter, was b. in 1750. He went to Italy when very young, and was there placed under the instruction of Zucchi, the painter of arabesque ornaments, at Rome. On his return to England he acquired considerable employment; and, in 1789, was admitted a royal academician. D. 1801.—WILLIAM, a Scotch poet, was b. at Bangour, in Ayrshire, in 1704. He joined the Pretender in 1745, and narrowly escaped being taken after the battle of Culloden. D. 1754. Among his songs and ballads is the well-known "Braes of Yarrow."—WILLIAM GERARD, a statesman who obtained the appellation of "Single Speech Hamilton," from the extraordinary impression produced by the first and almost only speech he ever made in the British parliament, was the son of a barrister of Lincoln's Inn, where he was b. in 1729. He was educated at Winchester school and Oriel college, Oxford. In 1754 he was elected into parliament for Petersfield, and the year following delivered the speech alluded to. In 1761 he went to Ireland as secretary to Lord Halifax, and in the parliament of that kingdom he confirmed the reputation which he had gained in England by his oratory. He was about twenty years chancellor of the exchequer in Ireland, but retired from public life in 1784. His works, consisting of "Parliamentary Logic," "Speeches," &c., &c., were printed in 1808, with the life of the author prefixed. Among the many to whom the Letters of Junius were once ascribed, Mr. Hamilton was one; but there was scarcely the shadow of an argument to support the conjecture. D. 1796.—SIR WILLIAM, was a native of Scotland; b. in 1780. His mother having been the nurse of George III., young Hamilton very naturally obtained that prince's patronage. Sir William was generally distinguished for his taste in the polite arts, employed a large portion of his life in the study of natural history, and supplied the Philosophical Transactions and the Archaeologia with many learned articles. During his residence as ambassador from England to the court of Naples, he published his "Campi Phlegræi," from his observations of Mount Vesuvius, Mount Etna, and other volcanoes. He presented many books, manuscripts, and geological curiosities to the British Museum; and, after his death, his superb collection of antique vases was purchased by parliament for that institution. D. 1803.—EMMA, Lady, wife of the above, was



the daughter of a female servant. At the age of 13 she obtained a situation under the name of Emma Harte, in the house of Mr. Thomas, of Howarden, Flintshire, to wait on his children. Emma, it seems, thought the situation dull, and left it. At 16, she went to London, got a place in the house of a shopkeeper in St. James's market, and soon after was hired to wait upon a lady of rank, where, having only the duty of dressing her mistress, she passed her leisure time in reading novels and plays. She soon acquired a taste for the drama; and employed herself in imitating the attitudes and manners of persons on the stage, from a desire to become an actress. She thus laid the foundation of her extraordinary skill in pantomimic representations. But she neglected her business, was dismissed, and went to serve in a low tavern, frequented by actors, painters, musicians, &c. In this service she formed an acquaintance with a Welsh youth, who was pressed upon the river, when she went to the captain and obtained the boy his liberty. The captain loaded her with presents, and with him she remained for some time. At length she quitted him for a gentleman of large fortune, who kept her in great affluence for a short period; but disgusted by her extravagance, and induced by domestic considerations, he dismissed her. Reduced to the greatest poverty, she became one of the most common of degraded females. From this state she was relieved by the infamous Dr. Graham, who, perceiving the beautiful symmetry of her person, took her to his house, and there exhibited her, covered only with a transparent veil, under the name of the goddess Hygeia. Painters, sculptors, and others, paid their tribute of admiration at the shrine of this new goddess. The artful quack had her bust modelled; numbers purchased it, and a greater number came to admire the original. She was an adept in deceit; with a violent and impassioned temper, she assumed the appearance of candor, innocence, and simplicity. Charles Greville (of the Warwick family) became enamored with, and would have married her, but for the interference of his uncle, Sir W. Hamilton, who, according to some accounts, made an agreement with Greville to pay his debts, on condition that he should give up his mistress; or, as others state the circumstance, in his endeavors to save his nephew, fell into the snare himself, and became the victim

of her arts. He made her his wife in 1791; introduced her at the court of Naples, where the queen became so infatuated with the new ambassadress, as frequently to keep her a visitor at the palace. It was there that she imbibed a violent passion for England's naval hero, then commanding the "Agamemnon;" and, from that period, she became the companion of Nelson, to whom she was sometimes useful as a political agent. After the victory of Aboukir, when the conqueror was received in Naples with extravagant rejoicings, Lady Hamilton was the heroine of the crowd, and accompanied the slave of her charms wherever he went. To her advice is attributed the ignominious death of Prince Caracciolo, the oldest and the best officer in the Neapolitan navy. She d. in 1816, in the neighborhood of Calais.

HAMMOND, ANTHONY, an ingenious writer, was b. at the family seat of Somersham place, Huntingdonsire, in 1668. He was educated at St. John's college, Cambridge, and became a member of parliament, where his eloquence procured him the name of "Silver Tongue." He was also a commissioner of the navy; but d. a prisoner in the fleet, in 1738. He was the author of a "Miscellany of Original Poems."—JAMES, an elegiac poet, was b. in 1710; received his education at Westminster school; was appointed equerry to Frederick, prince of Wales; and sat in parliament for Truro. D. 1741.

HAMPDEN, JOHN, a political character of great celebrity in the reign of Charles I., was descended of an ancient family in Buckinghamshire, and b. in London, in 1594. In 1636 he distinguished himself by his spirited opposition to the payment of ship-money, by which he acquired great popularity. He became a leading man in the house of commons; and at the commencement of the civil war he took up arms against the king, and accepted the command of a regiment in the parliamentary army, under the earl of Essex. Prince Rupert having beaten up the quarters of the parliamentary troops near Thame, in Oxfordshire, Hampden eagerly joined a few cavalry that were rallied in haste, and, in the skirmish which ensued, received a wound, which in a few days proved fatal. His character and conduct throughout his contest with the crown showed great firmness and moderation; and his name has become a sort of watchword to many who, loving his stern republican virtues, exult in dis-

playing their patriotism: by resisting not merely taxation by prerogative, but all injustice. D. 1643.

HANCOCK, JOHN, an American patriot and statesman, was b. in Quincy, Massachusetts, in 1737, and under the patronage of a wealthy uncle received a liberal education, and was graduated at Harvard college, in 1754. On leaving college he entered the counting-house of his uncle, by whose sudden death in 1764 he succeeded to great riches, and the management of an extensive business. In 1766 he was chosen a member of the assembly, and soon distinguished himself by his zeal in the cause of the colonies. In 1774 he was elected president of the provincial congress of Massachusetts, and in the following year president of the continental congress, in which capacity he was the first to affix his signature to the declaration of independence. In this station he continued till October, 1777, when ill health induced him to resign. In 1780 he was elected governor of Massachusetts, and held that office for four successive years, and again from 1787 till his death in 1793. Governor Hancock was hospitable and munificent, a man of excellent talents for business, and a true lover of his country.

HANDÉL, GEORGE FREDERIC, an illustrious musician, was b. at Halle, in Saxony, in 1684. His father, who intended him for the law, perceiving his propensity to music, discouraged it as much as possible, and especially forbade him to touch an instrument. The boy, however, contrived to have a small clavichord concealed in the garret, where he used to amuse himself when the family were asleep. At the age of 9, Handél composed the church service, for voices and instruments; and when he was 14 he far excelled his master, and was sent to Berlin, where the sovereign made him liberal presents. In 1704 he brought out his first opera, "Almira." Soon after this he visited Italy, and at Florence produced the opera of "Rodrigo." He subsequently went to Venice, Naples, and Rome; and having altogether remained in Italy about six years, he accepted the pressing invitations he had received from many of the British nobility to visit London, and set out for England, where he arrived in the latter end of 1710. The flattering reception he experienced induced him to prolong his stay, and he rose, during the 50 years which followed, to the height of professional honor. In 1741 he brought

out his *chef-d'œuvre*, the oratorio of the "Messiah." D. 1759.

HANMER, Sir THOMAS, an English statesman and writer, was b. in 1676, and succeeded his uncle in his title and the family estate of Hammer. He was, in 1713, chosen speaker of the house of commons. Towards the close of his life he withdrew altogether from public business, and occupied himself in elegant literature; the fruits of which appeared in a corrected edition of Shakspeare's dramatic works. D. 1746.

HANNIBAL, general of the Carthaginians, was the son of Amilcar, who caused him, at the age of eight years, to swear before the altar eternal enmity to the Romans. In the year of Rome 534, and 220 B. C., he took the command of the army, on the death of his brother Asdrubal. After achieving several conquests in Spain, he turned his arms against the Romans, and crossed the Alps by a new road. Having defeated Scipio and other commanders, in separate actions, he marched towards Rome, and gained the victory of Cannæ, 216 B. C. Instead of following up this advantage, Hannibal rested at Capua, which enabled the Romans to recover from their fright, so that when the Carthaginians encamped before the city, their appearance created no alarm. Hannibal, finding it hopeless to make any attempt upon the capital, retreated. Two years afterwards he defeated Marcellus; but notwithstanding this, finding his affairs growing desperate in Italy, where he had now been 16 years, he made overtures of peace, which terminated without effect. The battle of Zama, in which he lost 20,000 men, completely ruined Hannibal, and he retired to Asia, where he took refuge with Prusias, king of Bithynia; but being apprehensive that he should be delivered up to the Romans, he took poison, at the age of 64, 183 B. C.

HANNO. There were several Carthaginian generals of this name.—One of them made a voyage on the western coast of Africa, of which he has left a description, called the "Periplus of Hanno." The purpose of this voyage was to make discoveries for the benefit of commerce, and to settle colonies, of which he established several. Two Carthaginian generals, of the name of Hanno, commanded in Sicily, successively, during the first Punic war.—Another Hanno was one of the commanders under Hannibal in Italy, and was successful on several occasions.

**HANS SACHS**, a German poet of the 16th century. Prolific as German writers in general are, honest Hans must ever be regarded as an extraordinary instance of poetical fertility, if what his countrymen assert be true, namely, that he wrote no less than 10,840 compositions in verse, among which are 218 comedies and tragedies. To this we are bound to add, as an additional proof of his industry, that he was a shoemaker, and worked all his life at the trade.

**HANSARD, LUKE**, an industrious and successful printer, was b. at Norwich, in 1752. He served his apprenticeship in his native city; and, at its expiration, he started for London, with a good character, and one solitary guinea in his pocket. His first situation in London was that of a compositor in the printing-office of Mr. Hughs, printer to the house of commons; in which he acquired the full confidence of his employer, and, by his indefatigable attention, extended the business. In 1774 he became a partner in the concern, and when the whole of the business devolved upon him, by the death of Mr. Hughs, he spared no cost nor personal labor in performing the important duties intrusted to him. He amassed a very considerable property, and finished his useful and laborious life in 1828, aged 76.

**HARDENBERG, CHARLES AUGUSTUS**, baron, afterwards prince of, a famous Prussian statesman, b. in 1750; became cabinet minister in 1793; and his signature will be found to most of the treaties of coalition against Napoleon, with Russia and Austria, till the battle of Austerlitz, in 1805. In 1810 he was made chancellor of state. He was one of the Russian plenipotentiaries signing the treaty of Paris in 1814; was created prince; accompanied the allied sovereigns to London; was one of the most prominent actors at the congress of Vienna; and afterwards made president of the council of state. He was present, in 1818, at the congress of Aix-la-Chapelle; in 1819, at Carlsbad; in 1820, at Vienna, at Troppau, and Verona. D. 1822.—**FREDERIC VON**, (better known by his literary cognomen, **NOVALIS**,) was b. at Mansfield, near Eisleben, 1772; studied at Jena, Leipsic, and Wittenberg, and finally became superintendent of the mines in Saxony, having acquired a competent knowledge of the science of mineralogy under the celebrated Werner. His lyric poems have gained him great celebrity; and his romance, "Hein-

rich von Ofterdingen," though unfinished, has called for the admiration even of such fastidious critics as Tieck and Frederic Schlegel. D. 1801.

**HARDICANUTE**, king of England and Denmark, was the son of Canute, and succeeded his father on the Danish throne in 1038; and at the same time laid claim to that of England, which had devolved to his half-brother, Harold. A compromise was effected, by which he governed the southern part of the kingdom during Harold's life, and succeeded to the whole on his death. His conduct was violent and tyrannical—he revived the odious tax called *danegelt*, and his subjects rejoiced at his early death, which happened in 1041.

**HARDOUIN, JOHN**, a learned French Jesuit, the author of several works, but remarkable as the author of one in particular, (which excited equal interest and animadversion at the time,) the object of which was to show that almost all the writings under the names of the Greek and Roman poets and historians are the spurious productions of the 13th century. B. 1647; d. 1729.—**JOHN STEPHEN**, a French writer; the translator of Young's "Night Thoughts," and Fenelon's "Telemachus," into rhyme. B. 1735; d. 1817.

**HARDWICKE, PHILIP YORKE**, earl of, an eminent English lawyer, was b. at Dover, in Kent, in 1690. After serving the offices of solicitor and attorney general, he was, in 1733, appointed chief justice of the King's Bench, and created a peer. In 1736 he was made lord chancellor, which situation he held 20 years. In 1754 he was created earl of Hardwicke. D. 1764.—**PHILIP YORKE**, earl of, eldest son of the preceding, was b. in 1720. In 1738 he was appointed one of the tellers of the exchequer, and in 1764 succeeded his father in the earldom. He d. in 1790. Lord Hardwicke wrote a poem on the death of Queen Caroline; and with his brother, the Honorable Charles Yorke, projected the "Athenian Letters, or the Epistolary Correspondence of an Agent of the King of Persia, residing at Athens during the Peloponnesian War." A few copies only of this work were at first printed for private circulation; but in 1793 an elegant edition was published. Lord Hardwicke also printed "The Correspondence of Sir Dudley Carleton, in the reign of James I.," and "Miscellaneous State Papers from 1501 to 1726."

**HARDY, SIR CHARLES**, an English admiral, and the grandson of an emi-

nent naval commander of the same name, in the reign of Queen Anne. He had the command of the Channel fleet in 1779, but died the same year at Spithead.—Sir THOMAS, a gallant officer, the friend and brother in arms of the gallant Nelson, whose last breath he received on board the Victory. At the early age of 12 he entered the royal navy as a midshipman, on board the *Helena*, of 14 guns, and in November, 1793, was made lieutenant in the *Meleager*, of the squadron of Nelson, under whose notice he was thus brought. He was thenceforth constantly employed under the hero, who, in 1797, promoted him to the command of the brig *La Mutine*, of the capture of which he was the main cause. His constant gallantry, and especially his conduct at the battle of the Nile, in which his vessel, *La Mutine*, was the only single-decker that was present, caused Nelson to promote him to the command of the *Vanguard*. In July, 1803, he became flag-captain to Nelson, on board the *Victory*. For his services at Trafalgar he was created a baronet. B. 1769; d. 1839.

HARLEY, ROBERT, earl of Oxford and Mortimer, a distinguished English statesman, was b. 1661. At the revolution he was returned to the house of commons, and in 1702 he was chosen speaker. In 1710 he again came into office, as a commissioner of the treasury, and chancellor of the exchequer. Shortly after he was stabbed by the marquis of Guiscard, a Frenchman, when under examination at the council-board; but he recovered from his wound, and the assassin died in prison. He was then advanced to the peerage, and made lord high treasurer; which office he resigned a few days before the death of Queen Anne, in 1714. On the accession of George I. he was impeached by the house of commons, and committed to the Tower, where he was kept two years, and then, after a public trial, he was acquitted. After this, he retired wholly from public business, and d. 1724.

HARLOW, GEORGE HENRY, an English painter, was b. in 1787; studied under Drummond and Sir Thomas Lawrence; and d. 1819. He produced several good pictures; among which is the well-known scene from Shakespeare's *Henry the Eighth*, containing portraits of the Kemble family and other distinguished actors.

HAROLD I., surnamed Harefoot, king of England, succeeded his father, Canute, in 1035. He reigned four years,

and d. in 1039.—II., king of England, was the second son of Godwin, earl of Kent. Upon the death of Edward the Confessor, in 1066, he took possession of the throne, without attending to the more legal claim of Edgar Atheling, or the asserted bequest of Edward in favor of William, duke of Normandy. The latter accordingly invaded England with a large army, and Harold fell at the memorable battle of Hastings, October 14, 1066; by which the conquest of the kingdom was effected, and the Norman rule began.

HAROUN, or AARON ALRASCHID, a celebrated caliph of the Saracens, ascended the throne in 786, and was the most potent prince of his race, ruling over territories extending from Egypt to Khorassan. He gained many splendid victories over the Greek emperors, and obtained immense renown for his bravery, magnificence, and love of letters; but he was cruel and tyrannical. D. 808.

HARPER, ROBERT GOODLOE, was a native of Virginia, but when very young removed with his parents to North Carolina. His parents were poor, and in early life he passed through a number of vicissitudes. At the age of twenty he found himself in Charleston, S. C., with but a dollar or two in his pocket, and with the intention of studying the profession of the law. Having obtained introduction to a lawyer, he prepared himself under his instruction for the bar, and, in about a twelvemonth, undertook the management of causes on his own account. He then removed from Charleston to an interior district, where he first distinguished himself, politically, by the publication of a series of newspaper essays on a proposed change in the constitution of the state. He was immediately elected to the state legislature, and soon afterwards to congress, where he was an efficient member of the federal party, a powerful advocate of the policy of Washington, and the personal friend of the most distinguished federal statesmen of the day. Many years afterwards he collected in an octavo volume, a number of his circulars and addresses to his constituents, and several of his speeches in congress. In 1797 he published a pamphlet, entitled "Observations on the Dispute between the United States and France," which passed through numerous editions, and acquired great celebrity both at home and in Europe. The speeches which he delivered in managing the impeachment of Blount, and the defence of Judge

Chase, are admirable specimens of argument and eloquence. On the downfall of the federal party Mr. Harper resumed the practice of the law in Baltimore, where he married the daughter of the distinguished Charles Carroll. He attended almost every session of the supreme court, from the time of its removal to Washington to that of his death, and was always heard with respect and attention by the court and juries. The federal party having regained the ascendant in Maryland, Mr. Harper was immediately elected a senator in congress, but the demands of his profession soon obliged him to resign his seat.

**HARRINGTON, JAMES**, a celebrated political writer, was b. in 1611, in Northamptonshire. His chief work is entitled "Oceana," a political romance, in which he defended republicanism. In 1661 he was, on a charge of treason, sent to the Tower, from whence he was removed to St. Nicholas's Island, near Plymouth, but was afterwards released on bail. D. 1677.

**HARRIS, JAMES**, a philological writer, was b. at Salisbury, in 1709. In 1774 he was made secretary and comptroller to the queen. He wrote "Three Treatises: the first concerning Art; the second concerning Music, Painting, and Poetry; and the third concerning Happiness;" "Hermes, or a Philosophical Inquiry concerning Universal Grammar;" "Philological Inquiries," &c. D. 1780.

**HARRISON, JOHN**, celebrated as the inventor of the time-keeper for ascertaining the longitude at sea, was b. at Foulby, Yorkshire, in 1693. His father, a carpenter or builder, brought him up to the same occupation; but by dint of ingenuity and perseverance he learned to make clocks and watches; and having turned his attention to the improvement of pocket-watches, he was induced to make a time-keeper, in that form, which he finished in 1759. This chronometer, in two voyages, having been found to correct the longitude within the limits required by the act of parliament, Harrison applied for the proposed reward of £20,000, which he received. D. 1776.

—**JOHN**, one of the regicide judges who sat upon the trial of Charles I., was the son of a butcher, and became a general in the parliamentary army. He was one of the ten who were executed for that act, after the restoration.—**ROBERT HANSON**, sustained the offices of chief justice of the general court of Maryland, and

governor of the state. In 1789 he was appointed one of the judges of the supreme court of the United States, but declined accepting the office, which was afterwards conferred on Mr. Iredell. He exerted himself in the prosecution of the revolutionary war with great ardor, and in his station as judge and governor displayed very superior talents. He d. 1790.—**BENJAMIN**, governor of Virginia, was educated at the college of William and Mary. He went early into public life, commencing as a member of the legislature of his native province, Virginia. He was offered by the British government a seat in the executive council, which he declined, and remained true to his country. In 1774 he was a delegate in congress from Virginia, and continued to be a member till 1777. From 1782 to 1784 he was governor of Virginia. He was a member of the Virginia convention for adopting the constitution of the United States. D. 1791.—**WILLIAM HENRY**, president of the United States of America, was b. in Virginia, in 1773, his father being one of the most conspicuous among the patriots of the revolution. After receiving the customary education at Hampden Sydney college, he studied for the medical profession; but participating in the general excitement which prevailed throughout the country against the barbarous mode of warfare at that time practised by the Indians on the north-western frontiers, he suddenly abandoned the precepts of Galen, and joined his brethren in arms, as an ensign in the U. S. artillery, in 1791. During the years 1811, 1812, and 1813, General Harrison assembled a body of militia and volunteers, and marched against the Indians, who, under Tecumseh, had created serious disturbances on the frontier. The most signal success crowned his efforts, and he was appointed by Mr. Madison to negotiate with those enemies against whom his military skill had been so ably directed. In 1823 he was sent as United States minister to Columbia; and, in 1840, he was elected chief magistrate. But one month after his accession he was seized with an illness, and d. April 4, 1841.

**HART, JOHN**, a patriot of the American revolution, and one of the signers of the declaration of independence. He was a member of congress in 1774, from New Jersey. In the latter part of the year 1776 his farm was pillaged by the enemy, and his family dispersed. The alarm and distress of these occurrences

caused the death of his wife. After the evacuation of New Jersey he again collected his family; but his health was now failing him, and he d. 1780.

**HARTE, WALTER**, an English poet and historian, was b. and educated at Marlborough, in Wiltshire. He published a poetical collection, called the "Amaranth," a "History of Gustavus Adolphus," and "Essays on Husbandry." D. 1773.

**HARTLEY, DAVID**, an English physician, was b. at Armley, in Yorkshire, in 1705, and d. at Bath in 1757. He wrote an excellent work, entitled "Observations on Man."—**DAVID**, son of the preceding, was b. in 1730; educated at Merton college, Oxford; became M. P. for Hull; was distinguished by his strenuous opposition to the American war; and was appointed one of the negotiators to treat with Dr. Franklin. He had the merit of several ingenious inventions, one of which is a mode of securing buildings from fire. D. 1813.

**HARVARD, JOHN**, a nonconformist divine, who d. in 1688, at Charlestown, Mass. He is deserving of commemoration by being the founder of the college bearing his name, at Cambridge.

**HARVEY, WILLIAM**, a celebrated physician, was b. at Folkstone, 1578. He discovered the circulation of the blood, of which he published an account in 1628, entitled "Exercitatio Anatomica de Motu Cordis et Sanguinis." In 1632 he was made physician to Charles I., and adhered faithfully to the king; for which, in 1645, he was chosen warden of Merton college, Oxford; but when the parliamentary visitors came there, he left it for London. In 1651 appeared his "Exercitationes de Generatione Animalium." D. 1658.

**HASSELQUIST, FREDERIC**, a Swedish naturalist, and one of the most celebrated of all the pupils of Linnaeus, was b. in 1722. He embarked for Smyrna in August, 1749, went to Egypt, remained some time at Jerusalem, and afterwards visited other parts of the country. Returning to Smyrna, he brought with him an admirable collection of plants, minerals, fishes, reptiles, insects, and other natural curiosities. His "Iter Palæstinum, or a Journey to the Holy Land," was derived from his journal, and was drawn up by Linnaeus.

**HASTINGS, WARREN**, was b. in 1733, at Churchill, Oxfordshire, where his father was the clergyman. He was

educated at Westminster, and at the age of 17, went out to India, as a writer in the company's service. On his arrival he applied with diligence to the duties of his station, and at his leisure studied the oriental languages. After 14 years' residence in Bengal, he returned to England; but in 1769 he went out as second in council at Madras, where he remained about two years, and then removed to the presidency of Calcutta. In 1786 he returned to England, when he was accused of having governed arbitrarily and tyrannically; of having extorted immense sums of money; and of having exercised every species of oppression. An impeachment followed, which lasted 9 years. He was at length acquitted, and sentenced to pay only the costs of prosecution, (£71,050 sterling,) for which the East India Company indemnified him by a pension of £4,000 for life. He lived, however, to see his plans for the security of India publicly applauded, and d. 1818. Mr. Hastings was a man of mild and unassuming manners, and an elegant scholar. He wrote "A Narrative of the Insurrection at Benares," "Memoirs relative to the State of India," some fugitive poetry, &c.—**FRANCIS RAWDON**, marquis of, son of the earl of Moira, was b. in 1754, and entered the army in 1771. He greatly distinguished himself in the American war; was appointed in 1778, adjutant-general of the British forces there, and rose to the rank of a major-general. In 1812 he obtained the appointment of governor-general of British India, which he held till 1822; and during the 10 years of his sway he overcame the Nepaules, the Pindarees, and other native powers, and rendered the British authority supreme in India. While absent he was created marquis of Hastings. D. 1725.

**HATTO**, or **HATTO VERCELLIENSIS**, was bishop of Vercelli, in Italy, in the 10th century. His work on the "Grievances of the Church," (which is curiously illustrative of the spirit and complexion of the times,) together with his canons and epistles, were published in 1768.

**HATTON, Sir CHRISTOPHER**, an eminent statesman, and lord chancellor of England, was b. at Holdenby, in Northamptonshire. In 1587 was made both chancellor and knight of the garter. His inexperience created much prejudice against him at first, but his natural capacity and sound judgment were seldom found defective. He wrote

the fourth act in the tragedy of "Tancred and Sigismunda;" and to him is ascribed "A Treatise concerning Statutes or Acts of Parliament." D. 1591.

HAUBOLD, CHRISTIAN GOTTLIEB, a celebrated German jurist, was b. at Dresden, in 1766. He was made doctor of law in 1788; and eventually became ordinary professor of law in the university of Leipsic.

HAUFF, WILHELM, one of the most graceful prose writers of Germany, was b. at Stuttgart, 1802. He went to the university of Tubingen from 1820 to 1824, where he studied philosophy and theology, with a view to the church. While discharging the duties of tutor in a noble family at Stuttgart, he commenced his literary career with the "Märchen Almanach auf das Jahr," 1826. The chief of his works are, "Memoiren des Satans," "Mann im Monde," "Lichtenstein," "Die Bettlerin von Pont des Arts," "Phantasien im Bremen Rathskeller," &c. He had just undertaken the editorship of the celebrated journal, called the "Morgenblatt," when he d. November, 1827.

HAUGWITZ, CHRISTIAN HENRY CHAS., count of, an eminent Prussian statesman, was b. in Silesia, in 1758. D. 1832.

HAUKSBEE, FRANCIS, an English philosopher of the 18th century, who made many experimental discoveries in electricity, and published them.

HAUTEFEUILLE, JOHN, a mechanic, was b. at Orleans, in 1647. He made several discoveries and improvements in clock-making, and invented the spiral spring which moderates the vibration of balance-wheels in watches, which Huygens afterwards perfected. He also wrote several short treatises on mechanical subjects; also, "The Art of Breathing under Water," "The Perpetual Pendulum," "A new System of the Flux and Reflux of the Sea," &c. D. 1724.

HAUY, RENE JUST, Abbé, a celebrated mineralogist, b. at St. Just, in Picardy, in 1742. He first studied theology, and was twenty-one years professor of languages. But mineralogy was his favorite pursuit; and to him science is indebted for an admirable theory of crystallization, founded on geometrical laws. He was appointed by Bonaparte professor of mineralogy at the botanic garden, and to the faculty of sciences at Paris. In 1803, at the command of Napoleon, he wrote his "Traité de Physique." His treatises on mineralogy, crystallog-

raphy, and natural history, are all highly esteemed; and his beautiful collection of minerals, for which he had refused an offer of 600,000 francs, was bought by the duke of Buckingham. D. 1822.

HAWES, STEPHEN, a poet of the 15th century, was a native of Suffolk, and educated at Oxford.

HAWKESWORTH, JOHN, the son of a watchmaker at Bromley, Kent, was b. in 1715, and apprenticed to his father's trade; but he soon left it for literary pursuits, and eventually became an author of eminence. He is chiefly remembered by his "Adventurer," a series of periodical essays; a sentence, taken from the last number of which work, is inscribed on a marble monument erected to his memory in Bromley church. D. 1773.

HAWKINS, SIR JOHN, a brave English admiral under Queen Elizabeth, was a native of Devonshire. He was rear-admiral of the fleet, which she sent against the Spanish Armada, and had a great share in that victory. He was afterwards made treasurer of the navy. But his memory is disgraced by his being the first European who carried off slaves from the coast of Africa, and introduced that inhuman traffic into the West Indies. Queen Elizabeth herself, while she honored his bravery by knighthood, threatened him with the divine vengeance for this practice. D. 1595.—SIR JOHN, a lawyer and miscellaneous writer, was b. in London, in 1719. He practised as a solicitor, with reputation for some years; and having made general literature the study of his leisure hours, he also wrote for the periodical press. A taste for music led him to become a member of the academy of ancient music; and in 1742 he was chosen a member of the literary club, established by Dr. Johnson, with whom he formed an acquaintance which lasted during their joint lives. Having in 1753 married a lady of great fortune, and becoming possessed of a much greater one in 1759, on the death of her brother, he gave up his profession, and became a magistrate for Middlesex. His principal work is, "A General History of the Science and Practice of Music," and his edition, with notes, of "Isaac Walton's Complete Angler," acquired deserved popularity. D. 1789.

HAWLEY, JOSEPH, a distinguished American patriot, was b. in 1724, at Northampton, Mass., and being bred a lawyer, soon acquired great eminence in

his profession. But he was mostly distinguished for his knowledge of political history and the principles of free government—a circumstance which rendered him one of the ablest advocates of American liberty in the legislature, previous to and during the contest between the colonies and the parent state. D. 1788.

HAY, GEORGE, judge of the United States court for the eastern district of Virginia, and for many years attorney of the United States, in which capacity he was the prosecutor of Aaron Burr. He d. 1830. His political writings, signed Hortensius, gave him some celebrity. He wrote also a "Treatise against the Usury Laws," "The Life of John Thompson," and a "Treatise on Emigration."

HAYDN, JOSEPH, an eminent German musician, was b. 1732, in the village of Rohrou, on the borders of Hungary and Austria. He was the son of a poor wheelwright, who, having a taste for music, played the harp on Sundays, his mother accompanying with her voice; a circumstance which accounts for the strong predilection which their son showed for the science even in his infancy. When but eight years old he became a chorister in St. Stephen's, and at ten years of age composed pieces for several voices. With his fine soprano he lost his place, and his situation was very discouraging; but he had the good fortune to become acquainted with Prince Esterhazy, who placed him at the head of his private chapel. For this prince he composed some beautiful symphonies—a department in which he excelled all other composers—and the greatest part of his fine quartettes. When, after a period of about 20 years, the prince reduced his court, and Haydn was discharged, he went to London, to which capital he had often been invited. In 1794, having made a second journey thither, he found a most splendid reception, and the university of Oxford conferred upon him the degree of doctor of music. On his return from England, he purchased a small house and garden in one of the suburbs of Vienna, where he died. To the English public he is universally known by his noble oratorio of the "Creation," which is considered a *chef-d'œuvre*. D. 1809.

HAYDON, BENJAMIN ROBERT, an historical painter of distinguished merit, was b. at Plymouth, 1786. He commenced his studies at the royal academy in 1804. His first picture was exhibited

in 1807; the subject of it, "Joseph and Mary resting with our Saviour after a day's journey on the road to Egypt." His second great work, "Dentatus," was exhibited in 1809, and in the following year it obtained the great prize at the Royal Institution. His "Judgment of Solomon" appeared next. He went, accompanied by Wilkie, to Paris, in 1814, to study at the Louvre, and on his return commenced his largest work, "Christ entering into Jerusalem." This picture was exhibited in 1820, both in London and Edinburgh, and was considered a triumph of modern art. But with his acknowledged powers, he disdained to follow the more certain path to fame and fortune. He became poor and discouraged, and died by his own hand in 1846.

HAYES, CHARLES, a mathematician, b. 1578. He published a "Treatise on Fluxions," and some other mathematical pieces, besides several works of a theological nature. D. 1760.

HAYLEY, WILLIAM, an English poet, was b. at Chichester, 1745. After quitting Trinity college, Cambridge, he settled at Eartham, in Sussex, and devoted his time principally to literature. He was the author of an "Essay on History, in Three poetical Epistles to Edward Gibbon," "Triumphs of Temper," "Essays on Painting and Sculpture," a prose "Essay on Old Maids," and lastly, "The Life and Correspondence of the Poet Cowper." D. 1820.

HAYNE, ISAAC, a colonel in the American army, and a martyr to the cause of independence, was descended from a highly respectable family in South Carolina. After the capitulation of Charleston, he consented to subscribe a declaration of his allegiance to the king of Great Britain, provided he might not be compelled to bear arms against his countrymen. He was summoned, however, after the successes of Greene had changed the face of affairs, to repair immediately to the British standard. This he refused, as a violation of the compact he had entered into, and hastened to the American camp. Being shortly after taken prisoner by the English, he was tried, and condemned to be hanged. This cruel sentence, notwithstanding the mitigating circumstances of the case, was accordingly put into execution, Aug. 4, 1781.

HAYS, JACOB, a noted constable and thief-taker, of the city of New York, who was appointed by Edward Livingston in 1801, and discharged the



duties of his office till the day of his death, in 1850. His natural qualifications for the place were remarkable; he never forgot a man that he had seen, and his courage as well as ingenuity in catching offenders made him a terror to evil-doers. B. 1772; d. 1850.

HAYWOOD, ELIZABETH, an ingenious writer, was b. in London, 1693, and d. 1756. She published the "Female Spectator," "Epistles for the Ladies," "Fortunate Foundling," "Adventures of Nature," &c.

HAZARD, EBENEZER, postmaster-general of the United States, was a native of Philadelphia, and graduated at Princeton college in 1762. In 1782 he succeeded Mr. Bache as postmaster, and continued in office until the adoption of the constitution in 1789. He published a valuable work in reference to American history, which is often quoted, namely, "Historical Collections," also "Remarks on a Report concerning the Western Indians." D. 1817.

HAZLITT, WILLIAM, a distinguished critic and essayist, was the son of a dissenting minister, and educated at the Unitarian college at Hackney. He began life as an artist; but though he always preserved an intense love for the arts, he soon relinquished the pencil for the pen; and when he was not borne away by violent prejudices, he appeared as one of the most able, powerful, and judicious critics of the day. Besides being a constant contributor for many years to the "Morning Chronicle" and "Examiner" newspapers, he occasionally wrote in others. Among the most popular of his writings are several volumes collected from periodical works, under the titles of "Table Talk," "The Spirit of the Age," and "The Plain Speaker." The largest and most elaborate, though not the most successful of his works, is the "Life of Napoleon." His "Characters of Shakspeare's Plays," attracted much notice; as did also his "View of the English Stage," "Political Essays and Sketches of Public Characters," "The Literature of the Elizabethan Age," "The Modern Pygmalion," &c. His last work was a very interesting volume, entitled "Conversations of James Northcote, esq., R. A." D. 1830.

HEATH, CHARLES, an eminent line engraver, was b. 1784. His taste for art was fostered and matured by his father, James Heath, a name well known to the print collector; and his serial artistic publications, the "Book of Beauty" and the "Keepsake," &c., for many years

kept his name before the world as one of the first English engravers, besides exercising a marked influence over that department of the arts. D. 1848.—WILLIAM, major-general in the American revolutionary army, was a native of Roxbury, Mass. In 1775 he was appointed provincial brigadier, and also brigadier of the United States, June 22, and Aug. 9, 1776, major-general. When the army removed to New York, he commanded near King's-bridge. In 1777 he was intrusted with the command of the eastern department near Boston, and the prisoners of Saratoga fell under his care. In June, 1779, he returned to the main army, and commanded the troops on the Hudson, and in that station, for the most part, he remained until the close of the war. He was the last surviving American major-general of the war. He published a volume, which for a time, had great notoriety, entitled, "Heath's Memoirs." D. 1814.—JAMES, an historical writer during the reigns of Charles I. and II. He wrote "A Chronicle of the late War," "The Glories and Triumphs of the Restoration of Charles II.," "Flagellum, or the Life and Death of Oliver Cromwell." &c. D. 1664.

HEATHCOTE, RALPH, a clergyman of the church of England, to whom the merit is due of being the projector of the "General Biographical Dictionary." He was also the author of "The Iron-arch, or Justice of the Peace's Manual," "Sylva, or the Wood," "A Sketch of Lord Bolingbroke's Philosophy," and other polemical works; which caused his introduction to Dr. Warburton, who nominated him his assistant preacher at Lincoln's Inn. He subsequently obtained higher church preferments. D. 1795.

HEBER, REGINALD, bishop of Calcutta, was b. at Malpas, Cheshire, 1783. He entered a student at Brazenose college, Oxford, in 1800, and, 3 years after, carried the English prize for his beautiful poem, "Palestine." From 1803 to 1822, he spent his time in discharging the duties of a parish priest; during which he published some elegant poems, and the life of Jeremy Taylor. He was then elected preacher at Lincoln's Inn. On the death of Dr. Middleton, the bishopric of Calcutta was offered to Mr. Heber, and on the 16th of June, with his wife and infant daughter, he embarked for India. On the 11th of October he reached his destination, and found constant occupation in the important exercise of his official duties. In 1826

he took a journey in the discharge of his episcopal duty, to Trichinopoly, where he arrived on the 1st of April, 1826. The next day he was seized with an apoplectic fit, whilst bathing, which terminated his valuable life. Since his death, a "Narrative of a Journey through the Upper Provinces of India," has appeared, and his widow has also published his biography.

HEBERT, JAMES RENE, commonly called Père Duchêne, (from the title of a Jacobin paper of which he was the editor,) was b. at Alençon, 1755. He was one of the most violent advocates for the French revolution. Having dared to oppose his colleagues and masters, they accomplished his destruction. At the place of his execution, contempt and insult were added to the severity of his sufferings, and he d. amid the hisses of the populace, on the 24th March, 1794.

HECKWELDER, JOHN, many years employed by the Moravian brethren as a missionary to the Delaware Indians, was a native of England. In 1819 he published, at Philadelphia, "A History of the Manners and Customs of the Indian Nations who once inhabited Pennsylvania;" and, in 1820, a "Narrative of the Moravian Mission among the Delaware Indians, &c., from 1740 to 1808." He d. at Bethlehem, 1823, aged 78.

HEDLINGER, JOHN CHARLES, the most celebrated die-cutter of his age, was b. at Schweitz, 1691. Many crowned heads, among whom were Charles XII. of Sweden, Peter the Great, and Pope Benedict XIII., honored him with their patronage. He frequently visited Sweden, and on his last voyage from that country, in 1745, he lost the greater part of his property by shipwreck. His works are distinguished by great simplicity, softness, and correctness of design. D. 1771.

HEEREN, ARNOLD HERMANN LUDWIG, a distinguished German historian, was b. near Bremen, 1760; studied at Gottingen; and after spending some years in foreign travel, returned to Gottingen in 1787, when he was appointed professor, and thenceforward devoted himself to the composition of those numerous works which have placed him among the first historians of his age. His chief works are, "Ideen über die Politik den Verkehr, &c., der vornehmsten Völker der alten Welt," "Handbuch der Geschichte der Staaten des Alterthums," "Handbuch der Europäischen Staaten-system," &c. D. 1842.

HEGEL, GEORGE WILLIAM FREDERIC,

the founder of a new school of philosophy, was b. at Stuttgart, 1770. He was professor successively at Jena, Heidelberg, and Berlin. He was at first the disciple of Schelling, with whom he was associated in the conduct of a philosophical journal in 1802-3. But his opinions gradually took a different turn. He rejected Schelling's intellectual intuition as an unwarrantable assumption, although he continued to maintain its leading idea. His system is at present the centre of nearly all philosophical interest in Germany, chiefly from the widely discrepant deductions, political and religious, which his friends and enemies draw from it; some maintaining it to be favorable to the present order of things in church and state, others founding upon it conclusions at variance with all ordinary notions of religion or morality. D. of cholera, 1831.

HEIDEGGER, JOHN JAMES, a very extraordinary character, by birth a Swiss, who took up his residence in London, in 1660, and, obtaining a commission in the guards, was known in fashionable society by the appellation of the Swiss count. He undertook the management of the opera house, and in his conduct of that establishment was very fortunate; added to which, by giving concerts, masquerades, &c., under the patronage of the court, he gained a handsome income, which he expended in keeping a hospitable table, and relieving the unfortunate. D. 1749, aged 90.

HEINE, HEINRICH, a German poet and miscellaneous writer, was b. at Dusseldorf, 1797, and studied at Bonn, Gottingen, and Berlin, with the view of embracing a legal career; but his temper and turn of mind rendered a residence in Germany distasteful, and he repaired to Paris about 1820, where he continued thenceforward principally to reside. His works comprise two plays, political pamphlets and satires, views of French society, &c.; but his fame chiefly depends on his poems and the "Reisebilder," which, though often deformed by a spirit of raillery and satire that knows no bounds, are full of grace, tenderness, and artless ease. D. 1847.

HEINECCIUS, JOHN GOTTLIEB, a celebrated civilian, b. at Ersenburg, in Altenburg, in 1681. After having studied at Goslar and Leipsic, he became professor of philosophy at Halle, 1710; and in 1711 he was made professor of civil law, with the title of counsellor of the court. His great reputation induced the states of Friesland to invite him to

Franecker, in 1724; but in 1727, the king of Prussia prevailed on him to accept of a professorship of law at Frankfort-on-the-Oder, where he distinguished himself till 1753. Becoming again professor at Halle, he remained there till his death in 1741, though invited to Marburg, Denmark, and Holland.

HEINECKEN, CHRISTIAN HENRY, an extraordinary child, b. at Lubeck, in 1721. So astounding is the account which is related of this mental phenomenon, that notwithstanding it is supported by the most powerful evidence, it still exceeds credibility. He spoke fluently at ten months old; at twelve he could recite the principal facts in the Pentateuch; in two months more he was master of the entire history of the Old and New Testaments; at two years and a half, he answered the principal questions in geography, and in ancient and modern history; and he spoke Latin and French with great facility before he had reached his fourth year. He died in his fifth year.

HEINSIUS, DANIEL, professor of politics and history at Leyden, and librarian to the university, was b. at Ghent, 1580. He became a pupil of Joseph Scaliger at Leyden, and was greatly indebted to him for the eminence to which he attained in literature. He distinguished himself as a critic by his labors on many classical authors, and was highly honored at home and abroad. Gustavus Adolphus gave him a place among his counsellors of state; the republic of Venice made him a knight of the order of St. Mark; and Pope Urban VIII. invited him to come, as he expressed it, to rescue Rome from barbarism. D. 1666.—NICHOLAS, the son of Daniel, was b. at Leyden, and became as great a Latin poet as his father, and a still greater critic. D. 1681.

HELMONT, JOHN BAPTIST VAN, a celebrated chemist, was b. at Brussels, in 1577. His first literary production was a treatise on the Spa waters, which is remarkable on account of the author having used the German word *geist*, answering to the English ghost, or spirit, to denote the air on which the properties of the Spa water depend, and from which is derived the modern word *gas*, now so extensively used. In 1609 he settled at Vilvorden, where he practised medicine gratuitously, and is said to have performed some very wonderful cures. He professed to disregard all book-learning on the healing art; and

had he lived at the present day, would have been styled an impudent quack; but though his works abound with crude and visionary dogmas, they contain also many observations on the Galenical system, which are shrewd and pertinent. D. 1644.—FRANCIS MERCURY VAN, Baron, son of the preceding, was b. at Vilvorden, in 1618, and there practised as a physician and experimental chemist. If the father be charged with eccentricity or quackery, the son has a tenfold right to both qualities; yet that he was a man of talent none have denied. He travelled over a part of Europe with a caravan of Bohemians, (a gang of gipsies,) to learn their language and opinions; pretended to have discovered the original language of man; and had the impudence to affirm that a child born deaf and dumb would be able to articulate the characters at first sight. He professed to believe in the doctrine of transmigration, in the existence of the philosopher's stone, and other theories no less wild and visionary. D. 1699.

HELOISE, or ELOISE, celebrated for her beauty and wit, but still more on account of her love for Abelard, was b. at Paris in 1101, and d. in 1164.

HELST, BARTHOLOMEW VAN DER, an admirable Dutch painter, excelling in portraits, but also great in landscapes and historical subjects. B. at Haerlem, 1613; d. 1670.

HELVETIUS, ADRIAN, a Dutch physician, who being at Paris while the dysentery was raging in that city, successfully arrested its progress by administering a remedy. Being ordered by Louis XIV. to make it public, he declared it to be *ipecacuanha*, and was rewarded with 1000 louis d'ors, and made inspector of the military hospitals. B. 1656; d. 1721.—JOHN CLAUDE, son of the preceding, was also a physician, and a man of great skill in his profession. He cured Louis XV. of a dangerous disorder in his infancy, and became first physician to the queen, and counsellor of state. He was the author of several able works, and a member of the Academy of Sciences, &c. D. 1755.—CLAUDE ADRIEN, son of the last mentioned, was b. at Paris in 1715, and, at the age of 23, obtained the post of a farmer-general; but resigned it, and afterwards purchased the place of *maitre-d'hôtel* to the queen. In 1758 he published "De l'Esprit," the materialism of which drew upon him many attacks, and it was condemned by the parliament of Paris.

The book, however, obtained a rapid celebrity, though its author found it necessary to insure his personal safety by withdrawing for a time, first to England, and afterwards to Prussia. He at length returned to France, and led a retired and domestic life on his estate at Vore, till his death, which happened in 1771. A posthumous work, entitled "De l'Homme," is a continuation of the former treatise, and contains a fuller development of the doctrines laid down in it; but, at the same time, many new ones, particularly such as relate to the science of education.

HELWIG, AMELIA VON, a distinguished female poet of Germany, b. at Weimar, in 1776. Her father travelled in France, England, and Holland; and, at a very early age, she discovered a remarkable aptitude in learning, not only the modern languages, but Greek, while her poetical talents were at the same time successfully cultivated. Among a host of literary characters, whose friendship she obtained, and from whom she derived much valuable instruction, were Schiller and Goethe. D. 1832.

HEMANS, FELICIA DOROTHEA, an amiable and highly accomplished poetess, was b. at Liverpool, of respectable parents of the name of Browne, who subsequently took up their residence near St. Asaph, Wales. She married young; but her marriage was infelicitous, and, after the birth of five children, her husband estranged himself from her society, and a permanent separation ensued. From childhood she had an ardent thirst for knowledge, and her reading was extensive and varied. Her imagination was rich, chaste, and glowing; and though some of her earlier poems may be deemed rather monotonous, her "Records of Woman" and "Forest Sanctuary" are poems of a high order. After her establishment at St. Asaph was broken up, she retired to Vavertree, near Liverpool, but remained about three years only, when she settled in Dublin, where she d. on the 16th of May, 1835, in the 41st year of her age. Besides the two works before mentioned, Mrs. Hemans wrote "Wallace," "Dartmoor," "Dramatic Scenes," "Welsh Melodies," "The Siege of Valencia," "Songs of the Affections," "National Lyrics and Songs for Music," "Scenes and Hymns of Life," "The Vespers of Palermo," a tragedy, and a variety of scattered lyrics, in the "New Monthly" and "Blackwood's" magazines.

HEMSTERHUYS, TIBERIUS, a celebrated Dutch philologist, was the son of a physician, and b. at Groningen, in 1685. In 1705 he became professor of mathematics and philosophy at Amsterdam, where he applied himself so zealously to the Greek authors, that he may justly be said to have been the most profound Hellenist of the age. Hemsterhuys had no taint of pride or dogmatism, but was remarkable for his modesty and mildness of character. D. 1756.—FRANCIS, his son, inherited his classical acquirements, and was, moreover, an acute philosopher, and a critical judge of the fine arts. B. 1720; d. 1790.

HENAULT, CHARLES JOHN FRANCIS, an eminent French writer, was president of the parliament of Paris, where he was b. in 1685. He became president of the first chamber of inquests in 1710, which led him to make the Roman law his study, though he still amused himself with poetry, and, in 1713, produced his tragedy of "Cornelia." In 1723 he obtained a place in the French Academy, after which he set himself to digest into a chronological order the history of France. This work appeared in 1744, and has been translated into most European languages. He also wrote three comedies, and after his death appeared a work of his, entitled "Histoire Critique de l'Etablissement des François dans les Gaules." He was intimately connected with madame du Deffand, and from his rank, as well as his talents, he held a distinguished station among the literati of Paris. D. 1770.—JOHN D<sup>r</sup>, a French poet, was b. at Paris. After travelling into several countries, he returned to France, and was patronized by Fouquet. His works were printed at Paris, in a small volume, in 1670; besides which he translated part of Lueretius, but was persuaded by his confessor, when at the point of death, to throw it into the fire.

HENDERSON, JOHN, a first-rate actor, was b. in London, in 1747. He acquired great celebrity at Drury-lane theatre in Shakspeare's characters, where he performed Falstaff, Richard III., &c., with unbounded applause. D. 1785.

HENGIST, the first Saxon king of Kent, who, with his brother Horsa, landed an army at the mouth of the Thames, and eventually subjugated the Britons. The kingdom of Kent, founded by Hengist, embraced that tract which is now known as the counties of Kent, Middlesex, Essex, and part of

Surrey. He established his residence at Canterbury, and d. about the year 488, leaving his kingdom to his posterity.

**HENLEY, ANTHONY**, an ingenious writer, cotemporary with Steele and Addison, and who contributed to the "Tattler," and other works. He was b. at the Grange, in Hampshire, the seat of his father, Sir Robert Henley, became M.P. for Andover, and d. in 1711.—**ROBERT**, lord chancellor Northampton, third son of the preceding, was b. in 1708, educated at Westminster school, and Christ-church and St. John's college, Oxford; became lord keeper in 1757, and raised to the peerage in 1760, when he presided at the trials of Earl Ferrers and Lord Byron; resigned the great seal in 1766, and d. in 1772.—**JOHN**, familiarly known by the appellation of "Orator Henley," was b. at Melton Mowbray, 1692. He was educated at Cambridge, and entered into holy orders; but being dissatisfied with his prospects of church preferment, he commenced public orator. Having opened a chapel in London, he gave lectures on theological subjects on Sundays, and on other subjects every Wednesday. Novelty procured him a multitude of hearers; but he was too imprudent to gain any permanent advantage by it; he became the butt of wits and caricaturists, and he gradually sunk into obscurity. D. 1756.

**HENRIETTA, ANNA**, of England, duchess of Orleans, the daughter of King Charles I., was b. at Exeter, in 1644, amid the turbulent scenes of the civil war. Her unhappy mother fled with her to France when the infant was scarcely three weeks old; and after the death of the king she repaired to the convent of Chaillot, and there devoted herself to the education of her daughter. She united with great sweetness of character the charms of beauty, and was married to Philip, duke of Orleans. D. 1630.

**HENRY I.**, of Germany, surnamed "the Fowler," was the son of Otho the Illustrious, duke of Saxony and Thuringia, and b. in 876. When he was elected sovereign of Germany, in 919, he had to contend with anarchy at home and enemies abroad, but his activity and prudence overcame them all. After a fortunate and glorious reign of sixteen years, he d. at Quedlinburgh, in 936.—**III.**, of Germany, son of the Emperor Conrad II., succeeded his father in the imperial dignity, 1039. Nature

had given him the talents, and education the character, suitable for an able ruler. In every thing he undertook, he displayed a steady and persevering spirit: the clergy were compelled to acknowledge their dependence on him, and the temporal lords he held in actual subjection. B. 1017; d. 1056.—**IV.**, son of the preceding, was b. in 1050, and at the death of his father was only five years old. His disputes with Pope Gregory VII., who had been elevated to the papal chair without the consent of the imperial court, embroiled him in a series of wars, and caused him to be excommunicated. His eldest son, Conrad, rebelled against him, but was overcome, and died at Florence in 1101, deserted by his partisans. He then caused his second son, Henry, to be elected his successor, and crowned; but the latter also rebelled, and making himself master of his father's person in 1105, by stratagem, compelled him to abdicate the throne. Henry IV. ended his life and sorrows in neglect, at Liege, in 1106.—**V.**, emperor of Germany, the son and successor of the preceding, and who had made himself notorious by his conspiracy against his father, was b. 1081. In 1111 he married Matilda, the daughter of Henry I., king of England, and the rich dowry he received with this princess, gave him the means of undertaking an expedition over the Alps, in order to demand the imperial crown from the pope in Rome. He caused the pope to be conveyed away from the altar, while at mass, and cut down, in the streets of Rome, all who opposed him. D. 1125.—**VII.**, was the first German emperor who was chosen solely by the electors, without the interference of the other states of the empire. He undertook an expedition to Italy, and compelled the Milanese to crown him king of Lombardy. He then suppressed by force a revolt which had broken out in Upper Italy; took several cities by storm; and, having captured Rome, he was crowned Roman emperor by two cardinals, while in the streets the work of murder and pillage was still going on. D. 1313.—**THE LION**, the most remarkable prince of Germany in the 12th century, was b. in 1129, and assumed the government of Saxony in 1146.—**DE BLOIS**, bishop of Winchester, nephew of William Rufus, and brother of King Stephen, was an active prelate and a bold, ambitious, and enterprising statesman. When England was invaded by the partisans of the Empress Matilda, he

at first joined her standard, but subsequently deserted it, and became her most determined enemy. The empress queen and her followers having taken refuge in the castle of Winchester, he laid siege to it, set the city on fire, and consumed twenty churches, a number of religious houses, and many other buildings. He is now remembered chiefly as the founder of the hospital of St. Cross, near Winchester, the church of which is regarded by many antiquaries as furnishing the model of the distinguishing features of the Gothic or pointed style of architecture. D. 1171.

—THE NAVIGATOR, the fourth son of John I., king of Portugal, was b. 1394. He gave early proof of brilliant courage, but his love of arms was surpassed by his love of the sciences, particularly mathematics, astronomy, and navigation. He was the first who applied the compass to navigation; and to him also a principal part is ascribed in the invention of the astrolabe. Various expeditions were undertaken, and discoveries made, under his patronage and at his expense; but, at length, companies were formed of enterprising men, who were tempted with the prospect of obtaining gold dust, and the whole people became animated with the love of discovery. In 1446 Nunno Tristan doubled Cape Verde; and, two years later, Gonzalo Vallo discovered three of the Azores islands, about 1000 miles from the continent. Henry continued these efforts till his death, in 1463, and thus secured for himself an undying name as the patron and friend of navigation.—IV., called THE GREAT, king of France and Navarre, was b. in 1553, at Pau, in Béarn. His father, Anthony of Bourbon, was descended from a son of Louis IX.; his mother was Jeanne d'Albret, daughter of Henry, king of Navarre. He was brought up in the simple and hardy manner of the peasantry of Béarn, and this laid the foundation of a vigorous constitution and temperate habits. He was placed under the tuition of Florent Chretien, a learned man and zealous Protestant. In 1599 he accompanied his mother to Rochelle, and learned the art of war under Admiral Coligni. Having assumed the title of "King of Navarre," his marriage took place, Aug. 18, 1572. Then followed the horrible scenes of St. Bartholomew, Aug. 24th. The Catholics, in 1585, formed the celebrated league, which the king was obliged to confirm; and when called, by right of birth, to the French throne, he

found innumerable difficulties in establishing his claims. His Protestant religion was brought forward to prejudice the Catholics against him. After a protracted and obstinate struggle, convinced that he should never enjoy quiet possession of the French throne without professing the Catholic faith, Henry at length yielded to the wishes of his friends, was instructed in the doctrines of the Catholic church, and professed the Catholic faith, July 25, 1593, in the church of St. Denys. He happily escaped an attempt to assassinate him; was solemnly anointed king at Chartres, in 1594; and entered the capital amid the acclamations of the people. He made use of the tranquillity which followed, to restore the internal prosperity of his kingdom, and particularly the wasted finances; and in this design he was highly successful, with the aid of his prime minister Sully. To his former brothers in faith and in arms, the Protestants, he granted entire religious freedom and political security, by the edict of Nantes, in 1598. In 1610, while riding through the streets of Paris, his coach was obstructed in the street de la Ferronnerie, by two wagons. A fanatic, named Ravallac, took advantage of this moment to perpetrate a long-meditated deed; and he received a fatal stab from the hand of this assassin, in the 52d year of his age, and 22d of his reign.—I., king of England, called, on account of his learning, "Beauclerc," was the youngest son of William the Conqueror, b. in 1065, and succeeded his brother Rufus in 1100. He restored the university of Cambridge, forgave all debts owing to the crown prior to his accession, reformed the court, and conquered Wales. He abolished the curfew-bell, established a standard for weights and measures, and signed the charter, which proved the origin of the English liberties. D. 1185.—II., king of England, the son of Geoffrey Plantagenet and Maud, empress of Germany, was b. in Normandy, in 1132, and succeeded Stephen in 1154. He added the provinces of Anjou, Touraine, Maine, Poitou, Saintonge, Guienne, and Gascony, to the English crown. His reign was troubled by disputes between him and Becket, archbishop of Canterbury, who being murdered in 1170, the pope obliged the king to undergo penance for it at Becket's tomb at Canterbury. In 1170 he caused his eldest son, Henry, to be crowned king of England. In 1172 he conquered Ireland, and, the year fol-

owing, his sons rebelled against him. Henry checked the prevailing licentiousness by severe laws, partitioned England into four judiciary districts, and appointed itinerant justices to make regular excursions through them. He revived trial by jury, discouraged that by combat, and demolished all the newly erected castles, as shelters of violence and anarchy. D. 1189.—III., king of England, surnamed of Winchester, on account of his having been b. in that city, succeeded his father, John, in 1215. He was obliged to relinquish Normandy, Anjou, Poitou, Touraine, and Maine to the king of France; after which a civil war broke out in England, and the king was taken prisoner by the barons, at the head of whom was Simon de Montfort, earl of Leicester. The tide of affairs turning in his favor, he deprived several of these lords of their estates, and gave them to his friends. B. 1207; d. 1272.—IV., king of England, surnamed Bolingbroke, was b. in 1367. He was the son of John of Gaunt, duke of Lancaster, the third son of Edward III. In the reign of Richard II. he was made earl of Derby and duke of Hereford. Having accused the duke of Norfolk of treason, the latter challenged him to single combat; but on the appearance of the two champions, at the appointed time and place, Richard would not suffer them to proceed. Both were banished the kingdom, Norfolk for life, and Hereford for a term of years. On the death of his father he succeeded to the dukedom of Lancaster; and, returning before the stated time, for the avowed object of claiming his duchy, and having been joined by the earls of Northumberland and Westmoreland, soon found himself at the head of 60,000 men. Richard II. was defeated, taken prisoner, and deposed; and the duke was unanimously declared king, under the title of Henry IV. This usurpation gave rise to the civil war between the houses of York and Lancaster. D. 1413.—V., king of England, called, after his birthplace, of Monmouth, was b. in 1388. His dissipated habits while a prince gave his father great uneasiness; but he frequently displayed noble traits of character, and on ascending the throne he cast off his former companions, and justified the best expectations. France being at the time torn asunder by the opposing factions of the dukes of Orleans and Burgundy, Henry took the favorable opportunity of reviving the claims of his predecessors upon that

country, and he landed an army at Harfleur, Aug. 14, 1415. With 15,000 men he gained the battle of Agincourt, though the French amounted to 52,000. He then returned to England; but three years afterwards he went again to France, espoused the Princess Catharine, on condition that the French crown should go to Henry and his heirs on the death of the king of France, and be inseparably united to the crown of England. D. 1422.—VI., king of England, son of the preceding, was b. at Windsor, in 1421, and was but ten months old at the death of his father. His grandfather, Charles, king of France, died soon after, and the duke of Orleans, encouraged by the minority of Henry, assumed the title of king by the name of Charles VII. When only nine years old, Henry was crowned at Paris, and the great duke of Bedford, his uncle and guardian, obtained several important victories. But the raising of the siege of Orleans by Joan of Arc gave a new turn to affairs, and the English interest declined. The death of the duke of Bedford was a fatal blow to the cause of Henry, and at length the English were deprived of their possessions in France, except the town of Calais. The insurrection of Cade followed. To add to his misfortunes, the York party in England prevailed, and Henry was sent to the Tower, where, according to the prevailing opinion, he was slain by Richard, duke of Gloucester, in 1471.—VII., king of England, first sovereign of the race of Tudor, was b. 1457. He was the son of Edmund, earl of Richmond, and of Margaret of the house of Lancaster. By the assistance of the duke of Brittany he landed in Wales, and laid claim to the crown in 1485. The people, disgusted at the cruelties of Richard III., joined him in such numbers that he was enabled to give the usurper battle at Bosworth field, where Richard was slain, and Henry crowned on the spot. He reigned 24 years, and d. 1509.—VIII., king of England, was b. in 1491, and succeeded his father at the age of 18. The Emperor Maximilian and the Pope Julius II., having leagued against France, persuaded Henry to join them, and he in consequence invaded that kingdom, where he made some conquests. About the same time James IV., king of Scotland, invaded England, but was defeated and slain at Flodden Field. When Luther commenced the reformation in Germany, Henry wrote a book against him, for which he was

complimented by the pope with the title of Defender of the Faith. Having conceived an affection for Anne Boleyn, he determined to divorce his wife Catharine of Aragon, to whom he had been married 18 years. But on the divorce being refused by the pope, Henry assumed the title of supreme head of the English church, put down the monasteries, and alienated their possessions to secular purposes. His marriage with Anne Boleyn followed; but afterwards he brought her to the scaffold, and married Lady Jane Seymour, who died in childbed. He next married Anne of Cleves; but she not proving agreeable to his expectations, he put her away, and caused Cromwell, earl of Essex, the projector of the match, to be beheaded. His next wife was Catharine Howard, who was beheaded for adultery; after which he espoused Catharine Parr, who survived him. D. 1546.—CHARLES, a gentleman distinguished for his chemical knowledge and scientific pursuits, was the son of an eminent manufacturing chemist at Manchester, and b. in 1775. Though intended for the medical profession, he relinquished it for the sake of co-operating in his father's lucrative pursuits, which he afterwards carried on. D. 1836.—MATTHEW, a non-conformist divine, was b. in 1662. He was educated by his father, Philip Henry, an eminent Presbyterian divine; studied the law in Gray's Inn, but renounced it for the ministry, and settled at Hackney. His chief work is an "Exposition of the Bible;" besides which he wrote a "Method of Prayer," a "Discourse on the Lord's Supper," and other books of practical divinity. D. 1714.—ROBERT, minister of one of the churches in Edinburgh, and author of "The History of Great Britain," was b. at St. Ninian's, near Stirling, in 1718, and d. in 1790.—PATRICK, an American orator and statesman, was b. in Virginia in 1736, and after receiving a common school education, and spending some time in trade and agriculture, commenced the practice of the law, after only six weeks of preparatory study. After several years of poverty, with the incumbrance of a family, he first rose to distinction in managing the popular cause in the controversy between the legislature and the clergy, touching the stipend which was claimed by the latter. In 1765 he was elected a member of the house of burgesses, with express reference to an opposition to the British stamp act. In this assembly he obtain-

ed the honor of being the first to commence the opposition to the measures of the British government, which terminated in the revolution. He was one of the delegates sent by Virginia to the first general congress of the colonies, in 1774, and in that body distinguished himself by his boldness and eloquence. In 1776 he was appointed the first governor of the commonwealth, and to this office was repeatedly re-elected. In 1786 he was appointed by the legislature one of the deputies to the convention held at Philadelphia, for the purpose of revising the federal constitution. In 1788 he was a member of the convention, which met in Virginia to consider the constitution of the United States, and exerted himself strenuously against its adoption. In 1794 he retired from the bar, and d. in 1799. Without extensive information upon legal or political topics, he was a natural orator of the highest order, possessing great powers of imagination, sarcasm, and humor, united with great force and energy of manner, and a deep knowledge of human nature.

HENRYSON, ROBERT, a Scotch poet in the 16th century, was schoolmaster at Dumfermline, and a monk of the Benedictine order. His "Fabils" were printed at Edinburgh in 1621; and his "Testament of Faure Creseide" in 1593. He wrote a number of other pieces, which are to be found in the collections of Hailes, Pinkerton, &c.

HEPBURN, ROBERT, a miscellaneous writer, was b. in Scotland, in 1690. At the age of 21 he published, in 30 numbers, a series of essays, entitled "The Tattler, by Hector Macstaff, of the North." He studied the civil law in Holland, and became a member of the faculty of advocates at Edinburgh, where he d. 1712.

HERACLITUS, the founder of a philosophical sect, was b. at Ephesus, and flourished in the 69th Olympiad, about 500 B. C. He incorporated the mysteries of the Pythagorean system into his own, which was exceedingly severe and obscure. Being of a misanthropic turn, whence he is said to have wept at the follies of mankind, he retired to a mountainous region, where he lived upon roots and herbs; but being attacked by a fatal disease, was obliged to return to the city, and soon afterwards d., in the 60th year of his age.

HERAULT DE SEHELLES, MARIE JEAN, advocate-general in the parliament of Paris under the old regime, and afterwards a member of the nation



al convention, was b. at Paris, in 1760. He chiefly distinguished himself in the contest between the Mountain and Gironde parties, and he powerfully co-operated in the destruction of the latter; but all his services to the terrorists did not save him from the scaffold; he was executed with Danton, in 1795.

HERBELOT, BARTHOLOMEW D', a learned orientalist, was b. at Paris, in 1625. After travelling twice into Italy, in search of Eastern manuscripts, and to converse with oriental travellers, with a view to the elucidation of the Hebrew Scriptures, he was appointed regius professor of Syriac in the French capital, and granted a pension. He was the author of "The Oriental Library," and other able works. D. 1695.

HERBERT, EDWARD, lord of CHERBURY, was b. in 1581, at Montgomery castle; was sent, when only 12 years old, to University college, Oxford; was made a knight of the Bath, soon after the accession of James I.; and shortly after travelled on the Continent, where his elegant manners and chivalric accomplishments attracted the greatest notice. He served in the Netherlands in 1610 and 1614, distinguishing himself by his romantic bravery; was twice ambassador to France, and on his return, in 1625, was created an Irish peer, and afterwards an English baron. He espoused the parliamentary cause during the civil wars, but quitted it, and d. 1648. His principal work is entitled "De Veritate," the object of which was to assert the sufficiency and perfection of natural religion, with a view to prove the uselessness of revelation. He also wrote "De Religione Laici," his own "Memoirs," a "Life of Henry VIII.," &c.—GEORGE, a brother of the preceding, was distinguished as a poet and a divine. He was b. in 1593; educated at Westminster school, and at Trinity college, Cambridge; and became rector of Bemerton, Wilts; where he d. in 1632. He was a man of exemplary piety and benevolence, and a poet of no mean rank.—WILLIAM, earl of Pembroke, a poet and the patron of learned men, was b. in 1580, at Wilton house, the family seat. He was educated at New college, Oxford; and in 1626 was elected chancellor of that university, to which he was a liberal benefactor through life, and bequeathed to it at his death a valuable collection of manuscripts. D. 1630.—SIR THOMAS, a descendant of one of the branches of the Pembroke family, was the son of an al-

derman at York. After receiving his education at Oxford, he travelled for 4 years in Asia and Africa, of which he published an account. On the breaking out of the civil wars he sided with the parliament; but having been appointed to attend upon Charles in his captivity, he became warmly attached to him, and proved himself a zealous and incorruptible servant to him up to the hour of his execution. He assisted Dugdale in his "Monasticon Anglicanum," and published an account of the last two years of the life of King Charles, under the title of "Threnodia Carolina." D. 1682.

HERDER, JOHN GODFREY VON, a classical German writer, and philosopher, was b. in 1744, of poor parents, at Mohrungen, in Prussia; was educated for the church, and became court preacher, ecclesiastical counsellor, and vice-president of the consistory, to the duke of Saxe Weimar; and d. 1803. At the moment when he expired he was writing a hymn to the Deity, and the pen was found on the unfinished line. He was greatly esteemed by all who knew him, and looked upon as the Fenelon of Germany. His unrelaxing zeal and diligence penetrated the most various branches of science, theory, philosophy, philology, natural and civil history, and politics.

HERMAS, an ancient father of the Christian church, surnamed Pastor, or the Shepherd, who is said to be the same mentioned by St. Paul, in his Epistle to the Romans. He is supposed to have d. at Rome about the year 81. A piece of his, entitled "The Shepherd," is still extant, and was translated into English by Archbishop Wake.

HERMELIN, SAML. GUSTAVUS, Baron, a Swedish mineralogist, was b. in 1744, at Stockholm. After having travelled extensively, and paid particular attention to the statistics and geology of the countries which he visited, he settled in his native land, and for more than 50 years held the most eminent situations in the management of the Swedish mines. Hermelin wrote various works relative to the mineralogy, metallurgy, and resources of Sweden; and spent 15 years in perfecting the Swedish Atlas, a geographical undertaking of vast magnitude. D. 1820.

HERMES, TRISMEGISTUS, an Egyptian priest and philosopher, who, according to Diodorus, was the friend and counsellor of the great Osiris, and is said to have been the first lawgiver, and the

founder of religious ceremonies among the Egyptians. He instructed his countrymen in the cultivation of the olive, the measurement of lands, and the knowledge of hieroglyphics, and to him are attributed all the mystic sciences of the Alexandrian school. But every thing relating to him is so uncertain and obscure, that even the time when, and the place where, he lived cannot be assigned with any certainty.

**HERMILLY, VAQUETTE, D'**, a French historian, was b. at Amiens, in 1707, and d. at Paris, in 1778. He wrote the "History of Majorca and Minorca," and translated Ferrara's "History of Spain" and the "Critical Theatre" of Father Feijoo.

**HERMOGENES**, a rhetorician, b. at Tarsus, in Cilicia, lived about the middle of the 2d century, and is celebrated for the precocity and rapid extinction of his talents. At the age of 15, he was famous for his powers of oratory; at 17, he published his rhetoric; and, soon after, various treatises on oratory, which ranked him high among writers upon that subject; but, in his 25th year, he wholly lost his memory, and sank into a state of mental imbecility.

**HERODOTUS**, called by Cicero the "Father of History," was b. at Halicarnassus, in Caria, 484 B. C. and is the most ancient of the Greek historians whose works are extant.

**HERRERA TORDESILLAS, ANTONIO DE**, a Spanish historian, who wrote a "General History of India," which is a curious work. He also wrote a "General History of Spain." B. 1565; d. 1625.

**HERRICK, ROBERT**, an English poet of the 17th century. He received his education, first at St. John's college, and next at Trinity hall, Cambridge; after which he entered into orders, and obtained, in 1629, the vicarage of Dean Prior, in Devonshire. He was deprived of this living during Cromwell's usurpation, but recovered it at the restoration, and d. not long afterwards.

**HERSCHEL, SIR WILLIAM**, one of the most distinguished astronomers of modern times, was b. at Hanover, in 1738. His father, who was a musician, brought him up to his own profession, and, at the age of 14, he was placed in the band of the Hanoverian foot-guards. Towards the close of the seven years' war, when the French armies entered Hanover, young Herschel resolved to visit England, but not being able to obtain employment in London, he accepted a

situation in the band of the Durham militia. When the regiment came to Doncaster, he formed an acquaintance with Dr. Miller, an eminent composer and organist of that town. It happened about this time that an organist was also wanted at Halifax, and, by the advice of the doctor, his young friend offered himself as a candidate for the place, and was successful. In 1766 he removed from Yorkshire to Bath, where he was chosen organist at the Octagon chapel, and leader of the orchestra at the public rooms. Although enthusiastically fond of music, he had for some time devoted his leisure hours to the study of mathematics and astronomy; and, in 1779, having constructed a telescope, and begun a regular survey of the heavens, star by star, he discovered, March 13th, 1781, a new primary planet, which he named the Georgium Sidus, in honor of George the Third. The same year he was elected a fellow of the Royal Society, and had the gold medal awarded him for his discovery. After a long series of arduous and valuable labors, in 1802 he laid before the Royal Society a catalogue of 5000 new nebulae, nebulous stars, planetary nebulae, and clusters of stars, which he had discovered. He continued his astronomical observations till within a few years of his death, which took place in 1822.—**CAROLINE LUCRETIA**, sister of the above, and, like him, distinguished for her zeal in astronomical pursuits, was b. at Hanover, 1750. Having joined her brother at Bath, in 1771, she voluntarily undertook the arduous duties of his astronomical assistant, not only acting as his amanuensis, but executing the laborious numerical calculations necessary to render his discoveries available to science, and laboring in the cause of astronomy with an ardor and activity which neither the fatigue of the body, nor the inclemencies of the season, could exhaust. Her own observations were so numerous and important, that the Royal Society published them in one volume; and her "Zone Catalogue" was honored, in 1823, with the gold medal of the London Astronomical Society, of which she was also elected an honorary member. D. 1848.

**HERVEY, JAMES**, an English divine, was b. in 1714, at Hardingstone, near Northampton; and eventually succeeded his father, as rector of Weston Favell and Collingtree. His chief writings are, "Meditations and Contemplations," "Remarks on Lord Bolingbroke's Letters on the Study and Use of History,"

and "Theron and Aspasia; or, a Series of Dialogues and Letters on the most important Subjects." D. 1758.—**JOHN**, Lord, second son of John, first earl of Bristol, was b. 1694. In 1720 he married Miss Lepell, so well known in Pope's letters and verses; in 1723 he succeeded to the title of Lord Hervey by the death of his elder brother; and in 1725 became member for Bury, when he attached himself to Sir Robert Walpole's party in opposition to Pulteney's, and was made vice-chamberlain in 1730, which he retained by court influence till 1740, when he became lord privy seal. From an early age, Lord Hervey took an active part in the literary and political contests of the day. His pamphlets in answer to the "Craftsman" involved him in a duel with Pulteney; his quarrel with Pope, which extended over many years, gave rise to some of the bitterest satirical sketches ever penned; and he carried on an active correspondence with Dr. Middleton regarding the mode of electing the Roman senate. His "Memoirs of the Reign of George II. from his Accession to the Death of Queen Caroline," after slumbering for a century in the chests of Ickworth, were published in 1843, with an interesting account of the author by John Wilson Croker. D. 1743.

**HESIOD**, a very ancient Greek poet, but whether a cotemporary with, or older or younger than, Homer is not agreed among the learned. The "Theogony" and "Works and Days" are the only undoubted pieces of this poet now extant.

**HEWSON**, **WILLIAM**, a celebrated anatomist and physiologist, was the son of a surgeon at Hexham, in Northumberland, where he was b. in 1739. In 1771 he obtained the Copleyan medal from the Royal Society, for his discoveries of the lymphatic system in birds and fishes, and was elected a fellow of that learned body. He also published "Experimental Inquiries into the Properties of the Blood." D. 1774.

**HEYLIN**, **PETER**, an English divine, was b. at Burford, in Oxfordshire, in 1600. In 1631 he published his "History of St. George," for which the king gave him the rectory of Hemmingford, in Huntingdonshire, and a prebend of Westminster, to which was added the living of Houghton, in the bishopric of Durham. Other church preferment followed. He published a weekly paper, called "Mercurius Aulicus." His other productions are, "Cosmography," "A

Help to English History," the "Life of Charles I.," a "History of the Reformation," &c. D. 1662.

**HEYNE**, **CHRISTIAN GOTTLÖB**, a distinguished scholar, was a native of Chemnitz, in Saxony, whither his father, a poor linen weaver, had fled from Grävenschütz, in Silesia, on account of religious persecution. Though destitute and obscure, he acquired a remarkable acquaintance with the ancient languages, and succeeded Gesner as professor of eloquence at Gottingen, where he was soon after appointed first librarian and counsellor. By his editions and commentaries on classic authors, Heyne has deserved the reputation of being one of the most distinguished luminaries of the literary world. D. 1812, aged 82.

**HEYWOOD**, **JOHN**, one of the earliest of the English dramatic poets, was b. at North Mims, in Hertfordshire, and educated at Oxford; after which he became, through Sir Thomas More, a great favorite with Henry VIII. He also continued in the court of Edward VI., and was much in the confidence of Queen Mary; on whose death, being a Roman Catholic, he went abroad, and d. at Mechlin, in Brabant, 1565. He wrote "The Parable of the Spider and Fly," a voluminous poem. His other works are, a "Dialogue of Proverbs," and several plays.—**THOMAS**, a dramatic writer and actor in the reigns of Elizabeth, James I., and Charles I. He is said to have been a most voluminous author, having written no less than 220 plays, of which only 24 are extant. He also wrote "The Actor's Vindication," "The Hierarchy of the Angels," a "Life of Merlin," "Life of Queen Elizabeth," "Lives of the Nine Worthies," &c. Neither the date of his birth nor that of his death are on record.

**HICKES**, **GEORGE**, an eminent divine and learned antiquary of the 17th century, was b. at Newsham, in Yorkshire, in 1642. Dr. Hickes was a profound scholar, particularly in Saxon lore; but in theological matters the violence of his prejudices sometimes obscured his judgment. His greatest work is entitled "Thesaurus Grammatico-Criticus et Archæologicus Linguarum veterum Septentrionalium." D. 1715.

**HIDALGO Y COSTILLA**, **DON MIGUEL**, a Spanish priest, who distinguished himself in promoting the war of independence in Mexico, which commenced in 1809. He was at that time curate of Dolores, and possessed great influence over the Indians and Creoles. After

raising the standard of independence, he was joined by Allende and a considerable body of insurgents; upon which he threw off his clerical robes, and assumed the uniform and rank of generalissimo. At first he obtained great success; but he ultimately fell into the hands of the royalists, and was executed in July, 1811.

**HIGGONS, BEVIL**, a dramatic poet and historian. His principal works are, a tragedy called "The Generous Conqueror," and a "Short View of the English History." He accompanied James II. to France, where he d. in 1735.

**HIGHMORE, JOSEPH**, a portrait and historical painter, b. in London, 1692. Among his best paintings is, "Hagar and Ishmael," in the Foundling Hospital. He distinguished himself also as an author. D. 1780.—**NATHANIEL**, an English anatomist, was b. at Fordingbridge, in Hampshire. He wrote "Corporis humani Disquisitio Anatomice," and other medical works. The cavity called the Antrum Highmoreanum, in the superior maxilla, takes its name from him. B. 1613; d. 1684.

**HILL, Sir JOHN**, a voluminous writer, was b. in 1716, at Peterborough. He was brought up as an apothecary, and practised as a physician; wrote numerous books with great rapidity, and was the inventor of several lucrative quack medicines. Under the auspices of the earl of Bute he published a "System of Botany," and on presenting a copy of it to the king of Sweden, was invested with an order of knighthood. He also published a supplement to Chamber's "Cyclopædia," "Essays on Natural History and Philosophy," conducted a periodical called "The Inspector," and wrote several novels, farces, &c. He was a constant attendant on every place of public amusement; and, being a satirical "busybody," was often involved in quarrels with the wits of the day. On one of these occasions he was characteristically hit off by Garrick in the following epigrammatic couplet:—

"For physic and farces his rival there scarce is;  
His farces are physic, his physic a farce is."

—**ROWLAND**, the venerable minister of Surrey chapel, was b. at Hawkstone, near Shrewsbury, in 1744. At the time he quitted the university the celebrated George Whitefield was in the zenith of his popularity; and so congenial to his nature was that extraordinary preacher's manner and doctrine, that he quickly adopted both, and became his zealous disciple, prosecuting his favorite plan of

itinerancy, preaching in the streets of Bristol, on the quays, or among the colliers at Kingswood; wherever, in fact, he could gain an audience; but resuming, at stated periods, the services of the London and Bristol tabernacles. In 1783 the building of Surrey chapel was completed; and from that time to the period of his death, an interval of 50 years, he continued to pass his winters in town for the purpose of officiating there, his place being supplied during the summer months by a succession of popular ministers from the country. His writings are very numerous, the principal of which is entitled "Village Dialogues." But he was not sparing of wit, humor, or sarcasm, whenever he could make either subservient to his purpose, as was strikingly seen in a satirical pamphlet against the ministers of the established church, which he published anonymously, under the title of "Spiritual Characteristics, by an Old Observer." D. 1833, aged 88.—**ROBERT**, a self-taught genius of extraordinary merit, was b. in Hertfordshire, in 1699, and bred a tailor and staymaker. By indefatigable application he acquired a sufficient knowledge of the Latin, Greek, and Hebrew languages, to be able to teach them. He d. at Buckingham, in 1777. He wrote "Remarks on the Essay on Spirit," "The Character of a Jew," and "Criticisms on Job."

**HILLHOUSE, JAMES A.**, a distinguished poet, b. at New Haven, Conn., where he passed most of his life. His chief productions were "Hadad," a scriptural drama; "Percy's Mask;" "Sachem's Wood," and several spirited miscellaneous pieces. He also wrote considerably in prose, but no sustained or continuous work. D. 1846.

**HILLIARD, NICHOLAS**, a portrait painter, was b. in 1547, at Exeter. He imitated the style of Hans Holbein, and became goldsmith, carver, and painter to Queen Elizabeth. Among his best works are the portraits of Elizabeth and Mary, queen of Scots. D. 1619.

**HILLTON, WALTER**, a Carthusian monk of the monastery of Sheen, in the 15th century; author of "The Scale or Ladder of Perfection," and to whom also has been erroneously attributed the celebrated book "De Imitatione Christi," written by Thomas à Kempis, or by Gerson.

**HILTON, WILLIAM**, an eminent English artist. On the death of the great, though eccentric, Fuseli, Mr. Hilton succeeded him as keeper of the Royal

Academy, and in that important office he ably and indefatigably directed and aided the students. B. 1787; d. 1840.

**HIPPARCIUS**, the most eminent among the ancient astronomers, was a native of Nicea, in Bithynia, and flourished about a century and a half before the Christian era. He resided some time in the island of Rhodes, whence he has derived the appellation of Rhodius; but he afterwards went to Alexandria, at that time the great school of science. He has been styled the patriarch of astronomy, and was certainly the first who treated the sublime science in a philosophic manner. He discovered the precession of the equinoxes, calculated the eclipses, determined the revolutions and mean motions of the planets, invented the stereographical method of projection, numbered and catalogued the fixed stars, and, in short, by his labors, were laid the solid foundations of geographical and trigonometrical science.

**HIPPIAS**, prince of Athens, was the son of Pisistratus, at whose death he assumed the government, in conjunction with his brother Hipparchus; but the latter being assassinated by a band of conspirators, while conducting a solemn procession to the temple of Minerva, Hippias immediately seized the reins of government, and revenged the death of his brother by putting to death all of whom he entertained the least suspicion.

**HIPPOCRATES**, the most eminent of the Greek physicians, and deservedly styled the father of medical science, was b. in the isle of Cos, 460 B. C., and d. 361 B. C. His memory is still venerated in his native island, and the inhabitants show with pride a house in which they say he resided.—Of Chios, a celebrated geometrician, who lived about 500 B. C., and discovered the quadrature of the lunula, which bears his name.

**HIPPOLYTUS**. ST., a Christian bishop, who suffered in the persecution of Alexander Severus, A. D. 230. His works in Greek and Latin were printed by Fabricius, 1716.

**HIPPONAX**, a satiric poet, of Ephesus, who lived about 450 B. C., and was cotemporary with Anacreon.

**HOADLY, BENJAMIN**, a celebrated prelate, was b. at Westerham, in Kent, in 1676. He soon distinguished himself as a champion of freedom, in his controversy with Calamy and Atterbury; and was recommended by the house of commons to Queen Anne, who

promised him preferment, but which he did not obtain from her. On the accession of George I., he was made bishop of Bangor; and soon afterwards translated to Hereford. In 1723 he obtained the bishopric of Salisbury, and in 1734 he became bishop of Winchester. D. 1761.—**BENJAMIN**, eldest son of the preceding, was physician to George II. and Frederic, prince of Wales. He published some medical and philosophical pieces; but he is best known as the author of "The Suspicious Husband," a comedy. B. 1706; d. 1757.

**HOARE, SIR RICHARD COLT**, an eminent local historian and topographer, was the eldest son of Sir Richard Hoare, the first baronet, and b. in 1758. In 1818 he printed for private circulation among his friends, his "Recollections of a Classical Tour." Various treatises on antiquarian and other kindred subjects occasionally came from his pen; but his great work, on which he bestowed the utmost care and attention, and which entitles him to a distinguished place in the first rank of topographical historians, is the "Ancient and Modern History of Wiltshire," which at the time of his death was not quite complete. D. 1838.

**HOBERT, JOHN HENRY**, was b. in Philadelphia on the 14th of September, 1775. He was educated at the college in Princeton, New Jersey, and was noted in early life for his industry and proficiency in his studies. On leaving this institution he was engaged a short time in mercantile pursuits, was subsequently a tutor at Nassau hall, and after two years' service in this capacity he determined upon the study of theology. In 1798 he was admitted into orders, and was first settled in the two churches at Perkiomen, near Philadelphia, but soon after accepted a call to Christ church, New Brunswick. In about a year he removed from this place to become an assistant minister of the largest spiritual cure in the country, comprising three associated congregations in the city of New York. In 1811 he was elected assistant bishop, and in 1816 became diocesan of New York, and in performing the severe duties of the office, his labors were indefatigable. From 1818 to 1823 he was employed in editing the American edition of Mant and D'Oyley's bible, with notes. In September, 1823, the state of his health required a visit to Europe, where he remained about two years. He d. in 1830. He was incessantly active in

performing his religious offices, and made several valuable compilations for the use of the church.

**HOBBS, THOMAS**, a celebrated philosopher and political writer, was b. in 1588, at Malmesbury, Wilts; was educated at Magdalen hall, Oxford; and in 1608 became tutor to a son of the earl of Devonshire. On the death of his patron and pupil, he became travelling tutor to a young gentleman; but the countess dowager of Devonshire recalled him into her family, to take upon him the education of the young earl. In 1628 he attended the earl on his travels, and at Pisa contracted an intimacy with Galileo. In 1642 he printed his book, "De Cive," which procured him many enemies by its dangerous principles. Soon after this he was appointed mathematical tutor to the prince of Wales. In 1650 appeared, in English, his work on "Human Nature;" and one, "De Corpore Politico, or the Elements of Law." The next year he published his still more famous and obnoxious book, entitled "Leviathan." At the restoration he received a pension; but in 1665 the parliament passed a censure on his writings, which greatly alarmed him. Besides the works which we have enumerated above, he published "De Mirabilibus Pecci, or the Wonders of the Peak," a poem; a translation of Homer; "Elements of Philosophy," a "Letter on Liberty and Necessity," "Six Lessons to the Professors of the Mathematics," &c. The latter years of his life were spent at Chatsworth, the seat of the earl of Devonshire, where he d. 1679.

**HOBBIEM, MINDERHOUT**, an eminent Dutch landscape painter, b. at Antwerp, in 1611. His pieces are remarkable for the grace and beauty of their execution, and being rare, are now very valuable.

**HOCHE, LAZARUS**, an eminent French general, was b. in 1768, at Montreuil, near Versailles, where his father was an hostler. In 1785 he entered the army; was made a corporal of grenadiers, and having passed with applause through the intermediate gradations of rank, frequently distinguishing himself by acts of bravery, he was raised in 1793, to the command of the army of the Moselle, where he had to contend with the duke of Brunswick, and was several times beaten. He, however, succeeded better when engaged with the Austrians, whom he drove out of Alsace. In 1795 he was placed at the head of the republican army in La Vendée. In this

important and difficult station he acquitted himself well, and succeeded in defeating the emigrants at Quiberon, and in inducing the royalists to yield obedience to the government. After having been sent, in the winter of 1796, as commander of the troops in the expedition to Ireland, and from which he returned in disgrace, he was appointed to the command of the army of the Sambre and Meuse, and had already gained considerable advantages when his career was stopped by the armistice between Prince Charles and Bonaparte. D. 1797.

**HOFER, ANDREW**, a patriotic leader of the Tyrolese, was b. in 1765, at Passayer; and when he grew up, he kept an inn there, and dealt in corn, wine, and cattle. By the treaty of Presburg, the Tyrol was transferred to the king of Bavaria; but the war being rekindled in 1809, the inhabitants rose in a mass to drive out the Bavarians, and again place themselves under the dominion of Austria. The riches and influence of Hofer, his athletic form and decided character, all combined to induce the insurgents to elect him their chief. Every thing prospered under his direction. Almost the whole country was conquered, and 8000 of the best troops of Bavaria were made prisoners by the peasants. Hofer now appeared upon the Brenner, and became the idol of the Tyrolese. He was preparing to restore to the closely blockaded and suffering Tyrol a communication with the interior of the imperial states, when the battle of Wagram was succeeded by the armistice of Znaim, the terms of which required that the Austrians should abandon the Tyrol and Voralberg to the vengeance of the enemy. The gallant Hofer concealed himself in a cave, but soon issued from his retreat, and drove the French invaders out of the country. At length, however, the tide of victory turned; and although they maintained a glorious struggle, and gained many splendid victories, the Tyrolese were subjugated, and Hofer being discovered, he was tried by a court-martial at Mantua, and shot, Feb. 20, 1810. After his death he was revered by his countrymen as a martyr, his family were indemnified for the loss of their property by the emperor of Austria, and his son was ennobled by him.

**HOFFMAN or HOFFMANN**. There were several Germans of this name distinguished for their medical knowledge. — **MAURICE**, an anatomist, botanist, and physician; b. in 1621, at Furstenwalde.

in Brandenburg; settled in Altorf, where he held the professorships of anatomy, botany, and physic; was the discoverer of the pancreatic duct; and d. in 1698. He, as well as his son, JOHN MAURICE, wrote several works on various medical subjects.—FREDERIC, the most celebrated of the name, was b. in 1663, at Halle, in Saxony, where his father was also an eminent physician. He studied and lectured at Jena, and afterwards practised at Minden. In 1684 he visited England, and formed an acquaintance with Boyle and other men of science. On the establishment of the university of Halle, he was appointed primary professor of medicine and natural philosophy; and thrice held the situation of rector. His reputation being now fully established, and his fame widely spread, he was elected a member of various scientific associations in London, Berlin, and Petersburg; and appointed physician to the king of Prussia, who gave him the title of archiater and aulic counsellor, with a liberal salary. His works are very numerous; the most important being his "Systema Medicinæ Rationalis" and "Medicina Consultatoria." It has been remarked of him, that as a theorist his suggestions were of great value, and contributed to introduce that revolution in the science of pathology, which subsequent observation has extended and confirmed. D. 1742.—CASPAR, another German physician, was a native of Gotha; wrote several medical works, became professor of the theory of medicine at Altorf, and d. there in 1648.—CHRISTOPHER LEWIS, also a physician, was b. in 1721, at Rheda, in Westphalia. He distinguished himself as a professional writer, and formed a new system of medicine, by combining the humoral and nervous pathology; assuming as the basis of his system, the sensibility and irritability of the solids, and the corruption of the humors as the principle of irritation. He was successively physician to the bishop of Munster and the electors of Cologne and Mentz. D. 1807.—ERNEST THEODORE WILLIAM, a German of varied talents, was b. at Königsberg, in 1776. He studied the law, and held various judicial appointments in Prussia; till his legal career was interrupted by the invasion of Warsaw by the French in 1806, in the government of which city he had been appointed counsellor. Having devoted his leisure hours to the study of music, and being at the same time a romance writer and an artist, he

applied himself to these pursuits in order to obtain a livelihood. He possessed much imagination and talent; but he was an intemperate liver, and suffered much from hypochondriacism. Among his works are, "The Devil's Elixir," "The Entail," "The Adversary," &c.; all displaying a singularly wild and romantic imagination. In 1816 he was reinstated as counsellor in the court of judicature in Berlin, and d. in 1822.

HOFLAND, BARBARA, (widow of Mr. T. C. HOFLAND, landscape painter, who d. in 1843,) well known by her numerous works, written principally for the amusement and instruction of youth, was the daughter of a manufacturer at Sheffield, named Wreaks, where she was b. in the year 1770. She commenced her literary career in 1805, by the publication of a volume of poems, by subscription: from the proceeds of which she established herself in a school at Harrogate, at the same time appearing occasionally as a writer of moral and amusing tales. Among the more important of her works are "Emily," a novel; "Beatrice," "The Unloved One," "The Son of a Genius," "Tales of the Priory," "Self-denial," "The Merchant's Widow," "Decision," &c. D. 1814.

HOGARTH, WILLIAM, a truly great and original painter of life and manners, was b. in London, in 1698, and bound apprentice to an engraver of arms on silver plate. About 1720 he set up for himself, and his first employment was to engrave coats of arms and shop bills. He next undertook to execute plates for booksellers, the chief of which are the prints to *Iludibras*. His first performance as a painter was a representation of Wanstead Assembly, the portraits being taken from life. In 1720 he married a daughter of Sir James Thornhill; shortly after which he embellished the gardens of Vauxhall with some excellent paintings, for which the proprietor complimented him with a perpetual ticket of admission. In 1733 appeared his "Harlot's Progress," prints which stamped his reputation, and were followed by other moral histories and satirical representations of vice and folly, such as "The Rake's Progress," "Marriage-à-la-Mode," "Industry and Idleness," &c., all admirably executed. Soon after the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle he went to France, and while at Calais began to sketch a drawing of the gate of the town, for which he was taken up, but was soon released. On his return

he commemorated the affair in his excellent print, "O the Roast Beef of Old England." In 1753 he published his "Analysis of Beauty," in which he was assisted by Dr. Hoadly. In 1757 he became sergent-painter to the king; but though he had arrived at wealth and eminence, yet, from being destitute of the advantages of a liberal education, he was inordinately vain of his talents, and affected to despise every kind of knowledge which he did not possess. He was also remarkably absent, of which the following is an instance: On setting up his carriage he paid a visit to the lord mayor, and having protracted his stay till a heavy shower came on, he was let out by a different door from that by which he entered, and unmindful of his carriage, he set off on foot, got home wet to the skin, and when asked where he had left the carriage, said that he had forgotten it. D. 1762.

HOGG, JAMES, (the Etrick Shepherd,) a native of Scotland, was b. January 25, 1782, the anniversary of the natal day of Burns. His humble occupation, like that of his ancestors, "time out of mind," was that of a shepherd; nor had he, as he avers, even been more than half a year at school. At the age of 18, however, he began to amuse himself in stringing rustic rhymes together; and he continued to tend his sheep, and to write verses, until it was his good fortune to be noticed by Sir Walter Scott, (who had seen some of his poetical efforts,) which induced him to attempt something of a more decided character. He produced an "Essay on Sheep," which won for him the premium given by the Highland Society; and which, added to the success of a volume of ballads he had shortly before published, under the title of "The Mountain Bard," led him to hope for future fame and profit. He soon afterwards produced his "Forest Minstrel," which gained him but little in either sense; and it was owing to the kindness of Scott and Grieve, that his pecuniary difficulties were relieved. It was not until the publication of the "Queen's Wake" that his fame was established; but from that time he was considered as a somewhat popular author. His publications are numerous; and he contributed to some of the Edinburgh periodicals of the highest literary character. In fact, it was from the repeated mention of "the Shepherd" in the "Noctes" of Blackwood, that his name attained its chief celebrity. He continued the friend

and companion of Sir Walter Scott until the decease of the latter. D. 1835.

HOHENLOHE, ALEXANDER LEOPOLD, prince of, bishop of Sardica, celebrated for the numerous miraculous cures which credulity has attributed to him, was b. at Kupferzell, 1794. Destined from his infancy for the church, he passed through his educational course at Vienna, Berne, and Ellwangen; in 1816 he entered into holy orders at Olmütz; and after a journey to Rome, where he lived chiefly with the Jesuits, he discharged ecclesiastical duties at Bamberg and Munich, to the satisfaction of all the members of his church. In 1820, having been struck with the cures which the prayers of a Badense peasant, Martin Michel by name, were said to have effected on many distinguished invalids, Prince Hohenlohe was induced to have recourse to similar means; and having healed some nervous patients, he was soon surrounded by a host of invalids, eager to test the spiritual powers of one whose fame had been noised abroad as having effected cures which had baffled all ordinary medical skill. As in most similar cases, rumor was far in advance of the truth; but the prince was the dupe of his own credulity; and it was not until a thorough exposure of the whole proceedings was given to the world by the burgomaster of Bamberg, that he abandoned his supernatural pretensions. He wrote several tracts and sermons, and d. at Grosswaradin, in Hungary, 1849.

HOLBACH, PAUL THIERRY, Baron von, a distinguished natural philosopher, was b. at Heidelberg, in the Palatinate, 1723. His house was long the centre of attraction to all the savans of Paris; he contributed to the Encyclopédie numerous articles on natural history, politics, and philosophy; and few men have left behind them more enduring memorials of taste, skill, and ability. D. 1789.

HOLBEIN, HANS, or JOHN, an eminent painter, was b. at Basle, in 1498, and learned the elements of his art from his father, whom he soon excelled. His talents procured him the friendship of Erasmus, for whose "Praise of Folly," he drew several whimsical designs. At the recommendation of Erasmus he went to England, and was employed first by Sir Thomas More, who introduced him to Henry VIII. He now rose to the zenith of fortune in that monarch's court, and painted a vast number of portraits, which are still con-



sidered masterpieces of art. Some of his earlier productions, especially his "Dance of Death," are also very celebrated; and he was no mean proficient in the art of wood-engraving, many of his historical paintings having been executed by him in a highly graphic style. D. of the plague in 1554.

**HOLBERG**, **LOUIS**, baron of, a popular Danish writer, was b. at Bergen, in Norway, in 1684. His father had raised himself, by a bold achievement, from the ranks to the office of colonel, but took little care in forming the mind and character of his son, who struggled with great difficulties in acquiring learning. By reading the accounts of travellers, he became desirous of visiting other countries; and though straitened in circumstances, he travelled in England, Holland, France, and Italy; and, on his return to his native country, raised himself to fame, fortune, and rank, by his literary talents. He laid the foundation of his fame by a comic-heroic poem, or national satire, called "Peder Paars." He also wrote numerous dramas, romances, fables, and epigrams, all of which abound with wit, humor, and originality. His other works consist of "The Subterraneous Travels of Nicholas Klimm," an "Universal History," "Parallel Lives of Illustrious Men and Women," a "History of Denmark," &c. D. 1754.

**HOLCROFT**, **THOMAS**, a dramatist, novelist, and miscellaneous writer, was the son of a London tradesman, and b. in 1774. He at first followed his father's trade, (that of a shoemaker,) then became an actor, and finally directed his talents to literary pursuits. It was as a dramatist that he first essayed his powers; and, between 1778 and 1806, he produced more than thirty pieces, several of which were successful, and some still retain possession of the stage, among which is the "Road to Ruin." On the breaking out of the French revolution, Holcroft rendered himself obnoxious as a strenuous supporter of liberal principles, and was accused of high treason in 1794, on which he surrendered himself; but, owing to his companions, Hardy, Horne Tooke, and Thelwall, being acquitted, he was not brought to trial. Among his productions are, "A Tour in Germany and France," several novels, and numerous translations from the German and French. D. 1809.

**HOLDSWORTH**, **EDWARD**, an elegant writer, was b. 1688, at North Stoneham, in Hampshire, of which parish his father

was rector. He was the author of "Muscipula," a Latin poem, written with classical purity; also of a dissertation, entitled "Pharsalia and Philippi, or the Two Philippi in Virgil's Georgics explained." D. 1746.

**HOLINSHED**, or **HOLINGSHED**, **RAPHAEL**, an English chronicler, of the Elizabethan age. He is said to have been descended from a respectable family in Cheshire; and from his own will it appears, that in the latter part of his life he was a steward to Thomas Burdet, esq., of Bromcote, Warwickshire. The "Chronicles of Holinshed" were first published in 1577; and prefixed to them is one of the most curious and interesting memorials existing of the manners and domestic history of the English in the 16th century. D. 1582.

**HOLLAND**, **HENRY RICHARD VASSAL**, Lord, was the only son of Stephen, second Lord Holland, elder brother of the Right Hon. Charles James Fox. During his parliamentary career he was the uncompromising advocate of the Catholic claims; a zealous promoter of every endeavor to soften the asperities of the law; and an assertor of popular rights in the most extensive sense of the term. When the Whig party came into power in 1830, he became a cabinet minister, and chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster. During his lifetime, Holland house, presided over by Lady Holland, who died, 1845, was the most renowned temple of wit and hospitality of which England could boast. Lord Holland left behind him some interesting "Foreign Reminiscences," which were published in 1850. D. 1840.

**HOLLAR**, **WENCESLAUS**, an eminent Bohemian engraver, was b. at Prague, 1617. He was brought to England in 1636, by the earl of Arundel, on his return from the embassy to Vienna; and, in 1640, he was appointed drawing-master to the prince of Wales and the duke of York. His "Ornatus Muliebris Anglicanus" is held in high estimation, as portraying, with great correctness, the fair sex, of all classes, in the 17th century.

**HOLLES**, **DENZIL**, Lord, one of the five members of the long parliament who were demanded by King Charles I. when he went to the house of commons. At the restoration he was advanced to the peerage; in 1663 he was sent ambassador to France, and in 1667 was one of the English plenipotentiaries at Breda. Notwithstanding these employments, he remained a zealous friend to liberty;

and when the politics of the reign tended to make the king absolute, Lord Holles was a conspicuous leader of the opposition. D. 1680.

**HOLLEY, HORACE**, a celebrated pulpit orator, was b. in Connecticut, 1781, and graduated at Yale college in 1799. On leaving this institution he began the study of the law, which he soon relinquished for divinity, and in 1805 was ordained to the pastoral charge of Greenfield hill, Conn. In 1809 he was installed over the society in Hollis-street, Boston, where he remained for ten years, when he accepted an invitation to become president of Transylvania university, in Kentucky. In this situation he continued till 1827, when he died on his passage from New Orleans to New York. His sermons were generally extemporaneous, and were distinguished for power and eloquence.

**HOLMAN, JOSEPH GEORGE**, a dramatist and actor, was a native of London, and intended for the church; but in 1784 he made his debut at Covent-garden theatre. He afterwards came to America, and became manager of Charleston theatre. Among his dramatic productions, are the "Votary of Wealth," a comedy; "Red Cross Knights," "Abroad and at Home," &c. His death was remarkable and melancholy, taking place together with that of his second wife, two days after their marriage, by yellow fever, in 1817.

**HOLMES, ABIEL**, a divine and author, was b. in Woodstock, Conn., 1768; graduated at Yale college, 1788; from November, 1785, to June, 1791, was pastor of a Congregational church at Midway, Geo.; and in 1792 he became pastor of the First church in Cambridge, Mass., where he remained the rest of his life. His most considerable literary production, entitled "The Annals of America," is one of the most valuable historical publications that has been written in this country. D. 1837.

**HOLT, FRANCIS LUDLOW**, queen's counsel, and for 22 years vice-chancellor of the county palatine of Lancaster, was called to the bar in 1809, and in 1831 rose to the rank of a king's counsel. He was the author of several legal works on the law of libel, shipping and navigation laws, the bankrupt laws, reports of cases at nisi prius, &c. He also wrote one or two dramatic pieces; and was for many years the principal editor of "Bell's Weekly Messenger." D. 1844.—**Sir JOHN**, an eminent English judge, celebrated for firmness, integrity, and

great legal knowledge, was b. at Thame, Oxfordshire, 1642. He filled the office of recorder of London for about a year and a half, when his uncompromising opposition to the abolition of the Test Act caused him to lose his situation. Becoming a member of the lower house, he distinguished himself so much by his exertions and talents in what is called the "convention parliament," that on King William's accession he was made lord chief justice of the King's Bench. On the removal of Lord Somers, in 1700, he was offered the chancellorship; but he refused it. D. 1709.

**HOLTY, LOUIS HENRY CHRISTOPHER**, a German poet, excelling particularly in lyrical and elegiac compositions, was b. at Mariensee, 1748. He was of a mild and pensive disposition, pursued his studies beyond his natural strength, and prematurely d. at Gottingen, 1775.

**HOLYOAKE, FRANCIS**, a learned lexicographer, was b. in Warwickshire, about 1567, and d. 1653. His "Etymological Dictionary of Latin Words" was first printed in 1606.—**THOMAS**, his son, was doctor in divinity, and d. in 1675. During the civil wars he commanded a troop of horse in the king's service, although in holy orders, and on the failure of the royal cause he practised medicine for a subsistence; but at the restoration he resumed his ecclesiastical functions, and obtained church preferment. He enlarged his father's dictionary, which was published in 1677.

**HOLYOKE, EDWARD AUGUSTUS**, an American physician, b. in Essex county, Mass., in 1728. He graduated at Harvard college, and in 1749 began to practise at Salem; was upwards of 100 years old when he died, yet it is said he was never in his life so far as 50 miles from the spot where he was born. Even after he had attained his 100th year he took interest in the investigation of medical subjects, and wrote letters which show that his understanding was still clear and strong. Dr. Holyoke was a good anatomist; was versed in natural philosophy and astronomy; and regularly recorded his meteorological observations daily for 80 years. D. 1829.

**HOLYWOOD, JOHN**, or, according to his Latinized appellation, **DE SACROBOSCO**, was an English mathematician and divine, b. at Halifax, in Yorkshire. After receiving his education at Oxford, he went to Paris, where he taught mathematics, and d. in 1256. He wrote "De Sphæra Mundi," "De Anni Ratione," and "De Algorismo."

HOME, DAVID, a Scotch divine, who was employed by James I. to bring the Protestants of Europe into one confession. He wrote "Apologia Basilica, seu Machiavelli Ingenium Examinatum," "L'Assassinat du Roi," &c.—Sir EVERARD, an eminent surgeon, was the son of Robert Home, esq., of Greenlaw castle, in the county of Berwick; and was brought up to the profession under his brother-in-law, the celebrated John Hunter. For a period of more than 40 years he practised with great success in London; and during that time he produced numerous medical works, which are held in high repute. He was sergeant-surgeon to the king, surgeon to Chelsea hospital, vice-president of the Royal Society, president of the Royal College of Surgeons, and was created a baronet in 1813. Among his works are, "Lectures on Comparative Anatomy," and "Practical Observations" on a variety of diseases, consisting of several volumes; besides numerous valuable contributions to the "Philosophical Transactions," &c. B. 1756; d. 1832.—HENRY, Lord KAMES, a Scottish judge and eminent writer, b. in the year 1696. Mr. Home's success at the bar was not great, till his abilities were known by the publication of his "Remarkable Decisions of the Court of Session, from 1716 to 1718," which happened in 1729. From that period he practised, with much respectability and success, till the year 1752, when he was called to the bench. Eleven years afterwards he was appointed one of the lords of justiciary. Independent of various judicial works, he wrote "Essays concerning British Antiquities," "Essays on the Principles of Morality and Natural Religion," "An Introduction to the Art of Thinking," and "Elements of Criticism." Nothing further came from his pen till 1772, when "The Gentleman Farmer" made its appearance; and, the following year, "Sketches of the History of Man." The last work he published was "Loose Hints upon Education, chiefly concerning the Culture of the Heart." D. 1782.—JOHN, the author of the popular tragedy of "Douglas," was b. near Ancrum, Roxburghshire, in 1724, and educated for the church; but in the rebellion of 1745 he entered into the royal army, and was taken prisoner at the battle of Falkirk. He contrived, however to make his escape, and in 1750 was ordained as minister of Athelstaneford, in East Lothian. His tragedy of "Douglas" was performed at Edinburgh

in 1756, and gave such offence to the presbytery that the author, to avoid ecclesiastical censure, resigned his living, and ever after appeared and acted as a layman. He obtained some trifling government appointments, and wrote four other plays, which, however, failed to attract. His "History of the Rebellion of 1745-6," also disappointed the public expectation. D. 1808.

HOMER, the father of poetry. Of the birth of this immortal bard, and of the circumstances of his death—of his parentage and descent, nay, even of his actual existence—all is involved in doubt and fable. Seven cities disputed for the honor of being his birthplace: Smyrna, Colophon, Chios, Argos, Athens, Rhodes, and Salamis: the probability is that he was an Asiatic Greek, and flourished in the 9th century B. C.

HONDEKOETER, GILES; GYSBRECHT, his son; and MELCHIOR, his grandson; three Flemish artists of the 16th and 17th centuries. The first excelled in landscape painting; the second in delineating birds; and the last, who was by far the most celebrated of the three, combined the powers of the former two, and painted with great elegance and accuracy.

HONDIUS, ABRAHAM, a Dutch artist, of considerable ability, particularly in his hunting pieces; he also painted "The Destruction of Troy," in a manner which has obtained for him the highest praise. He went to England, and d. 1691.

HONE, NATHANIEL, a celebrated painter in enamel, was a native of Dublin, but came to London early in life, and was one of the first members of the Royal Academy. D. 1784.—WILLIAM, the son of a dissenter at Bath, became conspicuous as the publisher of a series of parodies, in which such irreverent use was made of the liturgy, that the government felt bound to prosecute him. He was tried on three charges, and defended himself for three days with considerable ability, and with equal courage and temper; and, as the government of that day was in ill odor with that large party in whom the reforming spirit at that time was rife, a verdict was returned in his favor. He subsequently had a large sum subscribed for him, by persons who, we presume, must have entertained sentiments similar to those of the "persecuted but triumphant champion of the press." His publications were the "Every-Day Book" and the "Year Book." This business, however,

did not succeed, and Mr. Hone became much involved. Being led to attend the ministry of Mr. Binney at the Weigh-house, his character became changed; and the new religious connection resulted in his becoming subeditor of the "Patriot;" this he continued till his death, which took place in November, 1842.

HOOD, ROBIN, a celebrated English outlaw of the 12th century—whose personal courage, skill in archery, boldness of enterprise, and generous disposition, have rendered his name famous in the legendary history of that country—lived in Sherwood Forest, in Nottinghamshire. The heads of his story, as collected by Stowe, are briefly these:—"In this time (about the year 1190, in the reign of Richard I.) were many robbers and outlaws, among whom Robin Hood and Little John, renowned thieves, continued in the woods, despoiling and robbing the goods of the rich. They killed none but such as would invade them, or by resistance for their own defence. The said Robin entertained 100 tall men and good archers, with such spoils and thefts as he got, upon whom 400 (were they ever so strong,) durst not give the onset. He suffered no woman to be oppressed, violated, or otherwise molested; poor men's goods he spared, abundantly relieving them with that which by theft he got from abbays and the houses of rich old carles." D. 1247.—SAMUEL, Lord Viscount, the son of a clergyman at Thorncombe, in Devonshire, was b. there in 1724, and entered the royal navy at the age of 16. By his bravery in the capture of a fifty-gun ship, in 1759, he acquired the rank of post-captain; and he was present, as rear-admiral, at the famous defeat of De Grasse, by Rodney, April 12th, 1782, when his services on that occasion were rewarded with an Irish peerage. In 1784 he was elected into parliament for Westminster; but in 1788 he vacated his seat on being named one of the lords of the admiralty. In 1798 he signalized himself by the taking of Toulon, and afterwards Corsica; in reward of which achievements he was made a viscount, and governor of Greenwich hospital. D. 1816.—THOMAS, a poet, humorist, and miscellaneous writer, the son of Mr. Hood, bookseller, was at first a clerk, and then an engraver, and at length we find him contributing to, and in part editing, the "London Magazine." But his connection with the press became more pub-

lily known by the occasional appearance of his name to various clever and whimsical trifles, which enlivened the pages of some of the most popular among the weekly and monthly periodicals. After this came his "Whims and Oddities," "National Tales," "Comic Annuals," "Whimsicalities," "The Plea of the Midsummer Fairies," "Tynney Hall," "Up the Rhine," &c. Much, however, as we have admired his abilities as a punster and a satirist, and heartily as we have laughed at his original sketches, droll allusions, and grotesque smiles; much as we esteem the man of wit who can "shoot folly as it flies," without indulging in personalities, or inflicting pain on any but the worthless, we can still both admire and esteem him more, when, with true pathos, he fixes the attention of the reader, and commands the best sympathies of man's nature, by compositions so simple, eloquent, and forceful as "The Song of the Shirt." B. 1798; d. 1845.

HOOGSTRATEN, DAVID VAN, a Dutch poet and critic, b. at Rotterdam, in 1668; became professor of the belles lettres at Amsterdam, wrote several good poems, in the Latin language, and otherwise displayed considerable classical attainments. D. 1724.

HOOGLIET, ARNOLD, a Dutch poet, b. in 1687. His chief fame rests on a poem entitled "Abraham the Patriarch," which is admired for the beauty of its style and imagery. D. 1763.

HOOK, JAMES, a musical composer, of great industry and talent, was b. at Norwich, in 1746. His operatic and melodramatic productions amount to more than 140 complete works, many of which were highly successful; he also set to music upwards of 2000 songs. D. 1827.—Dr. JAMES, dean of Worcester, son of the preceding, was an accomplished scholar, and an able dignitary of the church. Besides some dramas, which he wrote early in life, he published, in 1820, "Anguis in Herba; a Sketch of the true Character of the Church of England and her Clergy," which he inscribed "To the sober sense of his country." Few writers, indeed, surpassed Dr. Hook as a polemical or a political pamphleteer. D. 1828.—THEODORE EDWARD, a celebrated novelist and dramatic writer, but more celebrated for his surpassing wit and extemporaneous powers, was the youngest son of James Hook. He was b. in London, in 1788. At 17 he produced his first drama, "The Soldier's Return," which was

speedily followed by "Catch him who can," "Tekeli," "Killing no Murder," and nine other dramatic pieces, nearly all of which were decidedly successful. These, with a host of piquant articles in the "Satirist Magazine," and other periodicals, were hit off before he reached his 25th year. In Oct., 1818, he was appointed to the offices of accountant-general and treasurer of the Mauritius, which he held till Feb., 1818, when it was discovered that there was a deficiency in the military chest of £12,000, abstracted, as it afterwards appeared, by his deputy, who, on the accounts being about to be investigated, destroyed himself; but Mr. Hook, as a matter of course, was made answerable for the acts of his subordinate. He was accordingly sent home, his effects were seized and sold, and he became for a considerable time an inmate of the King's Bench. The first series of "Sayings and Doings" appeared in 1824. Other novels, as "Jack Brag," "Births, Deaths, and Marriages," "Gilbert Gurney," &c., followed at short intervals. He also wrote "Memoirs of Sir David Baird" and of "Michael Kelly," the composer. But not a little of his notoriety arose from his connection with the "John Bull," of which he was editor as well as a joint proprietor; and from his pen proceeded most of those bold political articles, racy sketches of men and manners, smart poems, and epigrammatic jeux d'esprit, which for so long a time distinguished that ultra-tory paper. For the last few years he was the editor of the "New Monthly Magazine." D. 1841.

HOOKER, JOHN, a learned antiquary, was b. at Exeter, 1524. He wrote a "Description of Exeter," and some part of "Holingshed's Chronicle," besides other pieces. D. 1601.—RICHARD, an eminent English divine, author of an excellent work, entitled "The Laws of Ecclesiastical Polity," was b. at Heavitree, near Exeter, in 1553, and d. at Bishop's Bourne, Kent, of which place he was rector, in 1600.

HOOLE, JOHN, a dramatic poet and translator, was b. in 1727. He was a clerk in the India House, but devoted his leisure hours to literary pursuits, particularly the study of the Italian language, of which he acquired a great knowledge, as appears by his excellent translations of Ariosto's "Orlando Furioso," and Tasso's "Jerusalem," into English. He also published two volumes of the dramas of Metastasio, and

was the author of three tragedies, viz., "Cyrus," "Timanthes," and "Cleonice." D. 1803.

HOOPER, WILLIAM, a signer of the declaration of independence, was b. in Boston in 1742, and was graduated at Harvard college, in 1760. He engaged in the study of the law, and removing to North Carolina commenced the practice of his profession in that province. In 1774 he was elected a delegate to the general congress which met at Philadelphia. In 1776 he was a third time delegate to congress, but in the following year was obliged to resign his seat in consequence of the embarrassment of his private affairs. D. 1790.

HOPE, JOHN, a physician and naturalist, b. at Edinburgh, 1725, was professor of botany and the materia medica in his native city, and in 1761 was appointed botanist to the king, and superintendent of the botanic garden. D. 1786.—THOMAS, an English gentleman of large fortune, distinguished by his talents and patronage of the fine arts, was the nephew of a rich merchant of Amsterdam. In 1805 he first appeared as an author, by publishing a work, entitled "Household Furniture and Internal Decorations;" this was followed by two elegant publications, "The Costumes of the Ancients," and "Designs of Modern Costume;" but his great performance was "Anastasius, or Memoirs of a Modern Greek," which appeared anonymously in 1819, and was for some time very generally ascribed to Lord Byron. Another work of a metaphysical nature, has been published since his death, entitled "The Origin and Prospects of Man." D. 1831.

HOPITAL, MICHAEL DE L', was an eminent chancellor of France, to which high station he rose through the zeal, ability, and integrity he displayed in the various offices he before filled. He was b. in 1505; studied jurisprudence in the most celebrated universities of France and Italy; rose rapidly in his profession, and was sent by Henry II. as ambassador to the council of Trent. In 1554 he was made superintendent of the royal finances, when, by his good management, and his inflexible disregard of those rapacious favorites of the court who battered on the public purse, he restored the exhausted treasury. He was a sincere friend to religious toleration, and the principal author of the edict of 1562, which allowed freedom of worship to Protestants. When the atrocious massacre of the Protestants,

on Bartholomew's Day, 1572, was at its height, and his friends thought he would be made one of its victims, he not only refused to take measures for his own safety, but, when a party of horsemen advanced towards his house, he refused to close his gates. They were, in fact, dispatched by the queen with express orders to save him. He survived this event a few months only, dying in 1573.—WILLIAM FRANCIS ANTHONY DE L', marquis de St. Mesme, a celebrated French mathematician, was the son of a general in the army, and b. 1661. Such was his reputation for mathematical science, that the profound Huygens did not disdain to apply to him for information. He wrote several works on conic sections, equations, &c. D. 1704.

HOPKINS, LEMUEL, an American physician and author, b. at Waterbury, Conn., 1750. He introduced the anti-phlogistic regimen and practice in febrile diseases, and was not less assiduous than he was skilful as a practitioner; while, as a literary man he successfully distinguished himself by various political tracts and satires, written with a view to give a tone to the public feeling in favor of the administration of Washington. D. 1801.—SAMUEL, founder of the sect called Hopkinsians, was b. at Waterbury, Conn., in 1721. He was a pious and zealous man, with considerable talents, and almost incredible powers of application; but his theological opinions have given rise to much controversy. He published numerous sermons, a "Treatise on the Millennium," &c.; and earnestly advocated the abolition of slavery. From the year 1769 he presided over a congregation at Newport, R. I., where he d. in 1803.—STEPHEN, one of the signers of the declaration of independence, was b. in 1707, in that part of Providence which now forms the town of Scituate. In 1732 he was elected a representative to the general assembly from Scituate, and was chosen speaker to that body in 1741. In 1751 he was appointed chief justice of the superior court of Rhode Island; and, in 1756, was elected its governor; was several times chosen a member of congress, and d. in 1785. He was a clear and convincing speaker, and a good mathematician; and though he had received but a very limited education, his knowledge of literature, science, and political economy was varied and extensive.—WILLIAM, an English divine, b. at Evesham, Worcestershire, in 1647,

was a celebrated antiquary. He assisted Bishop Gibson in his edition of the "Saxon Chronicle," and was the translator of the article "Worcestershire," in Camden's "Britannia." In 1675 he was promoted to a prebend in Worcester cathedral; held the mastership of St. Oswald's hospital; and d. 1700.—WILLIAM, was the author of "An Appeal to Common Sense;" and, though openly professing Arian principles, held the rectory of Bolney, in Sussex, till his death, in 1786.

HOPKINSON, FRANCIS, an eminent author, and one of the signers of the declaration of independence, was b. at Philadelphia, in 1738. His father was the intimate friend and scientific coadjutor of Franklin. After graduating at the college of Philadelphia, and making the law his study, Francis visited England, the country of his parents' birth, and, in a few years after his return, entered congress as a delegate from New Jersey. He produced many satires and ironical pieces, such as the "Prophecy," the "Political Catechism," &c., tending to ridicule the old country; while, at the same time, he directed his efforts against the ribaldry of the newspapers, and the exaggerations and prejudices with which the federal constitution was at first assailed. After his retirement from congress, he was appointed judge of the admiralty for Pennsylvania, and d. in 1791. Among his works, the greater part of which are of a political character, there are many sound essays and scientific papers, acute and learned judicial decisions, and a variety of songs, possessing much sweetness and delicacy, which were rendered still more popular by the airs he composed for them.

HOPNER, JOHN, an ingenious portrait and landscape painter, chiefly excelling in females and children, was b. 1759, and d. 1810. As the author of a metrical translation of "Oriental Tales," and in other literary performances, he also distinguished himself.

HORATIUS FLACCUS, QUINTUS, or HORACE, one of the most eminent, and certainly the most popular and elegant of the Roman poets, was b. at Venusium, a city lying on the borders of Lucania and Apulia, 65 B. C. His father, although following the calling of a tax-gatherer, was a man of elevated and liberal sentiments, and took the greatest pains in providing for his education. At the age of 20 years he went to Athens to complete his studies; and while there,

Marcus Brutus passing through the city on his way to Macedonia, Horace, accompanied by other Roman youths, joined the army; became a legionary tribune; fought in the last battle for the freedom of Rome at Philippi, and saved himself by flight. Though he saved his life, he forfeited his estate, and was reduced to great want, till Virgil introduced him to Mæcenas, by whose interest he recovered his patrimony. Augustus now became his friend, and offered to make him his secretary, which Horace declined. When Mæcenas was sent to Brundisium, to conclude a treaty between Augustus and Antony, he took with him Horace, Virgil, and other literary friends; and, not long after, his munificent patron presented him with the Sabine villa; to which, having witnessed such striking examples of the instability of fortune, he withdrew from the tumult at Rome, preferring retirement to a more brilliant life. His odes are models of that kind of composition, and his epistles and satires abound with acute and vivacious observations on life and manners; while his "Ars Poetica," so often quoted, evinces great taste, and is remarkable for a species of graceful negligence. D. 9 B. C.

HORN, CHARLES EDWARD, the best English melodist of modern times, the son of C. F. Horn, a German musician, was b. in London, 1786. At the precocious age of six, he showed evident signs of a taste for composition, his skill at improvisation arresting the attention of his father's visitors, among whom the great Haydn could be numbered. On the opening of the English opera house, he was engaged as second tenor, and he subsequently shared the public favors with the first singers of the day. He composed the whole or the greater portion of the music for innumerable operas; and he was the author of the three most popular ballads of his time, "Cherry Ripe," "I've been Roaming," "The deep, deep Sea," &c. D. at New York, 1849.

HORNE, GEORGE, a learned and pious English prelate, was b. 1730, at Otham, Kent. He took orders in 1753, and his graceful elocution and excellent style rendered him a popular preacher. He was successively chaplain to the king, vice-chancellor of the university, and dean of Canterbury; and, in 1790, he was raised to the see of Norwich. He was distinguished for his biblical knowledge, and in early life was a strenuous Hutchinsonian. In 1751 he opposed

the Newtonian philosophy as inconsistent with the Bible; in 1754 he wrote against Dr. Shuckford's account of the creation and fall of man; and in 1756 he became involved in a controversy with Dr. Kennicott, the supposed author of "A Word to the Hutchinsonians." But among his numerous works, which are too numerous for specifying here, the principal is "A Commentary on the Book of Psalms," an elaborate performance, on the composition of which he bestowed nearly 20 years. D. 1792.

HORNECK, OTTOCAR OF, one of the oldest historians in the German language, was a native of Styria, and lived in the 13th and 14th centuries. About the year 1280 he composed a work on the great empires of the earth, which concluded with the death of the Emperor Frederic II., and is still extant in manuscript at Vienna. He also wrote a chronicle of the events of his own time, consisting of more than 83,000 verses, and which is said to be rich in portraying the characters of eminent men, and in the description of festivals, tournaments, and battles, at part of which he was himself present.

HORNEMANN, FREDERIC CONRAD, a celebrated German traveller, b. at Hildesheim, in 1772. At the instance of Blumenbach, the famous naturalist, he was, in 1797, employed by the African Association, in London, to explore the interior of Africa. After having visited Cyprus, Alexandria, and Cairo, he crossed the Libyan desert, reached Mourzouk, the capital of Fezzan, and soon afterwards proceeded on an excursion to Tripoli. From this place he set out with the intention of penetrating into Central Africa, and is believed to have d. on his return to Fezzan, of a fever caused by drinking cold water, after being exposed to great fatigue. His Journal, which was sent by him from Tripoli, was published in 1802 by the African Society.

HORNER, FRANCIS, barrister-at-law, was b. at Edinburgh, 1778. He entered parliament in 1806, and distinguished himself as chairman of the bullion committee; but his severe application to that intricate subject injured his health, which was naturally delicate; and he d. in 1817, at Pisa, whither he had gone for its restoration.

HORNTHORST, GERARD, a celebrated painter, called also GERARDO DALLE NOTTI, from his subjects, was b. at Utrecht in 1592, and was a pupil of Abraham Bloemart, but finished his studies at

Rome. He painted night-scenes, and pieces illuminated by torch or candle light. On his return from Italy he visited England, and obtained the favor of Charles I.; and on his return to Holland, he was much employed by the prince of Orange. Among his numerous pictures, that of Jesus Christ before the tribunal of Pilate is the most celebrated. D. 1660.

**HORROX, JEREMIAH**, an English astronomer, was b. at Toxteth, in Lancashire, about 1619. He was the first who observed the transit of Venus over the sun's disk, his account of which was published by Hevelius, at Dantzic, in 1661, under the title of "Venus in Sole visu, anno 1639, Nov. 24;" and he formed a theory of lunar motion, which Newton did not disdain to adopt. D. 1640.

**HORSLEY, JOHN**, a learned antiquary, who d. 1731. His work, entitled "Britannia Romana," folio, gives a copious and exact account of the remains of the Romans in Britain.—**SAMUEL**, a celebrated English prelate and mathematician, was b. in London in 1733; and held several livings in succession, till he arrived at the episcopal dignity. But while he was rapidly rising in the church, and opposing Dr. Priestley, the great champion of Unitarianism, by his theological arguments, he was not neglectful of science. In 1775 he published an edition of Newton's works; and from 1778 till the election of Sir Joseph Banks, he was secretary of the Royal Society. His writings were numerous and important, in theology, in science, and in classical literature. D. 1806.

**HOSACK, DAVID**, an eminent physician of New York. He received his education at Edinburgh; was long at the head of the profession in New York; and was an eloquent and able teacher as a professor of the theory and practice of physic in the New York Medical College. He was held in high estimation as a man of talents, learning, and worth; was a liberal promoter of the arts and sciences; and was the author of the "History of the Erie Canal," and of the "Life of his friend, De Witt Clinton, formerly governor of New York." D. suddenly of apoplexy, 1835, aged 66.

**HOTTINGER, JOHN HENRY**, a learned oriental scholar, b. at Zurich, in 1620. He displayed such a propensity for, and made such progress in, the ancient languages, that he was sent to foreign universities at the public expense. He

went to Geneva, Gottingen, and Leyden; visited England; and returned to his native country, enriched with vast stores of knowledge. In 1642 he was appointed professor of ecclesiastical history in his native city; and by his teaching and writings contributed greatly to promote the study of oriental literature. In 1667, while preparing for a visit to the university of Leyden, in compliance with repeated invitations, he was accidentally drowned, with three of his children, by the upsetting of a boat, in the neighborhood of Zurich.—**JOHN JAMES**, son of the preceding, was b. at Zurich, in 1652; at which place he became professor of theology; and d. 1735. His principal work is an "Ecclesiastical History of Switzerland."—Another professor at Zurich, of the same name, known by his editions of the classics, was b. 1750, and d. 1819. He was an acute critic and elegant scholar; among his best works is an "Essay towards a Comparison of the German with the Greek and Roman Poets."

**HOVEDEN, ROGER DE**, an English historian, who flourished in the reign of Henry II. He wrote "Annals" in Latin, commencing at 731, the period at which Bede finished, and bringing down affairs to the third year of John, 1201. His style is defective, but he is highly esteemed for diligence and fidelity.

**HOWARD, CHARLES**, earl of Nottingham, an intrepid English admiral, commander-in-chief at the defeat of the Spanish armada. B. 1536; d. 1624.—**EDWARD**, the descendant of an ancient and opulent family, was one of the earliest and best of the naval school of novelists. "Ratlin the Reefer," "Outward Bound," "The Old Commodore," and "Jack Ashore," attest his powers, while his "Life of Sir Henry Morgan, the Buccaneer," gave promise of even higher excellence. D. 1842.—**JOHN**, the celebrated philanthropist, was b. at Hackney, in 1726. He was apprenticed to a grocer, but his constitution being delicate, and having an aversion to trade, he purchased his indentures and went abroad. On his return he lodged with a widow lady, whom he afterwards married. After the decease of Mrs. Howard, who lived only about three years, he, in 1756, embarked for Lisbon, in order to view the effects of the recent earthquake, but on the passage the ship was taken and carried to France. The hardships he suffered and witnessed during his imprisonment, first roused his attention to the subject of his future la-



bors. On being released, Mr. Howard retired to a villa in the New Forest; and in 1758 he married a second wife, who d. in childbirth in 1765, leaving him one son. He at this time resided at Cardington, near Bedford, where he indulged the benevolence of his disposition by continually assisting and ameliorating the condition of the poor. In 1773 he served the office of sheriff, which, as he declared, "brought the distress of the prisoners more immediately under his notice," and led him to form the design of visiting the jails through England, in order to devise means for alleviating the miseries of the prisoners. Having done so, he laid the result of his inquiries before the house of commons, for which he received a vote of thanks. He next made a tour through the principal parts of Europe, and published his "State of the Prisons," with a view to render them both more humane and more efficacious. A new subject now engaged his attention, namely, the management of lazarettos, and the means of preventing the communication of the plague and other contagious diseases. In this he encountered every danger that can be conceived, and having become personally acquainted with the subject, in 1789 he published "An account of the principal Lazarettos in Europe, with Papers relative to the Plague," &c. Actively pursuing this salutary and benevolent object, Mr. Howard took up his residence at the town of Cherson, a Russian settlement on the Black Sea. A malignant fever prevailed there, and he having been prompted by humanity to visit one of the sufferers, he caught the infection, and d. Jan. 20, 1790.—Sir ROBERT, an English poet and historian, was the son of Thomas, earl of Berkshire. He was a zealous friend of the revolution of 1688. He wrote several plays, the "History of the Reigns of Edward and Richard II," the "History of Religion," &c. D. 1698.—THOMAS, earl of Surrey and duke of Norfolk, an eminent statesman and warrior in the reign of Henry VIII. He served with his brother, Sir Edward, against Sir Andrew Barton, a Scotch pirate, who infested the English coast in 1511, but who was killed and his ships taken. He next accompanied the marquis of Dorset in his expedition to Guienne, which ended in the conquest of Navarre by Ferdinand. The victory of Flodden Field, in which the king of Scotland was slain, was chiefly owing to his bravery. On the breaking

out of the disturbances in Ireland, he was appointed lieutenant of that kingdom, where he suppressed the rebellion. Notwithstanding his great services, Henry, at the close of life, caused the duke to be sent to the Tower, on a charge of treason, and his son to be beheaded in his presence. The death of the tyrant only saved the duke's life. D. 1554.—EDWARD, younger brother of the above, entered early on the maritime service, and about 1494 was knighted. In 1512 he was sent as lord high admiral of England with a large fleet against France, the coasts of which he ravaged. He also defeated the enemy's fleet off Brest; but the year following he was slain in boarding the French admiral's ship, and his body thrown into the sea.—HENRY, earl of Surrey, an accomplished nobleman, a brave soldier, and the best English poet of his age, was b. in 1520. He served under his father, the duke of Norfolk, as lieutenant-general of the army sent against Scotland, and performed various other military exploits of eminence and value. He had quartered on his escutcheon the royal arms of Edward the Confessor, to which he had an hereditary right, and he is said to have aspired to the hand of the Princess Mary. On these and other less substantial charges he suffered decapitation on Tower-hill, 1546, by the jealous and arbitrary mandate of Henry VIII. His works consist of "Songs and Sonnets," &c., which deserve a high degree of commendation, for the period at which they were composed.—THOMAS, earl of Arundel, a nobleman distinguished by his patronage of the fine arts, was earl marshal in the early part of the reign of Charles I., and was employed in several foreign embassies by that prince and his father. He sent agents into Greece and Italy, to collect for him, at a vast expense, whatever was curious and valuable of the works of ancient artists, which had escaped destruction. His unrivalled museum of antiquities was divided at his death, and Henry, the sixth duke of Norfolk, about the year 1668, presented to the university of Oxford a considerable part of his moiety, including the celebrated Parian Chronicle, which with the other ancient inscribed stones accompanying it are now termed the "Arundelian marbles." D. 1646.—JOHN EAGER, an officer of the army of the American revolution, was b. in Baltimore in 1752. After serving in the rank of captain, in 1779, he was appointed lieutenant-colonel, and dis-

tinguished himself by his valor and activity during the war. At the battle of Cowpens, Col. Howard, at one time, had in his hands the swords of seven officers who had surrendered to him personally. He was also present at the battles of Germantown, White Plains, Monmouth, Camden, and Hobbicks hill. On the disbanding of the army he retired to his patrimonial estates, near Baltimore, and was subsequently governor of Maryland, and member of the senate of the United States. D. 1827.

HOWE, JOHN, an eminent nonconformist clergyman of the 17th century, b. in 1630, at Loughborough, was ejected from his living at Torrington, Devon, and for many years officiated as the minister of a Presbyterian congregation in London; afterwards retired to the Netherlands, but returned to England upon James's proclamation of liberty of conscience. D. 1705.—JOHN, a statesman in the reigns of William III. and Anne. He was a member of the convention parliament, and exerted himself greatly in favor of the revolution, but afterwards joined the opposition, and gave great offence to the king by the boldness of his conduct. In the succeeding reign he was made a privy councillor and paymaster of the forces; but retired on the accession of George I., and was succeeded in his office by Walpole. D. 1720.—RICHARD, earl, a celebrated English admiral, was the third son of Emanuel, Viscount Howe, and was b. in 1725. He was placed, at the age of 14, as a midshipman on board the *Severn*, in which ship he sailed with Anson for the Pacific, and continued going through the usual gradations of the service under that admiral till 1745, when, though only 20 years of age, he obtained the command of the Baltimore sloop of war, and was made post-captain for gallantly defeating two French ships bearing succors to the Pretender. Having greatly distinguished himself on many occasions, he sailed, as commander-in-chief, to the Mediterranean in 1770, with the rank of rear-admiral, and in a few years rose to be vice-admiral of the blue. On the breaking out of the war with France, Lord Howe sailed for the coast of America, with a squadron destined to act against D'Estaing, and, on his return in 1782, he was created an English viscount. In the course of the same year he sailed to the relief of Gibraltar, which he effected in spite of the combined fleets of the

enemy. In 1783 he accepted the post of first lord of the admiralty, and in 1788 he was created an earl of Great Britain. In 1793, on the breaking out of the war with France, he took the command of the British fleet, and bringing the enemy to an action on the 1st of June, 1794, obtained over them a decisive and most important victory. In 1797 Lord Howe exerted himself with great success to quell the mutiny among the seamen at Portsmouth, and d. in 1799.—Sir WILLIAM, brother of the preceding, succeeded General Gage in the chief command of the British forces in America, having landed at Boston with generals Clinton and Burgoyne, in May, 1775. General Howe commanded at the attack on Bunker Hill, was besieged in Boston during the next winter, evacuated that town in the ensuing spring, and retired to Halifax. In June, 1776, he arrived at Staten Island, where he was joined by his brother Lord Howe. Here the brothers informed congress that they had received full power to grant pardon to all the rebels who should return to their obedience; but the commissioners appointed by that body considered both the form and substance of the propositions too objectionable to deserve attention. In August he defeated the Americans on Long Island, and took possession of New York in September. After the campaign of the Jerseys, he set sail from New York and entered Chesapeake Bay. Having previously secured the command of the Schuylkill, he crossed it with his army, and repelled the attack of the Americans at Germantown. In May, 1778, he was succeeded in the command by General Clinton. D. 1814.

HOWELL, JAMES, a miscellaneous writer, was b. in 1595, at Abernart in Caermarthenshire, and after receiving his education at Oxford, travelled on the Continent as agent to procure workmen, &c., for a glass manufactory then for the first time established in England. He was subsequently a member of parliament, secretary to the British ambassador in Denmark, and clerk of the council. For some offence to the parliamentarians he was imprisoned in the Fleet, but obtained his liberty by applying to Cromwell, became historiographer to Charles II., and d. in 1666. He wrote many books, but the one by which he will be longest remembered is, "Epistolæ Howellianæ, or Familiar Letters, domestic and foreign."

HUARTE, JOHN, a Spanish philos-

opher and author in the 17th century, who gained celebrity by a work, entitled "Examen de Ingenios para las Ciencias," &c., or, an Examination of such Geniuses as are fit for acquiring the Sciences. This book, which is full of practical wisdom, has been translated into English, under the title of "The Trial of Wits," and into German by Lessing, as "Prüfung der Köpfe." Though he wrote in Spanish, and is supposed to have been born of Spanish parents, Huarte was a native of Navarre.

HUBER, JOHN JAMES, a celebrated anatomist, was b. at Basle, in 1707. He studied under Haller at Berne, and next at Strasburg; after which he took his doctor's degree at his native place. He assisted Haller on his great work on the Plants of Switzerland. He obtained the rank of court physician and counsellor of state; published a work on the spinal marrow and other parts of the nervous system, entitled "Commentatio de Medulla Spinali." D. 1778.—ULRIC, a native of Friesland, author of "De Jure Civitatis." D. 1694.—MARY, a deistical writer; author of "Lettres sur la Religion de l'Homme," and many other works. B. at Geneva, 1694; d. 1759.—JOHN JAMES, a painter, called by Fuseli the Swiss Tintoretto. B. 1668; d. 1748.

—JOHN, a Genevese artist, b. in 1722. He was a good painter, but devoted much of his attention to the art of cutting profiles, in which he acquired an extraordinary degree of dexterity. He is described as being an eccentric character; and, among other fanciful schemes, formed a project for guiding the course of air balloons by the flight of large birds; on which he published a tract, illustrated with plates. D. 1790.—MICHAEL, a native of Bavaria, professor of French in Leipsic, and the translator of several German works into French. B. 1727; d. 1804.—LOUIS FERDINAND, son of the preceding; editor of several journals. B. at Paris, 1764; d. 1804.—THERESA, daughter of the celebrated philologist Heyne, and wife of the preceding; a popular German novelist, many of whose works appeared under her husband's name.—FRANÇOIS, a naturalist, b. in 1750, at Geneva; author of "Nouvelles Observations sur les Abeilles," in which he explains the manner of the queen-bee's impregnation, &c. Having lost his way in a winter night, the effect of the cold produced total blindness; but the lady to whom he had been betrothed afterwards married him, and became his constant amanuensis.

HUDSON, HENRY, a distinguished navigator, whose early history is unknown. After making three voyages to find a northeast or northwest passage to China, in the second of which he discovered the river Hudson, he set sail a fourth time, April 17th, 1610, in a bark named the Discovery, and proceeding westward, reached, in latitude 60°, the strait bearing his name. Through this he advanced along the coast of Labrador, until it issued into the vast bay which is also called after him. Here, with his son, and seven infirm sailors, he was turned adrift by a mutinous crew, and is supposed to have perished.

HUERTA, VINCENT GARCIA DE LA, a Spanish poet and critic, b. 1729, at Zafrá, in Estremadura. He acquired considerable fame among his countrymen, and zealously defended Spanish literature from the censures of Voltaire and other French writers. He published various poems and dramas, and edited "Teatro Español."

HUET, PETER DANIEL, a celebrated French critic and classical scholar, b. at Caen, in Normandy, 1630. He was educated in the Jesuits' college, accompanied Bochart to Sweden, and was in vain persuaded to settle there by Queen Christina. In 1670 he was appointed preceptor to the dauphin; and while he filled that situation he wrote an erudite work in defence of Christianity, entitled, "Demonstratio Evangelica;" he also published the Latin classics, in 62 vols., with those ample illustrations which have made what are called the Delphin editions so generally known and esteemed. In 1689 he was made bishop of Avrantes, but resigned that see in 1699, and spent the remainder of his days in literary retirement, producing many works of great merit. He d. at Paris, 1721.

HUFELAND, CHRISTIAN WILLIAM, a Prussian counsellor of state, who was also an eminent physician, was b. at Langensalza, 1762, and first practised physic at Weimar. In 1793 he was made professor at Jena, and in 1801 physician to the king of Prussia. He greatly improved his art, and wrote a "System of Medicine," which is among the best practical books extant. D. 1836.

HUFNAGEL, GEORGE, a Flemish painter, was b. at Antwerp in 1545, and d. 1600. He was also a tolerable poet in Latin and German.

HUGH CAPET, the first of the third race of French monarchs, was count of Paris and Orleans. He was proclaimed

king of France at Noyon, in 987, and d. in 996, aged 57.

HUGHES, JOHN, an English poet, dramatic author, and essayist; b. 1677; d. 1727. His last work was, the "Siege of Damascus," a tragedy, which still continues on the stage. Several papers in the "Tattler," "Spectator," and "Guardian" were written by him.

HUGO, HERMAN, a learned Jesuit and Latin poet, was b. at Brussels in 1588, and d. of the plague at Rhinberg, in 1629.

HUGTENBURGH, JOHN VAN, a Dutch painter, who painted the victories of the duke of Marlborough and Prince Eugene. D. 1733.

HULL, THOMAS, a dramatic writer and actor, b. in 1728. He was cotemporary with Garrick, and lived to be father of the British stage, but never rose to any great eminence in his profession. He was the author of a deservedly popular poem, entitled "Richard Plantagenet," besides some novels, tales, and dramas.

HUMBOLDT, WILLIAM VON, a distinguished statesman and philologist, the elder brother of the great philosopher and traveller, was b. at Potsdam, 1767. He received his early education at Berlin, and studied at Gottingen and Jena, where he formed a friendship with Schiller, which lasted through life. In 1800 he was appointed Prussian minister at the papal court, where his love of antiquarian and classical pursuits necessarily received a fresh impulse; and on his return in 1808 he was created a counsellor of state, and nominated minister of education. In 1810 he went as plenipotentiary to Vienna; and he shared in all the great diplomatic transactions of the next few years;—at Prague, at the conferences of Chatillon, where he signed the capitulation of Paris along with Hardenberg,—and at the congress of Vienna, &c. He next went as ambassador extraordinary to London; assisted at the congress of Aix-la-Chapelle, in 1818; and the following year he became a member of the Prussian cabinet, but he soon retired in consequence of the retrograde policy pursued by his colleagues, and thenceforward lived chiefly at his seat, Tegel, near Berlin, in the cultivation of literature and science. His works are of a most miscellaneous character, and show the extraordinary versatility of his powers; but his chief fame rests on his erudite researches into philology, and more especially the Basoue, Sanscrit, North American, and

Malay languages: nor should we forget to mention, as most illustrative of his amiability and excellence of heart, his "Letters to a Female Friend." D. 1835.

HUME, DAVID, a celebrated historian, philosopher, and miscellaneous writer, was b. at Edinburgh in 1711. He was designed for the law, but having no inclination to that profession, he applied to mercantile pursuits, and became, in 1734, clerk in an eminent house at Bristol. He did not, however, continue long in that line; for, having a strong propensity to literature, he went to France, where he wrote his "Treatise of Human Nature," which he published at London in 1738. This metaphysical work, however, met with an indifferent reception; nor were his "Moral Essays," which appeared in 1742, more successful. In 1746 he became secretary to General St. Clair, whom he accompanied in his military embassy to the courts of Vienna and Turin. While at the latter city, he republished his first work, under a new title of "An Inquiry concerning Human Understanding;" and, in 1752, appeared at Edinburgh, his "Political Discourses," which were followed the same year by his "Inquiry concerning the Principles of Morals," which of all his writings he considered incomparably the best. In 1754 he published the first volume of his "History of England," which he did not complete till 1761. While this work was in progress he printed a piece, with the title of "The Natural History of Religion," which was attacked by Warburton in an anonymous tract, ascribed at the time to Dr. Hurd. His great work, the "History of England," had now acquired considerable celebrity, and the writer gained largely by its popularity, for besides the profits it brought him, he obtained a pension through Lord Bute. In 1763 he accompanied the earl of Hertford on his embassy to Paris, from whose fashionable and literary circles he received an enthusiastic welcome; and where, in 1765, he remained as chargé d'affaires. The year following he returned home, accompanied by Jean Jacques Rousseau, to whom he behaved with great delicacy and generosity. He then became under-secretary of state to General Conway. In 1769 he retired to his native country on an independent income of £1000 per annum. D. 1776.

HUMMEL, JOHN NEPOMUK, an eminent musician, was b. at Presburg, in 1778. His friends discovering in him an

extraordinary capacity for music, he was placed with Mozart when only seven years of age; and after remaining under his roof about two years, he and his father travelled through various parts of Europe, visiting England in 1791, where his performances on the pianoforte were highly applauded. He soon acquired great celebrity as a composer as well as a performer. In 1820 he became chapel-master to the grand-duke of Weimar, where he continued afterwards to reside, making, from time to time, brilliant and profitable tours in Germany, Russia, and England. Hummel composed some operas, the most celebrated of which is "Mathilde von Guise;" his church music was also admirable; but his fame will chiefly rest upon his brilliant compositions for the pianoforte. D. 1837.

HUMPHREYS, DAVID, minister of the United States to the court of Spain, was b. in Connecticut in 1753, and received his education at Yale college. Soon after the commencement of the revolutionary war, he entered the army, and was successively an aid to Parsons, Putnam, Greene, and Washington. He left the army with the rank of colonel. In 1784 he was appointed secretary of legation to Paris, and was subsequently ambassador to the court of Lisbon, and in 1797 minister plenipotentiary to the court of Madrid. While in the military service, he published a poem addressed to the American armies, and after the war another "On the Happiness and Glory of America." In 1789 he published a "Life of General Putnam," and while in Europe a number of miscellaneous poems. D. 1818.—JAMES, an eminent lawyer and juridical writer; author of "Observations on the English Law of Real Property," &c. He was a native of Montgomeryshire, Wales; and d. in 1830.

HUMPHRY, OZIAS, an eminent miniature painter, b. at Honiton, Devon, in 1743. He first settled at Bath; then went to London, by the advice of his friend, Sir Joshua Reynolds, and was made a royal academicians. In 1780 he went to India, where he was held in high esteem by Sir W. Jones and Warren Hastings, and was chosen one of the first members of the Asiatic Society. D. 1810.

HUNT, HENRY, was b. at Uphaven, Wilts; about the year 1773, where he was well known as an opulent farmer, and one who was a regular attendant at the Devizes market. When Mr. Hunt

was a young man, he was a decided loyalist; but later in life he became a "radical reformer," associated with the most disaffected, and was looked up to by many of them as the fearless champion of their party. He long tried for a seat in parliament, but was unsuccessful at Bristol, Westminster, and for the county of Somerset. He was, however, twice elected for Preston, in 1830-1; but the year after his second return, his constituents declined his future services. As "lord of the manor of Glas-toubury" he acted fairly at his court-leet; and, as a popular orator, he obtained notoriety; but a radical meeting at Manchester, where he presided and declaimed, having ended with loss of life and limb to many of the assembled multitude, he was indicted as the ring-leader of an unlawful assembly of the people; tried, found guilty, and sentenced to three years' imprisonment in Ilchester jail. But, though in confinement, he was not idle; he discovered and made known to the public some flagrant malpractices going on at the jail, which, through his means, were afterwards corrected. He was seized with paralysis while alighting from his phaeton at Alresford, Hants, where he d. 1835.

HUNTER, ROBERT, an English gentleman, who wrote the famous letter on Enthusiasm, which has been ascribed both to Swift and Shaftesbury. He was governor of New York and New Jersey several years, and afterwards of Jamaica, where he d. in 1734.—WILLIAM, a celebrated anatomist and physician, was b. at Kilbridge, Lanarkshire, 1718. His father was a farmer, and designed him for the church; but an acquaintance with Dr. Cullen inclining him to the study of physic, he resided with the doctor 3 years. In 1740 he removed to Edinburgh, where he followed his studies with intense application, and the year following visited London, soon after which he was taken by Dr. James Douglas into his house as a dissector, and also tutor to his son. In 1746 he succeeded Mr. Samuel Sharpe as lecturer to a society of surgeons in Covent-garden, and commenced a series of lectures on anatomy and surgery. He soon rose into extensive practice in surgery and midwifery, but confined himself to the latter, and in 1764 was appointed physician extraordinary to the queen. He was elected F. R. S.; became physician to the British Lying-in hospital; and on the foundation of the

Royal Academy, the king appointed him professor of anatomy. In 1770, Dr. Hunter completed his house in Great Windmill-street, to which were attached a theatre, apartments for lectures and dissections, and a magnificent room as a museum. His valuable museum is now in the university of Glasgow. He wrote several able works on medical subjects, the most elaborate of which is "The Anatomy of the Gravid Uterus." D. 1783.—**JOHN**, younger brother of the preceding, was b. 1728, and apprenticed to a cabinet-maker; but, hearing of William's success in London, he offered his services to him as an anatomical assistant. In a few months he had attained such a knowledge of anatomy as to be capable of demonstrating to the pupils in the dissecting room. In 1753 he entered as a gentleman-commoner of St. Mary's hall, Oxford. In 1767 he was chosen a fellow of the Royal Society, and, the next year, he was elected one of the surgeons of St. George's hospital. In 1776 he was appointed surgeon extraordinary to the king; and, subsequently, inspector-general of hospitals and surgeon-general. He d. suddenly, having been seized with a spasmodic affection of the heart, in St. George's hospital, Oct. 16, 1793. He wrote several professional treatises, besides recording the results of many of his valuable discoveries in the "Philosophical Transactions."—**ANNE**, wife of the preceding, and sister of Sir Everard Home, was the author of many lyrical poems possessing much sweetness and beauty. Some of these were set to music by Haydn. B. 1742; d. 1821.—**WILLIAM L.** an eminent citizen of Rhode Island; from 1811 to 1821, senator in congress, and in 1844 minister to Brazil. B. 1774; d. 1849.

**HUNTINGDON, HENRY OF**, an ancient English historian, who flourished in the 11th and 12th centuries. He composed a general history of England from the earliest accounts to the death of King Stephen, in 1154, in 8 books; and, towards the conclusion, the author honestly acknowledges that it is only an abridgment, observing that to compose a complete history of England, many books were necessary which he could not procure.—**SELINA**, countess of, the second daughter of Washington, Earl Ferrers, was b. in 1707, and married in 1728 to Theophilus, earl of Huntingdon. After she became a widow, she espoused the principles of the Calvinistic Methodists, and patronized the famous George

Whitefield, whom she constituted her chaplain; by the influence of her rank and fortune, appeared at the head of a sect; and, after the death of Whitefield, his followers were designated as the people of Lady Huntingdon. She founded schools and colleges for preachers, and expended annually large sums not only in their support, but in private charity. D. 1791.—**WILLIAM**, a religious enthusiast, was b. 1744. He was the son of a farmer's laborer in Kent, and the early part of his life was passed in menial service and other humble occupations. After indulging in vice and dissipation for several years, according to his own account, he was converted, and became a preacher among the Calvinistic Methodists. He soon engaged in religious controversies, published a vast number of tracts, and was regarded as the head of a peculiar set. His publications are very numerous, and some of them contain curious details relative to his personal history and religious experience. After the death of his first wife, he married the wealthy relict of Sir James Sanderson, a London alderman, and passed the latter part of his life in affluence. After his conversion, he generally appended to his name the mystical letters S. S., or Sinner Saved.

**HUNTINGFORD, GEORGE ISAAC**, a distinguished classical scholar, and an amiable dignitary of the church, was b. at Winchester, in 1748. Through the patronage of Lord Sidmouth, who had been his pupil at Winchester, he obtained the see of Gloucester in 1802, and that of Hereford in 1815. He was the author of "Greek Monostrophics," "A Call for Union with the Established Church," "Thoughts on the Trinity," &c. D. 1832.

**HUNTINGTON, EBENEZER**, a distinguished citizen of Connecticut, d. 1834, graduated at Yale college in 1775; joined the army near Boston the same year as a volunteer; in September was commissioned as a lieutenant; in 1776 was appointed a captain and also deputy adjutant-general; in 1777 a major; and in 1799 a lieutenant-colonel. He was present at the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown. In 1799 he was, at the recommendation of Washington, appointed a brigadier-general in the army raised by congress, when expectations were entertained of a war with France. D. 1834.—**SAMUEL**, a signer of the declaration of independence, was b. in 1732, in Connecticut, settled in early life at Norwich as a lawyer, and soon rose to pop-

ularity and eminence. In 1775 he was elected a delegate to congress, and in 1779 was chosen president of that venerable body. In 1784 he was appointed lieutenant-governor of his native state, and advanced to the seat of chief judge. He was chosen chief magistrate in 1786. D. 1796.

HUPAZOLI, FRANCIS, one of the few individuals who have lived in three centuries. He was b. in 1587, at Casal, in Sardinia, and d. in 1702. At first he was a clergyman, and afterwards became a merchant at Scio; and, in his 23d year, he was appointed Venetian consul at Smyrna. By his fifth wife, whom he married at the age of 98 years, he had four children. His drink was water; he never smoked, and ate little, (principally game and fruit.) He drank a good deal of the juice of the scorzonera root, ate but very little at night, went to bed and rose early, then heard mass, and walked and labored the whole day to the last. He wrote down every thing remarkable which he had witnessed, in 22 volumes. He never had a fever, was never bled, and never took any medicine. At the age of 100 his gray hair again became black. When 109 years old, he lost his teeth and lived on soup; and, four years later, he had two large new teeth, and began again to eat meat.

HURD, RICHARD, an eminent English prelate and philologist, was b. in 1720, at Congreve, in Staffordshire. In 1749 he published "Horatii Ars Poetica," with an English commentary. In 1750 he published a commentary on the "Epistle" of Horace to Augustus; and also a satirical attack on Doctor Jortin, in defence of Warburton, in an essay on the "Delicacy of Friendship," which he afterwards endeavored to suppress. His "Dialogues, Moral and Political," with "Letters on Chivalry and Romance," appeared, at different times, from 1758 to 1764, and were republished collectively, in 1765. None of his works attracted so much notice as the "Dialogues," which were translated into German. In 1767 he was made archdeacon of Gloucester; 1775 was raised to the bishopric of Lichfield and Coventry; and, not long after, was translated to the see of Worcester in 1781. D. 1808.

HURE, CHARLES, a French divine of the Jansenist persuasion, was b. 1639, and d. 1717. His works are a "Dictionary of the Bible," a "Translation of the New Testament into French," with notes, a "Sacred Grammar," &c.

HUSKISSON, WILLIAM, an English statesman, was b. in 1770. He was brought into parliament for Morpeth, by government interest, in 1797, from which time he connected himself on terms of friendship with Mr. Canning, and supported all the measures of the Pitt administration. During the Whig administration of 1806, he was an active member of the opposition; but on its dissolution he returned to office, and remained till the premiership of the duke of Wellington, with the short exception of an interval in 1809, when the quarrel took place between Mr. Canning and Lord Castlereagh, and he sided with the former in withdrawing from the government. When Mr. Canning was appointed to the government of India, Mr. Huskisson succeeded him as member of parliament for Liverpool; was successively treasurer of the navy, joint secretary of the treasury, vice-president and president of the board of trade, and was colonial secretary during the Liverpool and Canning administrations. It was during this latter period that he brought forward his celebrated free-trade measures. Mr. Huskisson d. at Manchester, September 15, 1830, in consequence of one of his legs being crushed, and other severe injuries sustained, by the wheels of a locomotive steam-engine coming in contact with him, while present at the celebration of the opening of the Liverpool and Manchester railway.

HUSS, JOHN, a celebrated Bohemian reformer and martyr, b. at Hussienitz, about 1376. He was the first opposer of the doctrine of transubstantiation, and the defender of Wickliff; for which he was burnt alive by order of the council of Constance, in 1415.

HUSSEY, GILES, an English painter, b. at Marnhull, in Dorsetshire, in 1710. He studied in France and Italy, possessed considerable talents, and painted some good pictures; but he was somewhat eccentric, and met with little encouragement in proportion to his merits. D. 1788.

HUTCHESON, FRANCIS, a metaphysical writer, was b. in 1694; studied at Glasgow; and, on his return to Ireland, officiated to a dissenting congregation, for some time, in the northern part of that kingdom; but, in 1729, he was elected professor of moral philosophy at Glasgow. He was the author of "An Inquiry into the Ideas of Beauty and Virtue," and a "Treatise on the Passions." In 1755 his son, D. FRANCIS

HUTCHESON, a physician of Glasgow, printed from his father's papers, "A System of Moral Philosophy," to which is prefixed an account of the author. D. 1747.

HUTCHINS, JOHN, an English divine and topographer, was b. in Dorsetshire, in 1696, and d. 1773. He was the author of the "History and Antiquities of the County of Dorset."—THOMAS, geographer-general to the United States of America, was b. in New Jersey, about 1730. He had served in the army against the Indians in Florida; was imprisoned in England, in 1779, on the charge of having corresponded with Dr. Franklin, then American agent in France; afterwards joined the army of General Greene, and d. at Pittsburg, in 1789. He published several topographical and historical works of considerable interest.

HUTCHINSON, ANN, a religious enthusiast in New England, who instituted meetings for women, in which she pretended to enjoy immediate revelations. By these means, great dissensions were caused in the churches, and in 1637 an ecclesiastical synod assembled and condemned her errors. Not long after, she was banished from the colony, where in 1643, she and her family, consisting of 15 persons, were captured by the Indians, and all except a daughter killed.—JOHN, an English philosophical and critical author, celebrated as the opponent of Dr. Woodward in natural history, and of Sir Isaac Newton in philosophy. B. 1674; d. 1737.—JOHN HELY, an Irish statesman and lawyer, was b. in 1715. He became secretary of state, and accumulated a number of lucrative employments. So great indeed was his avidity for office and emolument, that Lord North said, "If England and Ireland were given to this man, he would solicit the Isle of Man for a potato garden." He possessed great talents and eloquence, and d. 1794.—THOMAS, lord chief justice, and afterwards lieutenant-governor of the colony of Massachusetts, was b. at Boston, 1711. He had been greatly respected in his province for his able and irreproachable conduct on the judicial bench; but having covertly taken part with Great Britain against the American colonies, and given the English ministers advice relative to the enforcement of the duty on tea, it was found necessary to remove him and place General Gage in his situation. He accordingly went to England, lived in a retired

manner at Brompton, and d. there in 1780. Governor Hutchinson was the author of a "History of the Colony of Massachusetts Bay," &c.

HUTTEN, JACOB, a native of Silesia, who in the 16th century, founded a sect called the Bohemian or Moravian brethren. These were the descendants of the Hussites, and appear to have given rise to the Anabaptists. Hutten is supposed to have been burnt as a heretic at Inspruck.—ULRIC VON, a German soldier, poet, and miscellaneous writer, was b. at Stechelberg, in Franconia, in 1488. He was the most active of all the early reformers; and his writings against the church of Rome were so severe, that the pope sent orders to the inquisitor to seize him; but he fled into Switzerland, and d. near Zurich in 1523. His letters and poems are very classical. Hutten was one of the boldest and most free-spirited man of his time; injustice, falsehood, hypocrisy, and tyranny filled him with indignation, and he unmasked them with a spirit that knew no fear. Herder has collected his poems.

HUTTER, ELIAS and LEONARD, two cotemporary Protestant divines, b. at Ulm, about the middle of the 16th century. The former is remarkable for having published a Hebrew Bible, containing no less than 30 versions of the 117th psalm in various languages. He also published a Polyglot Bible in four languages, Hebrew, Greek, Latin, and German; and he afterwards added to it the Italian, French, Slavonic, and Saxon. D. 1603.—LEONARD, who distinguished himself as a staunch supporter of the reformed church, published a variety of polemical treatises, obtained the divinity professor's chair at the university of Wittenberg, and d. in 1616.

HUTTON, CHARLES, an eminent mathematician, was b. at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, in 1737. Having made great progress in his mathematical studies, and distinguished himself by the production of a small work on the principles of bridges, he was appointed professor at the royal military college, Woolwich. He produced in 1796 his "Mathematical and Philosophical Dictionary," and in 1798 he gave to the world the first edition of his "Course of Mathematics." He was afterwards engaged with Dr. Pearson and Dr. Shaw in an abridgment of the Philosophical Transactions, for his labor in which work, it is said, he received



£6000. He retired from his appointment at Woolwich in 1807, with a pension of £500. D. 1823.—JAMES, a celebrated geologist and natural philosopher, was b. in Edinburgh, in 1726. After finishing his education at the university, he was apprenticed to a writer to the signet, but quitted the legal profession for that of medicine, as being the nearest allied to chemistry, which was his favorite study. He in consequence went to the universities of Paris and Leyden, at the latter of which he took his degree in 1749; but on his return, being desirous of making himself conversant with agriculture, he settled upon a farm of his own in Berwickshire. In 1768 he went to Edinburgh, and from that time he devoted himself entirely to scientific pursuits, publishing numerous works, and investigating various subjects of natural philosophy. Dr. Hutton is chiefly distinguished as the author of a system or theory of geology, termed the Plutonian, by which the structure of the solid parts of the earth are accounted for by the action of subterraneous fire. This theory excited a warm controversy among men of science, and met with many fierce opponents; but the late Professor Playfair advocated it in his "Illustrations of the Huttonian Theory of the Earth," and it has since been gradually rising into repute. Among the chief works of Hutton are, "The Progress of Reason from Sense to Science and Philosophy," and a "Theory of the Earth, with Proofs and Illustrations." D. 1797.

HUYGENS, CHRISTIAN, an eminent mathematician and astronomer, was b. at the Hague, in 1629. He was the son of Constantine Huygens, lord of Zuylichem, a nobleman of great scientific abilities, who initiated his son in the principles of general science and classical learning, and sent him to the university of Leyden. He soon distinguished himself by the publication of several learned works, both astronomical and mathematical; he also invented the pendulum, improved the air-pump, ascertained the laws of collision of elastic bodies, and discovered the ring and one of the satellites of Saturn, of which he gave an account in his "Systema Saturninum." He visited both France and England for scientific purposes; was made a fellow of the Royal Society in 1661, and shortly after, at the invitation of Colbert, he settled in France, where he received a handsome pension, and

remained till 1681, when he returned to his native country, and d. 1695.

HUYSUM, JOHN VAN, a celebrated painter, was b. in 1682, at Amsterdam, where his father, Justus van Huysum, was a respectable artist. John was the most distinguished flower and fruit painter of modern times, and his pictures fetched enormous prices; his landscapes were also highly esteemed. He d. in 1749.—He had two brothers, JUSTUS and JACOB, the former painted battles, and d. in his 23d year; the latter copied the works of John with great exactness, and d. in London, in 1740.

HYDE, THOMAS, a learned divine and orientalist, was b. in 1636, at Billingsley, in Shropshire, and studied at King's college, Cambridge. While there, before he was 18, he assisted Walton in his great Polyglot bible. In 1658 he went to Oxford, and became successively Hebrew reader and keeper of the Bodleian Library. He was next promoted to a prebend in Salisbury cathedral, and afterwards appointed regius professor of Hebrew, and canon of Christ-church, Oxford. D. 1703. His "Veterum Persarum et Medorum Historia" is regarded as a highly valuable work.

HYDER ALI, or HYDER ALLY KHAN, a celebrated Indian prince, who, during the latter part of the 18th century, was a formidable enemy to the English in Hindostan, was the son of a petty chief in the Mysore. He introduced the European discipline among his troops, became general-in-chief of the forces of Cinoas, who then reigned at Seringapatam as a vassal of the great Mogul; and having quarrelled with the grand vizier, got him into his power, and eventually assumed the sovereignty himself. He made important conquests from the Mahrattas, twice invaded the East India Company's territories, and at one time caused the greatest apprehension for the safety of the British power in the East. A treaty was concluded in 1769, which was broken in 1780, and the war renewed with vigor; but the skill of Sir Eyre Coote proved superior to Hyder, who left the military operations to his son Tippoo Saib. D. 1782.

HYPATIA, a female philosopher, of the eclectic sect, was the daughter of Theon, a celebrated mathematician, who governed the Platonic school in Alexandria, in the 4th century. She early exhibited proofs of extraordinary genius and judgment; and being educated by her father in all he knew, she became a

preceptress in the school in which Hierocles and other celebrated philosophers had presided. Her ready elocution, her beauty, and graceful address, united with deep erudition and sound judgment, procured her the admiration of all her hearers; and her house became the resort of all the learned and eminent persons in Alexandria, among whom was Orestes, the governor. This roused the jealousy of Cyril, a haughty

and intolerant prelate, at that time the patriarch of Alexandria; and such was the blind bigotry and resentment of his monkish partisans, that they conspired against Hypatia's life, and a furious band of assassins seizing her as she was returning home from the schools, they dragged her through the streets, murdered her in the most barbarous manner, and threw her mangled limbs into the flames, A. D. 415.

## I.

**IBRAHIM MANSOUR EFFENDI**, an adventurer, whose real name was Cerfbere, was b. at Strasburg, of a Jewish family. After having served in the republican hussars, he became so violent a royalist that he was imprisoned. In 1802 he went to Constantinople, turned Mahometan, and was employed to discipline the Turkish troops. He subsequently wandered through Russia, Sweden, and Denmark; held, under the name of Medelsheim, a government office in Westphalia; fought against the Servians; was, for three years, engineer to Ali Pacha; recommenced his wanderings, and extended them to various parts of Asia, Africa, and America; and at last, being in a starving state, shot himself at Paris, in 1826. He wrote a "Memoir of Greece and Albania, during the Government of Ali Pacha."

**IBYCUS**, a Greek lyric poet, a native of Rhegium, was b. in the 6th century B. C. He wrote seven books of odes, of which only a few fragments are extant. He was killed in a solitary spot by robbers, whose crime is said to have been discovered in a singular manner. While dying, he saw a flight of cranes passing, and called upon them to avenge him. As the murderers were walking in Rhegium, one of them saw some cranes overhead, and said to his companions, "Here are the avengers of Ibycus." This speech excited suspicion, and the truth was wrung from the criminals by torture.

**IFFLAND, AUGUSTUS WILLIAM**, a popular actor and dramatist, was b. at Hanover, in 1759, and from his childhood had a propensity to the stage, which his father vainly endeavored to repress. In 1770 he absconded from his home, and made his appearance at the Gotha theatre. He soon rose to the first

rank among German actors. As a writer he was almost equally successful. In 1798 he published an edition of his works, which contained 47 comedies and tragedies; and he subsequently wrote many others. D. 1814.

**IGNARRA, NICHOLAS**, a learned Neapolitan antiquary, b. in 1728. He was educated at the college of Urbano, at Naples, and at the age of 20 he taught Greek in that seminary. When Charles III. founded the Herculean academy, in 1755, Ignarra was appointed one of the first members. In 1763 he succeeded Mazzochias, professor of sacred literature in the royal university, and in 1771 he became principal professor. In 1782 he was nominated director of the royal printing-office; and two years after, tutor to the hereditary Prince Francis of Bourbon. He was made a canon of the cathedral of Naples, 1794, and d. in 1808. His principal work is entitled, "De Palæstra Neapolitana Commentarium," 1770, a very learned production. He also published "The Life of Mazzochi," and other pieces.

**IGNATIUS, Sr.**, a father of the church, made bishop of Antioch by St. John the evangelist. After exhibiting many virtues in his province, he was seized by Adrian, and exposed to the fury of wild beasts in the Roman amphitheatre. Seven of his epistles are preserved.—A patriarch of Constantinople, was son of the Emperor Michael Curopalata, by Procopia, and presided at the eighth general council of that see. D. 878.

**IGNATIUS DE LOYOLA**, the founder of the order of the Jesuits, was b. in 1491, of a noble family, in the Spanish province of Guipuscoa. In 1521 he was severely wounded at the siege of Pampeluna. The result of his meditations on a bed of pain was, sorrow for

Lis past debauched life, and a determination to devote himself to works of piety. He began by a pilgrimage to Jerusalem; after which he studied at Alcalá, Salamanca, and Paris; and began to preach and to make disciples. At first he was opposed, and even imprisoned; but at length the pope, in 1540, gave his sanction to the new order which Loyola had established, and appointed him its first general. He d. in 1556, and was canonized in 1622.

IHRE, JOHN, an erudite Swede, was b. at Upsal, in 1707; was educated at the university there; became professor of poetry, rhetoric, and politics; was ennobled and made a knight of the Polar Star; and d. 1780. He is the author of "Lexicon Dialectorum," "Glossarium Sueco-Gothicum," "A Dissertation on Runic Antiquities," and other works.

INCHBALD, ELIZABETH, a dramatist and novelist, whose maiden name was Simpson, was b. in 1756, at Stanningfield, near Bury, in Suffolk. At the age of 16 she secretly quitted her family, being prompted by an irrepressible desire of visiting the metropolis. After escaping many dangers in her rash adventure, she married Mr. Inchbald, of Drury-lane theatre, and was for several years upon the stage. In 1789, however, she quitted it, and thenceforth depended upon her literary labors. She d. in 1821. She wrote 19 dramas, some of which were deservedly successful; and two novels, "The Simple Story," and "Nature and Art," which rank among the standard works in that class of literature; and she edited "The British Theatre," "The Modern Theatre," and a "Collection of Farces."

INCHOFER, MELCHIOR, a German Jesuit, was b. in Vienna, in 1584. He wrote a book, entitled, "The Virgin Mary's Letter to the people of Messina proved to be genuine," which gave great offence to his brethren, whom he found great difficulty in appeasing. He also wrote a satire against them, which was printed after his death under the title of "Monarchia Solipsorum." He also wrote the "Ecclesiastical History of Hungary," &c. D. at Milan, 1648.

INCLEDON, BENJAMIN CHARLES, a celebrated English singer, was b. at St. Keveran, in Cornwall, in 1764, where his father practised as a surgeon. When only eight years old, the astonishing fine tones of his voice induced his parents to article him to Jackson, of Exeter, under whose tuition he remained, as a chorister in Exeter cathedral, until he

was 15. Not liking the restraints to which he was necessarily subject, he abruptly quitted his place in 1779. In 1790 he made his debut at Covent-garden theatre, with great success, as Dermot, in "The Poor Soldier," and rose at once into a degree of popularity, which attended him till the infirmities consequent upon advancing years, and an irregular mode of life, compelled him to quit the stage. His voice combined uncommon power, sweetness, and flexibility, both in the natural tones and the falsetto, and his intonation was singularly correct. Indeed, those who have heard him in "The Storm," "Black-eyed Susan," or any of the better sort of the old English ballads and hunting-songs, will not easily forget a style of singing which, we believe, has seldom, if ever, had its equal. D. 1826.

INGENHOUSZ, JOHN, a physician and experimental philosopher, was b. in 1730, at Breda, in Holland; settled in London, where he was chosen a member of the Royal Society; was recommended by Sir John Pringle to inoculate the family of the Empress Maria Theresa; resided for many years at Vienna, in the enjoyment of honors and fortune; and at length returned to England, where he d. in 1799. He is the author of "Experiments on Vegetables," "Experiments in and Observations on Natural Philosophy," and other works of great merit.

INGERSOLL, JARED, a judge of the admiralty court of Connecticut, graduated at Yale college, in 1742. He settled at New Haven as a lawyer, and was agent of the colony in England, in 1757; but being appointed distributor of the stamps in Connecticut, under the stamp act, he lost his popularity. The people of New Haven compelled him to resign. Not deeming this resignation explicit, a large company from the eastern part of Connecticut set out on a journey to New Haven. They met Mr. Ingersoll at Wethersfield, when they compelled him to resign, and cry out three times, "Liberty and Property." The next day 500 men escorted him to Hartford. He was afterwards judge of the admiralty. D. 1781.

INMAN, HENRY, an eminent portrait painter of New York, was b. at Utica, 1801. In 1812 he removed to New York, and became a pupil of the famous Jarvis. He subsequently achieved a brilliant reputation as an artist.

INNOCENT I., a native of Albano, elected pope after Anastasius the first,

402. He defended Chrysostom, and condemned the Novatians and Pelagians. D. 417.—II., was elected pope after Honorius II., though part of the cardinals protested against his elevation to the papal chair, by appointing the son of a Jew, of the name of Peter de Leo, who assumed the appellation of Anacletus II. Innocent, though supported by the princes of Europe, except the kings of Scotland and Sicily, who acknowledged the authority of his rival, was at last driven from Rome by the tumults of Arnould de Bresse, and retired to France, where he held several councils at Clermont, Rheims, Puy, and other places. After the death of Anacletus, and the abdication of his successor, Victor IV., he returned to Rome, where he held the second Lateran council in 1139, attended by 1000 bishops, and crowned Lothaire as emperor. He afterwards made war against Roger, king of Sicily, and d. at Rome, 1143.—III., Lothaire Conti, a native of Anagni, raised to the popedom, 1198, after Celestinus III. though only 37 years old. To unite the Christian princes in the recovery of the Holy Land, he preached a crusade against the Albigenses of Languedoc, and afterwards put Philip Augustus of France under an interdiction, and excommunicated John, king of England, and Raymond, count of Toulouse. He raised the papal authority to such a height that the Roman republic in its brightest days, was never more powerful, so that the pope was no longer the vassal of the neighboring princes, but the temporal master of all sovereigns, whom he could depose or restore agreeably to his absolute will. Under Innocent, the Dominicans, Franciscans, Trinitarians, and other orders arose, which were still to spread farther, and to confirm the power of Rome. This pope, thus distinguished by political sagacity and courtly intrigue, d. at Perouse, 1216.—IV., Sinibaldi de Fiesque, chancellor of the Roman church, and cardinal, was elected pope, 1243, after the death of Celestinus IV. He was early engaged in a quarrel with Frederic, emperor of Germany, who wished to invade the rights of the church, and he held a council at Lyons, in which he excommunicated and deposed the imperial delinquent. This severe measure was displeasing to several princes, but Louis, king of France, interfered in vain with the inexorable pontiff, and the dispute was terminated only by the death of the emperor. He wrote "Apparatus

super Decretales," and was the first who invested the cardinals with a red hat, as a mark of their dignity. D. 1254.—V., Peter de Tarantaise, a Dominican, archbishop of Lyons, and a cardinal, made pope, 1276. He wrote "Notes on the Epistles of St. Paul," commentaries, and other works. D. 1276.—VI., Stephen Albert, a native of Pompadour, in Limoges, was bishop of Ostia, and a cardinal, and in 1352, elected pope after Clement VI. He was of a peaceful disposition, and labored earnestly to reconcile the kings of England and France. He is blamed for bestowing too many honors on his family, though their good conduct deserved the highest dignities. D. 1362.—VII., Come de Meliorati, a native of Sulmona in Abruzzo, was elected pope, 1404, but opposed by the arms of Ladislaus, king of Naples, who drove him from Rome. D. 1406.—VIII., John Baptist Cibo, a noble Genoese, of Greek extraction, bishop of Meli, elected pope, 1484. He labored much to re-establish union among Christian princes, and showed himself particularly attentive to the interests of his family, and of his children, whom he had had before he was admitted into the church. He was a benevolent pontiff, and d. of an apoplectic fit, 1492.—IX., John Anthony Facchinetti, a native of Bologna, made a cardinal by Gregory XIII. for his services at the council of Trent. He was elected pope, 29th October, 1591, and d. two months after.—X., John Baptist Pamphili, a native of Rome, who succeeded Urban VIII., 1644, at the age of 72. He persecuted the Barberinis, to whom he was indebted for his elevation, and he published his bull against the five propositions of the Jansenists. D. 1655.—XI., Benedict Odescalchi, a native of Como, in the Milanese, was made a bishop and a cardinal by Pope Innocent X., and elected pope 1676. He reformed several abuses in the ecclesiastical states, and opposed with great firmness Louis XIV. by refusing to admit to bishoprics those persons who were recommended to him by the monarch, so that at his death not less than thirty dioceses were vacant. He condemned the errors of the Molinists and the Quietists, and effected a strong coalition between Germany, Poland, and Venice, against the Turks. D. 1689.—XII., Anthony Pignatelli, a noble Neapolitan, raised to the papal chair, 1691, after Alexander VIII. He issued a bull against the system adopted by his predecessor, of paying particular honors to

the relations of popes, and condemned the "Maxims of the Saints," written by Fenelon, archbishop of Cambray. D. 1700.

IRELAND, SAMUEL, was originally a silk manufacturer in Spitalfields; but having a taste for the arts, he became a speculator in scarce books, prints, &c., and published many embellished tours. In 1796 his character sustained a deep injury in consequence of the part he took in the publication of an impudent forgery, fabricated by his son, which made a great noise at the time, and was entitled "Miscellaneous Papers and Legal Instruments, under the hand and seal of William Shakspeare," &c. His son, however, acquitted him of wilful participation in this gross literary fraud, in what he termed an "Authentic Account of the Shakspeare Manuscripts." Besides a variety of "Picturesque Tours" above alluded to, Samuel Ireland published a work in one volume, entitled "Graphic Illustrations of Hogarth." D. 1800.

IRENÆUS, ST., a Christian martyr in the 2d century, was bishop of Lyons. He was a man of considerable learning, and animated with an ardent zeal for Christianity; in which cause he suffered during the fifth persecution under Septimus Severus, in 202, and is honored as a saint.

IRENE, an empress of Constantinople, alike famous for her talents, her beauty, and her crimes, was by birth an Athenian, and married Leo IV., after whose death, in 769, she raised herself and her son Constantine VI., who was then but 9 years old, to the imperial throne. Charlemagne at that time menaced the Eastern empire. Irene at first delayed him by promises; and at length went so far as to oppose him, arms in hand; but he totally defeated her army in the year 788. When Constantine had arrived at manhood, he refused to permit her to participate longer in the government, and actually reigned alone seven years; but the inhuman and unnatural empress caused him to be deprived of his sight, and assumed the sovereignty. Her entrance into Constantinople on a triumphal car of gold and precious stones, her liberality to the people, the freedom which she bestowed on all prisoners, and other artifices employed by her, were not sufficient to secure her from the consequences of her criminal accession. Nicophorus, who was placed on the imperial throne, exiled her to the isle of Lesbos, where she d. in 803.

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IRETON, HENRY, a soldier, statesman, and regicide, was b. at Attenton, in Nottinghamshire, in 1610; studied at Trinity college, Oxford, and the Middle Temple; and on the breaking out of the rebellion, joined the parliamentarians, the left wing of whose army he commanded at the battle of Naseby. Having married a daughter of Oliver Cromwell, he soon rose to preferments; sat in judgment upon the king, whom he had previously betrayed; and was appointed commander-in-chief in Ireland, where he d. in 1651. His body was brought to England, and buried in Westminster abbey till the restoration, when it was taken up, suspended at the gallows, and then thrown into a pit with those of Cromwell and Bradshaw.

IRVING, WILLIAM, a merchant of the city of New York. He was also distinguished as a gentleman of literary taste, and in 1812 became a member of congress. Mr. I. was a brother of Washington Irving; and it is said furnished several papers for the noted work under the name of "Salmagundi." D. 1821.—EDWARD, a native of Annan, Scotland, was b. in 1792. He received the first rudiments of classical education of the village schoolmaster, which he completed at the university of Edinburgh. When a mere child he is said to have been singular in his way of thinking, habits, and amusements; and, before he had reached the 17th year of his age, he was recommended as a teacher of the mathematics, by Professor Leslie, to an academy at Haddington. That situation he left, in order to fill a similar one at Kirkkaldy, where he remained seven years, and during which time he became enamored of Miss Isabella Martin, whom he afterwards married. In 1819 he went to Edinburgh, with a determination of becoming a preacher of the gospel; and on Dr. Chalmers hearing him in the pulpit, he appointed him his assistant at St. John's church, Glasgow. In 1823 he was appointed to preach at the Caledonian asylum, in Cross-street, Hatton-garden. The force, eloquence, and, it may be added, the novelty of style and manner of Mr. Irving, drew such large congregations to the Caledonian asylum, that those only were admitted who could procure tickets—even for "standing room:" while these were chiefly distributed among the noble, wealthy, and liberal of both sexes. He published many of his sermons and opinions; and on becoming acquainted with Mr. Drummond, joined

“the prophets,” as they were called, of Albany park, the seat of the latter. These “prophets” were twenty or thirty persons assembled together at the above-named seat, for the express object of studying, or elucidating, “the sublime science of sacred prophecy,” accounts of which were published in 1827. In the course of this and the following year the change in Mr. Irving’s doctrines became evident to his former admirers; and in 1830 he was charged with heresy by the Scotch church in London. Proceedings of the presbytery were carried on against him; and the judgment of that body being approved by the trustees of the National Scotch church, which had been erected for him in Regent square, he was dismissed therefrom, and afterwards deposed by the presbytery of Annan. He then removed to Newmarket-street to preach, and grew wilder than ever, till he d. 1834.

IRWIN, EYLES, was b. at Calcutta, of Irish parents, in 1748, and received his education in England. In 1767 he returned to the East in a civil capacity, but was suspended in 1777, for his attachment to Lord Pigot; on which he came to Europe over land to seek redress, obtained it, and was restored to his former station at Madras, whither he again repaired. In 1785 he returned again to England; but in 1792 he went to China to superintend the Company’s affairs; after which he revisited England, where he d. in 1817. His works are “Adventures during a Voyage up the Red Sea, and a Journey across the Desert,” “Eastern Eclogues,” an “Epistle to Mr. Hayley,” “Ode on the Death of Hyder Ali,” “An Inquiry into the Feasibility of Bonaparte’s Expedition into the East,” “Napoleon, or the Vanity of Human Wishes,” &c.

ISAAC, KARO, a rabbi, who was forced to quit Spain in consequence of the edict of Ferdinand and Isabella in 1499, which compelled the Jews to leave that country within 4 months, or become Christians. He first went to Portugal, and from thence to Jerusalem, but was so unfortunate as to lose all his children on their journey, as well as his library. He then passed the remainder of his life in solitude, occupying himself in writing a “Commentary on the Pentateuch.”

ISAACSON, HENRY, the author of a valuable system of chronology, was the son of Richard Isaacson, sheriff of London. B. 1581; d. 1684.

ISABELLA OF CASTILE, the celebrated queen of Spain, daughter of John II,

was b. 1451, and married, in 1469, Ferdinand V., king of Aragon. After the death of her brother, Henry IV., in 1474, she ascended the throne of Castile, to the exclusion of her eldest sister, Joanna, who had the rightful claim to the crown. After the kingdoms of Aragon and Castile were united, Ferdinand and Isabella together assumed the royal title of Spain. She was haughty and ambitious; but with the graces and charms of her sex, Isabella united the courage of a hero, and the sagacity of a statesman and legislator; she was always present at the transaction of state affairs, and her name was placed beside that of her husband in public ordinances. Private warfare, which had formerly prevailed to the destruction of public tranquillity, she checked, and introduced a vigorous administration of justice. D. 1504.

ISÆUS, an Athenian orator, the pupil of Lysias and Isocrates. He lived in the first half of the 4th century B. C., was wholly unconnected with public affairs, and devoted himself to the task of instructing others. Eleven of his orations are still extant.

ISCANUS, JOSEPHUS, or JOSEPH OF EXETER, was a distinguished writer of Latin poetry, who accompanied Richard Cœur de Lion to Palestine. He was the author of an epic poem, entitled “Antiocheis,” or the deeds of Richard, which the poet had himself witnessed. This is unfortunately lost; but another, on the Trojan war is still extant. Warton styles Iscanus “the miracle of his age in classical composition.” D. 1224.

ISELIN, ISAAC, a German philosopher, and an ingenious writer, b. at Basle, in 1728, of the grand council of which city he became secretary in 1756. His principal work is entitled “The History of Mankind,” but many others came from his pen. D. 1782.

ISEMBERT OF XAINTES, a French architect of the 12th century, whose skill in building the bridges of Xaintes and Rochelle, induced John, king of England, to recommend him to the citizens of London, in 1201, as an engineer, or architect, who might be useful to them in completing the bridge over the Thames then building.

ISIDORE OF MILETUS, a Greek architect of the 6th century, who, together with Anthemius, was employed by the Emperor Justinian, to erect the church of St. Sophia, at Constantinople. It is now used as a mosque.—OF PELUSIUM, a saint in the Roman calendar, and so

called from his retiring to a solitude near the town which bears that name, was a celebrated disciple of St. Chrysostom, and flourished in the 5th century. He wrote 3000 epistles on theological questions and ecclesiastical discipline.—**OF SEVILLE**, another Roman saint, was b. at Carthage, of which his father was governor. Isidore succeeded his brother in the bishopric of Seville in 601, and d. in 636. His works are numerous, and among them is a chronicle, ending at the year 626.

**ISOCRATES**, one of the greatest orators of Greece, was b. at Athens, 436 B. C., and was the son of a musical instrument-maker. His principal teachers were Gorgias, Prodicus, and Thramenes. On account of his weak voice and natural timidity, he took but little share himself in public speaking, but he applied himself with the greatest ardor to instruction in the art of eloquence, and preparing orations for others. He was particularly distinguished for a polished style and an harmonious construction of his sentences; his subjects were the most important points of morals and politics; and it is recorded to his honor that he never, by writing or accusation, injured a single individual. He was warmly attached to the liberties of his country; and such his grief on hearing of the fatal battle of Cheronæa, that he took no food for four days, and literally died of starvation, in the 98th year of his age.

**ITURBIDE**, AUGUSTIN, emperor of Mexico, was b. at Valladolid, in New Spain, 1784, and entered the military service at the age of 17. In 1819 he was invited to take the command of an army destined to the south, and he marched to Acapulco. There he matured a plan, the professed object of which was the emancipation of Mexico from the yoke of Spain, the independence of the country, the protection of religion, and the union of the Spaniards and Mexicans. On the strength of this plan Iturbide continued his march to Queretaro, and was soon joined by Victoria, the most devoted of the friends of liberty. He took possession of the capital in the name of the nation, and established a regency, consisting of members nominated by himself, and wholly under his control. Finding that the republicans saw through his intentions, and were opposed to his domination, he resolved to preserve his authority by boldly usurping the crown; and, accordingly, through the subserviency of his troops,

and the concurrence of a portion of the deputies, he was proclaimed emperor, May 18, 1822. But defection now became general among the officers of the army, and in all the provinces, so that Iturbide saw plainly that his cause was hopeless, and hastily assembled at Mexico the dispersed members of congress, and tendered to them his abdication of the crown, March 20, 1823. Congress agreed to grant Iturbide a large yearly pension, on condition of his leaving the Mexican territory for ever, and residing somewhere in Italy. He proceeded to the coast, and embarked, 1823, for Leghorn. He might have continued to live happily in one of the charming villas of Tuscany, had he not been impelled by an ambition to attempt the recovery of his lost empire. With this object he left Italy for England, and embarked for Mexico, precisely a year after his departure from it, and arrived in sight of the port of Soto la Marina, July 14. During the year that had elapsed, the Mexicans had adopted a republican constitution. The government had been apprised of his leaving Italy, and suspected his design. A decree was passed, 1824, declaring him to be proscribed as a traitor, and requiring that, in case he landed in the country, the mere fact should render him a public enemy. Wholly deceived in the fate which awaited him, Iturbide landed at Soto la Marina, accompanied only by Beneski, his secretary, and was almost immediately arrested by order of La Garza, commander of the province of New Santander. La Garza lost no time in conducting his prisoner to Padilla, the capital of the province. His fate was for a short time delayed; sentence of immediate death was pronounced; and he was shot, July 19, 1824.

**IVANOF**, FEODOR FEODOROVITSCH, a Russian dramatist, was b. in 1777. He first served in the army, from which he was removed to the commissariat department, was the author of several comedies, and a tragedy called "Martha, or the Conquest of Novogorod." D. 1816.

**IVES**, JOHN, an English antiquary, was b. at Yarmouth, in 1751. He became Suffolk herald extraordinary, and published three numbers of select papers on subjects of English antiquities; also "Remarks on the Garianonum of the Romans," "Remarks on English Coins," &c. D. 1776.

**IVETAUX**, NICHOLAS VAUQUELIN, Seigneur d', a French poet and man of let-

ters, b. 1559. He wrote a clever poem, entitled "Institution d'un Prince," and a variety of other pieces. D. 1649.

IZAACKE, RICHARD, author of "The

Antiquities, or Memorials of the City of Exeter." was b. there, filled the offices of town-clerk and chamberlain, and d. in 1700.

## J.

JABLONOWSKY, JOSEPH ALEXANDER VON, a Polish prince, b. in 1712. Preferring a life of literary ease, he resigned his dignity when the troubles broke out in his country, and went to live at Leipsic, where he distinguished himself as the patron of science, founded a society, called by his name, which still exists. He wrote "The Lives of Twelve Generals," a "Treatise on Slavonic Poetry," and other works. D. 1777.

JACKSON, ANDREW, president of the United States from 1829 to 1837, was b. in South Carolina, 1767. His father was an Irish emigrant. At the age of 16 he took part in the war of independence; at the close of which he became a law student, and was thus enabled to discharge efficiently some high legal offices in Tennessee, to which he was subsequently appointed. On the breaking out of the war with England in 1812, he took vigorous measures for the defence of the menaced territory; in 1814 he was appointed major-general; and, among other exploits, which raised him to the highest point of popularity, he gained the decisive victory over the English, Jan. 8, 1815, at New Orleans, which put an end to the war. The same success attended his arms against the Creek tribes, whom he repeatedly subdued. In 1821 he was appointed governor of Florida; and his gallant deeds being still fresh in his countrymen's recollection, he was brought forward by the democratic party as a candidate for the presidency, elected in 1829, and re-elected in 1833. His period of office is chiefly remarkable for the extension of democratic tendencies which took place during it. He obtained from France the payment of an indemnity of twenty-five millions of francs for injuries done to the commerce of the United States during the empire. His refusal to renew the bank charter, in 1833, led to one of the most violent financial struggles on record. General Jackson was endowed with inflexible will, an ardent patriotism, and was always the idol of the people. D. 1845.—JOHN, a learned Hebraist and controversial writer, was

b. at Lensy, in Yorkshire, in 1686. The corporation of Doncaster gave him the living of Rossington, but the pertinacity with which he supported his Arian principles prevented his further rise in the church. He was the author of "Chronological Antiquities;" and left behind him the character of a learned and sincere writer, though strongly tinged with the faults of a violent polemic. D. 1763.—JOHN, an eminent English portrait painter, was b. at Lastingham, in Yorkshire, in 1778, and apprenticed to his father, who was a tailor; but discovering a decided talent for the art in which he afterwards excelled, his abilities procured him the protection of Sir George Beaumont, through whose means he removed to London, and studied at the Royal Academy. At the time he entered the great theatre of art, Lawrence, Opie, Beechey, and other eminent masters pre-occupied the particular branch he had chosen, and for a time he contented himself with painting portraits in water-colors, in which he was very successful. He was, however, determined to take a high stand, if possible, as a portrait painter in oil; and the tact with which he copied the works of the old masters surprised his contemporaries. He was elected royal academician in 1817; and when, in 1819, he travelled through Italy, and visited Rome with Mr. Chantrey, he was chosen a member of the academy of St. Luke. D. 1831.—WILLIAM, a musical composer and author, was b. in 1730, at Exeter, and received the rudiments of a classical education, with a view to his following one of the liberal professions. His taste for music displayed itself, however, so decidedly while he was yet a youth, that his friends were induced to place him under Travers, the organist of the cathedral belonging to his native city. Having passed two years in the metropolis, he returned to Exeter in 1750, and, succeeding eventually to the situation of organist, there passed the remainder of his life. He published several books of songs, canzonets, hymns, and sonatas of his composition, which are still held



in esteem for their chasteness of conception and truth of expression; he was also the author of a treatise "On the Present State of Music," "The Four Ages," &c. D. 1804.

**JACOBI, JOHN GEORGE**, a German poet, was b. in 1740, at Dusseldorf; studied at Gottingen; was professor of philosophy and eloquence at Halle; and, subsequently, of the belles lettres at Friburg, which he retained during his life. The style of Jacobi was formed on that of the lighter French poets, and possesses much ease and gayety. D. 1814.

**JACOBS, FREDERIC**, a celebrated philological writer, was b. at Gotha, in Saxony, in 1764. In 1785 he became a teacher in the gymnasium of his native city, where he published a number of excellent works, of which, independent of those of a critical or philological character, may be noticed his "School for Women," and "Tales." D. 1847.—**JUREN**, was a native of Switzerland, b. in 1610. He studied under Snyders, and is celebrated for the fidelity and spirit with which he painted the animals in his hunting pieces.—**LUCAS**, commonly called **LUCAS VAN LEYDEN**, was b. at Leyden, in 1494. He studied under his father, Hugh Jacobs, and next under Cornelius Engelbrecht. Many of his pictures in oil and distemper are to be found on the Continent; but he is now best known by his engravings. D. 1533.

**JACOPONE, DA TODI**, so called on account of his birthplace, was an Italian poet, whose real name was **JACOPO DE BENEDETTI**. On being left a widower he distributed his property among the poor, and entered into the order of Minorites as a servitor. He composed Sacred Canticles, Latin poems, and the famous "Stabat Mater," since so celebrated by the compositions of Haydn, Pergolesi, &c. D. 1306.

**JACOTOT, JEAN JOSEPH**, originally a captain of artillery in Napoleon's army, and subsequently sub-director of the Polytechnic school, was deprived of his office at the restoration for having been a member of the chamber during the "hundred days." Retiring to Belgium, he there conceived and put into partial practice a new system of education, on the principle that all intelligences are equal, the only difference between man and man being the result of circumstances more than of nature. He has left several works upon the subject, interesting for ingenuity, if not for correctness. B. 1770; d. 1840.

**JACQUARD, JOSEPH MARIE**, the in-

ventor of the beautiful apparatus for figured weaving, which bears his name, was b. at Lyons, 1752. At an early age he displayed a taste for mechanics, which distinguished him through life; and whether in book-binding, type-founding, or cutlery—all of which he tried in his youth—he showed a strong aptitude for improvement. On his father's death, he attempted to carry on the weaving business, which he inherited from him, but with little success; and soon afterwards, during the troubles of the French revolution, he lost his little all, having been compelled to flee from Lyons after its reduction by the army of the convention. He then joined the army of the Rhine; but having seen his son fall in battle by his side, he once more returned to Lyons, where he was obliged to earn a precarious sustenance in the humble occupation of plaiting straw. But a new era was now in store for him. In 1801 he submitted to the "National Exposition" his celebrated machine, which forms a memorable epoch in the textile art; and its merits being at once acknowledged and rewarded, he was soon afterwards employed by Napoleon in the "Conservatoire des Arts et des Métiers," at Paris, where he introduced some ingenious improvements in the models and machinery there in use. On his return to Lyons, he had to struggle against much opposition and prejudice on the part of the weavers; but he outlived it all, and long before his death he had the satisfaction of seeing his machinery introduced into every European and American manufactory; and so far from diminishing employment, as some feared on its first introduction, it has increased the number of workmen in the operations to which it is applied tenfold. D. 1834.

**JAHN, JOHN**, a learned orientalist, who after having been professor of biblical archaeology and theology in the university of Vienna, obtained the chair of oriental literature, which, in 1806, he was obliged to relinquish on account of his heterodoxy. He published a "Hebrew Bible," "Biblical Archæology," "Enchiridion Hermeneuticæ generalis Tabularum veteris et novi Fœderis," &c.; and his works on the philology of the sacred writings are said to be the most valuable extant. D. 1817.

**JAMBLICHUS**, a philosopher who flourished at the beginning of the fourth century, and was a native of Chalcis in Cœlosyria. He was the disciple of Ana-

tolius and Porphyry, from whom he learnt the mysteries of the Plotinian system of philosophy, which he taught with great reputation. Among the philosophical works of Jamblichus now extant are, "The Life of Pythagoras," "An Exhortation to the Study of Philosophy," and a "Treatise on the Mysteries of the Egyptians, Chaldeans, and Assyrians."

JAMES I., king of Scotland, of the house of Stuart, b. in 1394, was the son of Robert III. In 1405 he was taken by the English on his passage to France, and kept in confinement 18 years. In 1424 he obtained his liberty, and severely punished those who had governed his country in his absence; for which, and some strong measures which he took to curb a lawless nobility, he fell a victim to assassins, who gained admission to his apartment, and murdered him in his bed, in 1437.—V., of Scotland, succeeded, in 1513, at the death of his father, James IV., though only 18 months old. At the age of 17 he assumed the government, and assisted Francis I. of France against Charles V., for which that prince gave him his daughter Margaret in marriage. On her decease he married Mary of Lorraine, daughter of Claude, duke of Guise. D. 1545.—I. of England, and VI. of Scotland, was the son of Mary, queen of Scotland, by Henry Stuart, Lord Darnley, and was b. in 1566. In the following year, Queen Mary being forced to resign the crown, he was solemnly crowned at Stirling, and all public acts ran in his name. In 1603, on the death of Elizabeth, James succeeded to the crown of England, and proceeded to London. He received during his lifetime a deal of adulation for his literary abilities; but though he was the author of some few books, they display more pedantry than learning. D. 1625.—II., king of England, second son of Charles I. and of Henrietta of France, was b. in 1633, and immediately declared duke of York. After the capture of Oxford by the parliamentary army, he escaped, and was conducted to his sister, the princess of Orange. At that time he was 15 years of age. He soon after joined his mother at Paris, and, when he had reached his 20th year, served in the French army under Turenne, and subsequently entered the Spanish army in Flanders, under Don John of Austria and the Prince of Condé. At the restoration he returned to England, and married secretly Anne Hyde, daughter

of the Earl of Clarendon, by whom he had two daughters, who afterwards became queens of England, viz., Mary and Anne. In the Dutch war, he signalized himself as commander of the English fleet, and showed great skill and bravery. On the death of Charles II., in 1685, the duke succeeded, under the title of James II., and, from the time of his ascending the throne, seems to have acted with a steady determination to render himself absolute. After disgusting the great majority of his subjects, he proceeded to levy the customs and excise without the authority of parliament. He proceeded by every direct and indirect attack to overthrow the established church; but these innovations, in regard both to the religion and government, gradually united opposing interests, and a large body of the nobility and gentry concurred in an application to the prince of Orange, who had been secretly preparing a fleet and an army for the invasion of the country. James, who was long kept in ignorance of these transactions, when informed of them by his minister at the Hague, was struck with terror equal to his former infatuation; and immediately repealing all his obnoxious acts, he practised every method to gain popularity. All confidence was, however, destroyed between the king and the people. William arrived with his fleet in Torbay, Nov. 4th, 1688; and being speedily joined by several men of rank, his ranks swelled, while the army of James began to desert by entire regiments. He fled to France. The throne of Great Britain was declared to be abdicated, and William and his consort Mary (the daughter of James) were unanimously called to fill it conjointly. Assisted by Louis XIV., James was enabled, in March, 1689, to make an attempt for the recovery of Ireland. The battle of Boyne, fought June, 1690, compelled him to return to France. D. 1701.—THOMAS, an English navigator, in the 17th century, who, in 1631 and 1632, attempted to discover a northwest passage. He wintered on Charleton Island, in Hudson's Bay; and next summer proceeded on his voyage, but was unable to penetrate farther than 65 degrees and a half north. He made some discoveries on the coast of Hudson's Bay; to the country on the western side of which he gave the name of New South Wales. On his return to England he published an account of his expedition, entitled "The strange and dangerous Voyage

of Captain Thomas James, for the Discovery of a Northwest Passage to the South Sea."—WILLIAM, the author of a valuable national work, entitled "The Naval History of Great Britain, from the declaration of War by France, in 1793, to the Accession of George IV." &c. Every accessible source of authentic information was made use of by Mr. James in writing this history; and his industry and research deserve the highest praise. D. 1827.—WILLIAM, a land agent and surveyor, was a native of Henley-in-Arden, Warwickshire. He was the original projector of the Manchester and Liverpool railway; and may in some respects be regarded as the father of the railway system, having surveyed numerous lines at his own expense, and been an active promoter of these undertakings, at a time when they were considered to be mere speculative innovations. D. aged 66, at Bodmin, Cornwall, March 11, 1837.

JAMESON, GEORGE, an eminent painter, justly termed the Vandyke of Scotland, was b. at Aberdeen in 1586, and d. in 1644.

JANSEN, CORNELIUS, bishop of Ypres, and professor of divinity in the universities of Louvain and Douay, was one of the most learned divines of the 17th century, and founder of the sect of Jansenists. He was b. in 1585, at Akay, near Leerdam, in Holland; and studied at Louvain. Being sent into Spain to transact some business of consequence relating to the university, the Catholic king, viewing with a jealous eye the intriguing policy of France, engaged with him to write a book against the French, for having formed an alliance with Protestant states; and rewarded him for it with the see of Ypres in 1635. He had among other writings before this, maintained a controversy against the Protestants upon the subject of grace and predestination; but his "Augustinus," respecting which a furious and almost interminable contest arose, was the principal labor of his life. D. 1638.

JANSENIUS, CORNELIUS, bishop of Ghent, was b. at Hulst, in Flanders, in 1510. He distinguished himself at the council of Trent by his learning and modesty. He wrote a "Harmony of the Gospels," and other works, and d. at Ghent in 1576.

JANSSENS, ABRAHAM, an historical painter, was b. at Antwerp, in 1569. He was cotemporary with Rubens, and in many of the finest parts of the art

was accounted not inferior to him.—CORNELIUS, called also JOHNSON, an eminent portrait painter, was b. at Amsterdam. He resided in England several years, and was engaged in the service of King James I. His paintings are easily distinguished by their smooth, clear, and delicate tints, and by a strong character of truth and nature. D. 1685.—VICTOR HONORIUS, a celebrated historical painter, was b. at Brussels, in 1664. He associated with Tempesta, the celebrated landscape painter for several years, and painted the figures in the works of that great master as long as they resided together. For small historical pictures, he was preferable to all the painters of his time.

JARNOWICK, GIOVANNA MANE, a celebrated violinist, was b. at Palermo in 1745, and was the most accomplished pupil of Lulli. For several years he resided at Paris, and was considered at the head of his profession; he afterwards went to England, where he was very popular; but on being invited to settle at Petersburg, he went thither, where he d. in 1804. He was as eccentric and irritable as he was clever, and numerous singular anecdotes are recorded of him.

JARVIS, JOHN, an artist, distinguished by his paintings on glass, was b. in Dublin, in 1749; and after practising his art in that city, removed to London, where he obtained great reputation. His most celebrated performance is the west window of New college, Oxford, from the design of Sir Joshua Reynolds. D. 1804.—JOHN WESLEY a distinguished and eccentric portrait painter, one of the foremost of his day, was b. at South Shields, 1780, but came to America early in life. He was apprenticed to Edwin, the engraver, but his tastes were for painting, and he took to the brush. Settling in New York, he soon won a high reputation as well for his wit and convivial talents as for his skill as an artist. His portraits are among the most spirited that have been produced. D. 1834.

JAY, JOHN, an eminent jurist and statesman, was b. at New York in 1745. After studying at Columbia (then King's) college, he was admitted to the bar, and in 1774 was chosen a delegate to the first American congress, at Philadelphia. In 1776 he was chosen president of the congress, in 1777 he was a member of the convention which framed the constitution of New York, and in the following year he was appointed chief

justice of that state. He was next sent as minister plenipotentiary to Spain, and in 1782 he was appointed one of the commissioners to negotiate a peace with Great Britain. The definitive treaty having been signed in September, 1783, he returned to the United States, and in 1784 he was sent as envoy extraordinary to Great Britain, and concluded the treaty which has been called after his name. In 1795 he was elected governor of his native state: this post he continued to occupy till 1801, when he declined a re-election, as well as a reappointment to the office of chief justice of the United States, and passed the remainder of his days in retirement. D. 1829.

**JEBB, JONAS**, a divine and physician, was the son of Dr. John Jebb, dean of Cashel, and b. in London in 1736. He studied at Trinity college, Dublin, and Peter house, Cambridge, and obtained church preferment, which, however, he resigned, and then commenced practice as a physician, in which he was very successful. He was a violent partisan in whatever he engaged, and, though conscientious in his religious opinions, their peculiar complexion, and the freedom with which he indulged in the political squabbles of the day, obstructed his professional progress. D. 1786.—

**SAMUEL**, an eminent physician and classical scholar, was a native of Nottingham. While at the university he published the "Dialogue of Justin Martyr with Trypho the Jew," in Greek and Latin. He afterwards married the daughter of an apothecary, procured the degree of M.D., practised as a physician at Stratford, in Essex, and retired to Derbyshire, where he d. 1772. Dr. S. Jebb was the conductor of a classical journal, entitled "Bibliotheca Literaria," and the editor of Roger Bacon's "Opus Majus."

**JEFFERSON, THOMAS**, third president of the United States, was b. in 1743, at Shadwell, in Virginia, and was brought up to the bar. In 1769 he was elected a member of the provincial legislature, and in 1775 he entered congress, and took a conspicuous and very decided part in opposition to the measures which England had adopted towards her American colonies, and it was he who drew up the famous declaration of independence. In 1776 he retired from his seat in congress, and was next chosen governor of Virginia, which post he held two years. On the return of Dr. Franklin to America, in 1785, Mr. Jefferson

was named his successor at Paris, from which he proceeded, as envoy, to London, in 1786. At the usual presentation, however, to the king and queen, both Mr. Adams and himself were received in the most ungracious manner, and, after a few vague and ineffectual conferences, he returned to Paris. Here he remained, with the exception of a visit to Holland, and to Piedmont, and the south of France, until the autumn of 1789, zealously pursuing whatever was beneficial to his country. He subsequently filled the office of secretary of state under Washington, until 1793, when he resigned, and lived in retirement for four years. He was then elected vice-president, and in 1801 chosen president. At the expiration of eight years he again retired to private life, and on the 4th of July, 1826, (the fiftieth anniversary of American independence,) he d. He was the acknowledged head of the republican party, and an acute politician, eloquent and persuasive in conversation, and possessing the faculty of acquiring an ascendancy in his political connections.

**JEFFREY, FRANCIS**, Lord, equally eminent on the bench, at the bar, and in the world of letters, was b. at Edinburgh, in 1773. In 1794 he was called to the bar in Scotland, and when he had obtained a fair share of practice, he joined a few of his more intimate friends in establishing the "Edinburgh Review," of which he was sole editor for the long period of 27 years. The first number appeared Oct. 25, 1802. On the formation of the Whig ministry late in 1830, he was made lord advocate, and after sitting a short time for the Perth district of burghs and for Malton, he was chosen to represent Edinburgh in parliament, immediately after the passing of the Reform bill. His success in the house of commons disappointed his admirers, chiefly because he entered so late in life on a new field, and partly because he spoke generally above his audience. In 1834 he was promoted to the bench, and in this capacity he displayed such eminent qualities, that he is by common consent allowed to rank among the very ablest judges that ever sat on the Scottish bench. D. 1850.

**JEFFREYS, GEORGE**, Baron Wem, Lord, commonly known by the name of Judge Jeffreys, was b. at Acton, in Denbighshire, towards the beginning of the 17th century, and educated at Shrewsbury school. He studied at Westminster and the Inner Temple, and rose

through the gradations of recorder of London, a Welsh judge, and chief justice of Chester, till at length, in 1683, he attained the dignity of chief justice of the King's Bench. On the accession of James II., he was one of the advisers and promoters of all the oppressive and arbitrary measures of his reign; and, for his sanguinary and inhuman proceedings against the adherents of Monmouth, was rewarded with the post of lord high chancellor in 1685. His conduct on the bench was, in the highest degree, discreditable at all times, and he indulged in scurrility and abuse of the most degrading description. On the arrival of the prince of Orange, he disguised himself as a seaman, in order to get on board a ship unknown, but was detected in a low public house at Wapping, by an attorney whom he had insulted in open court. The latter making him known, he was seized by the populace, carried before the council, and committed to the Tower, where he d. 1689.—GEORGE, an English poet, was b. at Weldon, Northamptonshire, in 1678. He was a nephew of the eighth Lord Chandos, and bred to the bar. He wrote "Miscellanies, in Prose and Verse," and two tragedies, "Edwin" and "Merope." D. 1755.

JEFFRIES, JONN, was b. at Boston in 1774. Having studied medicine at the university of Cambridge, he went to London, and on his return to Boston practised with great success, until the evacuation of that city by the British garrison. He then accompanied General Howe to Halifax, and was made surgeon-general to the forces in 1776. He subsequently resigned his army appointments, declining even the offer of the lucrative post of surgeon-general to the forces in India, and in 1780 settled in London. He there occupied himself much in scientific research, and in order to ascertain the correctness of certain preconceived hypotheses relative to atmospheric temperature, he undertook two aerial voyages, the second of which was made Jan. 7, 1785, from the cliffs of Dover, across the British Channel, into the forest of Guinnes in France, and was the only successful attempt that had then been made to cross the sea in a balloon. In 1789 he again returned to Boston, and continued to practise there with success, till his death in 1819.

JEKYLL, Sir JOSEPH, a lawyer and statesman in the reigns of Anne and George I., was the son of a clergyman in Nottinghamshire. He was a member

of parliament, and one of the managers of the trial of Sacheverel; was knighted by George I., who raised him to the office of master of the rolls. D. 1738.

JENNER, EDWARD, an English physician, celebrated for having nearly eradicated a pestilent disorder from the human race by introducing vaccine inoculation, was b. at Berkeley, Gloucestershire, in 1749, and subsequently settled there as a medical practitioner. About the year 1776, his attention was turned to the cow-pox, by the circumstance of his ascertaining that those persons who had been affected with this disease, were thereby rendered free from various infectious. From that time till 1796 he steadily pursued his investigation of this discovery; and having at length established its general efficacy, amidst all the opposition naturally to be expected in such a case, the practice of vaccination was introduced into the London hospitals, the army and navy, &c., and, finally, extended to every part of the globe. Honors and rewards were now conferred on Dr. Jenner as a public benefactor; a parliamentary grant of £20,000 was voted him; learned societies at home and abroad enrolled him as a member; and when the allied potentates visited England in 1814, the emperor of Russia sought an interview with him, and offered to bestow on him a Russian order of nobility. Dr. Jenner's writings consist merely of "Observations on the Variolæ Vaccinæ," and a paper in the Philosophical Transactions "On the Natural History of the Cuckoo." D. 1823.

JENNINGS, HENRY CONSTANTINE, an antiquary and virtuoso of most eccentric habits and checkered fortune, was b. in 1731, and was the only son of a gentleman of considerable property at Shiplake, in Oxfordshire. He was educated at Westminster school, and at seventeen became an ensign in the foot-guards; but resigned his commission, and travelled on the Continent, where he collected, while in Italy, a number of statues and other antiques, with which he decorated his seat at Shiplake. He now led the life of a man of fashion and fortune, indulging in the most expensive follies; the consequence of which was that he soon became an inmate of the King's Bench. He was at length freed from his pecuniary embarrassments, and settled on an estate he had in Essex, where he gave himself up with enthusiasm to the collection of scarce books, pictures, and curiosities.

But the current of good fortune did not long run smooth. Having borrowed a sum of money from a person who was indebted to the crown, his museum was hastily sold for a small sum, to satisfy the claim of government under an exert in aid. For many years he was a prisoner in Chelmsford jail; but on regaining his freedom, he resumed his former habits, and settled at Chelsea. D. 1819.

JENYNS, SOAME, a sprightly and entertaining writer, was the only son of Sir Robert Jenyns, b. in London, in 1704. Having entered into public life as representative of the county of Cambridge, he began his career by supporting Sir Robert Walpole, and ever after remained a faithful adherent to the minister for the time being. This attachment to ministers was rewarded by his being made a commissioner of the board of trade, an office he held for five-and-twenty years. As a country gentleman and magistrate, Mr. Jenyns appeared to much greater advantage than as a politician; but it is as an author, a wit, and a shrewd observer of manners, that he is principally to be regarded. His chief works are "Poems," "Free Inquiry into the Origin of Evil," "A View of the Internal Evidence of the Christian Religion," "Political Tracts," and some others. D. 1787.

JEPHSON, RICHARD, a dramatic writer, was a native of Ireland, and b. in 1786. He was a captain in the army, and master of the horse to the lord-lieutenant, during twelve administrations. As a dramatist his claims are chiefly founded on his tragedies of "Braganza" and the "Count of Narbonne." He also wrote the "Law of Lombardy," "Julia," and "The Conspiracy," tragedies; and the farce of "Two Strings to your Bow," "Love and War," &c. He was also author of "The Confessions of James Baptiste Contean, Citizen of France," a severe satire on the French revolution, "Roman Portraits," a poem in heroic verse, with historical remarks and illustrations. D. 1803.

JERNINGHAM, EDWARD, a poet and miscellaneous writer, was descended from an ancient Roman Catholic family, and b. in Norfolk, in 1727. He was educated at Donay and Paris; but on his return to England, he joined in communion with the established church. He was the author of the tragedies of "Margaret of Anjou" and "The Siege of Berwick;" he also wrote "An Essay on the mild Tenor of Christianity,"

"The Dignity of Human Nature, an Essay," "The Alexandrian School," &c. D. 1812.

JEROME, or HIERONYMUS, Sr., one of the fathers of the church, was b. in 332, at Stridon, on the frontiers of Dacia, and studied at Rome, under Donatus the grammarian. He was ordained a presbyter at Antioch, in 373; and soon after went to Constantinople, where he lived with Gregory Nazianzen. In 382 he visited Rome, and was made secretary to Pope Damasus; but three years afterwards he returned into the East, accompanied by several monks and female devotees, who wished to lead an ascetic life in the Holy Land; and d. in 422, superintendent of a monastery at Bethlehem.—OF PRAGUE, so called from being a native of the capital of Bohemia, studied in the universities of Oxford, Paris, Prague, &c.; was a disciple of Wickliff, and boldly followed the great reformer, Huss, in propagating his doctrines. He attacked the worship of images and relics with ardor, trampled them under foot, and caused the monks who opposed him, to be arrested. He publicly burned, in 1411, the bull of the crusade against Ladislaus of Naples, and the papal indulgences. When Huss was imprisoned at Constance, he hastened to his defence; but on his attempting to return to Prague, the duke of Sulzbach caused him to be seized, and carried in chains to Constance. He here received, in prison, information of the terrible fate of his friend, and was terrified into a momentary recantation of his principles; but he resumed his courage, and, retracting his recantation, avowed that none of his sins tormented him more than his apostasy, while he vindicated the principles of Huss and Wickliff with a boldness, energy, and eloquence that extorted the admiration of his adversaries. He was, however, condemned to be burnt; which sentence he endured with heroic fortitude, May 30, 1416.

JEWELL, JOHN, a learned prelate of the church of England, who was bishop of Salisbury in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, and a great polemical writer against popery. He was b. 1522, at the village of Buden, near Ilfracombe, Devonshire; studied at Oxford, and in 1546 openly professed the tenets of the reformers. Having obtained the living of Sunningwell, Berks, he distinguished himself by his zeal and assiduity as a parish priest; but at the accession of Queen Mary, finding they were about

to prosecute him as a heretic, he made his escape to the Continent, and became vice-master of a college at Strasburg. On the death of Mary he returned to England, was received with great favor by her successor, and in 1560 he was raised to the bishopric of Salisbury. His principal work is entitled "An Apology for the Church of England," originally written in elegant Latin, but translated into every European language; and which, it is said, had more effect in promoting the reformation, than any other book ever published. D. 1571.

JOAN OF ARC, called also the Maid of Orleans, was one of the most celebrated heroines in history. She was born of poor parents, at Domremi, a village on the borders of Lorraine, 1402; and became a servant at an inn, where she attended the horses, drove the cattle to pasture, and was employed in other services similar to what a man-servant would perform in America. At this time the affairs of France were in a deplorable state, and the city of Orleans was so closely besieged by the duke of Bedford, that its fall appeared inevitable. In the exigency Joan pretended to have received a divine commission to expel the invaders. On being introduced to the king, Charles VII., she offered to raise the siege of Orleans, and conduct his majesty to Rheims to be crowned and anointed; at the same time demanding for herself a particular sword, which was in the church of St. Catharine. After a little hesitation her request was complied with; and while the French soldiers were elated by having an inspired leader, the English were as much dismayed. From this period, she appears the finest character in the history of the middle ages of France. In a male dress, armed *cap à pie*, she bore the sword and the sacred banner, as the signal of victory, at the head of the army. Still 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. The general belief of her elevated mission, of which she herself was piously persuaded, produced the most extraordinary effects. Resolute, chivalrous, gentle, and brave, looking to one single aim, she was skilfully employed by the generals to animate the army, while they did not implicitly follow her counsels. The first enterprise was successful. With 10,000 men, under the command of St. Severre, Dunois, and La Hire, she marched from Blois,

and, on April 29th, 1429, entered Orleans with supplies. By bold sallies to which she animated the besieged, the English were forced from their intrenchments, and Suffolk abandoned the siege. Joan entered Orleans in triumph, and the coronation at Rheims followed; after which Charles caused a medal to be struck in honor of the heroine, and ennobled her family. The town of Domremi also, where she was born, was exempted from all imposts for ever. After the coronation, Joan declared that her mission was at an end, and that she should now retire to private life; but the French commandant, Dunois, who thought she might still prove serviceable, induced her to throw herself into Compeigne, then besieged by the duke of Burgundy, and the earls of Arundel and Suffolk. Here, after performing prodigies of valor, she was taken prisoner in a sally; and after four months' imprisonment, was cruelly condemned by the English to be burnt alive, on the charge of sorcery. She resolutely defended herself from the absurd accusation, and was carried to the stake, where with dauntless courage she met her disastrous fate, in the 29th year of her age, May 30, 1431.

JODELLE, ETIENNE, an early French poet and dramatist, b. at Paris, 1532. He was the author of the first regular tragedy acted on the French stage; and he is described as having possessed an extraordinary facility and fluency of composition. Though enjoying the favor of Charles IX. and of Henry II., yet he died in great poverty and distress, in 1573.

JOFFRID, abbot of Croyland, in the 12th century. In the continuation of "Ingulph's Account of Croyland," by Peter de Blois, he says, "that Abbot Joffrid sent a deputation of three learned French or Norman monks, named Odo, Terrick, and William, to his manor of Cottenham, near Cambridge, to teach the people in that neighborhood, grammar, logic, and rhetoric; and that these three monks went every day from Cottenham to Cambridge, where they hired a barn, in which they taught those sciences to a great number of scholars, who resorted to them from all the country round." If De Blois can be relied on, Joffrid may therefore be considered as the original founder of the university of Cambridge.

JOHN, king of England, was the youngest son of Henry II. by Eleanor of Guienne, b. 1166, and succeeded his

brother Richard. He rendered himself the object of such universal contempt and hatred, that his nobles determined, if possible, to control his power, and establish their privileges; and though the pope declared his disapprobation of their conduct, the barons assembled in arms at Oxford, where the court then was, and immediately proceeded to warlike operations. They were received without opposition in London, which so intimidated the king, that he consented to whatever terms they chose to dictate. Thus was obtained that basis of English constitutional freedom, known as *Magna Charta*, which not only protected the nobles against the crown, but secured important privileges to every class of freemen.—OF GAUNT, duke of Lancaster, a renowned general, was b. 1340. He served with great distinction in France with his brother the Black Prince, and on his death had the management of affairs during the life of his father. John of Gaunt was a man of great valor, prudence, and generosity. His son afterwards became king, by the title of Henry IV. D. 1399.—OF SALISBURY, bishop of Chartres, in France, was b. at Salisbury, in Wiltshire, in the beginning of the 12th century. He studied under the most eminent professors on the Continent, and acquired considerable fame for his proficiency in rhetoric and general literature. After his return to England, he became the intimate friend and companion of Thomas à Becket, whom he had attended in his exile, and he is said to have been present when he was murdered in Canterbury cathedral. He was one of the first restorers of the Greek and Latin languages in Europe, and an elegant Latin poet.

JOHNSON, SAMUEL, a divine, eminent for his zeal, and for his numerous writings, in the cause of civil liberty, was b. in 1649, in the county of Stafford; received his education at St. Paul's school and at Trinity college, Cambridge; and became minister of Corringham, in Essex. In the reign of Charles II., while Lord Russell and his coadjutors were promoting the bill for excluding the duke of York, he published a tract, entitled "Julian the Apostate," for which he was fined and imprisoned. In 1618, when the army was encamped on Hounslow Heath, he drew up a paper, entitled "An humble Address to all the English Protestants in the present Army," for which he was tried, and condemned to stand in the pillory in three places, to

pay a fine of five hundred marks, to be degraded from the priesthood, and to be publicly whipped from Newgate to Tyburn. He bore all these disgraceful punishments with unshrinking fortitude, and continued to employ his pen in the same cause until the revolution, when the king offered him the rich deanery of Durham; but this he refused, as inadequate to his sufferings and services, which he thought merited a bishopric. He finally received a present of £1000, and a pension of £300 per annum for the life of himself and his son. D. 1703.—SAMUEL, the celebrated lexicographer, and one of the most distinguished writers of the 18th century, was b. in 1709, at Lichfield, where his father was a bookseller. He completed his education at Pembroke college, Oxford; and in 1732 he became undermaster of a free-school at Market Bosworth, in Leicestershire, which situation he was soon induced to quit, on account of the haughty treatment he received from the principal; and he next endeavored to earn a scanty maintenance by literary employment. In 1735 he married Mrs. Porter, the widow of a mercer at Birmingham, with a fortune of about £800, by which he was enabled to open a boarding-school; but the plan did not succeed, and, after a year's trial, he resolved to seek his fortune in London, in company with one of his few pupils, the celebrated David Garrick. In March, 1737, the two adventurers accordingly arrived in the metropolis, Johnson with his unfinished tragedy of "Irene" in his pocket, and with little to depend upon but his slender engagement with Cave, the proprietor of the Gentleman's Magazine. At this time he became acquainted with the reckless and unfortunate Savage, and in some respects his personal conduct was unfavorably affected by the intimacy; but from irregularity of this nature he was soon recovered by his deeply grounded religious and moral principles. His first literary production, which attracted notice in the metropolis, was his "London," a poem in imitation of the third satire of Juvenal. In 1747 he printed proposals for an edition of "Shakspeare," and the plan of his "English Dictionary," addressed to Lord Chesterfield. The price agreed upon between him and the booksellers for the last work was £1575. In 1749, Garrick brought his friend's tragedy on the stage of Drury-lane, but it was unsuccessful. In 1750 he commenced his "Rambler," which was continued till



1752. In this work only five papers were the productions of other writers. Soon after the close of this paper he lost his wife, a circumstance which greatly affected him, as appears from his "Meditations," and the sermon which he wrote on her death. In 1755 appeared his Dictionary, and the same year the university of Oxford conferred on him the degree of M.A. Lord Chesterfield endeavored also to assist it by writing two papers in its favor in "The World;" but as he had hitherto neglected the author, Johnson treated him with contempt. The publication of this great work did not relieve him from his embarrassments, for the price of his labor had been consumed in the progress of its compilation. In 1758 he began the "Idler," a periodical paper, which was published in a weekly newspaper. On the death of his mother in 1759, he wrote the romance of "Rasselas" to defray the expenses of her funeral. In 1762 the king granted him a pension of £300 per annum. In 1773 he went on a tour with Mr. Boswell to the western islands of Scotland, of which journey he shortly after published a highly interesting account; but which gave offence to many, by the violent attack therein made on the authenticity of the poems attributed to Ossian. In 1779 he began his "Lives of the English Poets," a work which, on the whole, may be regarded as a treasure of sound criticism, and a model of literary biography. D. 1784.—SAMUEL, a dramatic writer and performer of eccentric celebrity; author of "Hurlothrumbo, or the Supernatural," and various other laughable extravaganzas. D. 1773.—SAMUEL, first president of King's college, New York, was b. at Guildford, Connecticut; educated at the college of Saybrook; first preached at West Haven, then became an Episcopalian, and went to England to obtain ordination. On his return he settled at Stratford, where he preached to an Episcopalian congregation; received the degree of D.D. from Oxford, in 1743; and was chosen president of the college at New York on its establishment in 1754. He held this situation with much credit, until 1763, when he resigned and returned to his pastoral charge at Stratford, where he continued till his death, in 1772.—THOMAS, an English botanist, was b. at Selby, in Yorkshire. He was bred an apothecary in London, and became, says Wood, the best herbalist of his age. He wrote "Iter in Agrum Canturarium" and "Ericetum Hamsted-

ianum," which were the first local catalogues of plants published in England. But his great work was an improved edition of "Gerard's Herbal." In the civil wars he entered into the royal army; at the siege of Basing-house he received a wound, of which he d. in 1644.—RICHARD M., an eminent politician, and for some years vice-president of the United States. He was b. at \_\_\_\_\_ in \_\_\_\_\_, and at an early age was chosen a member of the legislature, then a member of congress, and finally vice-president of the United States. He took an active part in the Indian wars of the northwest, and is supposed to have been the man who killed the great chief, Tecumseh. While in congress he read a report on the subject of stopping the mails on Sunday, which was a masterly argument and gave him great éclat. D. 1850.

JOHNSTON, or JOHNSON, CHARLES, a native of Ireland, who was bred to the bar, and came over to England to practise; but being afflicted with deafness, he was compelled to quit that profession. His first literary attempt was the celebrated "Chrysal, or the Adventures of a Guinea," a political romance, which produced a great sensation. This work having so well succeeded, he produced others of a similar class, viz.: "The Reverie, or a Flight to the Paradise of Fools," "The History of Arbaces, Prince of Betlis," "The Pilgrim, or a Picture of Life," and the "History of John Juniper, esq., alias Juniper Jack." In 1782 he went to India, where he engaged in literary and other speculations, and obtained considerable wealth. D. 1800.

JOHNSTONE, JOHN HENRY, a celebrated comic actor and vocalist, was b. in 1750 at Tipperary, where his father was a small farmer. At the age of 18 he enlisted in a regiment of Irish dragoons, and soon attracted the notice of his comrades, by his fine voice and good-humored liveliness. The colonel of the regiment having had proofs of Johnstone's vocal powers, and hearing that he had an inclination for the stage, he generously granted his discharge, and gave him a recommendatory letter to Mr. Ryder, then manager of the Dublin theatre, who engaged him for three years, at two guineas per week, which was soon raised to four. His fame as a vocalist increased rapidly; and having married a Miss Poitier, who had acquired a profound knowledge of the science of music, he profited by her instruc-

tions, and soon became a finished singer. His first appearance at Covent-garden theatre was made in October, 1783. D. 1828.

JOINVILLE, JOHN, Sieur de, seneschal of Champagne, an eminent French statesman and historian of the 13th century. He accompanied Louis IX. in his first crusade or expedition to Egypt, in 1249, sharing his master's captivity, and rendering him many important services. In the king's second crusade, however, he declined taking a part, and subsequently employed himself in writing the "Life of St. Louis," one of the most interesting documents existing relative to the history of the middle ages. D. 1318.

JOLY, CLAUDE, a French ecclesiastic, who wrote "A Collection of Maxims for the Education of a Prince," which gave great offence, and was burnt by the hangman. The author, however, republished it with an addition, called "Codicil d'Or," or the Golden Codicil. B. at Paris, 1607, and d. there in 1700.—GUY, the confidential secretary of Cardinal de Retz, who wrote "Memoirs of his Times," containing an interesting account of transactions from 1648 to 1665, in which is included the private history of his patron.—MARY ELIZABETH, a celebrated French actress, was b. at Versailles in 1761. She commenced her theatrical career in 1781, and soon rose to eminence in her profession, excelling principally as a representative of the *soubrettes* of the French drama. In 1798 she was imprisoned among other political victims, but recovered her liberty on condition of performing at the theatre of the republic. D. 1798.

JOMELLI, NICOLÒ, a musical composer, was b. in 1714, at Aversa, in the kingdom of Naples. He composed a number of operas in his own country, and became a popular favorite. He afterwards visited Bologna, Rome, Venice, and other principal cities of Italy, everywhere carrying away the palm from rival musicians. He was the author of many devotional pieces, among which are his celebrated "Requiem" and "Miserere." D. 1774.

JONES, INIGO, a celebrated architect, and the reviver of classical architecture in England, was b. in London, about 1572. He was at first an apprentice to a joiner; but his talents for drawing having attracted the notice of the earls of Arundel and Pembroke, the latter supplied him with the means of visiting Italy, for the purpose of studying land-

scape painting. He went to Venice, where the works of Palladio inspired him with a taste for architecture; and he afterwards devoted all his energies in pursuit of that noble branch of art. He soon acquired fame, and obtained the situation of first architect to Christian IV., king of Denmark, who visiting his brother-in-law, James I., in 1606, brought Jones with him to England. Being induced to remain, the queen chose him as her architect; and the place of surveyor-general of the board of works was granted to him in reversion. In 1620 he was appointed one of the commissioners for repairing St. Paul's cathedral; but this was not commenced till 1623. In the following reign he was much employed in preparing masques for the entertainment of the court, and in building the Banqueting House at Whitehall; but while thus engaged he fell under the displeasure of Ben Jonson, who ridiculed him on the stage, and made him the subject of his epigrammatic muse. Jones realized a handsome fortune; but being a Roman Catholic, and a partisan of royalty, he suffered severely in the civil war. D. 1652.—OWEN, a Welsh antiquary, and a member of the Gwyneddigion, or Cambrian society, for encouraging the bards, language, and music of Wales, was b. in 1740, and d. in 1814. He collected and published "The Archæology of Wales," the "Poems of Dafydd ap Gwilym," and other productions.—JOHN PAUL, a naval adventurer, was a native of Selkirk, Scotland, and b. in 1736. His first voyage was to this country, where he settled early in life; and at the commencement of the struggle between the colonies and the mother country, he offered his services to the former, and was appointed first of the first lieutenants. In 1775 he obtained the command of a ship under Commodore Hopkins, and distinguished himself in several engagements, for which he received his commission as captain of the marine. He then sailed to France, and being well acquainted with the Irish coast, and the northern part of England, he conceived the design of effecting a descent. For a long time he kept the northern coast in a constant state of alarm; at length he effected a landing at Whitehaven, and having dismantled a fort, set fire to some shipping in the harbor. From thence he sailed for Scotland, where he landed on the estate of the earl of Selkirk, and plundered his lordship's house of all the plate.

He next took the Drake sloop of war, with which he returned to Brest. He afterwards sailed round Ireland to the North Sea, with three ships, the Richard, Pallas, and Vengeance. Having committed great mischief on that coast, he fell in with the Baltic fleet, convoyed by the Serapis frigate, and the Countess of Scarborough armed ship, both which, after a severe action, he captured off Flamborough Head. For these services the king of France conferred on him the order of merit, and gave him a gold-hilted sword. He afterwards was invited into the Russian service, with the rank of rear-admiral, where he was disappointed in not receiving the command of the fleet acting against the Turks in the Black Sea. He found fault with the conduct of the prince of Nassau, the admiral; became restless and impatient, was intrigued against at court, and calumniated by his enemies; and had permission, from the empress Catharine, to retire from the service with a pension, which was never paid. He returned to Paris, sunk into poverty, and d. 1792.—Sir WILLIAM, an eminent lawyer, poet, and general scholar, was the son of an able mathematician; and was only three years of age when his father died, in 1746. In 1776 he was made a commissioner of bankrupts; about which time his correspondence with his pupil evinced the manly spirit of constitutional freedom by which he was actuated; and to his feelings on the American contest he gave vent in a spirited Latin ode to Liberty. In 1778 appeared his translation of the "Orations of Isæus," with a prefatory discourse, notes, and commentary, which, for elegance of style, and profound critical and historical research, excited much admiration. At length, on the accession of the Shelburne administration, he obtained what had long been the object of his ambition, the appointment of judge in the supreme court of judicature in Bengal. He went to India in April, 1783. One of his earliest acts in India was the establishment at Calcutta of an institution on the plan of the Royal Society, of which he was chosen the first president. Another was, to take vigorous measures for procuring a digest of the Hindoo and Mahometan laws. He then applied himself with ardor to the study of the Sanscrit, and his health soon suffering from the climate, he took a journey through the district of Benares, during which cessation of public duties

he composed a "Treatise on the Gods of Greece, Italy, and India." His translation of the celebrated "Ordnances of Menu," the famous Indian legislator, published early in 1794, had scarcely appeared, when he was seized with an inflammation of the liver, which terminated his truly valuable life on the 27th of April, in the 48th year of his age.

JONSON, BENJAMIN, a celebrated dramatist, and the cotemporary and friend of Shakspeare, was the posthumous son of a clergyman. He was b. in Westminster, in 1574; at the grammar-school of which city he was placed, under Camden, at an early age; till his mother marrying again to a person who held the humble occupation of a bricklayer, young Ben, as he was familiarly called, was taken home abruptly by his father-in-law, and employed by him as an assistant in his trade. The ardent spirit of the future poet revolted against his condition; he fled from home and entered the army as a private soldier, in which capacity he served in the English army in Flanders. On his return he resumed his studies, and went to Cambridge; but from the poverty of his circumstances, he was obliged to leave the university and take to the stage. At first he was not very successful, either as an actor or an author; and having the misfortune to kill another actor in a duel, he was taken up and imprisoned, and narrowly escaped with life. On being released from confinement he married, and recommenced writing for the stage, to which he was encouraged by Shakspeare, who performed in one of his pieces. In 1598 he produced his comedy of "Every Man in his Humor;" which was followed by a new play every year, till the reign of James the First, when he was employed in the masques and entertainments at court. But regardless of prudence, Ben joined Chapman and Marston in writing the comedy of "Eastward Hoe," which so grossly libelled the Scotch nation, that the authors were committed to prison, and had they not made a timely and humble submission for the offence, they would have lost their noses and ears in the pillory, according to their sentence. By his address, however, he soon contrived to reinstate himself in the favor of a monarch to whose pleasures the effusions of his muse had become necessary; and for the remainder of that reign he continued in high favor as a

kind of superintendent of the court revels. In 1617 he was appointed poet laureate, with a salary of £100, and a butt of wine yearly from the king's cellars. Want of economy, however, kept him constantly poor; although, in addition to the royal bounty, he had a pension from the city. D. 1637.

JORDAENS, JACOB, an eminent historical and portrait painter, was a native of Antwerp. He was the son-in-law of Van Oort, under whom he studied; he also received some instruction from Rubens; and his pictures are executed with correctness and brilliancy. B. 1594; d. 1678.

JORDAN, CHARLES STEPHEN, a Prussian writer, originally of a French family, was b. at Berlin in 1700, and d. in 1746. He wrote "Travels in France, England, and Holland, with Satirical Anecdotes," "A Miscellany of Literature, Philosophy, and History," and the "Life of de la Croze."—DOROTHEA, or DOROTHY BLAND, (Jordan being only an assumed name,) was b. at Waterford, about the year 1762. She made her theatrical debut on the Dublin stage, in 1777, in the part of Phoebe, in "As You Like It." In the following season she appeared at Cork, where she was much admired for her archness and sportive simplicity. In 1782 she came to England, was engaged by Tate Wilkinson, and first appeared at the Leeds theatre as Calista, in "The Fair Penitent." From Leeds she proceeded to York, where she first played under the name of Mrs. Jordan, by which, though never married, she was subsequently known. In 1785 she made her first appearance before a London audience at Drury-lane, as Peggy, in "The Country Girl;" and immediately became such a decided favorite, that her salary was doubled, and she was allowed two benefits. At the close of the season, she made a provincial tour, and visited nearly all the large towns in England, everywhere receiving the most enthusiastic welcome from admiring audiences. When the duke of Clarence first made overtures to her, she was the mistress of a Mr. Ford, who refused to make her his wife, through fear of offending his father. Mrs. Jordan then entered into that connection with the duke, which continued in an almost uninterrupted state of domestic harmony, until it was suddenly broken off in 1811. D. 1816.—SIR JOSEPH, a gallant English admiral, who by his presence of mind and valor, gained the battle of Solebay, in 1672.—

THOMAS, a dramatic writer in the reign of Charles I. He wrote two comedies and a masque; and is mentioned by Langbaine with respect.

JORDANO, LUCA, a famous painter, was b. at Naples, in 1632; and d. there in 1705.

JORTIN, JOHN, an eminent scholar and divine, was b. in London, in 1698. Here he acquired so high a character for learning and acuteness, that he was employed by Pope to extract the notes from Eustathius, to print with his translation of the Iliad. His chief works are, "Discourses concerning the Truth of the Christian Religion," "Miscellaneous Observations upon Authors, ancient and modern," "Remarks upon Ecclesiastical History," "Life of Erasmus," and seven volumes of "Sermons and Charges," which were printed after his death. D. 1770.

JOSE, ANTONIO, a Portuguese dramatist, by birth a Jew, who was burnt alive at the last auto-da-fé in 1745, for having introduced in one of his farces a scene, in which a criminal is conversing at the gallows with his confessor, in a style, as may be supposed, not the most edifying.

JOSEPH I., emperor of Germany, the son of Leopold I., was b. at Vienna, in 1678; received the crown of Hungary in 1689; and was soon after elected king of the Romans. D. 1711.—II., emperor of Germany, was the son of the Emperor Leopold and Maria Theresa, queen of Hungary. He was crowned king of the Romans in 1764; the year following he succeeded his father; and in 1780, by the death of the empress-queen, he succeeded to the crown of Hungary and Bohemia. D. 1789.

JOSEPHINE, empress of France and queen of Italy, was b. at Martinique in 1763, and bore the name from her parents of ROSE TASCHER DE LA PAGERIE. While very young, she was taken by her father to France, to be the bride of the Viscount de Beauharnois—a marriage having been arranged by the two families when the Marquis Beauharnois was governor-general of the Antilles. They were accordingly married; and, in the enjoyment of each other's society, they lived beloved and respected, while Josephine became the mother of two children, Eugene and Hortense. Prompted by filial attachment, she went, in 1786, to Martinique, to attend upon her mother in sickness; and having taken her daughter with her, she remained in the island three years. The sudden rising

of the colony, however, obliged her to quit it for France, with such haste, as not to allow of her taking leave of her parent. After effecting her escape, and surmounting numerous obstacles, Madame Beauharnois began to experience the horrors of the French revolution; and soon saw her husband, who had used every exertion at the head of the French army on the Rhine, dragged to a prison, and thence to the scaffold. She was also included in the list of proscription; but the death of her husband reduced her to such a state that she could not be removed, and to this circumstance she owed her deliverance. Robespierre at length perished, and the viscountess was delivered from prison by Tallien, who was never forgotten by her, nor by Eugene, from whom he received a considerable pension till his death. Josephine was indebted to Barras for the restoration of a part of the property of her husband; and at his house, after the 13th Vendemiaire, she met General Bonaparte, who was desirous of seeing her, in consequence of her son Eugene, then 15 years old, presenting himself before the general, to solicit that the sword which had belonged to his father might be given to him. Bonaparte from the first was favorably impressed towards the widow; and his attachment strengthening at every succeeding interview, he married her in 1796. From that day it became her practice to encourage him through dangers, and moderate his feelings in the hour of victory. After Napoleon became emperor, a divorce was a subject to which his friends advised him, but which he at first declined. Josephine had been crown'd empress at Paris, and queen of Italy at Milan. When Napoleon became desirous of marrying a princess, and she was made acquainted with the wishes of the nation regarding a successor, she resolved to sacrifice her private feelings, and giving the archduchess, Maria Louisa, credit for all the estimable qualities which she knew were requisite to the happiness of Napoleon, she consented to the marriage. She, however, would not follow the wishes of her children, who were anxious that she should quit France; but retired to her beautiful seat of Malmaison, with the title of empress-queen-dowager. D. 1814.

JOSEPHUS, FLAVIUS, the celebrated historian of the Jews, was b. at Jerusalem, A. D. 37. His father, Mattathias, was descended from the ancient high-

priests of the Jews, and his mother was of the Maccabean race. He was early instructed in Hebrew learning, and became an ornament of the sect of the Pharisees, to which he belonged. When 26 years old he visited Rome, for the purpose of obtaining the release of some prisoners whom Felix had sent to the capital, on which occasion he was introduced to Poppæa, afterwards the wife of Nero, and, on his return, was made governor of Galilee. He afterwards obtained the command of the Jewish army, and supported with courage, wisdom, and resolution a siege of seven weeks, in the fortified town of Jotapata, where he was attacked by Vespasian and Titus. The town was betrayed to the enemy. He accompanied Titus back to Rome, where he was rewarded with the freedom of the city, and received a pension and other favors from Vespasian and his son, and, as a mark of gratitude, he then assumed their family name of Flavius. His "History of the Jewish War, and the Destruction of Jerusalem," was composed at the command of Vespasian, and is singularly interesting and affecting, as the historian was an eye-witness of all he relates. St. Jerome calls him the Livy of the Greeks. His "Jewish Antiquities," written in Greek, is a very noble work, and his discourse "Upon the Martyrdom of the Maccabees" is a masterpiece of eloquence. He is supposed to have d. about the year 95.

JOUFFROY, marquis de, who disputes with Fulton and Fitch the honor of having been the first to apply steam to the purposes of navigation, was b. in Franche Comté, 1751. He made his first attempt on the Doubs in 1776, and renewed it with more success on the Saône in 1783, but he failed to carry it out through want of means and support. He was no less unsuccessful at Paris in 1816, but the Academy of Sciences acknowledged his claim to the discovery in 1840, a distinction with which, whether merited or otherwise, he could not fail to be gratified. D. 1832.—THEODORE, a distinguished writer on philosophical subjects, and professor of philosophy at Paris, was b. at Pontets, 1796. Besides numerous original works, which are in great repute for clearness and depth, he translated into French the writings of Reid and Dugald Stewart, and his "Cours du Droit Naturel" will be found worthy the most attentive perusal. D. 1842.

JOURDAIN, AMABLE LOUIS MICHEL

BRECHILLET, b. in 1788, was the son of a celebrated surgeon-dentist at Paris. He was designed for the law, but being struck at hearing the splendid eulogies bestowed on Anquetil du Perron, the orientalist, he determined on cultivating the same branches of learning for which that great scholar had been distinguished. This he pursued with such success, that the office of adjunct-secretary of the school of oriental languages was created in his favor, and he held it till his death. He was a contributor to the "Biographie Universelle," and other extensive publications, and author of "La Perse, ou Tableau de l'Histoire, du Gouvernement, de la Religion, de la Littérature, &c., de cet Empire," besides some others. D. 1818.

JOUVENET, JOHN, an historical painter, b. at Rouen, in Normandy, in 1644, and who studied under Poussin. He was employed to adorn the apartments of Versailles and the Trianon; he also painted colossal figures of the twelve apostles in the hospital of the Invalids at Paris. D. 1717.

JOUY, JOSEPH ETIENNE DE, a facile and graceful writer, was b. in 1764, served in America and India, and took part in the first campaign of the revolution. But he soon abandoned the sword for the pen, and rose to great popularity with his vaudevilles and the librettos which he wrote for Spontini, Cherubini, and Rossini. He was also distinguished as a political writer, but he is best known in England for his amusing and satirical work called the "Hermit of the Chaussée d'Antin," which was translated into English many years ago. In 1830, Louis Philippe appointed him librarian at the Louvre. D. 1846.

JOVELLANOS, DON GASPAREL MELCHIOR DE, one of the most distinguished Spaniards of modern times, was b. at Gijon, in Asturias, in 1744, of an ancient and noble family. He became a member of the criminal branch of the audiencia in Seville, and advancing rapidly in his professional career, he was finally appointed to the dignified station of member of the council of the military orders at Madrid. About the same time he was intrusted with some important affairs, and nominated counsellor of state, by Charles III. When, in 1794, Spain found herself loaded with debt, Jovellanos proposed, for the relief of the national difficulties, a tax on the property of the higher order of the clergy, for which he was exiled to the mountains of Asturias, though his pro-

ject was afterwards carried into execution. In 1799 he was recalled, and made minister of justice for the interior, but before twelve months were past, he was dismissed, and banished to the island of Majorca, where he was confined in the convent of the Carthusians. After the fall of Godoy, the prince of peace, in 1808, he recovered his liberty, and subsequently became a member of the supreme junta. He was, however, suspected of favoring the French; and, at length, being denounced as a traitor for endeavoring to promote their plans for the subjugation of Spain, he was put to death, in 1812, during a popular insurrection. He wrote "Lyric Poems," "Pelayo," a tragedy, "The Honorable Delinquent," a comedy, several works on subjects connected with political economy, and translated Milton's "Paradise Lost."

JOYCE, JEREMIAH, an ingenious and industrious writer, whose profession was that of a dissenting minister, was b. in 1764, and first attracted public notice as one of the persons included in the state prosecution with Hardy, Horne Tooke, Thelwall, and others for treason. He was the coadjutor of Dr. Gregory in the compilation of his "Cyclopædia," and subsequently produced another on a similar plan, which goes by the name of Nicholson. He was also the author of "Scientific Dialogues," "Dialogues on Chemistry," "Letters on Natural Philosophy," &c. D. 1816.

JUAN, or DON JOHN of AUSTRIA, a natural son of the Emperor Charles V., and the great military hero of his age, was b. at Ratisbon, in 1546. His mother is said to have been a lady named Barbara Blomberg, but this is doubtful, and a singular veil of mystery hangs over his maternal parentage. He was first employed, in 1570, against the Moors of Granada, and acquired great fame by their subjugation. He also signalized himself by a memorable victory over the Turks, in 1571, in the gulf of Lepanto, as well as by the conquest of Tunis and other places on the African coast. In 1576 he went to Flanders, took Namur by stratagem, and succeeded in reducing the insurgents to obedience. D. 1577.—Y SANCICILIA, DON GEORGE, a learned Spanish mathematician and naval officer, was b. at Orihuela, in 1712. His progress in mathematics was so great that, while a student in Carthagena, he obtained the appellation of Euclid; and, entering the naval service early, his reputation as a

scientific man occasioned his appointment, with Antonio de Ulloa, to accompany Bouguer and La Condamine to Peru, in 1735, to measure a degree of the meridian at the equator. He afterwards directed much of his attention to marine architecture, and his exertions to improve the Spanish navy were highly successful. He published his "Observations on Astronomy and Physics, made in Peru," and treatises on navigation and ship-building. D. 1774.

JUBA, a king of Numidia and Mauritania, who was an ally of Pompey against Julius Cæsar. After the battle of Pharsalia he joined his forces to those of Scipio, but being totally defeated at Thapsus, he put an end to his own life, and his kingdom became a Roman province.—II., king of Numidia, son of the preceding, was, when a boy, led a captive to Rome to adorn the triumph of Cæsar, but the Roman conqueror bestowed on him an excellent education, and he became one of the most learned men of his time. He gained the hearts of the Romans by the courteousness of his manners, and was in great favor with Augustus, who gave him the daughter of Antony in marriage, and made him king of Gætulia, of which dignity he proved himself worthy, by governing his dominions with justice and lenity. He was also an able and prolific author, as appears by Pliny, Strabo, Plutarch, and other writers, who allude to his histories of the Arabians, Assyrians, and Romans, his treatises on the fine arts, and his natural history, of all which a few fragments only have been preserved. D. 24.

JUGURTHA, king of Numidia, was the son of Manastabal. He was endowed by nature with superior talents, and was remarkable for manly strength and personal beauty. Formed for a soldier, his valor and conduct won the esteem of the Roman army, and the friendship of Scipio; but involving himself in intrigues and crimes to obtain the Numidian crown, the Roman senate sent Metellus against him, who conquered him in a great battle, and rejected all his bribes. When on the point of signing a shameful peace, and surrendering to the Romans, Jugurtha, through fear that they might inflict vengeance on him for his former crimes, suddenly changed his resolution, and determined once more to abide the worst. The king of Mauritania, his ally, having concluded a peace with the Romans, Sylla persuaded him to draw

Jugurtha into his power, and deliver him up to the Romans. He was accordingly seized, and sent in chains to Marius, at Cirta. Thus the war was ended, and Numidia became a Roman province. Jugurtha, having suffered many insults from the people, was thrown into a dark prison, and starved to death after six days, 106 B. C.

JULIAN, FLAVIUS CLAUDIUS, sur-named the Apostate, a Roman emperor, was the youngest son of Constantius, brother of Constantine the Great. He was b. in 331, educated in the tenets of Christianity, and apostatized to paganism. In 335 he was declared Cæsar, and sent to Gaul, where he obtained several victories over the Germans, and, in 361, the troops in Gaul revolted from Constantius, and declared for Julian. During the lifetime of his cousin, Constantius, he made a profession of the orthodox faith, but, on succeeding to the throne, he threw off all disguise, reopened the heathen temples, and sought to restore the heathen worship in all its splendor, while he labored, both by his pen and authority, to destroy Christianity. D. 363.

JULIEN, PIERRE, an eminent French sculptor, many of whose productions adorn the metropolis of France, and whose chef-d'œuvre is "The Dying Gladiator." B. 1731; d. 1804.—SIMON, a Swiss painter, who by his brother artists was called the Apostate, in allusion to the Roman emperor of the same name, as well as to his abandonment of the French school of painting for the Italian. B. 1736; d. 1799.

JULIUS I., Pope, succeeded to the papal see on the death of Mark, in 337. Celebrated for the part he took in the Athanasian controversy. D. 352.—II., Pope, nephew of Sixtus IV., was b. in 1443. He is said to have, at one period of his life, followed the occupation of a waterman. He was remarkable for his wars, and his patronage of the arts. During his pontificate, the rebuilding of St. Peter's was commenced. D. 1513.—III., Pope, previously known as Cardinal Monte, was chamberlain to Julius II., whose name he subsequently assumed. He took little part in public business, but led a life of indolence at the villa still known by his name. D. 1555.

JUNGE, or JUNGIUS, JOACHIM, an eminent philosopher of the 17th century, was b. at Lubeck, in 1587, and distinguished himself as an able antagonist of the Aristotelian philosophy.

Like his great cotemporary, Lord Bacon, he substituted experiment in the place of idle and antiquated theories, and is ranked by Leibnitz as equal to Copernicus and Galileo, and but little inferior to Descartes. Among his works are "Geometria Empirica," "Doxoscopie Physica Minores," and "Isagoge Phytoscope," from which latter work Ray and Linnæus appear to have taken some valuable hints. D. 1657.

JUNOT, ANDOCHÉ, duke of Abrantes, a distinguished French general, was b. in 1771, and entered the army, as a volunteer, in 1791. He first attracted the notice of Bonaparte by his coolness and courage when serving as a lieutenant at the siege of Toulon; and in 1806 he made him colonel-general of hussars, and appointed him to the command of Paris. In the following year he was placed at the head of the army in Portugal, where he remained two years, and was honored with his ducal title; but being defeated at the battle of Vimiera by Sir Arthur Wellesley, (the duke of Wellington,) he was compelled to capitulate. He subsequently served in Spain, and was made governor of the Illyrian provinces. D. 1813.—Madame, duchess of Abrantes, wife of the preceding, was from her infancy intimate with Napoleon. Her estates being confiscated in 1814, the Emperor Alexander offered their restoration, on condition of her becoming a naturalized Russian. She refused, and remained in Paris, living quite literally by the labors of her pen. The best known of her writings are the celebrated "Memoirs," which had a prodigious run. But she experienced the only too common fate of authors; harassed by creditors, she retired to a maison de santé; where she died, in 1838.

JURIEU, PETER, a French Protestant divine and theologian, was b. in 1637. He studied in England, under his maternal uncle, Peter du Moulin; and, while there, was episcopally ordained; but the French Protestants disapproving of episcopal ordination, he was re-ordained according to the form of Geneva. He filled the chair of divinity at Sedan with reputation; but, when that university was taken from the Protestants, he retired to Holland, and settled at Rotterdam, where he became a violent polemic, and engaged in some fierce contentions with Bayle and others. His principal works are a "Preservative against Popery," "La Politique du Clergé," "L'Accomplissement des Pro-

phètes," "Histoire de Calvinisme et du Papisme," and "Histoire des Dogmes et des Cultes." D. 1718.

JUSSIEU, DE; ANTHONY, BERNARD, and JOSEPH; three eminent French botanists and physicians. The first was b. at Lyons in 1686, and d. in 1758. He enriched the memoirs of the Academy of Sciences at Paris with several valuable papers, the result of observations made in his travels, on botany and mineralogy. He also wrote the appendix to Tournefort, and abridged Borellier's work upon the plants of France, Spain, and Italy; he was likewise the author of a "Discourse on the Progress of Botany."—BERNARD, brother of the preceding, was b. at Lyons in 1699, and d. in 1776. He published an edition of "Tournefort's History of Plants about Paris," and was the author of a book, entitled "The Friend of Humanity, or the advice of a good Citizen to the Nation." He was botanical demonstrator at the king's garden, and was much esteemed by Louis XV. Cuvier calls him "the most modest, and, perhaps, the most profound, botanist of the 18th century, who, although he scarcely published any thing, is nevertheless the inspiring genius of modern botanists."—JOSEPH, was also a member of the Academy of Sciences at Paris, and accompanied Condamine to Peru, in 1735. He was not only a good naturalist and physician, but an excellent engineer. He published a journal of his voyages, and d. in 1779.

JUSTEL, CHRISTOPHER, a French statesman and juridical writer of the 17th century, was b. in 1580, and d. in 1649. He was well acquainted with ecclesiastical antiquities and the canon law, respecting which he published several learned works, and left valuable MS. collections.—His son HENRY sent his father's MSS. to the university of Oxford, for which he was complimented with the degree of LL.D. On the revocation of the edict of Nantes, he came to London, and was appointed keeper to the king's library. He published, chiefly from his father's collection, "Bibliotheca Canonici veteris," and also some able works of his own. B. 1620; d. 1693.

JUSTI, JOHN HENRY GOTTLIEB DE, an eminent German mineralogist, who, after gaining some literary reputation at the university of Jena in 1720, enlisted as a common soldier in the Prussian service. He rose to the rank of lieutenant; was cashiered and imprisoned for



insubordination, but made his escape to Leipsic, and maintained himself by writing for the press. In 1755 he became professor of political economy and natural history at Gottingen; but having written too freely on the Prussian government, was arrested, and ended his days a prisoner in the fortress of Custrin, in 1771. He was the author of a "Treatise on Money," a "Treatise on Mineralogy," "Miscellanies on Chemistry and Mineralogy," and "A Complete Treatise on Manufactures."

JUSTIN, a Latin historian, who probably lived at Rome in the 2d or 3d century. He made an epitome of the history of Trogus Pompeius, a native of Gaul, who lived in the time of Augustus, and whose works, in 44 books, contain a history of the world, from the earliest ages to his own time. Justin has been illustrated by the most able commentators, and particularly by Grævius.—ST., a Christian philosopher and martyr in the 2d century, was a native of Sichein, in Samaria. A persecution breaking out against the Christians, under Antoninus, Justin presented to that emperor an admirable apology in their behalf, which had the desired effect. He afterwards addressed another apology to Marcus Aurelius, in which he defended those of his religion against the calumnies of Crescens, a Cynic philosopher. For this, and his neglect of pagan worship, he was condemned to be scourged and then beheaded, which sentence was put in execution, A. D. 164., in the 75th year of his age.

JUSTINIAN I., surnamed the Great, nephew of Justin I., emperor of the East, and celebrated as a lawgiver, was b. in 483, of an obscure family. He shared the fortunes of his uncle, who, from a common Thracian peasant, was raised to the imperial throne; and at whose death, in 527, he obtained the exclusive sovereignty. He was then in his 45th year, and distinguished for his devotional austerity; but immediately upon his elevation he solemnly espoused Theodora, an actress and courtesan, whose influence over him was unbounded. During the reign of Justinian many conquests were made by his brave general Belisarius. In 523 and 529 he obtained three glorious victories over the Persians; in 534 he destroyed the empire of the Vandals in Africa; Spain and Sicily were reconquered; and the Ostrogoths, who possessed Italy, were vanquished. The principal event, however, which has rendered the reign of

Justinian interesting to posterity, was the celebrated reformation of the Roman jurisprudence. He commissioned Tribonian, aided by other learned civilians, to form a new code from his own laws and those of his predecessors. To this code Justinian added the "Pandeets," the "Institute," and the "Novellæ," since called, collectively, the body of civil law, (*corpus juris civilis*.) He likewise embellished the capital with numerous magnificent churches, among which is the celebrated Sancta Sophia, now subsisting as the principal mosque in Constantinople. Bridges, aqueducts, hospitals, fortresses, and other public works, were also undertaken throughout the various provinces of the empire. But towards the end of his life he became avaricious, oppressed the people with taxes, and lent a willing ear to every accusation; and at length, full of cares and disquietudes, he d. in 565, after a reign of 38 years, and in the 83d of his age.—II. was the elder son of Constantine Pogonatus, whom he succeeded in 685. He recovered several provinces from the Saracens, and made an advantageous peace with them; but his exactions, cruelties, and debaucheries tarnished the glory of his arms. He was slain, with his son Tiberius, in 711, by Philippicus Bardanes, his successor.

JUSTINIANI, AUGUSTIN, bishop of Nebo, in Corsica, was a prelate of distinguished literary abilities. He was the author of "Annales de Republica Genoensi;" a "Psalter in Hebrew, Greek, Arabic, and Chaldee, with Latin notes," &c., being the first of the kind that ever appeared in print. He perished in a voyage from Corsica to Genoa, in 1536.—ST. LAWRENCE, the first patriarch of Venice, was b. there in 1381; d. in 1485; and was canonized by Pope Alexander VIII. in 1690. He was the author of several devotional works.—BERNARD, nephew of the preceding, was b. at Venice, in 1408; was employed in several important missions by Calixtus III.; wrote a history of Venice, which has been considered the first regular attempt of the kind, and the life of his uncle, Lawrence the patriarch; and d. in 1489.

JUVENAL, DECIUS JUNIUS, a Latin poet, remarkable for the caustic severity of his satires, was b. at Aquinum, in Campania, about the beginning of the reign of Claudius. He studied rhetoric under the most celebrated masters, and became an eminent pleader at the bar;

but satire was his forte. His first essay as a poetical satirist was directed against the player, Paris, who was the minion of Domitian; for which he was sent into an honorable kind of exile, by being made commander of a cohort at Pentapolis, on the borders of Egypt. On Domitian's death he returned to Rome, where he d. in his 80th year, A. D. 128. He may be said to have been the last of

the Roman poets, and as the bold and unflinching castigator of vice he stands without a rival. Good as are his intentions, however, and forcible as are his denunciations, the moral indelicacy of the age in which he lived renders the satires of Juvenal too gross in their details for readers of the present day. Able translations have been made by Dryden, Gifford, &c.

## K.

KAAB, a celebrated Arabian poet, cotemporary with Mahomet, whom he at first strenuously opposed, but afterwards eulogized. As a reward for writing a poem in his favor, the prophet gave him his green mantle, which one of the descendants of Kaab sold for 10,000 pieces of silver. D. 662.

KAAS, NICHOLAS, an eminent Danish statesman, was b. 1535, and studied in the universities of Germany. In 1573 he was made chancellor of Denmark; and, on the death of King Frederic II., in 1588, he was nominated to fill the situation of first regent during the minority of Christian I. D. 1594.

KABRIS, JOSEPH, a French sailor, who, being taken prisoner by the English, obtained permission to enter on board a South sea whaler, and being wrecked on the coast of the island of Noukahiwa, in the Pacific ocean, fell into the hands of the cannibal inhabitants. While preparations were making for his intended fate, and his doom appeared inevitable, he was saved by the intercession of the king's daughter, who shortly after became his wife. Being now allied to royalty, he was made chief judge of the island, which office he exercised with reputation and comparative ease, owing to the simplicity of their legal institutions. Nine years thus passed away, and Kabris lived in the enjoyment of domestic happiness, when he was carried off, as he stated, while asleep, by the Russian navigator, Captain Krusenstern. On returning to France, in 1817, he exhibited himself to the public at Paris and elsewhere, his face being tattooed in the New Zealand style. His object was to raise money, to enable him to return to his wife and family at Noukahiwa; but, while travelling for this purpose, he d. suddenly at Versailles, 1822.

KÆMPFER, ENGELBRECHT, a cele-

brated physician, naturalist, and traveller, was b. at Lemgo, in Westphalia, 1651; studied at Dantzic, Thorn, and Cracow; performed a journey, in 1683, as secretary to a Swedish embassy, by land through Russia and Persia; after which he visited Arabia, Hindostan, Java, Sumatra, Siam, and Japan, in which last country he resided two years. In 1692 he returned to his native country, took his degree of M.D. at Leyden, and entered upon medical practice. He was the author of a "History of Japan," "Amœnitates Exoticæ," &c. D. 1716.

KAESTNER, ABRAHAM GOTTHELF, a mathematician, astronomer, and poet, was b. 1719, at Leipsic; and filled the situation of professor of mathematics at Gottingen, with the highest reputation for more than 40 years. His scientific works are extremely numerous, of which the principal is a "History of Mathematics." D. 1799.

KALB, baron de, a major-general in the American army, was b. in Germany, about the year 1717. He entered into the French service when young, and continued in it 42 years. In 1757, during the war between Great Britain and France, he was sent by the French government to the American colonies, in order to see with what effect the seeds of discontent against the mother country might be sown among them. While in the performance of this commission he was seized as a suspected person, but escaped detection. He then went to Canada, where he remained until its conquest by the British, after which he returned to France. During the war of the revolution he offered his services to the congress, which were accepted. On the 15th of August, 1778, when Lord Rawdon defeated General Gates, near Camden, the baron commanded the right wing of the American army, and fell covered with wounds.

**KALE**, or **KALF**, **WILLIAM**, an eminent painter, was b. at Amsterdam, in 1630. He had the power of Rembrandt in distributing his light and shade, while in correctness and delicacy he equalled Teniers. D. 1693.

**KALKBRENNER**, **CHRISTIAN**, an eminent musical composer, was b. 1755, at Munden, in Prussia; was a pupil of Emanuel Bach; and having made considerable progress both in the theoretical and practical branches of the profession, entered the service of Prince Henry of Prussia, and finally settled in Paris, where his reputation obtained him the appointment of singing-master to the academy of music, which he held till his death, in 1806.—**CHRISTIAN FREDERIC**, a distinguished pianist, son of the above, was b. at Cassel, 1784. Having acquired, at an early age, a high reputation as a brilliant performer on the pianoforte, he removed in 1806 to Paris, whence he made frequent professional tours throughout Europe, his fame daily increasing, both from his own performances and the brilliant compositions which he gave to the world. In 1814 he removed to London, where he remained 9 years. He once returned to the French capital in 1823, when he joined M. Pleydel as a manufacturer of keyed instruments, and continued to occupy a prominent position in the musical world till his decease. D. 1849.

**KALM**, **PETER**, a Swedish traveller and natural philosopher, was b. 1715, in Ostro Bothnia; travelled in North America and Russia, for the purpose of exploring those countries; became professor of botany in the university of Abo, and d. 1779. His works consist of "Travels in America," which have been translated into English; besides numerous dissertations, illustrative of the state of commerce, agriculture, and manufactures in Sweden.

**KANT**, **EMMANUEL**, a celebrated German metaphysician, and the founder of a new philosophical sect, was b. at Königsberg, in Prussia Proper, 1724, and was the son of a saddler. Through the kindness of a rich uncle he was educated at the Frederician college, on leaving which he accepted the situation of tutor in a clergyman's family. He commenced his literary career in his 23d year; but it was not till he was appointed a professor in the university of Königsberg, in 1770, that any traces of his new metaphysical system, which afterwards attracted so much notice, appeared in his works. In 1781 he published his "Crit-

ical Inquiry into the Nature of Pure Reason," which contains the system commonly known under the title of the "Critical Philosophy." A second part of it, published in 1783, bore the title of "Prolegomena for future Metaphysics." The principles contained in them he had, however, long been promulgating from his professional chair. In 1786 he was chosen rector of the university; and, though far advanced in life, he continued to produce works in further development of his philosophical principles, until 1798, when he retired from his official situations, and d. in 1804. Kant was a man of high intellectual endowments; and his critical philosophy for a time superseded every other in the Protestant universities of Germany.

**KARAMSIN**, **NICHOLAS MICHAELOVITSCHEV**, imperial Russian historiographer, was b. 1765; educated at Moscow; served for a while in the imperial guards, and travelled for two years, through Middle Europe; after which he devoted himself to literature. His "History of the Russian Empire," the "Letters of a Russian Traveller," and "Aglia," a collection of tales, are all works of merit, and in much esteem. D. 1826.

**KAUFMANN**, **MARIA ANNA ANGELICA**, a distinguished artist, b. at Coire, in the Grisons, 1741. She acquired the first principles of drawing and painting from her father, whom she soon excelled. At Milan, Florence, Rome, and Naples she greatly increased her skill; and when, in 1766, she went to England, and was patronized by royalty, her reputation and success quickly improved her circumstances. She remained there seventeen years; married Zucchi, a Venetian painter; and d. at Rome, in 1807. She excelled most in the representation of female characters; and many of her most admired paintings were engraved by Burtolozzi, whose labors much contributed to the growth and perpetuity of her fame.

**KAUNITZ**, **WENCESLAUS ANTHONY**, Prince, a German statesman, was b. at Vienna, in 1711; and though at first destined for the church, he finally engaged in political life. His talents, aided by a favorable exterior, opened a brilliant career to him. In 1744 he was made minister of state for the kingdoms of Hungary and Bohemia; in 1748 he assisted at the congress of Aix-la-Chapelle, was honored with the order of the golden fleece by Maria Theresa, and employed as ambassador to Paris; returned to Vienna in 1753, and took the

office of chancellor of state: concluded the treaty of alliance between Austria and France, in 1756; was made a prince of the German empire in 1764, and d. 1794.

KAYE, or CAIUS, Dr. JOHN, the founder of Caius college, Cambridge, was b. at Norwich, in 1510; was educated for the medical profession, first at Glonville hall, Cambridge, and subsequently at Bologna, where he graduated as M.D. On his return to England he became physician to the court, and held that office during three successive reigns. He was for several years president of the college of physicians; and, in 1557, he obtained a royal license to advance Glonville hall into a college, which he endowed with several considerable estates, and added to it the quadrangle. D. 1573.

KEAN, EDMUND, an eminent English tragedian, was the son of a scene-carper of the name of Kean, (whose brother, Moses Kean, obtained some notoriety as a mimic and a ventriloquist,) and the daughter of the well-known George Saville Carey, a dramatic writer and performer. He was b. in Castle-street, Leicester-square, London, in 1787. He trod the stage almost as soon as he could walk alone, being employed in processions, &c., thus imperceptibly acquiring the rudiments of his theatrical education under the eye of that great actor, John Kemble, whose rival he was afterwards destined to become. Miss Tidswell, an actress long known on the metropolitan stage, and said to have been a relation, assisted Kean in his juvenile efforts, and, at the age of 13, recommended him to a company of players in Yorkshire. He performed there under the name of Carey, and is said to have obtained much applause in the parts of Hamlet, Lord Hastings, and Cato. He also distinguished himself by his talents for recitation; and his delivery of Satan's Address to the Sun, from Milton's Paradise Lost, and the first soliloquy in Shakspeare's Richard III. having been highly applauded, he repeated his recitations at Windsor, before some of the royal family. He had also the good fortune to attract the notice of Dr. Drury, who sent him to Eton, where he remained three years, and is said to have made great progress in classical studies, devoting much of his attention to the precepts and examples of Cicero. On quitting Eton he procured an engagement at Birmingham, where he was

seen by the manager of the Edinburgh theatre, who engaged him for twenty nights, on twelve of which he performed Hamlet to crowded houses. He was at this time only sixteen; and we find that his provincial engagements led him, in the course of a few years, to nearly all the principal towns in the south and west of England, playing in tragedy, comedy, opera, and pantomime. In the mean time, Dr. Drury, his old patron, had recommended him to the directing committee of Drury-lane, as fitted to revive that declining theatre. He was, in consequence, engaged there for three years, at a rising salary of eight, ten, and twelve guineas a week for each successive year. His first appearance was on the 26th of January, 1814, in the character of Shylock. In 1820 he visited the United States, and performed in New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Boston, on the whole with great success. After his return to England, the extravagance and dissoluteness which had always disgraced his character, involved him in great embarrassments; and a second visit to America, in 1825, was attended with little credit or advantage. He returned again to England, and became manager of the theatre at Richmond, Surrey, where he d. May 15, 1833.

KEATS, JOHN, a young English poet, of humble origin, was b. in 1796, at a livery-stable, kept by his grandfather in Moorfields. He was apprenticed to a surgeon, but gave way to the ambition of becoming a poet. He published "Endymion," a poetical romance, in 1818; and, in 1820, his last and best work, "Lamia," and other poems. Being in feeble health, from a severe pulmonary disease, he was advised to try the fine climate of Italy, where he arrived in November, 1820, accompanied by his friend Mr. Severn the artist, and d. in Rome on the 27th of December following. He was interred in the English burying-ground, near the monument of Cains Cestius, and not far from the place where, soon after, were deposited the remains of the poet Shelley. Mr. Leigh Hunt, who was his earliest and warmest patron, describes him as having "a very manly as well as a delicate spirit," and being gifted with "the two highest qualities of a poet in the highest degree—sensibility and imagination."

KEBLE, JOSEPH, an English lawyer, whose industry was so remarkable during his whole life, that some account of it is absolutely due to his memory.

He was born about 1632, studied at Oxford, and was called to the bar in 1658. Three years afterwards he began to signalize himself by the constant regularity of his appearance in the court of King's Bench, where from that time to the day of his decease, a period of nearly half a century, he occupied himself incessantly as a reporter of the cases which came before the court. Nor was he less persevering while attending the chapel, copies of upwards of 4000 sermons, delivered by various preachers in that place of worship, being found among his papers when he d., in 1710. His publications are numerous, the principal being, "A Table to the Statutes," "Assistance to Justices of the Peace," "Reports," and "Essays on Human Nature and Human Actions."

KELL, JOHN, a learned mathematician, was b. at Edinburgh, in 1671. In 1698 he published an examination of Burnet's "Theory of the Earth," to which he subjoined "Remarks on Whiston's Theory." The year following he was appointed deputy-professor of natural philosophy; and in 1701 he published his "Introductio ad Veram Physicam," as a preparation for the study of Newton's "Principia." In 1708 he defended Newton's claim to the invention of Fluxions, which brought him into a dispute with Leibnitz. In 1709 he was appointed treasurer to the German exiles from the Palatinate, and attended them in that capacity to New England. He next defended Newton's doctrine against the Cartesians, and received his degree of M.D. In 1714 he was chosen Savilian professor of astronomy at Oxford, and the year following appointed decipherer to the queen. Among his works are, "An Introduction to True Philosophy" and "An Introduction to True Astronomy." D. 1721.

KEISER, REINHARD, an eminent German musician and composer, was b. at Leipsic, in 1673. He was the author of 118 operas, of which his "Circe," brought out at Hamburgh in 1734, was the last and most beautiful. He possessed a most fertile imagination, and is considered as the father of German melody. D. 1735.

KELLERMANN, FRANCIS CHRISTOPHER, duke of Valmy, peer and marshal of France, &c., was b. at Strasburg, in 1735; entered the Conflans legion as a hussar when 17 years of age, and rose to the rank of quartermaster-general in 1788. At the breaking out of the revo-

lution he distinguished himself by his patriotism and judgment. At the commencement of the war he received the command of the army of the Moselle; formed a junction with the main army under Dumouriez; and sustained, Sept. 20th, 1792, the celebrated attack of the duke of Brunswick at Valmy, which contributed much to the success of the campaign. He was repeatedly denounced to the national convention by Custine and others; but his trial not taking place till after the reign of terror, he was acquitted. In 1795 he took the command of the army of the Alps and Italy, but he was soon superseded by Bonaparte. In 1798 he was nominated a member of the military board; in 1801 he was president of the conservative senate, and the following year a marshal of the empire. He served under Napoleon in Germany and Prussia; and having, in 1814, voted for the restoration of royalty, was employed under the Bourbons till his death in 1820.

KELLEY, or TALBOT, EDWARD, a celebrated necromancer and alchemist, was b. at Worcester in 1555, and educated at Gloucester hall, Oxford; but was obliged to leave the university for some crime, and after rambling about the kingdom, was sentenced to lose his ears at Lancaster. He next became an associate with the credulous Dr. Dee, and accompanied him to Prague, where Kelley contrived to live handsomely by his impostures, and was knighted by the Emperor Rodolphus; but his tricks being discovered, he was thrown into prison, and in attempting to escape, he fell, and bruised himself to such a degree, that he d. soon after, in 1595. He wrote a poem on chemistry, and another on the philosopher's stone; besides several Latin and English discourses printed in Dr. Meric Casaubon's "True and faithful Relation of what passed for many years between Dr. John Dee and some Spirits."

KELLY, HUGH, a dramatic and miscellaneous writer, was b. in 1739, near the lake of Killarney. He was apprenticed to a staymaker, which trade he quitted when in London, and became clerk to an attorney. Afterwards he turned his attention to authorship with considerable success, writing political pamphlets, plays, &c. His works are, "False Delicacy," "A Word to the Wise," "The School for Wives," the "Romance of an Hour," comedies; "Clementina," a tragedy; "Thespis," a poem in the manner of Churchill's "Rosciad;"

"Louisa Mildmay," a novel; and "The Babbler," a collection of essays. D. 1777.—**JOHN**, a learned English clergyman, was a native of Douglas, in the Isle of Man, and b. in 1750. Having paid a particular attention to the vernacular dialect of the Celtic tongue, which was spoken in that island, he was introduced to Bishop Hildesley, who employed him in translating the Bible into the Manks language, and ordained him a minister of the Episcopal congregation of Ayr, in Scotland. Through the patronage of the duke of Gordon, to whose son, the marquis of Huntly, he was tutor, he obtained the rectory of Copford, in Essex; and having entered at St. John's college, Cambridge, he was there honored with the degree of LL.D. In 1808 he published "A Practical Grammar of the Ancient Gaelic, or Language of the Isle of Man;" and in 1805 issued proposals for publishing "A Triglot Dictionary of the Celtic Tongue," which was nearly completed when the sheets were destroyed by a fire on the premises of Mr. Nichols, the printer. D. 1809.—**MICHAEL**, a composer and singer, was the son of a wine merchant in Dublin, who, for many years, acted as master of the ceremonies at the viceregal castle. He was b. in 1762, and at an early age gave proofs of genius for music, which induced his father to place him under Rauzzini, at that time in Dublin, who prevailed on his friends to send him to Naples, where he arrived when in his 16th year. He there found a patron in Sir William Hamilton, the British minister; studied under Fineroli and Apriili; and subsequently performed at most of the Italian theatres, and in Germany. He contracted a close intimacy with Mozart during his stay at Vienna; was for some time in the service of the Emperor Joseph; and at length returned to London, where he made his first appearance, in 1787, at Drury-lane theatre, in "Lionel and Clarissa," and retained his situation as first singer at that theatre, the musical performances of which he directed till his retirement from the stage. He set to music upwards of 60 pieces, most of which were successful, and amongst these are the once highly popular compositions in Colman's musical romance of "Bluebeard." A few months previous to his death appeared his "Reminiscences," a very amusing work, replete with anecdotes of his cotemporaries and familiar associates. D. 1826.

**KEMBLE, JOHN PHILIP**, the most dig-

nified and accomplished actor on the British stage since the days of Garrick, was the eldest son of Roger Kemble, manager of a company of comedians at Prescott, in Lancashire, where he was b. in 1757. Being of Catholic parents, he was sent to the English college at Douay, where he early distinguished himself by his proficiency in elocution, and had Talma for a fellow-student. Finding that his father designed him for the priesthood, he quitted the college clandestinely, returned to England, and, engaging in an itinerant company, performed with great eclat at Liverpool, Edinburgh, York, &c. In 1798 he made his first appearance on the boards of Drury-lane, in the character of Hamlet. His success was complete; and from that time he maintained the character of being the first tragedian of the age. On the secession of Mr. King, he became manager of Drury-lane theatre. In 1802 he took advantage of the peace to visit the Continent, in order to study the French and Spanish histrionic establishments, with a view to the improvement of the English. On his return, he became manager of the Covent-garden theatre, where he continued till 1809, when that building was destroyed by fire. On the restoration of the edifice, Mr. Kemble was, during the O. P. riots, as they were called, the object of popular resentment, in consequence of having raised the prices, and made certain obnoxious arrangements in regard to the private boxes. In 1817 he retired from the stage, after a long and honorable career; and, in consequence of ill health, went first to Montpellier, and thence to Lausanne, where he d. Feb. 26, 1823.—**GEORGE STEPHEN**, brother of the foregoing, and also an able actor, was b. at Kingstown, in Herefordshire; his mother having performed the part of Anne Bullen, in the play of Henry VIII., on the evening of his birth. This gentleman was intended for the medical profession, and was apprenticed to a surgeon in Coventry; but soon quitted it for the stage. He first appeared at Covent-garden theatre in 1783. He was afterwards manager of the theatres of Edinburgh, Glasgow, Liverpool, and Newcastle; and he was remarkable for playing the part of Falstaff without stuffing. D. 1822.—**PRISCILLA**, widow of John Philip Kemble, the eminent tragedian, d. at Leamington, aged 90, on the 13th of May, 1845. This lady, like the widow of Mr. Garrick, long survived her celebrated husband, and, it is said,

was (like her) the oldest member of the theatrical profession at the time of her decease. She entered on that public career in very early youth, and was first married to Mr. Brereton, an actor of considerable celebrity. Not many years after his death she was united to Mr. Kemble, and on his death in 1823, she took up her residence at Leamington, where she lived highly respected; her lively conversation and knowledge of the world rendering her society no less desirable, than her liberal and charitable disposition had made it useful.

KEMP, JOSEPH, an eminent musical composer, was b. at Exeter, in 1778, and was a chorister in the cathedral of his native city, where he studied under the celebrated William Jackson. In 1802, having been appointed organist of Bristol cathedral, he removed thither, and in the same year composed one of his best anthems, "I am Alpha and Omega." In 1807 he left Bristol for London, and the year following took the degree of M.B. at Cambridge. In 1809 he proceeded to that of doctor, when his exercise entitled "The Crucifixion" was performed. He now became a lecturer on music at several institutions, and invented a new mode of teaching the science. His principal works are, "A new System of Musical Education, being a Self-Instructor," "Twenty Psalm-odical Melodies," "The Siege of Iseha," an opera, with a variety of songs, glees, duets, &c.

KEMPELEN, WOLFGANG, Baron, a celebrated mathematician. was b. in 1734, at Presburg, in Hungary. Among his inventions was the famous automaton chess-player, which he first exhibited at Paris in 1783, and afterwards in London; but the secret of it was never discovered. He also invented a speaking figure, which he himself described in a work called "The Mechanism of Speech." He was also an author, and wrote "Persens and Andromeda," a drama, "The Unknown Benefactor," a comedy, and some poems. D. 1804.

KEMPIS, THOMAS A, a famous writer of the 14th century, was b. at a village of that name, in the diocese of Cologne, in 1380, and d. in 1471. His treatise, "De Imitatione Christi," or, "Of the Imitation of Christ," some have attributed to Gerson.

KEN, THOMAS, a learned and pious dignitary of the church of England, was b. at Berkhamstead, in Hertfordshire, in 1637. D. 1711.

KENNEY, JAMES, a distinguished

dramatist, many of whose pieces still keep possession of the stage, was b. in Ireland, about 1670. His lively farce of "Raising the Wind," with its inimitable character of Jeremy Diddler, was his first dramatic production. This was soon followed by "Love, Law, and Physic," "Matrimony," "The World," "The Illustrious Stranger," &c. His health had been for a long time infirm, and he d. on the morning fixed for his benefit at Drury-lane theatre, Aug. 1, 1849.

KENNICOTT, BENJAMIN, an able divine and biblical critic, was a native of Totness, Devonshire, of which place his father was parish clerk. He was educated at Wadham college, Oxford, became vicar of Culham, preacher of Whitehall, librarian of the Radecliffe, a prebend of Westminster, and canon of Christ-church. Dr. Kennicott's literary fame mainly rests on his Hebrew Bible, in collating the numerous manuscripts for the text of which he was incessantly occupied during more than ten years. Though some object to this great work, that the author was insufficiently acquainted with the Eastern languages, yet every scholar admits that he rendered great service to the cause of science and religion by opening the way in this department of biblical criticism. D. 1783.

KENRICK, WILLIAM, a miscellaneous writer, was b. at Watford, in Hertfordshire. He was brought up as a rule-maker, but quitted his trade, obtained a doctor's degree at Leyden, and became an industrious author and critic. He established the "London Review," in which many critiques of merit appeared, too often, however, contaminated by vituperative language and unwarrantable personalities. He compiled a "Dictionary of the English Language," and wrote various works, among which are the comedies of "Falstaff's Wedding," "The Widowed Wife," and "The Duellist," "Epistles, Philosophical and Moral," and various poems. D. 1779.

KENT, JAMES, b. July 31, 1763, in Fredericksburg, then part of Dutchess county, N. Y., received his preparatory education at Norwalk, Ct., and entered Yale college in 1777. In July, 1779, during the invasion of New Haven, the college exercises were suspended, and it was during this period that the future chancellor acquired a fondness for the profession of the law. He then first read Blackstone, and read it with care and enthusiasm. He was graduated with

distinguished honor in 1781. Upon leaving college he studied the law with Egbert Benson, attorney-general of the state of New York, and in 1787 was admitted, at Albany, a counsellor of the supreme court of the state. In 1790, and again in 1792, while residing at Poughkeepsie, he was elected to the legislature from his native county, but in 1793, having lost his election by a few votes, he removed to the city of New York, and became professor of law in Columbia college. In 1796 he was appointed a master in chancery, and in the next year was made recorder of the city. In 1798 he was appointed associate justice of the supreme court. In July, 1804, he was appointed chief justice, and in February, 1814, he abandoned the latter office for that of chancellor, and on July 31, 1823, after hearing and deciding every case that had been brought before him, he retired from office, agreeably to the provisions of the constitution of 1821, which disqualified for judicial office all above sixty years of age. This event was universally regarded with regret. The bar of New York, the bar of Albany, and such gentlemen as were then attending the supreme court at Utica, vied with each other in expressions of respect. The letters which are preserved in the seventh volume of "Johnson's Chancery Reports," are signed by the most distinguished lawyers in the state, and prove that great as had been his merits as a judge, the warmth and generosity of his feelings had left an impression not less decided. The next year he was reappointed law professor in Columbia college, and the lectures which he there delivered formed the basis of his celebrated "Commentaries." D. 1847.

KENYON, LLOYD, Lord, a celebrated judge, was b. at Gredington, Flintshire, 1733. He became a member of the society of Lincoln's Inn, and was called to the bar in 1761, but he does not appear to have made a conspicuous figure till 1780, when he led the defence, with Mr. Erskine, for Lord George Gordon. In 1782 he was made attorney-general and chief justice of Chester. He was also returned to parliament for Hindon, in Wiltshire. In 1784 he was appointed master of the rolls, and, on the resignation of the earl of Mansfield, in 1788, he was raised to the office of chief justice of the King's Bench, and created Baron Kenyon. D. 1802.

KEPLER, JOHN, a distinguished astronomer and mathematician, was b. in

1571, at Wiel, in the duchy of Wirtemberg. He was educated at Tubingen, under Mästlin, and, in 1591, was appointed professor of astronomy at Gratz, soon after which he published his "Mysterium Cosmographicum." In 1598 he was banished the university for professing the reformed religion, but was afterwards recalled, and restored to his office. In 1600 he was invited by Tycho Brahe to join him in Bohemia; and when Tycho died, he became mathematician to the Emperor Rodolph, who employed him in completing the Rodolphine tables. To Kepler we are indebted for the discovery of the laws which regulate the movements of the planetary bodies, their ellipticity, &c.; and he accordingly ranks among the first class of astronomers. Among his scientific productions are "The Rodolphine Tables," "Optical Astronomy," "Harmony of the World," "Copernican Astronomy," &c. D. 1630.

KEPPEL, AUGUSTUS, Viscount, accompanied Commodore Anson in his voyage round the world, and afterwards passed through all the gradations of the service, till he attained the rank of admiral. In 1778 he commanded the Channel fleet, which, on the 12th of July, in that year, fell in with the French, under count d'Orvilliers, off Ushant. A partial action ensued, which the English admiral thought to have renewed in the morning, but the enemy had retired. This affair gave great dissatisfaction to the nation, which was aggravated by Sir Hugh Palliser, second in command, preferring a charge against Admiral Keppel; but he was honorably acquitted by a court-martial at Portsmouth. Sir Hugh was then tried and censured. In 1782 he was raised to the peerage; he was also at two separate periods first lord of the admiralty. D. 1786.

KERQUELEN TREMAREC, YVES JOSEPH DE, a French navigator, was b. at Brest, in 1745. After having been employed on the coast of Iceland, to protect the whale fishery, he was sent, in 1771, on an exploratory voyage to the South Sea; and having returned with a flattering account of a supposed continent towards the south pole, was again sent on a similar expedition in 1773. On his return he was charged with having abandoned a boat's crew on a desert shore, for which he was cashiered and imprisoned, but he was at length liberated. He published accounts of his voyages to the North and South Seas, and d. in 1797.



**KERR, ROBERT**, a surgeon at Edinburgh, who devoted himself principally to the physical sciences, and distinguished himself as an industrious author and translator. Among his works are, "A History of Scotland during the reign of Robert Bruce," "Cuvier's Theory of the Earth," a "General Collection of Voyages and Travels," &c., &c. D. 1814.

**KERRICK, THOMAS**, principal librarian of the university of Cambridge, author of "Observations on the Gothic Buildings abroad, particularly those in Italy, and on Gothic Architecture in general." D. 1823.

**KESSEL, JOHN VAN**, an artist, was b. at Antwerp, in 1626, and d. about 1690. He painted portraits in the manner of Vandyke, but excelled in the representation of flowers, fruits, and insects.

**KETEL, CORNELIUS**, a Dutch artist. He went to England in the reign of Elizabeth, whose portrait he painted, as well as the portraits of many of the nobility. On his return to Holland he laid aside the use of pencils, and painted with the tops of his fingers, and even with his toes. D. 1602.

**KETT, HENRY**, a divine and an accomplished scholar, was b. in 1761, at Norwich, was educated at Trinity college, Oxford, was appointed Bampton lecturer in 1790, and rector of Charlton, &c. He was the author of "History, the Interpreter of Prophecy," "Elements of General Knowledge," "A Tour to the Lakes," "Emily," a moral tale, &c. Drowned while bathing, in 1825.—**WILLIAM**, a tanner of Norfolk, who in the reign of Edward VI. excited a revolt against the government. After defeating the marquis of Northampton, he was routed by the earl of Warwick, and Kett with several others was hanged, in 1549.

**KEULEN, LUDOLPH VAN**, a Dutch geometrician, who acquired great celebrity by his calculation of the approximate correspondence between the diameter of a circle and its circumference. He taught mathematics at Breda and Amsterdam. D. 1610.—**JANSSEN VAN**, a portrait painter, was b. in London, of Dutch parents, and before Vandyke came to England, was in great favor with Charles I. D. 1665.

**KIDDER, RICHARD**, a learned English prelate, was a native of Sussex, or, as some say, of Suffolk, and was educated at Emanuel college, Cambridge, where he was elected to a fellowship. In 1681 he was made prebend of Nor-

wich, and, in 1689, d. m of Peterborough, on which occasion he took his doctor's degree. On the deprivation of Dr. Ken, he was consecrated bishop of Bath and Wells, and preached the Boyle's lecture in 1693. He and his wife were killed in their bed at Wells, during the night of the great storm, Nov. 26, 1703. Besides several sermons and religious tracts, he published a work, entitled "The Demonstration of the Messiah," a "Commentary on the Pentateuch," &c.

**KILBYE, RICHARD**, an English divine, who studied at Lincoln college, Oxford, of which he became rector in 1590. He was one of the translators of the present version of the Bible, and d. in 1620.

**KILLIGREW, WILLIAM, THOMAS, and HENRY**, three brothers, distinguished for their talents, wit, and loyalty, in the reigns of Charles I. and II., were the sons of Sir Robert Killigrew, of Hanworth, in Middlesex. Thomas, by his liveliness and wit, became a great favorite with Charles II., and obtained the name of king's jester.—**ANNE**, b. in 1660, had a decided genius for painting and poetry, and was distinguished for her exemplary piety and unblemished virtue, amidst the seductions of a licentious court. She was one of the maids of honor to the duchess of York, of whom, as well as her husband, she executed portraits. D. 1685.

**KIMBER, ISAAC**, a dissenting minister, b. at Wantage, Berks. in 1692, author of a "History of England," a "Life of Oliver Cromwell," some essays, discourses, &c. D. 1758.—**EDWARD**, his son, followed the same pursuits. His publications were the "Peccages of Scotland and Ireland," the "Baronetage of England," a "History of England," and "The Adventures of Joe Thompson," a novel.

**KING, PETER**, lord chancellor, an able and upright judge, nephew of John Locke, was b. 1669. While serving his apprenticeship to his father, a grocer at Exeter, he secretly acquired the learned languages by self-tuition, and so great was the proficiency he attained, that it induced his uncle to send him to Leyden university. After leaving Leyden he entered the Middle Temple, and attained high forensic eminence. In 1705 he became a member of parliament, was made lord chief justice of the common pleas in 1715, and raised to the chancellorship in 1725. Lord King offers a remarkable instance of the attainment

of the highest judicial rank, simply by his own legal knowledge and high moral character, without any adventitious aid. But he was no less remarkable for his legal attainments than for his ecclesiastical learning; for, besides a variety of controversial works of great ability, he wrote a "History of the Apostles' Creed," and "An Inquiry into the Constitution, &c., of the Primitive Church," which excited great interest at the time of their publication. D. 1734.—RUFUS, a statesman and diplomatist, b. 1755, at Scarborough, Maine, entered Harvard college in 1773, studied the law, and was admitted to the bar in 1778, and was elected a member of congress in 1784. In 1796 he was appointed by President Washington, minister plenipotentiary to the court of St. James's, the functions of which office he continued to discharge till 1803, when he returned home. In 1813 he was a third time sent to the senate by the legislature of New York, and his speech on the burning of Washington by the English was a most eloquent display of oratory. In 1816 he lost his election, but in 1820 he was once more re-elected, and continued until the expiration of the term in 1823. He then accepted the appointment of minister plenipotentiary at the court of London, but was taken ill, returned home, and soon after d. 1827.—THOMAS, a celebrated actor and dramatic writer, was b. in London, in 1730. Having obtained great celebrity as a comic actor in provincial companies, he was engaged at Drury-lane theatre in 1759, where he soon became a favorite with the public, and in 1766 arrived at the height of his professional reputation by the performance of Lord Ogleby. His dramatic pieces are, "Love at First Sight," "Neck or Nothing," a farce, "A Peep behind the Curtain, or the Last Rehearsal," a comedy, "Wit's New Stake," a comedy, and "Lovers' Quarrels." D. 1805.—WILLIAM, a poet and miscellaneous writer, was b. in London, in 1663, was educated at Christ-church, Oxford, admitted an advocate in doctors' commons, and obtained various preferments in Ireland. His poetical and political works are numerous, and some of them are replete with pleasantry and wit: but his most useful book is, "An Historical Account of the Heathen Gods and Heroes." D. 1712.—WILLIAM, principal of St. Mary's hall, Oxford, and an ingenious theological and political writer. He was the author of various Latin tracts, but the work by which he will

be remembered is "Political and Literary Anecdotes of his own Times." B. at Stepney, 1685; d. 1763.—WILLIAM, archbishop of Dublin, was b. in 1650, and educated at Trinity college. He was the author of a celebrated treatise, "De Origine Mali," or the Origin of Evil, wherein he undertook to show how all the several kinds of evil with which the world abound are consistent with the goodness of God, and may be accounted for without the supposition of an evil principle. D. 1729.

KINGSBOROUGH, EDWARD, Viscount, eldest son of the third earl of Kingston, was greatly distinguished for his literary acquirements and his attachment to literary pursuits. He was a fellow of the Antiquarian Society, and author of a splendid work on "The Antiquities of Mexico." B. 1795; d. 1837.

KINNAIRD, DOUGLAS, was b. in 1786, and received his early education at Eton. He afterwards passed some time at Gottingen, where he made himself master of the French and German languages. In 1813 he accompanied Mr. Hobhouse through Sweden, and to Vienna, and was present at the battle of Culm. He became an active partner in the banking-house of Ransom and Morland; and after the old partnership was dissolved, took the principal management of the business. He possessed great energy of mind, was a lover of literature, a liberal patron of the arts, and an intimate friend of Lord Byron. D. 1830.

KIPPIS, ANDREW, a dissenting divine, biographer, and miscellaneous writer, was b. at Nottingham, in 1725. He was pastor of congregations successively at Boston, Dorking, and Westminster, and latterly one of the tutors at the dissenters' college, Hackney. Dr. Kippis laid the foundation of "The New Annual Register," and devoted his principal attention, during the latter years of his life, to an improved edition of the "Biographia Britannica," of which five volumes were printed; but it was conducted on a plan so elaborate as to afford no prospect of its termination. He also published the lives of Captain Cook, Pringle, Doddridge, and Lardner, "A Vindication of the Dissenters," a volume of sermons, and "Observations on the late Contests in the Royal Society." D. 1795.

KIRBY, JOHN JOSHUA, an artist, was b. at Parham, in Suffolk, in 1716. Though originally a house-painter, he had a good knowledge of the art; and

on settling in London, he was introduced by Lord Bute to George III., by which he became clerk of the works at Kew. He published the "Perspective of Architecture," and d. in 1774.—WILLIAM, honorary member of the Entomological society of London, and fellow of the Royal, Linnæan, Zoological, and Geological societies, &c., has left behind him an imperishable name as one of the first entomologists of any age. His "Monographia Apum Angliæ," published in 1801, excited the warmest admiration of British and foreign entomologists. His numerous and valuable papers in the "Transactions of the Linnæan Society," the "Introduction to Entomology," written in conjunction with Mr. Spence; the entomological portion of his Bridgewater treatise, "On the History, Habits, and Instincts of Animals;" and his description of the insects of the "Fauna Boreali-Americana" of Sir John Richardson, are among his other works. D. 1850.

KIRCHER, ATHANASIUS, a Jesuit, was b. in 1601, at Geysen, near Fulda, in Germany, and studied at Wurtzburg and Avignon; after which he was a teacher of mathematics in the college belonging to his order at Rome. His works evince great depth of learning; the principal are, "Œdipus Ægyptiacus," "Ars Magnesia," "Lingua Ægyptiaca Restituta," "Mundus Subterraneus," "Organon Mathematicum," "Musurgia Universalis," &c. D. 1680.

KIRK, Colonel, an English officer, who, in 1685, committed the most inhuman barbarities in the west of England, in the time of James II.

KIRKLAND, JOHN THORNTON, a distinguished president of Harvard college, was b. 1770, at Little Falls, on the Mohawk, and was educated at Harvard. He was a preacher at Boston for sixteen years; in 1800 was made president of Harvard, and in 1823 resigned. D. 1841.

KIRKPATRICK, JAMES, a skilful orientalist, was a major-general in the British service, and passed a great part of his life in India. He published a "Description of the Kingdom of Nepal," a "Biography of Persian Poets," and the "Letters of Tippoo Saib." D. 1812.

KIRWAN, WALTER BLAKE, an Irish divine, eminent for his popularity as a preacher. He was b. at Galway, in 1754; was educated at St. Omer's and Louvain; took orders as a Catholic priest; and, in 1778, was appointed chaplain to the Neapolitan embassy in London. In

1787 he conformed to the established church, and obtained successively the prebendary of Howth, the living of St. Nicholas, in Dublin, and the deanery of Killala. As a pulpit orator he excelled all his cotemporaries; so great, indeed, were his attractions, that we are told that it was often necessary to keep off the crowds, by guards and pallisades, from the churches in which he was preaching. D. 1805.—RICHARD, a distinguished writer on chemistry, geology, &c., was a native of Galway county, in Ireland. He was educated at the university of Dublin; devoted himself with great ardor to chemical and mineralogical researches; and became a member of the Royal Irish Academy, and also a fellow of the Royal Society. In 1784 appeared his "Elements of Mineralogy." He also published "Geological Essays," a treatise on the "Analysis of Mineral Waters," an "Essay on Phlogiston and the Constitution of Acids," &c. D. 1812.

KITCHENER, WILLIAM, a physician and miscellaneous writer, was b. about 1775, and was the son of a respectable coal merchant in London, who left him a large fortune. He was educated at Eton, and settled in London as a physician; but he distinguished himself far more by his precepts on the art of gastronomy than by the practice of medicine. He was a kind-hearted, social being, with more foibles than faults. He wrote a book under the title of "The Cook's Oracle," in which the laws of the culinary art, professedly founded on his own practice, were promulgated; and, by appointing a "committee of taste" among his friends, who had regular invitations to his dinner-table, the fame of this epicure spread far and wide, while his evening *conversations* were the resort of privileged wits, and literary *bon vivants*. Optics and music were also particular objects of his study. Besides "The Cook's Oracle," which was his most popular work, he published "The Art of Invigorating and Prolonging Life," "The Economy of the Eyes," "The Traveller's Oracle," "Observations on Vocal Music," and "The Loyal and National Songs of England." D. 1827.

KLAPROTH, MARTIN HENRY, an eminent chemist and mineralogist, was b. at Berlin, in 1743; became chemical professor there; and d. 1817. He was the discoverer of uranium, the zirconia, and mellitic acid; he also made interesting experiments on copal, and completed

the discovery of tellurium and titanium. Among his works are, "A Mineralogical System," "Chemical Essays," and, in conjunction with Wolf, a "Dictionary of Chemistry."—HENRI JULES, son of the preceding, was intended by his father to pursue the study of the physical sciences, but abandoned them in favor of the oriental languages, in which he became one of the ablest modern scholars. In 1805 he was selected to accompany the Russian ambassador into China, and in 1807 the academy of St. Petersburg commissioned him to visit the Caucasian provinces. Subsequently he settled at Paris, where he founded and organized the Asiatic society. He has left several valuable works: "Asia Polyglotta," "Tableau du Caucase," &c. B. 1788; d. 1835.

KLEBER, JEAN BAPTISTE, a celebrated French general, was b. at Strasburg, in 1754. He was originally an architect, but preferred the military profession, and entered into the Austrian service, where he remained from 1776 to 1783. When the French revolutionary war broke out, he entered as a grenadier into a volunteer regiment of his native department, and rose rapidly into command. He displayed great skill and bravery at the battle of Mayence, after which he was employed in La Vendée, but the sanguinary scenes there so disgusted him that he obtained his recall, and was engaged in the north, where he defeated the Austrians, took Mons, and drove the enemy from Louvain. He also captured Maestricht, and contributed to the splendid successes which distinguished the campaigns of 1795 and 1796 on the Rhine. The directory gave him the command of the army of the Sambre and Meuse, which he resigned to Hoche, and for a time retired from the service. Bonaparte, however, who well knew the value of his talents, prevailed upon him to join the expedition to Egypt. He was wounded at the battle of Alexandria, but he marched into Syria, where he commanded the corps of observation during the siege of Acre, and defeated the Turks in several actions. When Bonaparte left Egypt, he appointed Kleber commander-in-chief of the army; and he was assassinated by an Arab, June 14, 1800.

KLEIST, CHRISTIAN EWALD VON, a German poet, was b. at Zebelin, in Pomerania, in 1715. After studying the mathematics, philosophy, and law, at Königsberg, he entered into the Danish service, and next into that of Prussia,

where he rose to the rank of major; and was killed, after displaying almost romantic bravery, at the battle of Kunnersdorf, in 1759. His principal poem, entitled "Spring," is beautifully descriptive, and has been compared to the "Seasons" of Thomson. Kleist also wrote idylls, moral treatises, and a military romance, called "Cissides."

KLINGEMANN, AUGUSTUS, a dramatic writer, and director of the national theatre at Brunswick, was b. in that city, 1777. In 1813 he received the direction of the theatre of his native place, and under his superintendence it became one of the first in Germany. His dramatic works form 12 volumes, and among them are, "Heinrich der Lowe," "Luther," "Moses," "Faust," &c. D. 1812.

KLINGER, FREDERIC MAXIMILIAN VON, an officer in the Russian service, and a literary character, was b. at Frankfurt-on-the-Maine, in 1758. He commenced as a dramatic writer; but, in the war of the Bavarian succession, he entered the military service, and was made a lieutenant in the Austrian army. In 1780 he went to St. Petersburg, and was appointed an officer and reader to the Grand-prince Paul, with whom he afterwards travelled through Poland, Austria, Italy, France, &c., and, in the reign of Catharine, he rose to the rank of colonel. By the Emperor Paul he was made major-general, and director of the corps of cadets; and, when Alexander ascended the throne, he received other offices and further promotion. D. 1831.

KLOPSTOCK, FREDERIC THEOPHILUS, one of the most celebrated of the German poets, was b. at Quedlinburg, in 1724. After receiving a liberal education at his native place, he was sent to study theology at Jena, where he wrote a great part of his "Messiah," which he published in 1757, at Leipsic. Though this poem underwent the ordeal of severe criticism by some, it was admired by more; and Bodmer, with the Swiss in general, were loud in its praises. Klopstock was invited into that country, and while there the people regarded him with a kind of veneration. From thence he was called to Copenhagen, by the most flattering promises, which were amply fulfilled. In 1771 he went to reside at Hamburg, as Danish legate, and counsellor from the court of Baden. He was twice married. MARGARET, his first wife, whom he married in 1754, and who d. in 1758, was a woman of kindred

genius and literary accomplishments. Among her productions are, "The Death of Abel," a tragedy; and "Letters from the Dead to the Living." D. 1803.

KLUIT, ADRIAN, a Dutch historian, was b. at Dort in 1735; studied at Utrecht, and became professor of archæology and diplomatics at Leyden. His political opinions occasioned his removal from the chair in 1795; but in 1806, under the regal government, he was professor of statistics. His chief work is a history of the political affairs of Holland to 1785. D. 1807.

KNAPP, SAMUEL LORENZO, an American author, who wrote extensively on various subjects, graduated at Dartmouth college, N. H., in the year 1804; and was by profession a lawyer. As such he acquired in the early part of his life a desirable eminence. At different periods, he was an inhabitant of Newburyport, Boston, and New York. His labors with his pen were frequently for means on which to subsist, and hence many of his productions carry with them marks of haste. As a man of kind and benevolent feelings he will long be remembered by his personal friends. D. at Hopkinton, Massachusetts, 1838.

KNELLER, SIR GODFREY, an eminent portrait painter, b. at Lubeck about 1648, was designed for a military life, and sent to Leyden to study mathematics and fortification, but showing a decided bent for painting, was placed under Bol and Rembrandt at Amsterdam. Having visited Italy, where he studied with Carlo Maratti and Bernini, he went to England in 1674, and was much patronized by Charles II., James II., and William III., for the latter of whom he painted the beauties at Hampton Court, and several of the portraits in the gallery of admirals. His coloring is lively, true, and harmonious; his drawing correct, and his disposition judicious; he displays, however, a singular want of imagination in his pictures, the attitudes, the action, and drapery being tasteless, unvarying, and ungraceful. He was in habits of intimacy with Pope and most of his eminent cotemporaries; and, as he possessed a fund of humor, and was of a gay and convivial turn, his acquaintance was eagerly sought after. He continued to practise his art till after he was seventy years of age, amassed a large fortune, and d. in 1723.

KNIBB, WILLIAM, a celebrated Bap-

tist missionary, was b. at Kettering, in Northamptonshire, at the beginning of the present century. Originally apprenticed to a printer at Bristol, he offered, on the death of his brother, to supply his place as a teacher of a Baptist school in Jamaica, and having repaired thither in 1824, he was in 1829 appointed pastor of the mission church at Falmouth, where his efforts to ameliorate the condition of the negroes were amply rewarded by their gratitude towards him. But these very efforts excited such hostility among the planters, overseers, and others in the slave-holding interest, that when in 1832 a formidable slave insurrection was threatened, Mr. Knibb was not only compelled, despite his sacred calling, to serve in the militia, but was treated with marked indignity, and shortly afterwards arrested for being implicated in the threatened rebellion. In the absence of all evidence to support a criminal prosecution he was released, but his chapel and mission premises having been burnt down during the disturbances, he resolved to proceed to England to explain all the circumstances connected with his mission. Feeling that the time for neutrality was passed, he now boldly advocated the entire and immediate abolition of slavery; and it is not going too far to say, that his stirring harangues throughout the country had no unimportant share in bringing about the emancipation act of 1833. D. in Jamaica, 1845.

KNIGHT, EDWARD, a celebrated comedian, b. at Birmingham, 1774. He performed at Drury-lane and at the Lyceum, till illness compelled him to quit the stage. D. 1826.—GOWIN, an English philosopher, was educated at Magdalen college, Oxford, where he took his degree of bachelor of physic in 1742. He practised in London, and was chosen a fellow of the Royal Society. He published "An Attempt to demonstrate that all the Phenomena in Nature may be explained by Attraction and Repulsion."—HENRY GALLY, a distinguished traveller and antiquary, was b. 1786. In 1814 he published a poem, entitled "Europa Rediviva," and this was followed at different intervals by "Phrosyne, a Grecian Tale," "Alashator, an Arabian Tale," and "Hannibal in Bithynia." But Mr. Knight's chief title to fame consists in the zeal with which he devoted himself to the investigation of architectural history both at home and abroad; and the fruits of

which he gave to the world in an "Architectural Tour in Normandy," "The Normans in Sicily," and his last and greatest work, the "Ecclesiastical Architecture of Italy, &c." In 1824 he was for a short period M. P. for Aldborough; in 1830 he sat for Malton; and from 1835 down to his demise he was one of the members for North Notts. D. 1846.—RICHARD PAYNE, a man of fortune, and a patron of learning and the fine arts, was b. in 1748. He devoted a great portion of his time to the cultivation of classical literature, and the elucidation of the domestic manners of the ancients; while his splendid collection of ancient bronzes, medals, pictures, and drawings, in his museum at his house in Soho-square, gave sufficient proofs of his taste for every thing connected with *virtu*. The whole of this valuable collection, worth £50,000, he bequeathed to the British Museum. Among his works are, "An Account of the Remains of the Worship of Priapus," an "Analytical Inquiry into the Principles of Taste," "Prolegomena in Homerum," "The Landscape," a didactic poem, and "The Progress of Civil Society." D. 1824.—THOMAS, an actor and dramatic writer, was a native of Dorsetshire. He wrote "The Honest Thieves," "The Turnpike Gate," and several other dramatic pieces. D. 1820.

KNIGHTON, HENRY, an English historian, was a canon regular of Leicester abbey, in the reign of Richard II., of whose deposition he wrote an account; also a chronicle from the Conquest to 1595.

KNOX, HENRY, an American general, was b. in Boston, 1750, and, after receiving a common school education, commenced business as a book-seller in his native town. He early took a part in the affairs of the revolution, and was present as a volunteer at the battle of Bunker hill. For his services in procuring some pieces of ordnance from the Canadian frontiers, he was intrusted by congress with the command of the artillery department, with the rank of brigadier-general. He was present, and displayed great skill and courage at the battles of Trenton, Princeton, Germantown, and Monmouth, and contributed greatly to the capture of Cornwallis. Immediately after this event he received from congress the commission of major-general. In 1785 he succeeded General Lincoln in the office of secretary of war, and having filled this department for eleven years, he obtained a reluctant

permission to retire into private life. In 1798, when our relations with France were assuming a cloudy aspect, he was called upon to take a command in the army, but the peaceful arrangement of affairs soon permitted him to return into his retirement. D. at Thomaston, Me., 1806.—JOHN, the great champion of the Scottish reformation, was b. 1505, at Gifford, in East Lothian, and was educated at Haddington and St. Andrew's. He was converted from the Catholic faith by Wishart, and became a zealous preacher of the new doctrines. Having been compelled to take shelter in the castle of St. Andrew's, he fell into the hands of the French, in July, 1547, and was carried with the garrison to France, where he remained a captive on board of the galleys till 1549. Subsequent to his liberation he was, for a short time, chaplain to Edward VI., after which he visited Geneva and Frankfort, and, in 1555, returned to his native country. After having for twelve months labored actively and successfully to strengthen the Protestant cause in Scotland he revisited Geneva, where he remained till 1559. During his residence in Geneva, he published his "First Blast of the Trumpet against the monstrous Regiment of Women;" a treatise which was levelled against Mary of England, but which gave serious offence to Elizabeth. From April, 1559, when he once more and finally set foot on Scottish earth, till his decease, which took place November 24, 1572, the reformed church was triumphant, and he was one of its most prominent, admired, and honored leaders. Of his works the principal is "A History of the Reformation in Scotland: the fourth edition of it includes all his other writings.—VICESIMUS, a divine and miscellaneous writer, was b. 1752; was educated at Merchant Tailors' school, and at St. John's college, Oxford; succeeded his father as head master of Tunbridge school; held that situation for thirty-three years; obtained the livings of Runwell and Ramsden Crays, in Essex, and the chapelry of Shipbourne, in Kent. Among his original works are, "Essays, Moral and Literary;" "Liberal Education;" "Winter Evenings;" "Personal Nobility;" "Christian Philosophy;" and "The Spirit of Despotism." He was the compiler of the "Elegant Extracts and Epistles." D. 1821.

KOCH, CHRISTOPHER WILLIAM, a publicist and historian, was b. at Bouxweiler, in Alsace, 1737; was educated at

Strasburg, under Schoepflin; succeeded him as professor of public law; and d. 1813, rector of the university of Strasburg. Among his numerous and learned works are, "A View of the Revolutions of Europe;" "An Abridged History of Treaties of Peace;" and "Genealogical Tables of the Sovereign Families of Europe."

KOENIG, GEORGE MATTHIAS, b. at Altorf, 1616, was the author of a Latin "Biographical Dictionary," of considerable merit. D. 1699.—JOHANN GERARD, a physician of Courland, in Lithuania, b. 1728, was a celebrated botanist, and travelled to the East Indies and other countries, in pursuit of his favorite science, keeping up a correspondence at the time with Linnaeus, his old preceptor. D. 1785.—DANIEL, a native of Switzerland, was killed, in his 22d year, at Franeker, by the mob, who in a popular commotion, fell upon him under the supposition that he was a French spy, as he had been heard to converse in that language. He translated into Latin "Arbuthnot on Ancient Coins."—SAMUEL, his brother, was a good mathematical scholar, and filled the professor's chair at Franeker, in philosophy and ethics; but afterwards settled at the Hague, having been invited thither by the prince of Orange, who made him his librarian. D. 1757.

KOLLOCH, SHEPHERD, a lieutenant in the revolutionary war, who was at the battles of Trenton, Short Hills, Fort Lee, &c., established the "New Jersey Journal" in 1779, and the "New York Gazetteer" in 1783, and was judge of the common pleas in Philadelphia, for 35 years. D. 1839.

KORNER, THEODORE, an eminent poet, often called the German Tyrtaeus, was b. at Dresden, 1791; and, after studying at Leipsic, became a dramatist and secretary to the management of the court theatre of Vienna. Being an enthusiast for the liberty of Germany, he entered as a volunteer in the Prussian army, in 1812; signalized himself equally by his bravery and his martial songs; was promoted for his conduct at the battle of Lutzen; was afterwards twice wounded; made a lieutenant; and fell in a skirmish with the French, in Mecklenburg, August 26, 1813. His lyrical poems were published after his death, under the title of the "Lyre and Sword;" but innumerable editions of his works, consisting of his dramas, poems, and other literary remains, have since been published in Germany; and many of

his writings have been repeatedly translated into English.

KONINGSMARK, MARIA AURORA, countess of, was b. about 1678. She was equally celebrated on account of her personal charms and extraordinary talents, and of the part which she performed in politics. While a girl, she wrote and spoke Swedish, German, French, Italian, and English; read the classics in the original; had an extensive knowledge of history and geography; and even composed poems in French and Italian. She played on several instruments, composed music, sang and painted with great skill; all which accomplishments were aided by a refined wit and superior conversational powers. Thus gifted and accomplished, she arrived, in 1694, in Dresden, with her two sisters. The elector fell in love with her at first sight; she yielded, appeared at court as his mistress, and bore him a son, the famous Marshal Saxe, to whose improvement she consecrated the remainder of her life. Though the passion of the fickle king cooled, and another favorite supplanted the countess, he always remained in terms of friendship with her; and by his influence she was appointed, by the court of Vienna, superintendent of Quedlinburg, where she chiefly resided until her death, in 1763.

KOSCIUSZKO, THADDEUS, a Polish general and patriot, was b. 1746, in Lithuania, and was partly educated at the Warsaw military school, where he excelled in mathematics and drawing. He completed his studies in France. When the American colonies threw off the yoke of the mother country, Kosciuszko entered into their service, and was made a colonel of engineers and aid-de-camp to Washington. Returning to his own country, he lived in retirement till 1789, when the diet appointed him a major-general. In the brief struggle of 1792 he behaved with distinguished valor; but as soon as the fate of Poland was sealed, he retired into voluntary exile. He kept up, however, a correspondence with the friends of liberty in his native land; and when, in 1794, the Poles resolved to make one more effort to break their chains, they placed Kosciuszko at their head. He began his career by defeating the Russian general, Denisoff, at Raslavice. But the enemy poured in on all sides, and at length, after having for six months delayed the fall of Poland, he was wounded and taken prisoner, on the 4th of October, at the battle of Maceiowice. He was sent to St. Peters-

burg, and incarcerated till the accession of the Emperor Paul, who liberated him. The remaining part of his existence was spent in America, France, and Switzerland, but chiefly in France. D. at Soleure, October 17, 1817.

**KOTZEBUE**, **AUGUSTUS FREDERIC FERDINAND VON**, a German writer, was b. 1761, at Weimar, and was educated at Jena and Duisbourg. In his twentieth year he was invited to St. Petersburg, by the Prussian ambassador, and was patronized by Catharine, who raised him from post to post, till he became president of the civil government at Revel; a station which he held for ten years. From 1794 till 1800 he resided, variously occupied, in Germany. In the latter year he returned to Russia, but had no sooner set foot on its territory, than he was seized and banished to Siberia. The capricious tyrant Paul, soon, however, recalled him, and took him into favor. In 1801 he again quitted the land of the knot and of autocracy. Some subsequent years were spent in travelling, and the remainder of his life in pouring forth his innumerable literary productions, and taking a part in politics. He is said to have written many of the Russian state papers and proclamations. The Emperor, Alexander, subsequently employed him in various posts, and in 1817 appointed him his literary correspondent in Germany. This invidious office Kotzebue is said to have filled in a manner hostile to the freedom of his native country; and for this supposed crime he was assassinated, on the 23d of March, 1819, by a youthful fanatic, named Sand. Kotzebue undoubtedly displayed genius in his writings; but they are vitiated by much frivolity, much bad taste, and, in many instances, a more than doubtful morality. His dramas number nearly three hundred. Among his other works, are "A History of the German Empire," "A History of Ancient Prussia," and various Narratives and Recollections of his travels.

**KRANACH**, **LUCAS**, (whose proper name was Sunder,) a distinguished painter, was b. at Kranach, in Bamberg, 1472. He was greatly patronized by Frederic, elector of Coburg, whom he accompanied on a journey through Palestine in 1493, and soon afterwards commenced his career as an historical painter, which, whether we consider the number or the excellence of his works, has not been surpassed by any of his countrymen. He was intimately associated with the great reformers, Luther

and Melancthon, whose portraits, as taken by him, are amongst the most interesting memorials of their age. D. 1558.—**LUCAS**, his son, with whom he is sometimes confounded, gained great distinction in the same career, and d. in 1586.

**KRANTZ**, **ALBERT**, a German historian and philosopher of the 15th century; author of a Latin "Chronicle of the Kingdoms of Denmark, Sweden, and Norway," a "History of the Ancient Vandals," &c. His reputation as an able and upright diplomatist also was so well established, that in a dispute of a territorial nature, which occurred between the courts of Holstein and Denmark, the contending potentates agreed to abide by his arbitration.

**KRÄSICKI**, **IGNATIUS**, count of Sietzen, prince-bishop of Warmia, &c., one of the most illustrious of the Polish literati, was b. at Dubiecko, in 1735. When the first partition of Poland, in 1772, deprived him of his senatorial dignities, he turned his attention to literature, and produced numerous poems, epic, mock-heroic, and satirical. He was much esteemed by Frederic the Great, who took great pleasure in his lively and most agreeable conversation. Among his writings are, "The War of Choczim," "La Monarchie, or the War of the Monks," "La Souriade," fables, odes, &c. D. 1801.

**KRAUSS**, **JOHN BAPTIST**, a learned German ecclesiastic, and a most indefatigable writer. He was b. at Ratisbon, in 1700; took the monastic habit at an early age; became prince-abbot of the Benedictine monastery of St. Emmeran in 1742; and presided there till his death, in 1762. His works on theology, history, and criticism are very numerous.

**KREUTZER**, **RODOLPH**, a celebrated violinist and musical composer, was b. at Versailles, in 1767. He travelled in Germany, Holland, and Italy; and having established himself as one of the first performers in Europe, he was placed at the head of the orchestra at the grand opera of Paris. He composed the music for the operas of "Lodoiska," "Joan of Arc," "Paul and Virginia," "Charlotte and Werter," and some others. D. 1831.

**KRUDENER**, **JULIANA**, Baroness VALERIE DE, a religious enthusiast, was the daughter of the Russian baron Vietinghoff, governor of Riga, where she was b. in 1766. At the age of 14 she married Baron Krudener, appointed an -



bassador by Catharine II. to Berlin, and subsequently to Venice. Here the secretary of legation fell in love with her, and committed suicide; on which event she wrote a romance, entitled "Valerie." For years she resided in France, and was the gayest of the gay in the Parisian circles. At length she became a fanatical devotee, and wandered from state to state, preaching and prophesying. In 1814 she became acquainted with Alexander, emperor of Russia, who had already for some time shown a disposition to religious contemplations, and on whom her conversations had a great influence. In Paris, she had prayer-meetings, attended by distinguished personages, where she was seen in the background of a suite of rooms, in the dress of a priestess, kneeling in prayer. Her predictions excited much attention; and when the allied sovereigns quitted Paris, she retreated into Switzerland, where she preached the approach of the millennium, and drew around her multitudes of the credulous mountaineers, who listened to, and believed in, her mission. At length the states interfered, and she removed to Germany; but wherever she arrived, she was under the surveillance of the police, who ultimately transported her to the Russian frontier. She was, however, ordered not to go to Petersburg or Moscow; she accordingly visited the Crimea, where she d. 1824.

KRUMMACHER, FREDERIC ADOLPHUS, a German religious writer, whose "Parables" and many other works are well known in England, was b. at Tecklenburg in 1763; and became successively minister of Orefeld, Kellwick, and Bernberg, and ended a long and useful career as an efficient preacher and writer at Bremen, 1845, where he had labored for 21 years.

KRUNITZ, JOHN GEORGE, a German physician and natural philosopher, was b. at Berlin, in 1728; studied at Göttingen, Halle, and Frankfort-on-the-Oder; devoted his whole life to literary pursuits on his return to his native city, and d. in 1796. He produced an extraordinary number of works, the most considerable of which is an "Economico-technological Encyclopædia," which he commenced in 1778. He had completed 73 volumes, and had just reached the article "Leiche," a corpse, when his progress was arrested by death.

KUHLMAN, QUIRINUS, a fanatic, and probably a madman, of the 17th century, b. at Breslau, in 1651. He pretended

to have acquired the faculty of fore-knowledge, and of holding communion with invisible spirits; but while travelling through Russia, where some of his prophecies were distasteful to the government, he was brought to the stake, and suffered with all the fortitude of a martyr, in 1689.

KÜNCKELL, JOHN, an eminent chemist, b. at Huysum, in Sleswick, in 1630, distinguished himself by several important discoveries, especially by the extraction of phosphorus from urine. He was ennobled by the king of Sweden, and made counsellor of mines. D. 1703.

KUSTER, LUDOLPH, a learned German writer, and one of the first Greek and Latin scholars of the age, b. at Blomberg, in 1670. He visited the principal libraries in Europe, chiefly with the view of collating the manuscripts of Suidas, and was successful in restoring many portions before unpublished. D. 1716.

KUTTNER, CHARLES GOTLOB, a German traveller, b. in Saxony, in 1775; studied at Leipsic and Basle; and travelled, as tutor to young Englishmen, through most of the countries of Europe. His works comprise "Letters on Ireland," "Letters of a Saxon in Switzerland," "Travels in Germany, Denmark," &c., and "Observations on England." D. 1805.

KUTUSOFF SMOLENSKOI, or KUTUSOW, MICHAEL, prince of, a celebrated Russian field-marshal, was b. in 1745, and educated at Strasburg. He entered the army in 1759; served in Poland from 1764 till 1769, and afterwards against the Turks under Romanzoff. He behaved with great gallantry at the siege of Oczacoff, where he was dangerously wounded, and on his recovery he joined Suwarrow at the storming and capture of Ismailoff, when he was advanced to the rank of lieutenant-general. In the subsequent Polish war, he was particularly conspicuous during the memorable day of Praga. In 1805 the emperor Alexander gave him the chief command of the first Russian corps against the French, and he headed the allied army at Austerlitz, where he was wounded. In 1810 and 1811 he obtained several advantages over the Turks: and, in 1812, when 70 years of age, the chief command of the Russian army, destined to oppose Napoleon, was bestowed upon him. To commemorate his victories, he received the surname of Smolenskoï. He d. in 1813.

KUYP, or CUYP, ALBERT, a cele-

brated painter, whose father was an able landscape painter, was b. at Dort in 1606. He particularly excelled in the purity and brilliancy of light; and was not surpassed, even by Claude, in an accurate representation of the atmosphere, and of the various effects of sunshine or shade upon the objects delineated. His paintings are all highly finished, and many of them grace the principal collections in Great Britain. D. 1667.

KYNASTON, Sir FRANCIS, an English poet, b. at Otley, in Shropshire, in 1587. He was knighted by Charles I., became regent of a literary institution, called

the "Musæum Minervæ;" was the translator of Chaucer's "Troilus and Cressida" into Latin, and author of "Leoline and Sydanis," &c. D. 1642.

KYRLE, JOHN, celebrated by Pope as the Man of Ross, was b. at Whitehouse, in Gloucestershire, and possessed an estate of £500 a year at Ross, in Herefordshire, where he d. in 1754, aged 90. The good deeds of this estimable man so highly eulogized by Pope in his "Moral Essays," do not appear to be overrated. Warton says, Kyrle was the Howard of his age, and that he deserved to be celebrated beyond any of the heroes of Pindar.

## L.

LABADIE, JOHN, a French enthusiast, was b. in 1610, at Bourg, in Guienne. He was originally a Jesuit; but from his licentiousness and scandalous practices, he was compelled to quit that society, and seek an asylum among the Protestants. From these he was also driven out, and forced to retire to Middleburg, where he propounded a new doctrine of belief, and by his imposing eloquence obtained many followers. The looseness of his private life, however, lost him many of his sect, and he was at length obliged to retire to Altona, in Holstein, where he d. 1674.

LABAT, JEAN BAPTISTE, a Dominican missionary, was b. in Paris, in 1663. He possessed great mathematical knowledge; and while in America, where he remained twelve years, he acted as an engineer in defence of Guadaloupe when attacked by the English in 1703. On his return to Europe in 1708, he accurately surveyed the environs and coast of Andalusia; soon after travelled into Italy and other parts, and finally returned to Paris, where he d. in 1738. He wrote many works, the chief of which are his "Voyage aux Iles de l'Amérique," "Travels in Spain and Italy," a "Description of the Countries of Western Africa," &c.

LABE, LOUISA, called "La belle Cordiere," was b. at Lyons about 1526. Her early education having been directed to riding and military exercises, as well as to languages and music, she acquired a taste for military glory, and entered the army in 1543. She soon displayed her strength and courage at the siege of

Perpignan, but the French being obliged to abandon it, she renounced the military service, and devoted herself to literature and poetry. A rich ropemaker, named Ennemond Perrin, became enamored of her, and married her, and from that time her house was the resort of the literati, and men of rank and fashion. She was much admired for her talents, accomplishments, and beauty.

LA BÉDOYERE, CHARLES ANGE-LIQUE FRANCOIS HUCHET, count de, a noted general, b. at Paris 1786. He served as an officer in the imperial guards at the battle of Eylau, and in 1803 and 1809, was aid-de-camp to Eugene Beauharnois. He was in the retreat from Moscow, and in 1813 distinguished himself at the battles of Lutzen and Bautzen. On the abdication of Napoleon, he was, in 1815, appointed to a regiment stationed at Grenoble; but immediately on the return of the French emperor from Elba, La Bedoyere, was the first to bring him a regiment. He was rapidly promoted, and eventually raised to the peerage; but being found in Paris after its occupation by the allied army, he was tried by a court-martial, and suffered death, August, 1815.

LABERIUS, DECIMUS JUNIUS, a Roman knight, who wrote "Mimes, or Short Pieces for the Stage;" one of which Julius Cæsar compelled him to perform, much against his inclination, and for which reason he delivered at the same time a prologue, full of satire, against that great man. This piece is extant in Aulus Gellius. D. 46 B. C.

LABROUSE. SUSANNE, b. in 1743,

one of the extraordinary characters produced by the French revolution. She proclaimed herself a prophetess at that period, fancied herself inspired, and persuaded many of the Jacobin party to credit her ravings, after the enthusiast, Don Serle, had declared her prophecies true in the constituent assembly. She published them in 1799.

LACARRY, GILES, a learned French Jesuit, was b. in 1605. He was well skilled in history, and taught philosophy and theology. Among his numerous works are, "Historia Galliarum sub Præfectis Prætorii Galliarum," "Historia Romana," "De Regibus Franciæ et Lege Salica," &c. D. 1684.

LACOMBE, JAMES, a French miscellaneous writer, was b. at Paris in 1724. He published several useful abridgments of histories. His best work, however, is "Histoire de Christine Reine de Suède."—DE PREZEL HONORE, brother of the above, was b. at Paris, in 1725. He published a "Dictionnaire de Citoyen," "Dictionnaire de Jurisprudence," and other works.

LACRETELLE, PIERRE LOUIS, a French writer, was b. at Metz, in 1751. He was a counsellor of parliament, one of the editors of the "Grand Repertory of Jurisprudence," and of the "Mercure de France;" and in 1787 he was appointed member of a committee charged with the reformation of the penal code. When the revolution took place, Lacretelle embraced its principles with moderation, and sat in the legislative assembly; but during the reign of Robespierre he found it necessary to retire from public duty. He afterwards appeared for a short time, but held no official situation, and during the imperial and regal governments he devoted himself wholly to literary pursuits. Among his writings are, "Eloquence Judiciaire et Philosophie Législative," "Roman Théâtral," "Portraits et Tableaux," &c. D. 1824.

LACRUX Y CANO, DON RAMONDE, a famous Spanish dramatic poet, b. in 1728, and d. in 1795. Among his best pieces are, "El Sueño," "El dia de Noche Buena," "El Temo," &c.

LACTANTIUS, LUCIUS CÆLIUS, or CÆCILIANUS FIRMIANUS, an eminent father of the church, was by some esteemed an African, and by others a native of Fermo, in Aneona. He studied rhetoric under Arnobius, and by his production, entitled "Symposium," or the "Bouquet," he obtained such renown, that Diocletian appointed him

professor of rhetoric in Nicomedia. Subsequently he was appointed tutor to Crispus, the son of Constantine, who dying not long after, Lactantius was neglected. He wrote many works in vindication of Christianity, from the beautiful style of which he has been honored with the name of the Christian Cicero. His principal works are, "Institutiones Divinæ," and a treatise, "De Persecutione."

LACY, JOHN, a dramatic writer, was b. at Doncaster, and bred a dancing-master; this employment he quitted for the army, but subsequently he took to the stage; in which line he acquired such celebrity as a comedian, that Charles II. had his portrait painted in three different characters. He wrote the comedies of "The Dumb Lady," "Sir Hercules Buffoon," "Old Troop," and "Sawney the Scot." D. 1681.

LAER, PETER DE, a celebrated painter, usually called Bamboccio. He was b. in 1613, at Laeren, in Holland. After studying the art at Rome, and increasing his knowledge of it by an acquaintance with Poussin and Claude, he returned to Holland, in 1639, where he enjoyed unrivalled celebrity, till he was compelled to share it with Wouvermans. In energy of touch, in the management of the chiaro-oscuro, and in fertility of invention, he excelled his rival, but not in neatness and delicacy of pencil; yet the competition so much affected his prosperity, that in a fit of despondency he drowned himself in a well, in 1763, when 60 years of age.

LAFAYETTE, GILBERT MOTTIER, marquis de, was b. 1757, at Chavagnac, in Auvergne. At the age of 17 he married the grand-daughter of the duke of Noailles; and, although he inherited a large fortune, was of high rank, and had powerful connections at court, he came, in 1777, to join the war of independence in America. He raised and equipped a body of men at his own expense; fought as a volunteer at the battle of Brandywine, in 1778; at that of Monmouth in 1781; and received the thanks of congress. He then proceeded to France, in order to obtain reinforcements; returned with the armaments under General Rochambeau; and commanded Washington's vanguard at the time of the surrender of Lord Cornwallis, in 1782. The capitulation of Yorktown followed, and, on the peace with the mother country, the general returned to France. He was elected a member of the notables in 1787, and, on the breaking out of the

revolution, he took part with the friends of liberty, though with wise moderation. In October, 1789, he was made commander-in-chief of the national guard, and ordered and assisted in the demolition of the Bastille. On the 6th he marched to Versailles, saved the royal family from the outrages of the mob, and placed them under the protection of the national assembly. In 1790 he proclaimed the "sacredness of the right of insurrection," and established, in conjunction with Bailly, the club of Feuillans. On the attempted escape of Louis XVI., Lafayette lost some of his popularity, through being accused of conniving at it; but, dissipating these calumnies, he fought against the emigrants and allies in Flanders; and mutual accusations of counter-revolution passed between him and Dumouriez and Collot d'Herbois. He returned to Paris to denounce them, and to protest against the violence offered to the king. But the Mountain was too strong for him; he was burnt in effigy on the 30th of June, 1792; and, being obliged to escape from France, fell into the hands of the Austrians, who imprisoned him at Olmutz. There he remained five years, till after Bonaparte's first triumphant campaign of Italy, when, on the special demand of the latter, he was set at liberty. Lafayette, however, was consistent: when Napoleon became an apostate from liberty, he voted against the consulate for life, and withdrew from public affairs. But, after the battle of Waterloo, he reappeared to protest against a dictatorship; and, having subsequently protested against the dissolution of the legislative body by Prussian bayonets, again withdrew to his estates, till he was returned, in 1818, deputy for the department De la Sarthe. In 1821 he made a visit to America, and was received with distinction and enthusiasm, as joint founder of American liberty with Washington and Franklin. The unconstitutional violence and ordinances of Charles X., in June, 1830, brought Lafayette on the stage again, in the character with which he commenced his career—that of commander-in-chief of the national guard and the advocate and supporter of a citizen king. He soon after resigned the command; and having seen Louis Philippe recognized as king of the French, he once more retired to domestic life. D. 1834.

LA FERTE IMBAULT, MARIA THERESA GEOFFRIN, marchioness de, daughter of the celebrated Madame Geoffrin,

was b. at Paris, in 1715. She distinguished herself by her opposition to the French philosophers of the last century, with whom her mother had been connected, and by her literary talents generally. In 1771 she was appointed grand-mistress of the burlesque order of the Lauturelus, while its founder, her friend, the marquis de Croismare, was grand-master. This whimsical institution obtained so much eclat, that it was esteemed an honor by several sovereign princes to become Lauturelus. She d. in 1791, and left many posthumous writings.

LAFITAU, JOSEPH FRANCIS, a French Jesuit, was b. at Bordeaux, and sent as a missionary among the North American Indians. On his return to Europe he wrote a work, entitled "Mœurs des Sauvages Américains comparées aux Mœurs des premiers Temps," and another on the possessions and discoveries of the Portuguese in the New World. D. 1740.—PETER FRANCIS, brother of the above, and a Jesuit, was also b. at Bordeaux. He was sent on a mission to Rome to arrange the disputes of France, respecting the bull Unigenitus, and while there he obtained favor with the pope, Clement IX., who made him bishop of Sisteron, in Provence. He left the society of Jesus to preside over his diocese, and d. in 1764. He wrote many religious works, among which were the "History of the Constitution Unigenitus," and the "Life of Pope Clement IX." In the latter he speaks much against Jansenism.

LAFITTE, JACQUES, a celebrated French banker and financier, was b. in 1793. Having obtained employment in a banking house, he rose from a clerk to be cashier, partner, and, at length, head of the most eminent bank in France. Possessed of this conspicuous position, and of great wealth, he speedily became a member of the chamber of deputies. His advocacy of extremely liberal principles rendered him so popular, that when Charles X. was driven from the throne, and the great majority of the public men of the day were for establishing a republic, M. Lafitte, by his word alone, made the citizen king. But the commercial calamities which followed the revolution fell so heavily upon great houses which were indebted to Lafitte, that his house, too, became insolvent. Nearly a million and a half of francs were raised for him by a public subscription; but when his affairs were finally settled, he was found to have

nearly seven millions after paying all demands. D. 1844; aged 76.

LAFONTAINE, AUGUSTUS HENRY JULIUS, a celebrated German romance writer, was b. at Brunswick, in 1756. Among his numerous works of fiction are, "Blanche and Minna, or the Manners of the Burghers," "Moral Systems," "The Country Clergyman, or new Family Pictures," and "Clara du Plessis and Clairaut, or the History of two Lovers." D. 1831.

LAGERBRING, SVEN, a Swedish historian, was b. in 1707. He was professor of history in the university of Lund, in Scania. His chief works are a history of Sweden, in 1457, and an abridgment down to modern times. D. 1788.

LAGERLOEF, PETER, historiographer of Sweden, in the 17th century, and professor of rhetoric at Upsal, was an eminent classic scholar. He wrote an historical description to accompany a collection of national monuments, called "Suecia Antiqua et Hodierna," at the desire of Charles XI., and published numerous historical dissertations, among which was "Historia Linguæ Græcæ," "De Magno Sinarum Imperio," &c. D. 1699.

LAGERSTROEM, MAGNUS VON, a philosopher of Sweden, and director of the Swedish East India Company, was b. at Stockholm, in 1696. His youth was spent in Germany and Denmark, and on his return home he applied himself to trade, which, however, he soon relinquished. He wrote a dissertation on political economy, and translated many French, German, and Danish works. Appointed director to the East India Company of Gottenburg, he considerably promoted scientific researches, especially in natural history, many novel specimens of which, at his instance, were procured from abroad. D. 1759.

LAGNY, THOMAS FAUTET DE, an eminent French mathematician, was b. at Lyons, in 1660. He wrote many works on mathematics, and made many important improvements and discoveries. Among his works may be mentioned, "New and Concise Methods for the Extraction and Approximation of Roots," "The Cubature of the Sphere," "A general Analysis, or Method of Resolving Problems," &c. D. 1784.

LAGOMARSINI, JEROME, a learned Jesuit and philologist, was b. at Genoa, in 1698. He was professor of rhetoric at Florence 20 years, and in 1750 he was appointed professor of Greek in the college at Rome, where he d. in 1773. He

published many classical works, and left in MS. a collection in 30 vols., having for its object the justification of his order from all the odious imputations that had been cast upon it.

LAGRANGE, JOSEPH LOUIS, a celebrated mathematician, was b. at Turin, in 1736. At the age of 16 he became a professor in the royal school of artillery, where he formed an association, which afterwards rose to the rank of an academy of sciences. Here he made many important discoveries, particularly in calculating the motion of fluids and in vibrations, introducing also the theory of recurring consequences and the doctrine of chances to the differential calculus, &c. He communicated to the society a number of papers, and some to the Academy of Paris, of which he was chosen a foreign member. While on a visit at Paris he wrote his celebrated work, "Mécanique Analytique." In 1766 he removed to Berlin, where he was appointed director of the academy; and in 1787 he settled at Paris, and became successively professor of the Normal school and Polytechnic school. He there announced his "Fonctions Analytique," and pursued other literary labors till his health giving way under this fatigue, he d. 1813.

LAHARPE, JEAN FRANCOIS DE, a French dramatic poet, was b. in 1793. His father was an officer in the army, and dying in indigence, the son was taken into the college of Harcourt by the president, M. Asselin; but lost the favor of his patron by a satire, of which he was suspected to be the author. After a confinement for some time he was set at liberty; but it disgusted him with his situation, and he resolved to trust to his talents as an author for support. In 1763 he wrote his tragedy of "Warwick," which met with great success. This was followed by "Timoleon," "Pharamond," and some others not equally successful. But when his series of Elogies appeared, they gained him great credit, particularly one on Henri Quatre. During the fury of the revolution, though he embraced the principles of republicanism, the moderation of his views rendered him an object of suspicion, and he was thrown into prison in 1793. Though sentenced to deportation, he regained his liberty, and lived in retirement till the time of his death, in 1803. His principal work is "Lyceum, or a Complete Course of Literature."

LAINÉZ, ALEXANDER, a native of France, remarkable for his poetical *jeux*

*d'esprit*, was b. at Chimay, in 1650. After receiving his education at Rheims, he visited Paris, and then journeyed through Europe and Asia. On his return, he took up his abode in the French capital, till his death, in 1710.—JAMES, a Spanish ecclesiastic, and associate of the famous Ignatius Loyola, was b. 1512. At the death of Loyola he became general of the Jesuits, and induced the pope to grant him many privileges. He obtained the papal decree for rendering the generalship perpetual in the person chosen to fill it, and giving him the power of making any and every compact without consulting the brethren; also, for giving authenticity to all his comments and explanations of their constitutions; and, likewise, for having prisons independent of the secular authority, where he might punish the refractory brethren. D. 1565.

LAING, ALEXANDER, an antiquarian and miscellaneous writer, was b. in Aberdeen, in 1778. He latterly followed the calling of an itinerant vendor of old books; and being a man of much humor and eccentricity, he gained admission, in the course of his peregrinations, to the archives of several houses, which have since been found shut against more pretending investigators. The information thus acquired he turned to good account, in the "Donean Tourist," in verse, with copious notes, giving an account of the battles, castles, families, gentlemen's seats, &c., on the banks of the river Don; and "The Caledonian Itinerary, or a Tour on the Banks of the Dee," a poem, with historical notes. He was also the compiler of the "Eccentric Magazine," which contains many curious and whimsical epitaphs gleaned from various churchyards in Aberdeenshire, 1822, D. 1838.—ALEXANDER GORDON, a traveller, was b. in Edinburgh, in 1794. He served in the army many years, both in the West Indies and on the western coast of Africa; while at the latter place he made many fruitless journeys into the interior to establish a commercial intercourse with the natives, and to learn the geography of the country. He was compelled, however, to leave Timbuctoo, and the guard he hired to protect him on his route by Sego to the coast, treacherously murdered him, 1826.—MALCOLM, a Scottish historian, was b. at Strycorey, in Orkney, in 1762. He finished his education at the Edinburgh university, and was subsequently called to the bar. On the death of Dr. Henry he completed the unfinished

volume of that author's History of England. His chief work, however, was a "History of Scotland." He also edited a new edition of the poems of Ossian, and d. in 1819.

LAIRESSE, GERARD, an eminent historical painter, was b. at Liege, in 1640. He surpassed his father under whom he studied, and obtained such renown, as to be considered the Raphael of the Dutch school. He also well understood music and engraving. He lost his sight some time before his death, and d. at Amsterdam, in 1711. His *chef-d'œuvre* is a large picture of the child Moses trampling on the Egyptian diadem.—ERNEST, JOHN, and JAMES, the three brothers of the above, also obtained some eminence in the art; the two former excelled in animal painting, and the latter in flowers.—Two sons of Gerard also practised the art, but with very inferior pretensions to eminence.

LAIS, a celebrated courtesan, was b. at Hyccara, in Sicily. She possessed great personal charms, and at Corinth sold her favors at a most extravagant price. She was assassinated 350 B. C.

LALANDE, JOSEPH JEROME LE FRANCAIS DE, a celebrated astronomer, was b. at Bourg, in France, in 1732. He showed an early preference for mathematical studies, but was educated for the law. His intimacy, however, with astronomers and other men of science led him to pursue the early bias of his disposition, and it was not long before the Academy of Sciences deputed him to go to Berlin, to make observations for determining the parallax of the moon, and its distance from the earth. On his return home, he was nominated astronomer, extended his researches in the science of the heavenly bodies, and turned his attention to gnomonics. In 1760, on the resignation of Maraldi, Lalande undertook the editorship and publication of the "Connaissance des Temps." Shortly after, he succeeded Delisle as professor of astronomy at the college de France; when successive treatises, talented and voluminous, proceeded from his pen, much to the advancement of astronomical science. Among these mention must be made of the very valuable "Traité de l'Astronomie." D. 1807.—MICHAEL RICHARD DE, a celebrated French musician, b. at Paris, in 1657. He attained to great perfection on various instruments, particularly on the violin, and was appointed master of music in the chapel royal, by Louis XIV. D. 1726.

LALLY, THOMAS ARTHUR, Count, an Irish officer, attached to the house of Stuart, and in the service of France. His bravery at the battle of Fontenoy was rewarded by the appointment of brigadier-general; and in 1756 he was made governor of Pondicherry. This town was soon after besieged by the British; and unable to withstand their assaults, he surrendered, and with the garrison was made prisoner. He was conveyed to England, but was soon liberated and permitted to return to France. On arriving in that country, public clamor ran so high against him, that he was beheaded, in 1766.—TOLLENDAL, marquis de, son of the preceding, was b. at Paris in 1751, and was educated at the college of Harcourt. The expenses of his education were defrayed by his cousin the Countess Dillon and by Louis XV., who thus endeavored to make some atonement for the misfortune which he incurred through the fate of his father. Prompted by filial feeling, he wrote, when only 15, a Latin poem on the story of John Calas, who had been sacrificed to the fury of a mob; and when he had attained a more mature age, he warmly exerted himself to retrieve from obloquy the memory of his father; and in 1783 he regained possession of his paternal estates. Previously to the revolution, he was captain in the regiment of cuirassiers; and in 1789 he was nominated deputy from the nobility of Paris to the states-general. He soon became one of the most popular members of the constituent assembly, gave his support to the declaration of the Rights of Man proposed by Lafayette, and subsequently suggested as an amendment, that all citizens should be eligible to public employments, which was adopted by acclamation. He published a work, entitled "Quintus Capitolinus," in which he retraced the operations of the national assembly, pointed out the faults of the constitution, and condemned the suppression of the higher orders of the state. Having returned to France in 1792 he was arrested, and sent to the Abbaye, but having fortunately escaped amidst the massacres which took place in the prisons in September, he effected his retreat to England, where he obtained a pension from the government. When Bonaparte became consul, he returned to France, where he resided till the restoration of the Bourbons, in 1814. He wrote a work, entitled "The Defence of the Emigrants," published in 1796; also an

"Essay on the Life of the Earl of Strafford, the Minister of Charles I.;" and a tragedy on the fall of that nobieman. D. 1830.

LALUZERNE, CÉSAR WILLIAM DE, Cardinal, was b. at Paris, in 1738. Having obtained orders in 1762, he was soon after elected agent-general of the French clergy. In 1770, Louis XV. nominated him to the see of Langres; and, in 1773, he pronounced his majesty's funeral sermon. On the breaking out of the revolution he advocated many patriotic measures for the relief of his country, but was soon compelled to quit it. Under the government of Napoleon he returned home; and, in 1814, he was invited by the king to reassume his rank of duke and peer. Shortly after he was made a cardinal, and in 1822 he d. His works, theological and political, are numerous and able.

LAMB, Lady CAROLINE, daughter of the earl of Besborough, and wife of the Hon. William Lamb, afterwards Lord Melbourne, was distinguished for her literary talents and the decided part she took in political affairs, particularly at the time her brother-in-law, the Hon. Geo. Lamb, was a candidate for Westminster, when she personally canvassed the electors, and made herself the subject of great notoriety. She possessed a masculine mind, and was on terms of friendship with several literary characters, but more especially with Lord Byron, for whom she entertained an attachment fatal to her domestic felicity. Several of her poetical pieces appeared in the newspapers and periodical journals; and she wrote the novels of "Glenarvon," "Graham Hamilton," and "Ada Reis." D. 1828.—CHARLES, an essayist, poet, and miscellaneous writer, was b. in London, in 1775, and educated at Christ's hospital. In 1792 he obtained a situation in the accountant's office of the East India Company, where he remained 35 years, till his salary had gradually risen to £700; when he was allowed a retiring pension of £450, which he continued to enjoy till his death. He began his literary career in 1797 as a poet, in conjunction with his friends Coleridge and Lloyd, their three names appearing to one volume; and subsequently the attention of the public was for several years called to his occasional Essays, signed "Elia," which were published in various periodicals, and afterwards collected and printed. In 1803 he published "Specimens of English Dramatic Poets who lived about

the time of Shakspeare; with Notes," &c. Besides these, he wrote "Rosamund Gray," a tale; "John Woodvill," a tragedy; "Album Verses," "Tales from Shakspeare," "The Adventures of Ulysses," &c., in some of which he was assisted by Mary Lamb, his sister, with whom he lived. His writings were select rather than numerous; and his manner of treating the subjects which his fancy suggested was at once piquant, terse, and playful. D. 1834.

LAMBALLE, MARIE THERESE LOUISE DE SAVOIE CARIGNAN, princess de, was b. at Turin, in 1749, and was married to the duke of Bourbon Penthièvre, whom she soon lost by death. She was superintendent of the household of Marie Antoinette, queen of France, to whom she was remarkably attached. After the flight of the royal family to Varennes she departed for England; but hearing of the imprisonment of her royal mistress, she hastily returned, and shared with the queen her confinement and misfortunes. She was, however, summoned before an iniquitous tribunal, and cruelly murdered in 1792.

LAMBERT, ANNE THERESE, marquise de, a literary lady of Paris, was b. in 1647. Upon the death of her husband, Henri Lambert, marquis de St. Bris, in 1686, she employed her large fortune in patronizing literature, and learned men. At her decease, in 1733, her own writings were collected, and published.—AYLMER BOURKE, a gentleman distinguished for his attainments in botanical science, was b. in 1761. On the foundation of the Linnean society, in 1788, Mr. Lambert became one of the original members, and for many years filled the office of vice-president; while he contributed many excellent articles to the "Linnean Transactions." His own Herbarium was considered one of the finest in Europe. D. 1842.—JOHN, a distinguished general in the time of Charles I., was a student-at-law on the breaking out of the civil wars. He, however, espoused the cause of the parliament, and distinguished himself as colonel at the battle of Marston-moor; and also acted a conspicuous part in many other engagements. He vigorously opposed the advancement of Cromwell to the title of king, upon which he lost his commission; yet a pension was granted him of £2000 a year. Upon the death of Oliver Cromwell, Lambert compelled his son Richard to relinquish his authority, and restored the members of the long par-

liament to their seats. Subsequently, however, acting in opposition to the parliament, General Monk marched from Scotland to meet him. His troops deserting, he was compelled to submit, and was confined a prisoner in the Tower. Escaping thence, he again quickly appeared in arms, but was defeated, and retaken. At the restoration, he was brought to trial; but his submissive demeanor gained him a reprieve, and he was banished for life to the isle of Guernsey. He here lived upwards of thirty years, amusing his leisure with horticulture and flower-painting, and is said to have d. a Catholic.—JOHN HENRY, an eminent mathematician and astronomer, was b. at Mulhausen, in 1728. Compelled to follow his father's employment as tailor, for his support, night was the only time his poverty afforded him for study, till 1748, when he became tutor to the children of Baron Salis, president of the Swiss convention. In 1756 he visited Gottingen, where he published his first work; and next went to Paris. Soon after he published his celebrated work "On Perspective," and in the following year appeared his "Photometry." Other important and valuable scientific works succeeded, and in 1764 he visited Berlin, where he was introduced to Frederic the Great, who admitted him a member of the academy of that capital. D. 1777.

LAMI, BERNARD, an ecclesiastic, was b. at Mans, in 1640. He d. in 1715, at Rouen, and left numerous writings, of which his "Apparatus Biblicus" is very valuable.—FRANCIS, a Benedictine, was b. in 1636, at Montereau, in the diocese of Chartres. After serving in the army he embraced the religious life, and became a Benedictine monk, and one of the ablest theologians of his time. He distinguished himself by his writings against Spinoza, and d. in 1711. His works are numerous, and written with much purity and elegance of style.—GIOVANNI BATTISTA, an ecclesiastic, was b. at Santa Croce, near Florence, in 1697. He studied at Pisa, of which university he became vice-rector. He afterwards went to Florence, where he was appointed chaplain to the grand-duke of Tuscany, professor of ecclesiastical history in the university, and public librarian. He published a valuable edition of the works of Meursius. His own writings are numerous. D. 1770.

LAMIA, a celebrated Athenian courtesan, noted for the charms of her person, the brilliancy of her wit, and her



proficiency on the flute. She visited Egypt, where she became the mistress of Ptolemy Soter. On the defeat of that prince by Demetrius Poliorcetes, her charms gained a complete ascendancy over the conqueror, from whom she procured great concessions in favor of her countrymen, the Athenians. The time of her death is uncertain.

**LAMOTTE, VALOIS, comtesse de**, a French philosopher and ingenious writer, was b. at Paris, in 1588; relinquished the law for literary pursuits, and, in 1639, was admitted a member of the French Academy. In 1647 he was appointed preceptor to the duke of Anjou, and he also obtained the titles of historiographer of France and counsellor of state. D. 1672.

**LAMOTTE, ANTHONY HOUDART DE**, a French poet, was b. at Paris, in 1672. He was bred to the law, but deserted it for dramatic composition. In 1710 he obtained admission into the Academy, at which time he was nearly blind; and many years before his death he lost his sight entirely. He produced several tragedies and comedies, some of which were very successful, particularly that entitled "Inez de Castro." In 1714 he published a translation of the "Iliad," although entirely ignorant of the original language. He also published a volume of "Fables," besides some pastoral eclogues, hymns, &c.; but his prose was much superior to his verse. D. 1731.

**LAMOTTE FOUQUE, FREDERIC**, baron de, celebrated as a poet, historian, and novelist, was b. at Brandenburg, 1777. Entering the army, he served in the campaign of the Rhine, and had a share in the numerous engagements that were fought for the liberty of Germany in the beginning of this century. His first works appeared under the name of "Pellegrin," and the numerous productions of his pen contributed, not a little, to fan the flame of patriotic ardor which led his countrymen to final victory. On quitting the army he retired to Nelnhausen, the property of his second wife, Caroline, (see below;) and on her death, in 1831, he removed to Halle, where he delivered lectures upon poetry and history. His beautiful fairy tale, "Undine," has gained him a European reputation. D. at Berlin, 1842.—**CAROLINE**, baroness de, a popular German novelist, was the wife of the author of "Undine," &c. Among this lady's works are, "Lodoiska," "Frauenliebe," "Feodora," &c. D. 1831.

**LAMOTTE, VALOIS, comtesse de**, who became generally known in consequence of her intrigues at the French court, which led to a disgraceful trial, was the offspring of poor parents, and b. in 1757. Her occupation of carrying fagots (her father being a woodman) attracted the notice of the lady of the manor, who took the girl to live with her. Hearing her speak of valuable papers which were in her father's possession, the lady, on further inquiry, found they related to the royal family of Valois; and, on investigation, it was proved that she was a descendant of that noble family. The girl married a private in the guards; and, obtaining an introduction to the cardinal de Rohan, great almoner of France, he advised her to make herself known, by letter, to Marie Antoinette, the reigning queen, at the same time expressing his bitter regret that an offence he had been (though innocently) guilty of towards that illustrious lady, prevented him requesting an interview. The queen granted her prayer, and employed her about her person; but Lamotte rewarded her royal benefactress by the grossest treachery. By means of a person named Villette, the countess kept up a fraudulent correspondence between the queen and the cardinal. Villette forged the queen's handwriting, while the cardinal fancied himself restored to the royal favor, and even honored by the queen's confidence; for, through Villette's villany, he was led to suppose he had furnished the queen with 120,000 francs, but which were kept by the countess. Not being detected in this, she carried on the fraud to an excess that merited her subsequent disgrace. Bœhmer and Bassange, the queen's jewellers, had collected, at an enormous expense, diamonds, which, set as a necklace, they intended to sell for 1,800,000 francs. Lamotte persuaded the cardinal that the queen passionately desired to possess this necklace, and confided to him the commission to purchase it: and that she would give a note in her own writing for the sum, which she would repay from her private purse, by instalments, unknown to the king. The cardinal fell into the snare—he bought the desired necklace, which he committed to the care of the countess, who, the better to prevent suspicion, told the cardinal the queen would meet him in the garden, as she wished to thank him. A courtesan of the Palais Royal, Made-moiselle Olivia, personated the queen;

in a short speech she thanked the cardinal, and promised him her future protection. Ambition silenced every other idea, and he left the garden elated to excess. Meantime the countess sent her husband to London with the necklace; but the period of the first payment being allowed to pass without any notice being taken of it, Bœlmer made his complaint to the queen, and the whole plot was discovered. The queen, incensed at the affair, required public satisfaction to be made. The minister, Breteuil, was a sworn enemy to the cardinal, and, by his advice, the king ordered the cardinal to be arrested. He was taken in his sacerdotal habit to the Bastille, and proceedings were entered into against Mademoiselle Olivia, who proved to be a degraded female; Cagliostro, a mountebank; the forger Villette; and the contriver of all, the countess. She alone was punished; the cardinal was acquitted, because he was a duped agent in the business; and the others effected their escape from prison; but madame la Comtesse was whipped, and burnt on each shoulder with the letter V, and then taken to the hospital, where it was intended she should remain for life; but she made her escape at the end of ten months, and proceeded to England, where she published her justification, which was read with curiosity, but excited little interest in her favor. D. in London, 1791.

LAMPRIIDIUS, BENEDICTUS, a Latin poet and scholar of the 16th century, was b. at Cremona. He taught the classical languages at Rome with great reputation, and in 1521 removed to Padua. At the invitation of Frederic Gonzaga, duke of Mantua, he settled in the latter city, and superintended the education of the duke's son. D. 1540.

LANA, FRANCIS DE, an Italian mathematician, was b. at Brescia, 1637. He was a Jesuit, and a celebrated teacher of philosophy and mathematics. He first gave the hint of the principles of ærostatic machines, to be conducted by gas, in his work entitled "Magisterium Naturæ et Artis," printed at Brescia, 1684. D. 1700.

LANCASTER, JAMES, an English navigator, sailed to the coast of America in 1591, and afterwards doubled the Cape of Good Hope on a voyage to the East Indies. He subsequently gave such information relative to a N.W. passage to the East Indies as led to the attempt of Baffin and others to discover it. D. 1620.

—JOSEPH, a member of the Society of

Friends; the author and successful promulgator of the system of mutual instruction, known under the title of "the Lancasterian." He was, for many years, actively engaged in delivering lectures and forming schools in various parts of England; and rank, wealth, and beauty flocked to hear the earnest though simple eloquence of the enthusiastic and benevolent Quaker. But enthusiastic as were the applauses bestowed upon him, patronage and support were not bestowed in like proportion; he became so much embarrassed in consequence of his benevolent exertions, that he was obliged to seek an asylum in America. Here also he suffered many embarrassments, and a subscription was just proposed for his relief, when he was run over in this city, and so severely injured, that he died on the day following the accident. B. 1771; d. 1839.

LANCISI, GIAMARIA, an eminent physician, was b. at Rome, 1654; d. 1720.

LANCRE, PETER DE, a native of Bordeaux, was a counsellor of parliament, and presided over the trials of sorcerers and witches in the provinces of Labourd and Gascony. His services in this capacity were rewarded by the appointment of counsellor of state. He wrote two curious works on demonography. D. 1630.

LANCRINCK, PROSPER HENRY, an able painter, was b. at Antwerp, in 1623. He imitated Titian and Salvator, and was much encouraged in England, where he met with employment under Sir Peter Lely. D. 1692.

LANDEN, JOHN, an eminent mathematician, was b. at Peakirk, Northamptonshire, 1719. In 1755 he published a volume of "Mathematical Luceubrations," in 1764 his "Residual Analysis," subsequently a "New Theory of the Rotatory Motion of Bodies affected by Forces disturbing each Motion," and his volume of "Memoirs." D. 1790.

LANDER, RICHARD and JOHN, two brothers, whose names are indissolubly associated with African discovery, were natives of Cornwall, and b., the former in 1804, the latter in 1806. They were both apprenticed to a printer; but the elder abandoned his occupation to accompany Clapperton in his expedition to the Niger in 1825; and after his death, in 1827, he returned to England, where he submitted to government a plan for exploring the termination of the Niger, which was adopted. Accompanied by his younger brother, he set out for Badagnay in 1830, where, after encounter-

ing many dangers, they reached Kirree, but were taken prisoners at Eboe, and only, after the promise of a high ransom, succeeded in getting arrangements made for conveying them to the sea. This they reached by the channel called by the Portuguese, Nun, and by the English, Brass river; and thus was solved by their agency, one of the grandest problems in African geography. This important discovery, opening a water communication into the very heart of the African continent, made a great impression on the mercantile world; and soon after the brothers' arrival in England, an association of which Mr. Macgregor Laird was the head, was entered into for forming a settlement on the Upper Niger; but the expedition that was fitted out for this purpose at Liverpool proved a failure; and the Landers, together with nearly all that joined it, fell victims either to the unhealthiness of the climate, or in contests with the natives, in 1833.

LANFRANC, a learned prelate, was b. at Paira, in 1005, but went over to England with William the Conqueror. Through the interest of that prince, he obtained the archbishopric of Canterbury, vacant by the deposition of Stigand. He was an able politician, as well as a munificent prelate, founding two hospitals near Canterbury, which he liberally endowed. D. 1089.—GROVANNI, an artist, b. at Parma, in 1581. He was originally a domestic in the service of Count Horatio Schotte, who, finding him to have a taste for design, placed him under Caracci. Under this great master he improved so rapidly that his talent was soon in requisition, and the Farnese palace and churches of St. James and St. Peter at Rome, bear ample testimony of his capability. The great excellence of this artist consisted in his composition and foreshortening, and in fresco painting. D. 1647.—A physician of Milan, where he practised with much success, but attempting some innovations in his profession, he was compelled to take refuge in France. D. 1300, and left a valuable treatise on surgery, entitled "Chirurgia Magna et Parva."

LANGBAINE, GERARD, an English divine, b. at Bartonkirke, in Westmoreland, about 1608; was keeper of the archives, and provost of Queen's college; was well acquainted with the laws and antiquities of his country; corresponded with Selden, Usher, and other learned men; endowed a free school at

his native place; published an edition of Longinus, and several works on history, theology, and criticisms. D. 1658.

LANGDON, JOHN, a distinguished American patriot, was b. at Portsmouth, N. H., 1739. He engaged in commerce, and took an early and efficient interest in the cause of the colonies. He was successively a delegate to the general congress, navy agent, speaker of the assembly of his native state, president of his native state, a delegate to the convention that framed the federal constitution, and a member of the senate of the United States. In 1805 he was chosen governor of his state, and again in 1810. D. 1819.

LANGHAM, SIMON DE, abbot of St. Peter's, Westminster, was b. at Langham, in Rutlandshire, in the early part of the 14th century. In 1360 he was made lord high treasurer; in the following year he accepted the bishopric of Ely; in 1364 he became chancellor, and was promoted to the see of Canterbury, in 1366. He there distinguished himself by the violence of his opposition to Wickliff, and was made a cardinal; but this so offended Edward III. that he seized the temporalities of his see. He accordingly repaired to the papal court, and was amply compensated for its loss. D. 1376.

LANGHORNE, JOHN, an English divine, poet, and historian, was b. at Kirkby Stephen, in Westmoreland, in 1735. He published several popular pieces, particularly a poem, entitled "Genius and Valor," and having therein defended Scotland from the senrility thrown out by Churchill in his "Prophecy of Famine," he was complimented with the degree of D.D. by the university of Edinburgh. In 1770 in conjunction with his brother, he published a translation of Plutarch, which is still a very popular work; in 1777 he was presented to a prebendal stall in the cathedral of Wells, and d. in 1779.—WILLIAM, his brother, b. 1721, was presented to the rectory of Hakinge, and the perpetual curacy of Folkestone, where he d. 1772. He wrote one or two poems, and had a share in the translation of Plutarch.

LANGLANDE, ROBERT, a secular priest of the 14th century, and fellow of Oriel college, Oxford, known as the author of some satirical poems against the vices of the Catholic clergy.

LANGLES, LOUIS MATTHEW, a celebrated oriental scholar, b. at Peronne, in France, 1763, published a "Diction-

naire Mautchon-Français," and various works translated from the oriental tongues, particularly a work on Hindoo literature. D. 1824.

LANGLEY, BARTY, an English builder, known by his attempt to remodel the Gothic style of architecture, by inventing different orders of the Gothic, from an intermixture of the various Grecian orders. D. 1751.

LANGTOFT, PETER, an historian and Augustin friar, was b. in Yorkshire, in the 13th century, and is known as the translator of "Boscan's Life of St. Thomas of Canterbury."

LANGTON, STEPHEN, archbishop of Canterbury in the time of King John, was b. in Lincolnshire, but educated in France. He rose through the various honors of the university of Paris till he became its chancellor, and then to the see of Canterbury by the pope. John, the king of England, however, refused to confirm the nomination, and the kingdom was accordingly under excommunication. The monarch at length yielded, and Langton entered into quiet possession of his diocese in 1213. D. 1228.

LANIER, NICHOLAS, an Italian artist, b. about 1568, employed by Charles I. of England.

LANJUINAIS, JEAN DENIS, count de, was b. at Rennes, in 1753. He was a member of the third estate at the breaking out of the revolution, and, when the republic was proclaimed, he was as zealous in defence of the rights of his prince as of the rights of the nation. He opposed the usurpations of Bonaparte, and after the second restoration, he strenuously resisted the extravagant pretensions of the French clergy, defended the liberty of the press and individual freedom, the law of election, and the charter. D. 1827.—JOSEPH DE, an ecclesiastic, b. in Britany. After entering the order of St. Benedict, and becoming professor of theology, his connection with D'Alembert and Diderot compelled him to retire to Lausanne, where he embraced the reformed religion, and became principal of the college of Moudon. He published many works, which excited some attention, and d. in 1808.

LANNES, JOHN, duke of Montebello and a marshal of France, was b. in 1769, at Lestoure. He was apprenticed to a dyer, but entering the army, his zeal and energy gained him promotion, and in 1795 he was made a chief of brigade. After various successes in Italy, and under Bonaparte, in Egypt and other

places, particularly at Marengo, he was made a marshal of the empire, and afterwards duke of Montebello. He contributed much to the victory of Austerlitz, and was very prominent in the battles of Jena, Eylau, Friedland, Tudela, and Saragossa. At the battle of Essling he received a mortal wound, of which he d. 1809.

LANZI, LOUIS, an Italian antiquary, b. at Monte del Celmo, in 1732, became a Jesuit, taught rhetoric with great success, and, on the suppression of his order, was sub-director of the Florence gallery. He wrote several works, particularly one on "The Tuscan Language," and "A History of Painting," &c. D. 1810.

LAO-TSEE, a celebrated Chinese philosopher, was b. about 600 B. C. in the service of Hou-Konang. He was cotemporary with Pythagoras, and taught the doctrine of metempsychosis. He followed the sect of Tao-Tsee, and must have lived to a great age, having been visited by Confucius in 517 B. C.

LAPLACE, PETER DE, a French magistrate and writer, b. at Angoulême, in 1526. He became a pleader in the parliament of Paris, till he was appointed, by the prince of Condé, superintendent of his household. Unfortunately he returned to Paris, and while discharging his duty as president at the court of aids, was murdered in the massacre of St. Bartholomew in 1572. His works are, "Commentaries on the State of Religion and the Commonwealth," "A Treatise on the Use of Moral Philosophy," and "A Treatise on the Excellence of the Christian Religion."—PIERRE SIMON, marquis de, a celebrated mathematician and astronomer, was b. at Beaumont-en-Auge, in 1749, where he became professor of mathematics in the military school. From this place he soon removed to Paris, where he distinguished himself by his knowledge of analysis and the highest branches of geometry, and was chosen a member of the Academy of Sciences, one of the forty of the French Academy, and member of the bureau des longitudes. In 1796 appeared his famous work, "Exposition du Système du Monde." After the revolution, on the 18th of Brumaire, in 1799, he was made minister of the interior by the first consul. But from this he was removed, to make room for Lucien Bonaparte, and was then admitted into the senate, of which, in 1803, he became president. Having, in 1814, voted for

the deposition of Napoleon, on the re-organization of the peers, he was made a marquis. D. 1827.

LAPO, JAMES, or JACOPO, an Italian architect living at Florence, who built the church of the Virgin Mary at Assisi, founded by Helias, which obtained him great reputation. D. 1262.—ARNOLPHO, his son, became a most celebrated architect and sculptor, displaying great genius and skill in his profession. D. 1300.

LARCHER, PETER HENRY, an eminent French scholar, was b. at Dijon, in 1726. His first translation was the "Electra" of Euripides, after which he translated "Martinus Scriblerns," from Pope's Miscellanies, and furnished notes to the French version of Hudibras. In 1767, a difference took place between him and Voltaire, on whose "Philosophy of History" he published remarks, under the title of a "Supplement," to which the latter replied in his well-known "Défense de mon Oncle." Larcher rejoined in a "Réponse," with which the controversy ceased on his part, but not so the merciless wit of his opponent. He afterwards published his "Mémoire sur Venus," and translated Herodotus and Xenophon. D. 1812.

LARDNER, NATHANIEL, a learned dissenting divine, was b. at Hawkhurst, Kent, in 1684, and received his education at Utrecht and Leyden. He was the author of several important theological works, viz., "The Credibility of the Gospel History," "The Testimonies of the Ancient Jews and Pagans in favor of Christianity," "The History of Heretics," sermons, &c. D. 1768.

LARIVE, M., a celebrated French tragedian, was b. at Rochelle, in 1749, appeared at the Théâtre Français, Paris, in 1771, where, by his fine person, and his powers of declamation, he rose to eminence. He quitted the stage rather earlier in life than most actors, and d. at Montignon, in 1827, aged 78. He wrote a drama, entitled "Pyramus and Thisbe," "Reflections on the Histrionic Art," and other works.

LARIVEY, PETER DE, an old French dramatic writer, and one of the first who considered comedy as the representation of real life, was a native of Troyes, and is supposed to have d. about 1612.

LA ROCHEFOUCAULD, or ROCHEFOUCAULT, FRANCIS, duke de, prince of Marsillac, a distinguished courtier and man of letters in the reign of Louis XIV., was b. 1613. He acted a conspicuous part in the civil war of the

Fronde, but he is chiefly remembered as the writer of "Réflexions et Maximes," a work which has been extolled and criticised in no ordinary degree. He also wrote "Mémoires de la Règne d'Anne d'Autriche," and, during the latter part of his life, his house was the resort of the first-rate wits and literati of France. D. 1680.

LA ROCHEJAQUELEIN, HENRI DE, one of the most distinguished of the Vendean royalists, was b. at Chatillon, in Poitou, in 1772, and was a son of the marquis de la Rochejaquelein. The peasants of the neighborhood having risen in the royal cause in 1792, he placed himself at their head. After gaining sixteen victories in ten months, he fell, at the age of 22 years, March 4, 1794, in a single combat with one of the republican soldiers, while defending the village of Nonaille.

LARREY, ISAAC DE, an historian, was b. in 1638, at Montvilliers. He went to Holland, where he was made historiographer to the states-general. His works are, "The History of Augustus," "The History of Eleanor, Wife of Henry II.," "History of England," "History of the Seven Sages of Greece," and "The History of France under Louis XIV." D. 1719.

LA SALLE, count de, a brave soldier, was b. at Metz, in 1775, and entered the army, with the rank of an officer, at 11 years of age, under Prince Maximilian, afterwards king of Bavaria. The privilege of birth opened to him a line of promotion; but he resolved that merit alone should distinguish him. He accordingly resigned his commission, became a private soldier, and at length rose, through long and dangerous services, which occupied eight years, to the post which he had before resigned. By his decisive conduct at the battle of Rivoli he possessed himself of the colors, upon which the commander-in-chief addressed him in these words: "Rest yourself upon these flags, you have deserved them." He was equally victorious in Egypt; conquered the Prussians on the walls of Königsberg, and finished his career on the field of Wagram.

LASCARIS, CONSTANTINE and JOHN, two noble Greeks of the 15th century, who, on the taking of Constantinople by the Turks in 1453, took refuge in Italy. Constantine went to Milan, where he instructed the daughter of the grand-duke in the Greek language. From thence he removed to Rome, and next to Naples, in which city he opened a

school for Greek and rhetoric. Lastly, he settled at Messina, where he d. about 1500. His Greek grammar was printed at Milan in 1476, and again by Aldus in 1495.—**JOHN**, surnamed **RHYNDACENTS**, took up his residence at Padua, and was patronized by Lorenzo de Medici, who sent him to Greece to purchase certain valuable manuscripts, a mission which he accomplished much to the satisfaction of his employer. In 1494 he entered the service of Louis XII. of France, who made him an envoy to the Venetian senate; in 1513 he went to Rome, and persuaded Leo X. to found the Greek college, of which Lascaris became the principal, and also the superintendent of the Greek press; and in 1518 he returned to France, and was employed by Francis I. in forming the royal library. D. 1535.

**LAS CASAS**, count de, celebrated for his fidelity to Bonaparte, was b. in the chateau of Las Casas, in the department of the Haute-Garonne, 1766. At the outbreak of the French revolution, 1789, he was a lieutenant in the navy. He then emigrated, joined the army of Condé, and took part in the Quiberon expedition, but returned to France after the 18th Brumaire. Having been long devoted to literary pursuits, he now published, under the name of Le Sage, an "Atlas Historique, Chronologique, et Géographique," which went through several editions. In 1809 he enrolled himself as a volunteer to ward off the English attack upon Flushing, and from this time attracted the attention of Bonaparte, who soon afterwards made him his chamberlain, admitted him to the council of state, and intrusted him with various confidential missions. In 1814 he refused to vote with the council of state for the dethronement of the emperor, took up arms for him after his return from Elba in 1815, and was one of the four attendants that accompanied him to St. Helena. There he remained eighteen months with the illustrious prisoner, enjoying his intimacy, and noting down all that he said in a journal, which he subsequently published, under the title of "Mémorial de Sainte Hélène." But having become an object of suspicion to Sir Hudson Lowe, the governor, he was seized, and conveyed first to the Cape, and thence to England as a prisoner, and was not allowed to return to France till after the emperor's decease. In 1830 he was elected to the chamber of deputies, and took his seat with the opposition. D. 1842.

**LASSALA**, **MANUEL**, a Spanish Jesuit, author of an "Account of the Poets of Castile," an "Essay on General History," &c. B. 1729; d. 1798.

**LASSO**, **ORLANDO DI**, an eminent musician, was b. at Mons, in Hainault, in 1530. De Thou relates that he was forcibly taken from his parents in childhood by Ferdinand Gonzaga, on account of his fine voice, and carried by him to Milan, Naples, and Sicily. He subsequently taught music at Rome, Antwerp, &c., and finally settled at Munich, as chapel-master to Albert, duke of Bavaria. His productions are numerous, but now rarely to be met with. D. 1593.—**RUDOLPH** and **FERDINAND**, his two sons, were also good musicians, and besides producing many compositions of their own, published their father's works, under the title of "Magnus Opus Musicum Orlandi de Lasso."

**LATHAM**, **JOHN**, M.D., F.R.S., &c., an eminent ornithologist and antiquary, was b. at Eltham, in Kent, in 1740, where his father practised as a surgeon and apothecary. Among his productions are, "A General Synopsis of Birds," "Index Ornithologicus," also, "Heald's Pharmacopœia Improved," and others; but his great work, which he commenced in his 82d year, was "A General History of Birds." So indefatigable was he, and withal so capable of this undertaking, at such an advanced period of life, that, with singular fidelity to nature, he designed, etched, and colored the whole of the plates himself. D. 1837.

**LATIMER**, **HUGH**, bishop of Worcester, one of the first reformers of the church of England, was b. at Threaston, in Leicestershire, in 1470. He first became obnoxious to the enemies of innovation by a series of discourses, in which he dwelt upon the uncertainty of tradition, the vanity of works of supererogation, and the pride and usurpation of the Roman hierarchy. Latimer had the courage to write a letter of remonstrance to Henry VIII., on the evil of prohibiting the use of the Bible in English. Although this epistle produced no effect, Henry presented the writer to the living of West Kenton, in Wiltshire. The ascendancy of Anne Boleyn and rise of Thomas Cromwell proved favorable to Latimer, and he was in 1535 appointed bishop of Worcester. But the fall of his patrons prepared the way for reverses, and the six articles being carried into parliament, Latimer resigned his bishopric rather than hold

any office in a church which enforced such terms of communion, and retired into the country. During the short reign of Edward VI. he again preached, and was highly popular at court, but could not be induced to resume his episcopal functions. Soon after Mary ascended the throne, Latimer was cited to appear before the council, in doing which an opportunity was afforded him to quit the kingdom. He, however, prepared with alacrity to obey the citation, and as he passed through Smithfield exclaimed, "This place has long groaned for me." In 1555 new and more sanguinary laws having been enacted, in support of the Catholic religion, a commission was issued by Cardinal Pole, the pope's legate, to try Latimer and Ridley for heresy, who were in consequence delivered over to the secular arm, and condemned to the flames. This sentence was put in execution at Oxford, Oct. 16, 1555. At the place of execution, having thrown off the old gown which was wrapped about him, Latimer appeared in a shroud prepared for the purpose, and with his fellow-sufferer was fastened to the stake with an iron chain. A fagot ready kindled was then placed at Ridley's feet, to whom Latimer exclaimed, "Be of good comfort, master Ridley, and play the man. We shall this day light such a candle, by God's grace, in England, as, I trust, shall never be put out." He then recommended his soul to God, and, with firm composure, expired amid the flames.—WILLIAM, a celebrated scholar of the 16th century, who taught Erasmus Greek, and was tutor to Reginald, afterwards Cardinal Pole. He was a prebendary at Salisbury, and held two livings in Gloucestershire. D. 1545.

LATOUR D'AUVERGNE CORRET, THEOPHILUS MALO DE, a distinguished soldier, citizen, and scholar of the French republic, was b. in 1743, at Carhaix, in Lower Britany. He first served in the army during the American war; and when the French revolution broke out, he was intrusted with the command of 8000 grenadiers, and distinguished himself in various successful enterprises on the Spanish frontier. In 1795 he returned to his studies; but in 1799 he once more took the field, generously serving in lieu of a friend's only son, who had been drawn as a conscript. Bonaparte rewarded his bravery by bestowing on him the honorable title of First Grenadier of France; but he did not long retain it, being killed at the

battle of Neuburg, in 1800. He was well versed in history, and an eminent linguist; author of a Franco-Celtic Dictionary, and various other philological works of merit.

LATUDE, HENRY MAZERS DE, who was a prisoner in the Bastille for 35 years, was b. in 1724, at Montagnac, in Languedoc. In order to gain the favor of madame de Pompadour, he persuaded her that an attempt was to be made on her life, by a box containing the most subtle poison; and when the box arrived, it was discovered that it had been sent by Latude himself, and contained nothing but ashes. This offence, aggravated by repeated endeavors to escape, was the cause of his long and rigorous incarceration; but when his sufferings became known, by the publication of his memoirs, which he wrote soon after his liberation, they became a formidable weapon in the hands of the revolutionists, and the national assembly decreed him a pension. D. 1804.

LAUD, WILLIAM, archbishop of Canterbury in the reign of Charles I., was b. in 1573, at Reading, in Berkshire, accompanied James I. to Scotland, as one of his chaplains, in 1617; was installed a prebend of Westminster in 1620; and obtained the see of St David's in the following year. On the accession of Charles I. his influence became very great; and he was translated to the see of Bath and Wells, and in 1628 to that of London. In 1630 he was elected chancellor of the university of Oxford, to which he was a great benefactor, and which he enriched with an invaluable collection of manuscripts, in a great number of languages, ancient, modern, and oriental. In 1633 he attended Charles, into Scotland, who went there to be crowned; on his return he was promoted to the see of Canterbury, and during the same year he was chosen chancellor of the university of Dublin. The zeal which he displayed for conformity to the church, and his endeavors to introduce the liturgy into Scotland, created him numerous enemies. At the commencement of the long parliament, therefore, he was impeached by the commons and sent to the Tower. After lying there three years, he was brought to his trial before the lords, by whom he was acquitted, which so provoked the faction in the lower house, that they passed a bill of attainder, declaring him guilty of treason, which they compelled the peers to pass; and the archbishop was accordingly beheaded on Tower-

hill, Jan. 10, 1644-5. He was in the 72d year of his age, and met his fate with great fortitude. Among his works are, "Annotations on the Life and Death of King James," his "Diary," edited by Wharton, and published with his "Remains," "Officium Quotidianum," &c.

LAUDER, Sir THOMAS DICK, whose versatile pen has acquired for him a high place in Scottish literature, was b. near Edinburgh, 1784. He was one of the first contributors to "Blackwood's Magazine." His two novels, "Lochin-dher" and "The Wolf of Badenoch," published in early life, are remarkable for freedom and felicity of style; and these were followed at intervals by various other works, among which are "The Floods of Moray in 1829," "Highland Rambles," "Tour round the Coasts of Scotland," "The Queen's Visit to Scotland in 1842," &c. His last contribution to literature was a series of papers on the rivers of Scotland, which appeared in "Tait's Magazine." D. 1848.—WILLIAM, a literary impostor, who acquired notoriety by endeavoring to hold up Milton as a plagiarist, was a native of Scotland. In 1747 he began an attack upon Milton in the "Gentleman's Magazine," which he followed up by a pamphlet, entitled "An Essay on Milton's Use and Imitation of the Moderns in his Paradise Lost." His alleged quotations from Grotius, Massenius, and others, passed as genuine for a time, until they were exposed by Dr. Douglas, bishop of Salisbury, which drew from the fabricator an acknowledgment of his guilt. Yet after this he returned to the charge in a tract, with this title, "The Grand Impostor detected, or Milton convicted of Forgery against Charles I." D. 1771.

LAUDERDALE, JAMES MAITLAND, earl of, a very active and energetic statesman, whose opinions were at one time deemed to be of great weight, both by his own party and by his opponents, was b. in 1759. In 1780 he was returned to parliament for Newport, in Cornwall, and subsequently for Malmesbury. As a member of the lower house he joined the party of his friend Mr. Fox, and took an active part in opposing the North administration, supported Mr. Fox's India bill, and was one of the managers of the impeachment of Warren Hastings. In 1789 he succeeded to the title, and was in the following year sent to the house of lords as one of the sixteen Scottish representative peers.

In 1806, on the dissolution of the Pitt administration, he was created a peer of the United Kingdom, sworn a privy councillor, and received the great seal of Scotland. In August of the same year he was sent as minister plenipotentiary to France, with full powers to conclude a peace. D. 1840.

LAUNÉY, BERNARD RENE JOURDAN DE, the last governor of the Bastille in Paris, which was erected in 1383, and destroyed July 14, 1789.

LAÛNOI, JOHN DE, a French divine, b. in 1603, who defended the liberties of the Gallican church, and reformed the calendar by purging it of fictitious saints and legendary tales. D. 1678.

LAURENT, PETER JOSEPH, a mechanic, was b. in Flanders, in 1715. He is said to have constructed some hydraulic machines, when he was not more than 10 years of age; and at 21 he was made superintendent of several public works; among which was the direction of the canals in the Netherlands. He also projected the junction of the Somme and the Scheldt; for which he was honored with the order of St. Michael. D. 1773.

LAURENS, HENRY, an American patriot and statesman, was b. at Charleston, S. C., in 1724. After receiving a good school education, he engaged in commerce, and soon amassed an ample fortune. At the breaking out of the revolution he was in London, but he immediately returned to his native country, and in 1776 was elected a delegate to the general congress. He was soon chosen president of this body, and remained so till the close of the year 1778. In 1779 he received the appointment of minister plenipotentiary to Holland, but on his way thither was captured by the British, and committed to the Tower, where he was in confinement fourteen months. He was one of the commissioners for negotiating a peace with Great Britain, and in 1782 he signed with Jay and Franklin the preliminaries of the treaty. His health, however, was much impaired, and he soon returned home and passed the remainder of his life in agricultural pursuits. D. 1792.—JOHN, lieutenant-colonel, son of the preceding, was liberally educated in England, and having returned to his native country joined the American army in 1777. He displayed prodigies of valor at Brandywine, Germantown, Monmouth, Savannah, and Charleston, and was killed at the very close of the war by carelessly exposing himself in a trifling skirmish.



In 1780 he was sent as a special minister to France, to negotiate a loan, and after being subjected to a vexatious delay, he determined to present a memorial to the king in person at the levee. This purpose he carried into effect, the memorial was graciously received, and the object of negotiation satisfactorily arranged.

LAURI, FILIPPO, a painter, was the son of a Flemish artist, but b. at Rome, in 1623. His altar-pieces and other scriptural paintings are held in much esteem. D. 1694.

LAVALETTE, MARIE CHAMANS, count de, was b. at Paris, in 1769. In 1796 Bonaparte appointed him his aid-de-camp, and he was frequently charged by him with difficult missions. After Napoleon became emperor, in 1803, he was appointed a count of the empire. In 1814 he was removed from the post-office; but on the 20th of March, 1815, by virtue of orders from Napoleon, who entered Paris in the evening, he resumed his former duties, and gave notice to stop the departure of the journals, dispatches, and travelling post-horses without signed orders. At the same time, he dispatched a courier to Napoleon, to describe the actual condition of the capital. On the 2d of June he was nominated a peer. On the second restoration in July, 1815, he was deprived of his functions, arrested by the sub-prefect of police, Decazes, and condemned to death as an accomplice in Bonaparte's treason against the royal authority. An appeal having been rejected, and Madame Lavalette's application for pardon being declined, his execution was fixed for the 21st December. On the evening of the 20th, his wife, her daughter, twelve years old, and her governess, presented themselves at the prison door and were admitted by the jailers as usual. A short time after the daughter and governess reappeared, supporting Madame Lavalette, apparently in great affliction. They were scarcely gone when the turnkey appeared in his cell, and Lavalette was not to be found—his wife, Madame Lavalette, had taken his place. On the escape being known, his wife was arrested, and tried, with her governess, Sir Robert Wilson, and Messrs. Hutchinson and Bruce, by the Cour Royale. The latter were condemned to a short imprisonment, and she and the governess acquitted; but she never recovered the shock caused to her nerves and constitution by the risks to which her noble

fidelity had exposed her. A fixed mental alienation succeeded.

LAVATER, JOHN GASPAB, the celebrated physiognomist, was b. at Zurich, in 1741. He became pastor of the principal church of St. Peter at his native place, and was distinguished by his unwearied zeal in behalf of practical Christianity. He d. in 1801, in consequence of a wound which he received in 1799, when the French troops under Massena took Zurich by storm. He was the author of a "Treatise on Physiognomy," the "Journal of a Self-Observer," "Jesus the Messiah," "Spiritual Hymns," "Swiss Lays," &c.; but the work by which he is universally known, and which once was highly popular, is that on physiognomy. Lavater was pious, but credulous; enthusiastic, but sincere.

LAVICOMTERIE DE ST. SAMPSON, LOUIS, a violent partisan of the French revolution, who wrote "Crimes des Rois de France," "Les Crimes des Empereurs," and "Les Crimes des Papes." He became a member of the convention in 1792; voted for the death of the king; and, in 1794, was ordered by the Jacobin club to draw up the "Act of Accusation against Kings." D. 1809.

LAVOISIER, ANTHONY LAURENCE, a celebrated French chemist, was b. at Paris, in 1743; was educated at Mazarin college; and, on quitting it, devoted himself wholly to the sciences, but more particularly to chemistry. The discoveries of Black, Cavendish, and Priestley, relative to the nature of elastic fluids or gases, having attracted his notice, he entered on the same field of inquiry, with all his characteristic ardor, in the cause of science; and, possessing the advantage of a considerable fortune, he conducted his experiments on a large scale, and obtained highly interesting results. His new theory of chemistry was received with applause in Germany and France, though strenuously opposed by Dr. Priestley, whose phlogistic hypothesis it tended to overthrow. In 1789 he published his "Elements of Chemistry," a work of merit and importance. He succeeded Buffon and Tilet as treasurer of the Academy, and became also farmer-general; but notwithstanding his talents and virtues, he was condemned to death by the revolutionary tribunal of Paris, on the frivolous charge of having adulterated the tobacco with ingredients obnoxious to the health of the citizens, and was guillotined in 1794. Besides his Elements,

he wrote "Chemical and Philosophical Miscellanies," "Report of the Commissioners charged to examine Animal Magnetism," "Instructions for making Nitre," &c.

LAW, EDMUND, a learned prelate, was b. at Cartmel, in Lancashire, in 1703; and, after obtaining various church preferments, was raised to the see of Carlisle in 1769. He was the author of many able theological works, among which are, "Considerations on the Theory of Religion," "Reflections on the Life and Character of Christ," an "Inquiry into the Ideas of Space, Time," &c. D. 1787.—JOHN, a celebrated financial projector, was b. in 1681, at Edinburgh, where his father, a goldsmith, resided. He was bred to no profession, but studied the mathematics, and particularly excelled as an accountant. For the purpose of remedying the deficiency of a circulating medium, he projected the establishment of a bank, with paper issues, to the amount of the value of all the lands in the kingdom; but this scheme was rejected. Having seduced a young lady in England, he killed her brother in a duel, and was obliged to leave the country. He went first to Holland, and afterwards to Venice and Genoa, from which cities he was banished as a designing adventurer; but, at length, he secured the patronage of the regent duke of Orleans, and established his bank at Paris, 1716, by royal authority. To this was joined the company of the Mississippi, a pretended scheme for paying off the national debt, and for enriching subscribers. The project became extravagantly popular, and every one converted his gold and silver into paper. In 1720 Law was made comptroller of the finances. The bubble, however, burst; and the people, enraged, besieged the palace of the regent, crying out, as they held up their hands full of bills, "See the fruits of your system." Law was exiled to Pontoise, from whence he escaped to Italy, and d. at Venice in 1729.—WILLIAM, a pious English divine, was b. at King's Cliffe, Northamptonshire, in 1686; was educated at Emanuel college, Cambridge; and lived for the most part a retired life at the house of Mrs. Hester Gibbon, aunt of the celebrated historian, to whom he had been tutor. He wrote against Bishop Hoadly, and was also the author of some valuable practical books, as, "A Serious Call to a Devout and Holy Life," "A Treatise on Christian Perfection," &c. In his latter days

he fell into the mystic reveries of Jacob Behmen, whose works he published. D. 1761.

LAWLESS, JOHN, the once celebrated Irish agitator, was a native of Dublin, and originally designed for the legal profession. For many years he was distinguished as a leading political character with the liberals of Ireland; and from his straightforward and fearless conduct, he acquired from all parties the title of "honest Jack Lawless." When the English government first proposed to grant emancipation to the Irish Catholics, provided their clergy were paid by the state, and the forty-shilling freeholders were disfranchised, "honest Jack" vehemently opposed the measure in the Catholic association, and thereby acquired a degree of popularity, which aroused the jealousy of his great rival co-agitator. His eloquence was energetic, forcible, and convincing; and it is generally understood, that whatever might have been the faults of the head, his heart was sound at the core. D. 1837.

LAWRENCE, Sir THOMAS, the most celebrated portrait painter of the age, was b. in 1769, at Bristol, where his father kept an inn. He early exhibited proofs of his talent for the art, having, it is said, sketched portraits in his fifth year. At the age of 6 he was sent to school, where he remained two years; and this, with the exception of a few lessons subsequently in Latin and French, constituted his whole education. Young Lawrence, however, had access to the galleries of some of the neighboring gentry, in which he employed himself in copying historical and other pieces. In 1782 his father, who had been unsuccessful in business, removed to Bath, where his son was much employed in taking portraits in crayon; and having made a copy of the Transfiguration by Raphael, the society for the encouragement of arts bestowed on him their prize of five guineas and a silver palette. In 1787 the family removed to London, and Lawrence was admitted a student at the Royal Academy. His subsequent career was successful and brilliant. He was elected royal associate in 1791, and on the death of Sir J. Reynolds, the next year, was made painter to the king. After the peace of 1814 he painted the portraits of the allied sovereigns, and the generals Blucher, Platoff, and Wellington; also Louis XVIII. and Charles X. of France; besides numerous others, consisting of

the principal nobility of England, the pope, Cardinal Gonsalvi, and many other distinguished personages on the Continent. On the death of Mr. West, in 1820, Sir T. Lawrence was elected president of the Royal Academy. D. 1830.

LEBRUN, CHARLES, a celebrated painter, was b. at Paris, in 1618. He studied under Vouet and Poussin; and, after his return from Rome, was made president of the new royal academy of painting and sculpture. From 1661 he was principally employed in embellishing the residences of Louis XIV. and his nobles with works of art, and in superintending the brilliant spectacles of the court. Lebrun possessed a comprehensive genius, which was cultivated by the incessant study of history and national customs. He wrote a treatise on the passions, and another on physiognomy. D. 1690.—CHARLES FRANCIS, duke of Placentia, was b. in 1739, at Coutances, in Normandy; came at an early age to Paris; and being nominated deputy to the states-general in 1789, he occupied himself, during the session, with affairs of police, finance, and domestic administration. In 1795 he was elected to the council of elders, and became president in 1796. He was appointed third consul in December, 1799; nominated arch-treasurer of the empire in 1804; and, in 1805, governor-general of Liguria and duke of Placentia. Having signed the constitution that recalled the house of Bourbon to the throne, he was created a peer of France by the king, and, in the beginning of July, was appointed president of the first bureau of the chamber of peers. After the return of Napoleon, he accepted the peerage from him, and likewise the place of grand-master of the university, a proceeding which rendered him incapable of sitting in the new chamber of peers, formed in August, 1815. In the early part of his life he translated the Iliad and Odyssey, and Tasso's "Jerusalem." D. 1824.—PONCE DENIS ECOUCHARD, a French poet, who for a time obtained the appellation of the French Pindar, was b. in 1729; became secretary to the prince of Conti, and early distinguished himself as a writer of elegant lyrics. At the commencement of the revolution, he celebrated the birth of freedom in odes, epigrams, and songs; but afterward changed his opinions. When the academeal establishments were reorganized, Lebrun became a member of the institute; and he received from Bonaparte,

when first consul, a pension of 6000 francs. D. 1807.

LECLERC, DANIEL, an eminent medical writer, was a native of Geneva. His chief writings are, "Bibliotheca Anatomica," "Histoire de la Médecine," and "Historia latorum Lumbriorum." D. 1728.—JOHN, an eminent critic, b. at Geneva, in 1657. He was the author of numerous works; among which are, "Ars Critica," "Harmonia Evangelica," and three voluminous "Bibliothèques." He was professor of philosophy, belles lettres, and Hebrew, at Amsterdam, where he d. in 1736. So prone was he to dogmatize, and so impatient of contradiction, that he has been styled the self-constituted inquisitor of the republic of literature.

LECOMTE, FELIX, a celebrated French sculptor. Having obtained a prize for a bas-relief of the Massacre of the Innocents, while he was a pupil of Vassé, he was sent to Rome as a pensionary of the French school of arts. His statue of Phorbas preserving Œdipus procured him admission into the Academy; but the statue of Fenelon, which ornaments the hall of the national institute, is considered his chef-d'œuvre. During the revolution he lived in retirement; but, at the restoration of the Bourbons, he was nominated professor in the academy of sculpture. D. 1817.

LEDYARD, JOHN, an adventurous traveller, was b. at Groton, Conn., 1751. For a short time he resided among the Six Nations, with whose language and manners he became acquainted. He then went to England, enlisted as a marine, and sailed with Captain Cook on his second voyage, of which he published an account. He next determined to make the tour of the globe from London east, on foot, and proceeded to St. Petersburg in the prosecution of this design, through the most unfrequented parts of Finland. After waiting there nearly three months, he obtained his passport for the prosecution of his journey to Siberia. On his arrival at Yakutsk, he was prevented by the Russian commandant of the place from proceeding any further; and was conducted to the frontiers of Poland, with a threat of being consigned to the hands of the executioner, should he again be found in the Russian territories. He was next employed by the African Association to explore the interior of Africa; but he had proceeded no further than Grand Cairo, when he was attacked with a fatal disease, and d. in 1788.

LEE, ARTHUR, an eminent patriot, was b. in Virginia, in 1740, and received his education in England, taking his degree of M.D. at the university of Edinburgh. He then returned to his native state, and for some years practised physic at Williamsburg, but political affairs were then assuming so interesting an aspect, that he again went to England, and entered on the study of law in the Temple. In 1770 he visited London, and became a member of the famous society of the supporters of the bill of rights. His political publications at this period, under the signature of "Junius Americanus," were numerous, and procured for him the acquaintance of the leaders of the popular party. In 1776 he was appointed minister to France, in conjunction with Dr. Franklin and Mr. Deane, and assisted in negotiating the treaty with that nation. In 1779, in consequence of the false accusations of Mr. Deane, complaints of his political conduct were freely circulated at home, and in the following year he resigned his appointments and returned. In 1781 he was elected to the assembly of Virginia, and by this body returned to congress, where he continued to represent the state till 1785. In 1784 he was employed to arrange a treaty with the six Indian nations. He was next called to the board of treasury, where he continued till 1789, when he went into retirement. D. 1792.—CHARLES, a major-general in the army of the American revolution, was b. in North Wales, and became an officer at the age of 11 years. He served at an early age in America, and afterwards distinguished himself under Gen. Burgoyne in Portugal. He subsequently entered the Polish service, wandered all over Europe, killed an Italian officer in a duel, and, in 1773, sailed for New York. Espousing the cause of the colonies, he received a commission from congress in 1775, with the rank of major-general. In 1776 he was invested with the command at New York, and afterwards with the chief command in the southern department. In December, 1776, he was made prisoner by the English, as he lay carelessly guarded at a considerable distance from the main body of the army in New Jersey. He was kept prisoner till the surrender of Burgoyne, in 1777, and treated in a manner unworthy of a generous enemy. In 1778 he was arraigned before a court-martial, in consequence of his misconduct at the battle of Monmouth, and was suspended from any commission in

the army of the United States for one year. He retired to a hovel in Virginia, living in entire seclusion, surrounded by his books and his dogs. In 1782 he went to reside at Philadelphia, where he d. in obscurity, in October of the same year. He was a man of much energy and courage, with considerable literary attainments, but morose and avaricious. He published essays on military, literary, and political subjects, which with his extensive correspondence were collected in a volume in 1792. The authorship of the Letters of Junius has been ascribed to him.—HENRY, a distinguished officer in the revolutionary army, was b. in Virginia, 1756, and was graduated at the college in Princeton. In 1776 he was a captain of one of the six companies of cavalry, raised by Virginia, and afterwards incorporated into one regiment, and in 1777 added to the main body of the provincials. At the battle of Germantown, Lee was selected with his company, to attend Washington as his body-guard. In 1780, being raised to the rank of lieutenant-colonel, he was sent with his legion to the army of the South, under Gen. Greene, and continued with it till the end of the war. He distinguished himself at the battle of Eutaw springs, and in the ensuing October was sent on a special commission to the commander-in-chief, then employed in the siege of Yorktown; in 1786 he was appointed a delegate to congress, from the state of Virginia, and remained in that body till the adoption of the present constitution. He was a member of the state convention which ratified that instrument, and in 1792 he was raised to the chair of governor of Virginia. In 1799 he was again a member of congress, and, while there, selected to pronounce a funeral oration on the death of Washington. The latter years of his life were embarrassed by want, and it was while confined for debt in the limits of Spottsylvania county, that he prepared for publication his excellent "Memoirs of the Southern Campaign." He was severely wounded during the riot in Baltimore, in 1814, and his health rapidly declined. He d. 1818.—FRANCIS LIGHTFOOT, a signer of the declaration of independence, was b. in Virginia, 1734. He inherited a large fortune, and in 1765 became a member of the house of burgesses of his native state, and continued in that body till 1775, when he was chosen a member of the continental congress. He remained in this assembly till 1779, when he en-

tered the legislature of his native state. D. 1797.—**RICHARD HENRY**, an eminent American patriot, and signer of the declaration of independence, was b. in Virginia, 1732, and received his education in England. He returned to his native country when in his nineteenth year, and devoted himself to the general study of history, politics, law, and polite literature, without engaging in any particular profession. In his twenty-fifth year he was chosen a delegate to the house of burgesses, where he soon distinguished himself by his powers in debate. In 1764 he was appointed to draught an address to the king, and a memorial to the house of lords, which are among the best state papers of the period. His efforts in resisting the various encroachments of the British government were indefatigable, and in 1774 he attended the first general congress at Philadelphia, as a delegate from Virginia. He was a member of most of the important committees of this body, and labored with increasing vigilance and energy. The memorial of congress to the people of British America, and the second address of congress to the people of Great Britain, were both from his pen. In June, 1776, he introduced the measure that declared the colonies free and independent states, and supported it by a speech of the most brilliant eloquence. He continued to hold a seat in congress till June, 1777, when he solicited leave of absence, on account of the delicate state of his health. In August of the next year he was again elected to congress, and continued in that body till 1780, when he declined a reelection till 1784. In that year he was chosen president of congress, but retired at the close of it, and in 1786 was again chosen a member of the Virginia assembly. He was a member of the convention which adopted the present constitution of the United States, and one of the first senators under it. In 1792 he again retired from public life. D. 1794.—**NATHANIEL**, a dramatist, was b. at Hatfield, in Hertfordshire; was educated at Westminster school, and at Trinity college, Cambridge; tried his fortune as an actor and a writer for the stage; became insane, and was confined in Bedlam for two years, and d., in poverty, in 1692, of injuries received during a drunken frolic. He wrote eleven tragedies, of which "The Rival Queens," and "Theodosius," are the best; and he assisted Dryden in writing "Edipus," and "The Duke of Guise." Lee pos-

essed genius, but was deficient in judgment; and his style is often bombastic.—**SOPHIA**, the daughter of an able actor, was b. in London, in 1750. Her first literary attempt, which, however, was not published till many years after it was written, was "The Life of a Lover." In 1780 her comedy of the "Chapter of Accidents" was so successful that the profits of it enabled her to establish, at Bath, an academy for young ladies, which was conducted by herself and her sisters. Her novel of "The Recess" established her fame. In 1803 she retired from her toils of tuition; and she d. March 13, 1824. She wrote, besides the above works, "Almeyda," a tragedy; "The Assassination," a comedy; "A Hermit's Tale," a poem; and two of the stories in her sister's "Canterbury Tales."

**LEGARE**, **HUGH SWINTON**, was b. at Charleston, S. C., in 1797; was graduated at the college of Columbia; studied law in his native place, and afterwards at Paris and Edinburgh; was elected to the state legislature in 1820, and made attorney-general of the state in 1830. On the establishment of the "Southern Review" in 1837, he was chosen, jointly with Mr. Elliott, to be the editor. He enriched its pages with some of his best writings. In 1832 he was made *chargé d'affaires* to Belgium. Mr. Tyler appointed him attorney-general of the United States in 1841. D. 1843. In addition to his articles in the Southern Review, he wrote for the "New York Review" several able and learned papers, such as "Demosthenes," "Origin, history, and influence of the Roman Law," and "Democracy at Athens."

**LEGENDRE**, **ADRIEN MARIE**, one of the first mathematicians of the age, filled the professor's chair at the military school at Paris, was a member of the French Academy of Sciences, and a knight of the legion of honor. In 1787 he was employed by the French government to assist Cassini and others, in obtaining accurate estimates of the relative meridional situations of Paris and Greenwich. He also distinguished himself by very profound researches concerning the attraction of elliptic spheroids, and was the first who demonstrated that the ellipse is the only figure in which the equilibrium of a homogeneous fluid mass can be preserved under the influence of rotatory motion, and that all its component molecules would be mutually attracted in the inverse

ratio of the squares of their distances. On the formation of the Institute he became a member of that body; and under the imperial government he was nominated a counsellor for life of the university of Paris. In 1815 he was made an honorary member of the council of public instruction; and in 1816, conjointly with M. Poisson, examiner of candidates for the Polytechnic school. Among his works are, "Éléments de Géométrie," "Mémoires sur les Transcendentes Elliptiques," "Nouvelle Théorie des Parallèles," &c. D. 1832.—LOUIS, a French historian, b. at Rouen, in 1659; he was canon of Notre Dame, and abbot of Claire Fontaine, in the diocese of Chartres. His principal work (for he was the author of several) is a "History of France." D. 1733.

LEGER, FRANCIS BARRY BOYLE, ST., barrister-at-law; author of "Gilbert Earle," the "Blount Manuscripts," and "Tales of Passion." He was also editor of the "Album," and a contributor to several periodical publications. D. 1829.

LEGGETT, WILLIAM, was b. in the city of New York about 1802, was educated at the college of Georgetown, D. C., but did not take a degree, accompanied his parents to Illinois in 1819, where they were among the earliest settlers, and obtained a midshipman's warrant in 1826, but retired from the navy on account of the arbitrary conduct of one of his superior officers. Shortly after he left the service he published a volume of occasional verses, called "Leisure Hours at Sea," and wrote the tale of the "Rifle," which attracted great attention. In 1822 he established in this city a periodical named the "Critic," which was conducted with marked ability. His "Tales of a Country Schoolmaster," and "Sketches of the Sea," were collected from its pages. In 1829 he became joint editor with Mr. Bryant in the "New York Evening Post," where he displayed the noblest editorial energy and talent. In 1836 he published the "Plaindealer," a weekly paper of high character. In 1840 Mr. Van Buren appointed him chargé to Guatemala, but he d. while he was preparing to set out.

LEGOUVE, GABRIEL MARIE JEAN BAPTISTE, a French dramatist and poet, was b. in 1764, at Paris; and was admitted as a member of the Institute in 1798. He wrote six tragedies and several poems. D. 1813.

LEIBNITZ, GOTTFRIED WILHELM, Baron, a man of splendid abilities, was

b. in 1646, at Leipsic, in which city his father was a professor of jurisprudence and moral philosophy. After studying at Jena and Nuremberg, he removed to the court of Mentz, and was appointed a counsellor. In 1672 he went to Paris, where he applied himself to mathematics, and enjoyed the acquaintance of the celebrated Huygens, whose expectations he answered by the invention of an arithmetical machine. The elector of Brandenburg (afterwards Frederic I. king of Prussia) requested his advice in the establishment of the royal academy of sciences at Berlin, and, when completed, made him president of the institution. In 1711 he was made Aulic counsellor to the emperor of Germany; and the emperor of Russia appointed him privy counsellor of justice, with a pension. He was, after this, engaged in a controversy with Dr. Clarke, on the subject of free will, as he had been before with Newton on the invention of fluxions. His philosophical writings are very numerous, and he crowned his literary fame by an "Essai sur l'Entendement Humain." According to the Leibnitzian system of optimism, an infinite number of worlds are possible in the divine understanding; but, of all possible ones, God has chosen and formed the best. Each being is intended to attain the highest degree of happiness of which it is capable, and is to contribute, as a part, to the perfection of the whole. D. 1716.

LEICESTER, THOMAS WILLIAM, earl of, and Viscount Coke, was distinguished throughout a long and active life as one of the most princely and efficient of all the improvers of English agriculture. When upwards of 85 years of age he was raised to the peerage. He was twice married. By his first marriage he had three daughters; and by the second, contracted when he was 70 years of age and the bride not 19, five sons and one daughter. He sat in parliament for many years previous to his elevation to the peerage, and always spoke and voted on the Whig side. D. 1842, aged 90.

LEIGHTON, ALEXANDER, a Scotch divine and physician, was b. at Edinburgh, in 1568. He became professor of moral philosophy in that university, but afterwards went to Leyden, and took his doctor's degree. He then visited London, where he had a rectorship, till he was prosecuted in the star chamber for publishing two libels, one entitled "Zion's Plea," and the other

"The Looking-glass of the Holy War." He was sentenced to stand in the pillory, to have his ears cut off, his nose slit, branded on the cheek, publicly whipped, and imprisoned in the Fleet, where he remained 11 years, and d. insane, in 1644.—ROBERT, son of the preceding, was b. in London, in 1613; he received his education at Edinburgh; and in 1643 settled as minister of Newbottle, near that city. He then quitted the Presbyterian church for the Episcopal; was successively principal of Edinburgh university, bishop of Dumblane, and archbishop of Glasgow; and d. in 1684. He was a good theologian, an eloquent preacher, and a pious and disinterested man.

LELAND, JOHN, an English antiquary, was b. in London, about the end of Henry VII.'s reign; was educated at St. Paul's school, Christ's college, Cambridge, and All Soul's, Oxford; and was made chaplain and librarian to Henry VIII., who also appointed him his antiquary, with a commission to examine all the libraries of the cathedrals, abbeys, and colleges in the kingdom. He spent six years in travelling to collect materials for the history and antiquities of England and Wales; and retired to his house in London, to arrange and methodize the stores of intelligence which he had collected; but, after about two years, he d. insane in 1552, without having completed his undertaking. The great bulk of his collections, after passing through various hands, was placed in the Bodleian library, in an unfinished state. Hearne published his "Itinerary" and "Collectanea," and Hall edited his "Commentarii de Scriptoribus Britannicis."—JOHN, a dissenting minister; author of "A View of the Principal Deistical Writers in England," "The Advantage and Necessity of the Christian Revelation," and "Sermons." He also wrote against Tindal, Dodwell, and Bolingbroke. B. 1691; d. 1766.—THOMAS, a divine and miscellaneous writer, was b. in 1722, at Dublin, and was educated at Trinity college. In 1768 the lord lieutenant appointed him his chaplain, and subsequently gave him the vicarage of Bray, and a prebend in St. Patrick's cathedral. He was the author of a "History of Ireland," "The Life of Philip of Macedon," "A Dissertation on the Principles of Human Eloquence," &c. D. 1785.

LELY, SIR PETER, a celebrated painter, whose family name was Vander Vaes,

was b. at Soest, in Westphalia, in 1617, and was a pupil of Grebber, of Haerlem. In 1641 he went to England, and from that period he gradually rose in reputation. He finished portraits both of Charles I. and Cromwell, but it was not till the restoration that he reached the height of fame and prosperity. He fell in with the voluptuous taste of the new court, in his representation of the beauties who adorned it; and by the delicacy and grace of his pencil, became the favorite painter, and was knighted by Charles II., who highly esteemed him. D. 1680.

LEMONNIER, PETER CHARLES, an eminent French astronomer, was b. at Paris in 1715, and accompanied Maupertuis in his tour towards the north pole for measuring a degree of the meridian. He wrote several works on the science, and had the honor of numbering among his pupils the celebrated Lalande. D. 1796.—LOUIS WILLIAM, brother of the preceding, was first physician to the king, and professor of botany at the Jardin du Roi. After narrowly escaping destruction during the French revolution, he retired to Montreuil, where he d. in 1779. He was the author of "Observations d'Histoire Naturelle," &c., and a contributor to the Encyclopédie and other scientific works.

LEMPRIERE, JOHN, an eminent classical scholar, was a native of Jersey; received his education at Reading, Winchester, and Pembroke college, Oxford, graduated at that university; was headmaster of Abingdon grammar-school, and afterwards of the school at Exeter; and on resigning the latter, was presented to the livings of Meeth and Newton Petrock, in Devonshire, which he held till his decease, in 1824. His principal works are, the "Bibliotheca Classica, or Classical Dictionary," and a "Universal Biography."

L'ENCLOS, ANNE, or NINON DE, a celebrated female, distinguished alike by beauty, wit, and accomplishments, was b. at Paris in 1616. She was left at an early age the mistress of a good fortune; and being possessed of the highest personal as well as intellectual charms, and giving free scope to the indulgence of her passions, it is no wonder that she drew around her a circle of lovers and suitors, distinguished either for their rank or gallantry; but her love of independence, or a more unworthy cause, prevented her from forming a serious connection. Without making a traffic of her charms, she attached

herself to those who pleased her; and having extended her favors, in succession, to the most celebrated men of her time, she proved to all she was quite as regardless of constancy in her attachments. This modern *Lais* was countenanced, complimented, and consulted by some of the most eminent writers of the day. Scarron, we are told, consulted her on his romances, St. Evremont on his poems, Molière on his comedies, Fontenelle on his dialogues, and Rochefoucauld on his maxims. Her friendship was sought by some of the most respectable of her own sex. "The power of her natural beauty," says one of her biographers, "was indeed tragically illustrated by the often-told adventure of one of her own sons, who being brought up in ignorance of his birth, fell desperately in love with his mother, and when she discovered to him the fatal secret, he, in a fit of despair and desperation, stabbed himself in her presence!" This terrible event has been introduced by Le Sage into his *Gil Blas*. D. 1705, in the 90th year of her age.

LENFANT, JAMES, a French Protestant divine, was b. 1691, and d. 1728. He published histories of the councils of Constance, Basle, and Pisa, very faithfully written. He likewise translated the New Testament into French, with notes, in conjunction with Beau-sobre. His other works are, a "History of Pope Joan," "Sermons," a "Preservative against Uniting with the Church of Rome," &c.

LENGLET DU FRESNOY, NICHOLAS, a French writer, was b. at Beauvais, in 1674. He was an ecclesiastic, but so much given to satire and political intrigues, that he was frequently sent to the Bastille. His death was occasioned by falling into the fire in 1755. Among his voluminous works, the best are, his "Method for Studying History" and "Chronological Tablets of Universal History," which have been translated into English.

LENNOX, CHARLOTTE, a female of considerable literary abilities, was b. in 1720. Her father, Colonel Ramsay, was lieutenant-governor of New York, by whom she was sent to England, where she married early, and was left a widow with one child. In 1647 she published a volume of poems, and 1751 her novel of "Harriet Stuart," which was followed the next year, by "The Female Quixote" and "Shakspeare Illustrated." After this appeared, in quick succession, sev-

eral works translated from the French, and the novels of "Henrietta" and "Euphemia." She was also the author of some dramatic pieces. Her character was unimpeachable, and she was highly respected by Dr. Johnson and Samuel Richardson; but in her declining years she was doomed to penury and sickness, and had it not been for the relief afforded her by the Literary Fund Society, her latter days must have been truly miserable. D. 1804.

LENOTRE, ANDREW, a French architect and ornamental gardener, was b. in 1618, and studied painting under Vouet. He was a great favorite of Louis XIV., and his plans for the decoration of the park of Versailles contributed principally to establish his reputation. Delille has celebrated the talents of Lenotre, whose style of ornamental planting was fashionable, not only in France but in England, till it was superseded by the more natural style introduced by Kent, Brown, &c. D. 1700.

LENTHALL, WILLIAM, an English statesman of the 17th century, was b. at Henley, in Oxfordshire, in 1591. In 1639 he was elected into parliament for Woodstock, and in 1640 he was chosen speaker, but was turned out by Cromwell in 1653. The year following he became speaker of the parliament called by the Protector, as he did also of the Rump. D. 1682.

LEO I., surnamed the Great, and canonized as a saint, was a native of Tuscany, and succeeded Sixtus III. in the papal chair in 440. He took a very decided part against the Manichean heresy and other schismatics, persuaded Attila to withdraw his forces from the very gates of Rome, and afterwards saved the city from being burned by Genserik. D. 461.—X., GIOVANNI DE MEDICI, pope, son of the celebrated Lorenzo de Medici, was b. at Florence, in 1475. At the age of 11 he was made an archbishop by Louis XI., king of France; at 14 Julius II. invested him with the dignity of legate, and he served as such in the army which was defeated by the French, near Ravenna, in 1512. He was taken prisoner after that battle, but the soldiers showed the most superstitious veneration for his person, as the representative of the pope. He was elected to the papacy in 1513, and his coronation was celebrated with unusual pomp. He terminated the disputes which had subsisted between his predecessor and Louis XII. of France,



concluded the council of Lateran, and formed a splendid library, which he enriched with inestimable manuscripts. This pontiff formed two great projects, the one to effect a general association of the Christian powers against the Turks, and the other to complete the church of St. Peter. To aid these schemes he issued plenary indulgences, which being carried into Germany, aroused the zeal of Luther, and ultimately produced the reformation. D. 1521. Leo X. was a munificent patron of learning and the arts, and his short pontificate forms one of the most interesting periods in papal history.—XII., ANNIBALE DELLA GENGA, was b. at Genoa, in 1760, and succeeded Pius VII. in the papal chair, in 1823. By the remission of many taxes, as well as by his benevolence and personal attention to the hospitals, prisons, and public institutions for the poor, he obtained the love of the people; he also endeavored to free the states of the church from robbers and banditti, as well as to suppress the remains of Carbonarism. Leo d. in Feb., 1829, and was succeeded by Cardinal Castiglione, who took the name of Pius VIII. Pius died Dec., 1830, and was succeeded by Cardinal Capellari, (Gregory XVI.)—VI., emperor of the East, called the Philosopher, succeeded his father, Basil, the Macedonian, in 886. He expelled the patriarch Photius, and defeated the Hungarians; but just before his death, which happened in 911, his fleet sustained a total defeat by the Saracens.

LEON, FRAY LUIS DE, a Spanish poet and ecclesiastic, was b. in 1527, and d. in 1591. His ode, entitled "La Profecia del Tago," has been translated into English by Mr. Wiffen, and published at the end of his translation of the poems of Garcilaso de la Vega.

LEONIDAS, the Spartan king and hero, was the son of King Anaxandrides, and succeeded his half brother Cleomenes, 491 B. C. When Xerxes, king of Persia, invaded Greece, with an immense army, Leonidas marched to Thermopylæ, and, on arriving there, posted his army, which, including the whole of the allies, amounted only to 7000 men, so skilfully, that the enemy, on coming to the narrow pass, became aware of the difficulty of carrying it by force. Xerxes, therefore, attempted to bribe Leonidas, offering him the dominion of all Greece. This proposal being rejected with scorn, the despot sent a herald to order the Greeks to surrender their arms: "Let him come and take them," was the

hero's reply. Thrice did the Persians advance in great force, and thrice were they repelled, with enormous loss. Meanwhile, a traitorous Greek, named Ephialtes, led 10,000 of the enemy, by a secret path, over the mountains, who thus gained the rear of Leonidas. He now saw that all was lost, but resolved to show, by a memorable example, what the Greeks could perform in the cause of their country. After a long contest, the hero fell, surrounded by countless assailants. The gratitude of Greece raised a splendid monument to the memory of Leonidas and his brave associates, and annually celebrated the great event by warlike games and orations.

LEPAUTRE, ANTHONY, first architect to the king of France, erected the palace of St. Cloud. His chief talent lay in the decoration of edifices, but his fondness for excessive ornament in a measure destroyed the simple beauty of his designs. D. 1691.—PETER, his son, was an eminent sculptor, and became royal statuary and director of the academy of St. Luke. D. 1744.

LE SAGE, ALAIN RENE, a distinguished French novelist and dramatist, was b. in 1668, at Sarzeau, in Brittany, and studied at the Jesuits' college, at Vannes. In 1692 he went to Paris, where his talents and manners procured him admission into the best society, and he soon adopted the profession of an author. He studied the Spanish language, and produced a multitude of translations, or imitations, of Castilian dramas and romances. His comedy of "Crispin the Rival of his Master" first attracted the public notice; but his success as a novelist has most contributed to make him known to foreigners. "Le Diable Boiteux," known in England by the title of "The Devil upon Two Sticks," became extremely popular; the comedy of "Turcaret," added to his fame, and that fame was soon rendered imperishable by his admirable "Gil Blas." Le Sage was endowed with great literary fertility; he composed 24 dramatic pieces, and had a share in the composition of 76 others. Among his novels are, "The Adventures of Guzman d'Alfarache," "The Bachelor of Salamanca," "The History of Estovannille Gonzales," &c. D. 1747.—GEORGE LOUIS, a philosophical writer, was b. at Geneva, in 1724, and d. in 1803. He wrote "Fragments on Final Causes," and a treatise on "Mechanical Physics."

LESLIE, CHARLES, was b. in Ireland,

studied at Trinity college, Dublin, and the Temple; quitted the law for divinity, and obtained preferment in Ireland. He was a zealous Protestant, but refused to transfer his allegiance to the new government by taking the oaths to King William. He wrote many political tracts, against the doctrine of resistance and in defence of hereditary right, the most important of which were in a weekly paper, called "The Rehearsal." He also wrote some treatises against deists and Socinians, among which are, "The Snake in the Grass," and "A Short and Easy Method with the Deists." D. 1732.

—Sir JOHN, a celebrated mathematician and natural philosopher, was b. at Largo, in Fifeshire, in 1706. His father, who was a joiner and cabinet-maker, intended to bring him up to some useful trade, but his fondness for calculation and geometrical exercises brought him at an early period under the notice of professors Robinson, Playfair, and Dugald Stewart, and, when he was thirteen, his parents were induced to let him enter as a student at the university of St. Andrew's. In 1790 he proceeded to London, with an intention of delivering lectures on natural philosophy; but being disappointed in his views, he found it expedient to commence writing for the press as the readiest means of obtaining a subsistence. His first undertaking of any importance was a translation of Buffon's "Natural History of Birds," which appeared in 1793, and the sum he received for this laid the foundation of that pecuniary independence, which his prudent habits fortunately enabled him to attain. In 1800 he invented that admirable and delicate instrument the differential thermometer; and in 1804 appeared his celebrated "Essay on the Nature and Propagation of Heat." For this performance he was honored by the council of the Royal Society with the Romford medals, and in 1805 he was elected to the mathematical chair in the university of Edinburgh, which, in 1819, he exchanged for that of philosophy on the death of Professor Playfair. By the invention of his hygrometer he succeeded in making the discovery of that singularly beautiful process of artificial freezing, or consolidation of fluids, which enabled him to congeal mercury, and convert water into ice by evaporation. His chief works are, "An Account of Experiments and Instruments depending on the Relation of Air to Heat and Moisture," the "Philosophy of Arithmetic," "Elements of Geometry,"

"Elements of Natural Philosophy," besides many admirable treatises in "Nicholson's Philosophical Journal," the "Encyclopædia Britannica," &c. D. 1832.

LESSING, GOTTHOLD EPHRAIM, an eminent German author, remarkable for the versatility of his genius, was b. in 1729, at Kamenitz, in Pomerania, and was educated at Meissen and Leipsic. In the early part of his career he connected himself with theatricals, and led an erratic life, but he afterwards compensated for it by the closest mental application. At Berlin, where he sometimes resided, he became acquainted with Voltaire, the Jewish philosopher Mendelssohn, Nicolai, Ramler, Sulzer, and other literary characters. In 1770 the hereditary prince of Brunswick appointed him librarian at Wolfenbützel, and one of the fruits of this appointment was a periodical publication, entitled "Contributions to Literary History." Among his dramatic works are, "Nathan the Wise," "Emilia Galotti," "Minna von Barnhelm," "The Misogynist," and "The Freethinker." His other principal works are, "Laocoon," "Fables," "Fragments of an Unknown," "The Hainburgh Dramaturgy," and a "Dissertation on the Education of the Human Race." D. 1781.

L'ESTRANGE, Sir ROGER, a political partisan and controversial writer, was b. in 1616. His father, Sir Hamond l'Estrange, was a zealous royalist; and the son, following his example, was concerned in raising forces, and in some unsuccessful enterprises in favor of Charles I. during the civil wars, for which he was obliged to leave the kingdom. Upon the restoration he returned, and established an English newspaper, under the title of "The Public Intelligencer," in 1663, which he discontinued upon the publication of the first "London Gazette." He was author of many violent political tracts; translated Josephus, Cicero's "Offices," Seneca's "Morals," the "Colloquies" of Erasmus, and Æsop's "Fables." D. 1704.

LESUEUR, EUSTACHE, a distinguished French painter, was b. at Paris, 1617, and obtained from his countrymen the name of "The French Raphael." His conceptions are noble and elevated, his composition is simple, careful, and well arranged, the drawing is correct, in good taste, and proves his diligent study of the antique and of the great Italian masters; but his coloring is deficient in

truth and vigor, which often renders his pictures too uniform. D. 1658.—**JEAN BAPTISTE**, a musical composer, b. 1763. After completing his studies at Amiens, he obtained various appointments, as director of music in cathedrals; but having an inclination for theatrical compositions, he resigned his place at Notre Dame in 1788, and produced several operas. "Telemachus" was his first. He afterwards composed "La Caverne," which met with the most brilliant applause, and in 1793 he produced "Paul et Virginie," the "Death of Adam," and "The Bards."—**THOMAS**, a mathematician and ecclesiastic, was b. at Rethel, in Champagne, 1703. He entered into the order of Minims, and became a celebrated professor of mathematics, philosophy, and theology, in the college of Sapienza, at Rome, where he d. in 1770. He joined with Father Jaquier in a "Commentary" upon Newton's Principia, and also in a profound work on the "Integral Calculus." He also published "The Principles of Natural Philosophy," and "Institutiones Philosophicæ."

**LETI, GREGORY**, an Italian historian, was b. in 1630, at Milan, and, after studying at Rome, went to Geneva, where he abjured the Catholic religion, and afterwards resided in England. Among his works are, Lives of "Sixtus V.," "Charles V.," "Queen Elizabeth," "Oliver Cromwell," the "History of Geneva," and a "History of the Cardinals." But the whole are so interspersed with error and fiction, that they may be regarded rather as romances than authentic histories. D. 1701.

**LEUCIPPUS**, a philosopher of Elea, who lived in the 5th century before the Christian era. He was the disciple of Zeno, and the master of Democritus. The atomic system originated with him, and thus, by ascribing a sensible power to the particles of matter, and setting them in motion, Leucippus and his followers accounted at once for the origin of the universe, without the interposition of divine agency. From him Descartes borrowed his hypothesis of the "Vortices," and Kepler was also much indebted to the theory of Leucippus.

**LEUSDEN, JOHN**, a celebrated biblical critic and theologian, was a native of Utrecht, where he distinguished himself as one of the most erudite scholars and able divines of the age. His theological works are numerous and valuable. B. 1624.

**LEUWENHOEK, ANTHONY**, a cele-

brated natural philosopher, was b. at Delft, in 1632, and was celebrated for his microscopical improvements and discoveries, chiefly anatomical, the particulars of which were published in the "Philosophical Transactions," and the memoirs of the academy of sciences. A selection from his works was published in English. D. 1723.

**LEVAILLANT, FRANCIS**, a traveller and naturalist, was b. at Paramaribo, in Guiana, and from childhood showed a strong predilection for the study of natural history, particularly of ornithology. In furtherance of this desire, he undertook to penetrate the interior of Africa, which he twice accomplished, though under circumstances of great difficulty. He published two narratives of his "Travels into the Interior of Southern Africa," and a "Natural History of African Birds," of "Parrots," and of the rare "Birds of the Indies." Insurmountable obstacles prevented him from pursuing his researches so far as he wished, but his travels are very amusing, and also afford much information of a philosophical nature. D. 1824.

**LEVIZAC, JOHN PONS VICTOR LAONTZ DE**, a French grammarian, was b. at Alby, in Languedoc, emigrated to Holland at the beginning of the revolution, and settled in England as a French teacher. He commenced his literary career as a poet, but he is best known by his grammars, dictionaries, and other practical works on the French language. D. 1813.

**LEWIS, JOHN**, a learned divine and antiquary, was b. at Bristol, 1675, and d. at Margate in 1746. He published "The Life of Wickliff," "Wickliff's Translation of the New Testament," "The History and Antiquities of the Isle of Thanet," "The History of the Abbey and Church of Feversham," "The Life of William Caxton," &c.—**MATTHEW GREGORY**, familiarly styled "Monk" Lewis, a popular romance writer and dramatist, was b. in London, in 1773, and was the son of the under secretary of war. He was educated at Westminster school, after which he travelled on the Continent, and imbibed while in Germany that taste for the marvellous and romantic which characterizes most of his writings. His first production was "The Monk," a romance admired for its talent, but justly censured for its licentiousness; he also wrote "Feudal Tyrants," "Romantic Tales," "Tales of Terror," "The

Castle Spectre," a drama, and many others. He was a member of parliament, but undistinguished by any oratorical powers, and he d. in 1818.—MERRIWETHER, b. 1774, and employed by the government of the United States, with Clark, to make discoveries in the northern parts of the American continent, with a view to the extension of commerce to the Pacific ocean. In 1805 they undertook a journey for the purpose of discovering the sources of the Missouri, and they passed the winter in an icy region, 500 leagues beyond its confluence. Lewis was soon after made governor of Louisiana, and Clark a general of its militia, and agent of the United States for Indian affairs. D. 1809.

LEYDEN, JOHN, a physician, but more distinguished as a poet and oriental scholar, was b. 1775, at Denholm, Roxburghshire, and was the son of a small farmer. Displaying in early youth an eager desire for acquiring knowledge, his parents contrived to send him to a college at Edinburgh, where he first studied theology, but relinquished it for medicine; and, in addition to the learned languages, he acquired French, Spanish, Italian, German, Arabic, and Persian. In 1801 he assisted Sir Walter Scott in procuring materials and illustrations for his "Minstrelsy of the Scottish Border," and republished "The Complaynt of Scotland," with a learned preliminary dissertation, notes, and a glossary. Having obtained a doctor's degree, he was appointed assistant surgeon on the Madras establishment; after which he was made professor of the native dialects in the Bengal college, from which situation, however, he was removed, to be judge of the 24 Pergunnahs of Calcutta. His power of acquiring languages was truly wonderful, and during his residence in India he devoted himself to the study of oriental literature; but he did not long survive the influence of the climate. His "Poetical Remains" were published in 1821.

LHUYD, EDWARD, an eminent antiquary and naturalist, b. about 1670, was a native of Wales; studied at Jesus college, Oxford, in which university he succeeded Dr. Plot as keeper of the Ashmolean Museum; and was the author of a learned and valuable work, entitled "Archæologia Britannica." He also published "Lithophylacii Britannici Iconographia," and left in manuscript an "Irish-English Dictionary," and other curious papers on antiquarian

subjects. D. 1709.—HUMPHREY, an antiquarian, b. at Denbigh, Wales; author of "Commentarioli Britannicæ Descriptionis Fragmentum," "De Monâ ruidum Insula," "De Armamentario Mano," and "The History of Cambria." D. 1570.

LIBANIUS, a celebrated Greek rhetorician, b. at Antioch, in 314. He studied at Athens, and afterwards became famous as a teacher of eloquence at Constantinople, till the jealousy of the other professors being excited by his success, he was accused of magical practices, and banished. He afterwards became preceptor to Basil and John Chrysostom, so celebrated in the Christian church; and on the accession of Julian, he was honored with his friendship, and is supposed to have assisted the emperor in some of his compositions. Many of his orations and declamations are extant, but they are verbose and pedantic.

LICHTENBERG, GEORGE CHRISTOPHER, an eminent natural philosopher, was b. near Darmstadt, in 1742; studied at Gottingen, where he was appointed professor extraordinary of the physical sciences; and succeeded Erleben, in 1777, as professor of experimental philosophy. His astronomical observations were original and important. He also indulged much in satire; and among others, possessing much wit and humor, was an effusion, entitled "The Physiognomy of Tails," in which Lavater and his system were held up to ridicule. D. 1799.

LIDDEL, DUNCAN, a mathematician and physician, was b. in 1651, at Aberdeen, where he received his education. He afterwards went to Frankfort, and then removed to Rostock, and, in 1591, was elected professor of mathematics at Helmstadt, where he took his doctor's degree in physic. In 1607 he returned to Scotland, and founded a mathematical professorship and six scholarships at Aberdeen. He wrote several works on medical subjects, and d. 1613.

LIGHTFOOT, JOHN, a learned English divine, was b. at Stoke-upon-Trent, in Staffordshire, in 1602, and educated at Christ's college, Cambridge. He made extraordinary advances in the Greek and Latin languages, and applied himself to Hebrew with singular assiduity and success. In 1629 he printed his first work, entitled "Erubim or Miscellanies, Christian and Judaical." He distinguished himself as a zealous promoter of the Polyglot Bible, and, at

the restoration, was appointed one of the assistants at the Savoy conference. He became vice-chancellor of Cambridge, and d. in 1675. The works of Lightfoot, who, for biblical learning, has had few equals, were printed in 1614, and his "Remains" were published by Strype, in 1700.—**JOHN**, a botanist, b. at Newent, in Gloucestershire, in 1735, was educated at Pembroke college, Oxford, and became successively rector of Sheldon, in Hampshire, and of Gotham and Sutton, in Nottinghamshire. He was patronized by the duchess of Portland, and drew up the catalogue of her museum. He was a fellow of the Royal and Linnæan societies, and published the "Flora Scotica." D. 1788.

**LIGNE, CHARLES JOSEPH**, prince de, was b. at Brussels, in 1738; entered the Austrian army at the age of 17; distinguished himself in the seven years' war; was invited to the French court by the count d'Artois, and admitted into the privacy of the royal family; was sent on a mission to Russia, where his talents and personal accomplishments rendered him a great favorite with Catharine, who made him a field-marshal, and gave him an estate in the Crimea. His knowledge, experience, activity, and acute observation appear by the numerous writings which he published at different periods; and the information he gives of the leading persons and events of his time, is detailed in an amusing and instructive manner. D. 1814.

**LILBURNE, JOHN**, an enthusiastic republican in the reign of Charles I., was b. in 1618, in the county of Durham. Having gone to Holland to superintend the printing of some libels on the government, he was sentenced by the star chamber council to receive 500 lashes and to stand in the pillory; for which the long parliament voted him reparation. He fought at the battle of Edge-hill as a captain of foot; but at Brentford he was made prisoner, and carried to Oxford, where he would have been hanged, had not the parliament threatened retaliation. He then obtained his liberty, and was made first a major, and afterwards a colonel of dragoons, in which capacity he served at the battle of Marston-moor, where he behaved with great gallantry. Being committed to Newgate for contempt, when brought before the house of lords for a libel on the earl of Manchester, he contrived, while thus immured, to publish pamphlets in rapid succession, in

which he virulently assailed his enemies, and even charged Cromwell and Ireton with high treason. For this piece of daring, he was again tried, but he defended himself with so much boldness and ability, that he was acquitted. He possessed an unconquerable spirit, and was of so quarrelsome a disposition, that it has been appositely said of him, "that if there were none living but him, John would be against Lilburne, and Lilburne against John." D. 1657.

**LILLO, GEORGE**, a tragic writer of the last century, was b. in London 1698. He carried on the business of a jeweller many years, in a style of great respectability, and contrived to devote no small portion of his time to dramatic productions. He well knew how to touch the heart, and his pieces, which are subservient to the cause of virtue, are, "George Barnwell," "Fatal Curiosity," and "Arden of Feversham." D. 1739.

**LILLY, JOHN**, an English writer, was b. in Kent, about 1553, and d. about 1600. He wrote "Euphues," a description of different characters; also some plays, as "Endymion," "Campaspe," "Midas," acted before Queen Elizabeth; "The Maid's Metamorphosis," "The Woman in the Moon," &c.—**WILLIAM**, an English astrologer, was b. in Leicestershire, in 1602. After receiving a common education, he went to London, and became book-keeper to a tradesman, at whose death he married his widow. In 1632 he became the pupil of Evans the astrologer, and soon excelled his master. He was employed by both parties during the civil wars, and even Charles I. is said to have made use of him. Lilly was certainly consulted respecting the king's projected escape from Carisbrook castle. He, however, gained more from the parliament party; and the predictions contained in his almanacs had a wonderful effect upon the soldiers and common people. His principal works are, "Christian Astrology," "A Collection of Nativities," and "Observations on the Life and Death of Charles, late king of England." D. 1681.

**LIMONADE, count de**, an emancipated negro slave of Hayti, b. about 1770; distinguished in the war of independence waged by Toussaint; and was secretary of foreign affairs to Christophe, when he superseded Dessalines as emperor of Hayti. He survived the suicidal death of Christophe, and the destruction of the imperial government. His saga-

city and statesman-like talents were exhibited in frequent diplomatic correspondence with Napoleon's ministers.

LINDSAY, Sir DAVID, an ancient Scottish poet, descended from a noble family, was b. at Garmylton, in Haddingtonshire, in 1490, and became page of honor to James V., then an infant. His first poetical effort was the "Dreme," after which he wrote the "Complaynt," and presented it to the king. In 1530 he was inaugurated Lyon king-at-arms, knighted, and sent on a mission to Charles V.; on his return from which he occupied himself on a drama of a singular kind, entitled a "Satyre of the Three Estatis," which was followed by "The History and Testament of Squire Meldrum," and other poems. During the regency, he espoused the cause of the reformers, and entered with great zeal into religious disputes. D. 1557.

LINDSEY, THEOPHILUS, an eminent divine of the Unitarian persuasion, was b. in 1723, at Middlewich, in Cheshire, and was educated at St. John's college, Cambridge. He entered into orders, and held the vicarage of Catterick, in Yorkshire, which, from conscientious scruples, he resigned, and embraced the principles of Unitarianism. From 1774 till 1793 he was minister of a congregation in Essex-street, in the Strand, and d. in 1803. He wrote several works on the subject of his faith, among which are, his "Apology," and a "Sequel to the Apology," "Considerations on the Divine Government," an "Historical View of the Unitarian Doctrine and Worship," &c.

LINN, JOHN BLAIR, an American poet, b. in 1777, at Plhippenburgh, Pennsylvania. In 1799 he became a preacher among the Presbyterians of Philadelphia; but continued to cultivate his poetical talents. He replied with zeal and indignation to Dr. Priestley, respecting the comparison drawn by the latter between the merits of Jesus Christ and Socrates; was the author of "The Powers of Genius," and other poems; and d. 1804.

LINNÆUS, or LINNE, CHARLES VON, the most celebrated of modern naturalists, and the founder of the present botanic system, was b. in 1707, at Røshult, in Sweden. From his infancy he discovered a propensity and talent for the study of plants; and though destined for the church, his predilection for natural history withdrawing his attention from theological studies, his destination was changed

for the medical profession. While at the universities of Lund and Upsal, he labored under great disadvantages, from the narrowness of his father's circumstances; but the patronage of Celsius, the theological professor, who was also a naturalist, improved his condition, and he obtained some private pupils. It was at this period that he formed the idea of that botanical system which has immortalized his name. In 1732 he made a tour through Lapland, and, visiting the mining district round Fahlun, formed a system of that science, which he afterwards published in his "Systema Naturæ." He next resided for three years in Holland, where he took his doctor's degree, and was superintendent of Clifford's celebrated garden at Harte-camp, near Haerlem. After visiting England, in 1738, he made an excursion to Paris, and, towards the end of that year, returned to his native country, and settled as a physician at Stockholm, where the establishment of a royal academy, of which he was one of the first members, contributed to the advancement of his reputation, by the opportunities which it afforded for the display of his abilities. In 1741 he succeeded to the professorship of medicine at Upsal, to which was added the superintendence of the botanic garden. His fame now spread through the civilized world, and scientific bodies eagerly enrolled him among their members; in 1747 he was nominated royal archiater; in 1753 he was created a knight of the polar star—an honor never before bestowed on a literary man; in 1761 he was elevated to the rank of nobility, and acquired a moderate degree of opulence, sufficient to enable him to purchase an estate and mansion at Hammarby, near Upsal, where he chiefly resided during the last years of his life. Besides his works on natural history, he published a classified "Materia Medica," &c.; but it is as the founder of a system of botanical science that he ranks as an original genius, and will continue to be remembered. D. 1778.

LINSCHOTEN, JOHN HUGH VAN, a Dutch voyager, of the 16th century, who wrote narratives of his voyages to the East Indies, and a description of the coasts of Guinea, Congo, and Angola. B. 1553; d. 1633.

LINT, PETER VAN, an historical and portrait painter of Antwerp, was b. in 1609. He painted in Italy several years, and returned to his own country increased in wealth and reputation.—A

relation of his, HENDRICK VAN LINT, was an eminent landscape painter, and executed some fine views about Rome.

LIPPI, LORENZO, a painter and poet, was b. at Florence 1606, and d. 1664. He executed many fine pieces for the chapels and convents of his native city. As a poet he is known by a burlesque piece entitled "Malmantile Raccquistaro," printed at Florence in 1638, under the name of Perloni Zipoli.—There were also two other Florentine artists of the name of LIPPI: one, FRANCISCO FILIPPO, who d. in 1488; and his son FILIPPO, who died in 1505; the latter was a painter of considerable talent and reputation.

LIPSIUS, JUSTUS, an eminent critic and scholar, b. at Overysche, a village of Brabant, in 1547. He studied at Aeth, Cologne, and Louvain; then went to Rome, and became secretary to Cardinal Granvella. On his return to the Netherlands, after a short time spent at Louvain, he visited the capital of the German empire, and then accepted a professorship in the university of Jena. Many tempting and honorable offers were made him by various potentates, to engage him in their service; but he refused them all; and at length d. at Louvain, in 1606. Lipsius changed his religion several times; and whether as a Catholic, a Lutheran, or a Calvinist, he was equally zealous for the time, and equally bigoted. He wrote many learned treatises, but his principal work is the "Variæ Lectiones."

LIST, FREDERIC, a distinguished political economist, was long a member of the Wirtemberg parliament, whence he was expelled for the boldness of his opinions. In 1819 he conceived the idea of the "Zollverein," (the Customs Union of the German states; an institution which, after encountering many obstacles, was finally adopted by nearly the whole of Germany,) established a journal to support his views, and published several valuable works on political economy. But a series of disappointments preyed upon his mind, and in a fit of insanity he committed suicide, 1846, in the 57th year of his age.

LISTER, THOMAS HENRY, a novel writer and historian was b. in 1801, and may be said to have inherited literary tastes and capabilities, the poetical talents both of his father and grandfather having been favorably mentioned by Miss Seward. Besides "Granby" and "Herbert Lacy"—two novels which are among the best of that not very admi-

nable species "the fashionable"—he published, "Epicharis," a tragedy; and the "Life and Administration of Lord Clarendon." D. 1842.

LISTON, JOHN, a very popular actor of low comedy, whose natural humor and peculiar drolleries afforded many a rich treat to the playgoers of London, was b. in St. Anne's parish, Soho, and in the early period of his life was engaged in the uninviting employment of a teacher in a day-school. He appeared in 1805 before a London audience at the Haymarket. He also obtained an engagement at Covent-garden, where he remained, increasing in public favor, till 1823, when he transferred his services to Drury-lane, and continued there till 1831; but the enormous salary of £100 a week tempted him to enlist under the banners of Madame Vestris at the Olympic theatre; where he performed six seasons, and may be said to have closed his theatrical career. D. 1846.

LITHGOW, WILLIAM, a native of Scotland, who in the reign of Queen Elizabeth travelled on foot through numerous countries in Europe, Asia, and America, over a distance of more than 36,000 miles; during which he encountered many hardships, and was at length thrown into the prisons of the Inquisition in Spain, and so cruelly tortured as to be deprived of the use of his limbs. On regaining his liberty, and coming to England, he published an account of his adventures, which he presented to James I. He also wrote a narrative of the siege of Breda. D. 1640.

LITTLE, WILLIAM, an ancient English historian, known also by the name of Gulielmus Naubrigensis, was b. at Bidlington, in Yorkshire, in 1136, and educated at the abbey of Newborough, in the same county. In his advanced years he composed a History of England, from the Norman Conquest to 1197, which for veracity, regularity of disposition, and purity of language is one of the most valuable productions of that period.

LITTLETON, THOMAS, a celebrated English judge, and law authority, was b. at Frankley, in Worcestershire. He studied at the Temple, was appointed one of the judges of the common pleas, and continued to enjoy the esteem of his sovereign, Edward IV., and the nation, until his death, at an advanced age, in 1481. The memory of Judge Littleton is preserved by his celebrated treatise on "Tenures," which is esteemed the principal authority for the law of real

property in England. This work has been commented on by Coke, Sir M. Hale, and Lord Chancellor Nottingham.

**LIVERPOOL, CHARLES JENKINSON**, earl of, eldest son of Colonel Jenkinson, was b. in 1727, and was educated at the Charter-house, and at University college, Oxford. He entered parliament in 1761, and soon took office as under-secretary of state; in 1766 he was made a lord of the admiralty; in 1772, vice-treasurer of Ireland; in 1778, secretary at war; and, in 1784, president of the board of trade. In 1786 he was created Baron Hawkesbury; and in 1796, earl of Liverpool. D. 1808.—**ROBERT BANKS JENKINSON**, earl of, son of the preceding, was b. in 1770, and received his education at the same seminaries of learning as his father. At the general election in 1790, Mr. Jenkinson was returned member for Rye. In 1796, his father being created earl of Liverpool, he became Lord Hawkesbury, and was made a commissioner of Indian affairs. In 1801 he was appointed secretary of state for foreign affairs; which office, four years after, he exchanged for that of the home department. This he resigned on the dissolution of the Addington administration; and, at the death of Mr. Pitt, succeeded him as lord warden of the Cinque Ports. In 1817 he was again minister for the home department; and on the death of his father, in the year following, succeeded to the title of earl of Liverpool. In 1812, he was raised to the premiership, and he held that elevated station till 1827. D. 1828.

**LIVINGSTON, JOHN H.**, president of Queen's college, N. J., graduated at Yale college, 1762. In May, 1766, he went to Holland, to prosecute his theological studies in the university of Utrecht, where he resided four years, obtaining the degree of doctor in theology in 1770, in which year he returned to America, and became the pastor of the Dutch reformed church in this city. At this period the Dutch churches in America were divided in the Conferentie and the Coetus parties; by the efforts of Dr. Livingston, a happy union was effected in 1772, and the Dutch church became independent of the classis in Amsterdam. In 1784 he was appointed theological professor in the Dutch church. The duties of minister and professor he performed till 1810, when he was appointed president of Queen's college, in which he remained till his death, in 1825, aged 73 years.—**ROBERT**, first possessor of the manor of

Livingston in the state of New York, and founder of one of the most distinguished families in this country, was the son of John Livingston, who received the degree of A.M. at Glasgow, in 1621, and was the minister of Anerum, but refusing to take the oath of allegiance in 1663, was banished, and removed to Rotterdam, where he was a minister of the Scot's chapel, and d. Aug. 9, 1672, aged 69. Robert L. was b. at Anerum, in 1654, and came to America with his nephew about 1672. He was a member of the council in 1698. His wife was of the family of Schuyler, and the widow of Mr. Van Rensselaer. He left three sons, Philip, Robert, and Gilbert. A Mr. Livingston, perhaps Mr. R. L., who was many years speaker of the assembly of New York, d. at Boston, 1728.—**PHILIP**, a patriot of the American revolution, and a signer of the declaration of independence, graduated at Yale college, 1737. He became a merchant in New York, and as there were but few well-educated merchants in Wall-street at that time, he was soon at their head. In 1754 he was an alderman of the city of New York, and after serving in this capacity four years, was sent to Albany as a representative of the city. In this body he soon became a leader, and directed its attention to the great interests of commerce; New York being then behind Boston and Philadelphia in her exports and imports. He was one of the committee of correspondence with the agent for the colony in England, the celebrated Edmund Burke; and his letters abound in information and critical remarks. Mr. Livingston was in congress in 1776, and not only signed, but was a strenuous advocate for the declaration of independence. He was a member of the senate of New York on the adoption of the state constitution; after which, under the provisions of that constitution, he was elected a member of congress. He was not long permitted to devote himself to the service of his country, for he d. June 12, 1778.—**WILLIAM**, governor of New Jersey, a descendant of the family, which emigrated from Scotland, was b. about the year 1741. He was a lawyer, and early embraced the cause of civil and religious liberty. When Great Britain advanced her arbitrary claims, he employed his pen in opposing them, and in vindicating the rights of his countrymen. After sustaining some important offices in New York, he removed to New Jersey, and, as a repre-



sentative of this state, was one of the principal members of the first congress in 1774. After the inhabitants of New Jersey had sent their governor, William Franklin, under a strong guard to Connecticut, and had formed a new constitution in July, 1776, Mr. Livingston was elected the first chief magistrate; and such was his integrity, and republican virtue, that he was annually re-elected till his death. During the war he bent his exertions to support the independence of his country. By the keenness and severity of his political writings, he exasperated the British, who distinguished him as an object of their peculiar hatred. His pen had no inconsiderable influence in exciting that indignation and zeal, which rendered the militia of New Jersey so remarkable for the alacrity with which, on any alarm, they arrayed themselves against the common enemy. He was in 1787 a delegate to the grand convention which formed the constitution of the United States. After having sustained the office of governor for fourteen years, with great honor to himself and usefulness to the state, he d. July 25, 1790, aged 67.—ROBERT R., chancellor of the state of New York, graduated at King's college, New York, 1765. Having studied law with William Smith, he was appointed by Governor Tryon recorder of the city; an office which he resigned at the beginning of the revolution. In April, 1775, he was elected from Dutchess county to the assembly. In 1776 he was a member of congress, and was placed on the committee with Jefferson, Adams, Franklin, and Sherman, for drawing up the declaration of independence, and on other important committees. In August, 1781, he was appointed secretary of state. On his resignation, in 1783, he received the thanks of congress. Under the new constitution of New York, which he assisted in forming, as chairman of the committee, he was appointed chancellor, and continued in that place till 1801. In 1788 he was chairman of the state convention, which adopted the federal constitution, uniting his efforts, at that time, with those of Jay and Hamilton. In 1801 he accepted the office of minister plenipotentiary to France, and proceeded to Paris. By the first consul he was received with respect, and after his mission had closed, Napoleon presented him a splendid snuff-box, with a miniature of himself by Isabey. Assisted by Mr. Munroe he made the very important

purchase of Louisiana for 15 millions of dollars. In Paris he formed an intimacy with Robert Fulton, whom he assisted by his counsels and money. After his resignation and the arrival of General Armstrong, his successor, he travelled in Italy, Switzerland, and Germany, and returned to America in June, 1805. D. 1813. He caused the introduction of steam-navigation into the United States. He introduced the merino sheep, and the use of gypsum in New York. He was president of an agricultural society, and of the academy of the fine arts. He published an oration before the Cincinnati, 1787; an address to the society for promoting the arts, 1803; essays on agriculture; a work on the merino sheep.—BROCKHOLST, son of the preceding, was b. at New York, in 1757; entered the army in 1776; and being afterwards attached to the suite of General Arnold, with the rank of major, he shared in the honor of the conquest of Burgoyne. In 1779 he accompanied Mr. Jay to the court of Spain as his private secretary; studied the law on his return; and ultimately became judge of the supreme court of the state of New York, in 1802. He enjoyed the reputation of being an upright judge, an able pleader, and an accomplished scholar. D. 1823.—EDWARD, was b. at Claremont, Columbia county, N. Y., in 1764, educated at Princeton college, and admitted to the bar in New York city. In 1794 he was chosen to congress, and afterwards mayor of New York. Shortly after the purchase of Louisiana he removed to that state, where he was intrusted by the legislature with the preparation of a code of judicial procedure, to revise the system of municipal law, and to reform the penal statutes; in short, to digest and rearrange the whole legal system of the state. This he did with consummate ability; and his "Reports" to the legislature on the several subjects are brilliant, learned, and judicious essays. In 1823 he was again sent to congress; in 1831 General Jackson made him secretary of state; and in 1833 he was appointed minister to France. D. 1836.

LIVIVS, or LIVY, TRRVS, a celebrated Roman historian, was b. in the territory of Patavium, now Padua. In the reign of Augustus he went to Rome, and was held in great esteem by the emperor and many other distinguished characters. His reputation is principally built upon his "History of Rome," from the foundation of the city to the death of Drusus, in 142 books, of which only 35 have

been preserved. This history is highly praised by Seneca, Pliny the Elder, Quintilian, &c., and may be regarded as one of the most valuable literary relics of antiquity.

LLORENTE, DON JUAN ANTONIO, a modern Spanish historian and ecclesiastic, b. in 1756. He was secretary-general to the Inquisition, of which court he published a "Complete History." He was also the author of "Memoirs relative to the History of the Spanish Revolution," "Political Portraits of the Popes," and other works. Having accepted a situation under Joseph Bonaparte, and written in his favor, he was compelled to quit Spain on the return of Ferdinand. D. 1823.

LLOYD, DAVID, a biographical writer of the 17th century, was b. in Merionethshire, in 1625. His principal works are, "Memoirs of the Statesmen and Favorites of England," "Memoirs of Persons who suffered for their Loyalty," a "Life of General Monk," and a "History of Plots and Conspiracies." D. 1691.—HUMPHRY, an eminent military officer and writer on tactics, was b. in Wales, in 1729. He served with great reputation in the Austrian, Prussian, and Russian armies, and rose to the rank of general. On his return to England he surveyed the coast, wrote a memoir on the "Invasion and Defence of Great Britain," "The History of the Seven Years' War," and other military treatises. D. 1783.—ROBERT, an English poet, was b. in 1733, and was the son of the Rev. Dr. Lloyd, second master of Westminster school. His first production, "The Actor," gave rise, it is said, to the famous Rosciad of his friend Churchill. His other poems possess much merit; but his genius could not shield him from the assaults of poverty, and he d. a prisoner in the Fleet, in 1764.

LOBÄU, Count, an eminent soldier, whose name was MONTON, was, at the breaking out of the revolution, employed as a journeyman baker in his native town, Phalsburg, in the Meurthe. But on entering the army he speedily signalized himself by acts of bravery, which were rewarded by various steps of promotion, until, in 1804, at the camp of Boulogne, Napoleon, amid the applause of the whole army, made him his aide-de-camp, and gave him the command of the third regiment of the line. In the campaign of 1805 his efficient gallantry obtained him the rank of general of brigade, and in 1807 that of general of division. In the campaign of 1809

he defended the little island of Lobau (from which he took his subsequent title) against the Austrians, completely beat them off, and took his troops, comparatively unhurt, across the Danube. In 1812 he was made aid-major of the imperial guard; in 1813, commander of the first corps of the grand army; and, in 1814, a chevalier of St. Louis. During the memorable "hundred days" he gave his support to Napoleon, and was made commandant of the first military division, and a member of the chamber of peers. In the brief but easy campaign of 1815, he commanded the sixth corps of the army of the north. He gave the Prussians a severe defeat on the 8th of June in that year, but was wounded and sent prisoner to England from that burial-place of his aspiring master's hopes—Waterloo. From that time until 1818 he remained in England; he was then permitted to return home, and in 1828 was sent as a deputy for the Meurthe, and took his seat on the opposition benches. In the revolution of 1830 he took an active part; and when Lafayette resigned the command of the national guard, Count Lobau was appointed his successor. Shortly afterwards he received his marshal's baton from Louis Philippe. B. 1770; d. 1839.

LOBEIRA, Vasco, author of the celebrated romance of "Amadis de Gaul," was a native of Porta, in Portugal, in the 14th century. In 1386 he was knighted by Joam I. on the field of battle at Aljubarotta; and he d. at Elvas, in 1403. Dr. Southey has translated Lobeira's work, and has satisfactorily proved it to be an original, and not a translation from the French, as many had before imagined.

LOBO, JEROME, a Portuguese Jesuit, was b. at Lisbon, in 1593. He went as a missionary to Abyssinia, and, on his return to Europe, became rector of the college of Coimbra, where he d. in 1678. He wrote "An Account of Abyssinia," of which Dr. Johnson published an abridged translation.

LOCK, MATTHEW, an eminent English musician, was b. at Exeter, where he became a chorister, in the cathedral. He published some musical pieces in 1637, and, after the restoration, he was employed as a composer of operas. He was also appointed composer to the chapel royal, and has acquired considerable reputation by the beautiful music to Shakspeare's Macbeth.

LOCKE, JOHN, one of the most eminent philosophers and writers of modern

times, was b. at Wrington, in Somersetshire, in 1632. He was educated at Westminster school, and Christ-church college, Oxford, where he distinguished himself much by his general proficiency; and finally applied to the study of physic. In the year 1666 he was introduced to Lord Ashley, afterwards the celebrated earl of Shaftesbury, to whom he became essentially serviceable in his medical capacity, and who formed a high opinion of his general powers, and introduced him to the duke of Buckingham, the earl of Halifax, and other distinguished characters. He also confided to him the superintendence of his son's education; and when, in 1672, Lord Shaftesbury was appointed chancellor, he made Mr. Locke secretary of presentations, and, at a later period, secretary to the board of trade. On his patron retiring to Holland, to avoid a state prosecution, Locke accompanied him, and remained there several years. So obnoxious was he to James's government, that the English envoy demanded Mr. Locke of the States, on suspicion of his being concerned in Monmouth's rebellion, which occasioned him to keep private, and employ himself in finishing his "Essay on the Human Understanding." At the close of the revolution he returned to England, and was made a commissioner of appeals, and in 1695 a commissioner of trade and plantations. He d. at Oates, in Essex, in 1704. His principal works are, an "Essay on Human Understanding," "Letters on Toleration," "A Treatise on Civil Government," and "Thoughts concerning Education."

LOFFT, CAPEL, a barrister, and the author of several works in polite literature, was b. in London, 1751. He was educated at Eton and Cambridge, and was called to the bar in 1775. On succeeding to the Capel estates, in 1781, he removed to Troston, in Suffolk, and became an active magistrate of the county till 1800; when, for having too zealously exerted himself as under-sheriff to delay the execution of a young woman who had received sentence of death, he was removed from the commission. Mr. Lofft was a very considerable contributor to most of the magazines of the day; and it was to his active patronage of Robert Bloomfield that the public was indebted for the "Farmer's Boy," and other poems by that author. D. 1824.

LOFTUS, DUDLEY, an oriental scholar, was b. in 1618, at Rathfarnham, near Dublin; studied at Trinity college and at Oxford; became vicar-general and

judge of the prerogative court in Ireland; and d. in 1695. Among his writings are, "A History of the Eastern and Western Churches," "The History of Our Saviour, taken from the Greek, Syriac, and other Oriental Authors," "A Translation of the Ethiopic New Testament into Latin," &c.

LOGAN, JOHN, a Scottish poet and prose writer of some eminence, was b. in 1743. Having studied for the church, his eloquence and ability procured for him the living of South Leith, in 1773. But his conduct having rendered him unpopular with his parishioners, he was induced to resign his charge; and he then proceeded to London, where he became connected with the press; and, among other productions, wrote a pamphlet, entitled "A Review of the principal Charges against Mr. Warren Hastings," which led to the prosecution of the publisher, Mr. Stockdale, who, however, was acquitted. His poems, usually printed with those of Michael Bruce, whose merits he was the first to make known, are chiefly lyrical; but he also wrote "Runnymede," a tragedy; and published the "Elements of the Philosophy of History;" besides being the author of a volume of sermons, published posthumously, which have enjoyed great popularity. D. 1788.

LOLLARD, WALTER, the founder of a religious sect in Germany, about 1315. He was burnt, at Cologne, in 1322.

LOLLI, or LOLLY, ANTONIO, a celebrated performer on the violin, was a native of Bergamo, in Italy, and b. in 1728. In Germany, Russia, England, Spain, France, and Naples he excited the admiration of the musical world; but though for many years he possessed a wonderful command over the instrument, yet during the latter part of his life not a trace was left of that extraordinary skill which had established his fame. D. 1802.

LOMONOZOF, MICHAEL WASILEWITZ, a Russian poet and historian of the last century, was b. 1711. He was the son of a fishmonger, and having fled from his father, he took refuge in a monastery, where he received his education, which he afterwards improved at a German university. In 1741 he returned to his native country, and became a member of the academy of Petersburg, and professor of chemistry. In 1764 he was made a counsellor of state, and d. in the course of the same year. His odes partake much of the fire of Pindar, and he has been justly called the father

of Russian poetry. He also wrote several works in prose, particularly a "History of the Empire of Russia."

LONDONDERRY, ROBERT STEWART, marquis of, who for many years was known as Lord Castlereagh, was a native of Ireland, and b. in 1769. He was educated at Armagh and St. John's college, Cambridge, and having made the tour of Europe, was on his return chosen a member of the Irish parliament. He joined the opposition in the first place, and declared himself an advocate for parliamentary reform; but on obtaining a seat in the British parliament, he took his station on the ministerial benches. In 1797, having then become Lord Castlereagh, he was made keeper of the privy seal for Ireland, and soon after appointed one of the lords of the treasury. The next year he was nominated secretary to the lord-lieutenant, and by his strenuous exertions and abilities, in the art of removing opposition, the union with Ireland was greatly facilitated. In 1805 he was appointed secretary of war and the colonies; but on the death of Mr. Pitt, he retired until the dissolution of the brief administration of 1806 restored him to the same situation in 1807, and he held his office until the ill-fated expedition to Walcheren, and his duel with his colleague, Mr. Canning, produced his resignation. In 1812 he succeeded the Marquis Wellesley as foreign secretary, and the following year proceeded to the Continent, to assist the coalesced powers in negotiating a general peace. In 1814 he was plenipotentiary extraordinary to the allied powers, and towards the close of the same year, to the congress of Vienna. For these services he received the thanks of parliament, and was honored with the order of the garter. On the death of his father, in 1821, he succeeded to the title of marquis of Londonderry; but he did not long enjoy it, for in a fit of insanity, brought on by excessive mental and bodily exertion in attending to his public duties, he put an end to his existence by severing the carotid artery with a penknife. This event took place on the 12th of August, 1822.

LONG, EDWARD, was b. in 1724, at St. Blaize, Cornwall. He was brought up to the law, and became judge of the vice-admiralty court in Jamaica, where his father possessed estates, and of which island his brother-in-law, Sir Henry Moore, was lieutenant-governor. Being obliged to return to England for

the restoration of his health in 1769, he devoted his time to literary pursuits, and wrote an admirable "History of Jamaica," a collection of essays, entitled "The Prater," "The Antigallean," a novel; "Letters on the Colonies," &c. D. 1818.—ROGER, an English divine, eminent as an astronomer and a mathematician, was b. in 1679, in Norfolk; was educated at Pembroke hall, Cambridge, of which college he became master in 1733; was chosen Lowndes' professor of astronomy, held livings in Huntingdonshire and Essex, was the author of a valuable "Treatise on Astronomy," and constructed at Pembroke hall, a hollow sphere, 18 feet in diameter, on the interior surface of which were represented the stars, constellations, &c., the whole being moved by means of machinery. D. 1770.—THOMAS, an English nonjuring divine, was b. at Exeter, in 1621, was educated at Exeter college, Oxford, and after the restoration, was made prebendary of Exeter, but lost that preferment at the revolution for refusing the oaths. His principal works are, "Calvinus Redivivus," "History of the Donatists," "Vindication of the Primitive Christians in point of Obedience," "History of Popish and Fanatical Plots," and "A Vindication of King Charles's Claim to the Eikon Basilike." D. 1700.

LONGPIERRE, HILARY BERNARD DE, a French critic, b. at Dijon, in 1659; author of several tragedies in imitation of the Greek poets; but only two of them, the "Medea" and "Electra," were ever performed. D. 1721.

LONGINUS, DIONYSIUS, a celebrated Greek critic and philosopher of the third century; but whether born at Athens, or in Syria, is uncertain. In his youth he travelled for improvement to Rome, Athens, and Alexandria, and attended to all the eminent masters in eloquence and philosophy. At length he settled at Athens, where he taught philosophy, and where he also published his inimitable "Treatise on the Sublime." His knowledge was so extensive, that he was called "the living library;" and his fame having reached the ears of the celebrated Zenobia, queen of Palmyra, she invited him to the court, intrusted to him the education of her two sons, and took his advice on political affairs. But this distinction proved fatal to him, for after the surrender of Palmyra, Aurelian basely put him to death, for having advised Zenobia to resist the Romans, and

for being the real author of the spirited letter which the queen addressed to the Roman monarch. His death took place in 273. He met his fate with calmness and fortitude, exclaiming with his expiring breath, "The world is but a prison; happy therefore is he who gets soonest out of it, and gains his liberty."

**LONGLAND, or LANGELANDE,** ROBERT, an old English poet, was b. in Shropshire. He was fellow of Oriel college, Oxford, and a secular priest, but espoused the doctrines of Wickliff. He is believed to have been the author of the "Vision of Pierce Plowman" and "Pierce Plowman's Crede," two curious poems, containing severe reflections on the Catholic clergy, and exhibiting a curious picture of the times.

**LONGMAN, THOMAS NORTON,** known for nearly half a century as the head of the eminent and long-established publishing firm of Messrs. Longman and Co., of Paternoster-row, was b. 1770; d. 1842.

**LONGOMONTANUS, CHRISTIAN,** a celebrated astronomer, was b. in 1562, at Långsberg, in Jutland, and was obliged to earn his bread by hard labor, having been left an orphan in his eighth year; notwithstanding which he studied hard, and with the assistance of the minister of the parish, acquired a good knowledge of the mathematics. At last he became a servitor in the college of Wibourg; the professors of which university recommended him to Tycho Brahe, whom he assisted in his astronomical researches, and with whom he lived 11 years. In 1605 he was made professor of mathematics at Copenhagen, where he d. in 1647. He was the author of several works, of which the principal is his "Astronomia Danica."

**LONGUS,** a Greek pastoral writer, whose work, entitled "Poiménica," or "The Loves of Daphnis and Chloe," is exceedingly curious, for the picture it affords of rural manners in ancient Greece, but is at the same time tainted with licentiousness. It is supposed to be the earliest specimen there is of a prose romance; but no account has been transmitted either of the age in which Longus lived, or the place of his birth.

**LOOSJES, ADRIAN,** a Dutch novelist, poet, and librarian, b. at Haerlem, in 1761. Always an ardent friend of liberty, he opposed Napoleon's design of converting Holland into a monarchy,

with honest but abortive zeal. He was the author of "Gewarts and Gyzeslar," a drama; "Lucius Junius Brutus," "Marcus Junius Brutus," and several romances; "Life of a Dutch Family in the 17th Century," "Jean de Witt," "Conrad and Jaquelin," &c.

**LOPES, FERNAM,** a Portuguese historian, whose "Chronicle of Joam," describing the great struggle between Portugal and Castile, towards the close of the 14th century, exhibits, according to the opinion of Dr. Southey, all the manners, painting, and dramatic reality of Froissart. Lopes is the oldest of the Portuguese chroniclers.

**LOPEZ DE RUEDA,** a Spanish dramatist and actor, who in the 16th century composed humorous pieces, and with his itinerant band of performers exhibited them to his countrymen. D. 1564.

**LORENZ, JOHN MICHAEL,** was professor of history and rhetoric in the university of Strasburg; where he was b. in 1723, and d. in 1801. Among his writings are, "Elementa Historiæ Universæ," "Elementa Historiæ Germanicæ," and "Summa Historiæ Gallo-Francicæ, civilis et sacræ."

**LORENZINI, FRANCESCO MARIA,** was a native of Rome, and patronized by Cardinal Borghese, who gave him apartments in his palace and a pension. He was the author of a number of sacred dramas, written in Latin; and at the time of his death filled the situation of president of the academy of the Arcadi. B. 1680; d. 1743.—**LORENZO,** an ingenious mathematician, who for some offence, while in the service of Ferdinand, son of Cosmo III., was confined in the tower of Volterra, where he solaced the hours of a wearisome imprisonment, which lasted nearly twenty years, by writing a work on conic sections. D. 1721.

**LORIOT, ANTHONY JOSEPH,** an excellent French mechanic, who, in 1753, presented to the Academy of Sciences a machine, by means of which a child might raise a weight of several thousand pounds. He afterwards constructed machines for the naval service, and for working the mines of Pompeau; claimed the merit of inventing a kind of cement used in building, called "mortier Loriot," and an hydraulic machine for raising water. B. 1716; d. 1782.

**LORRAINE, ROBERT LE,** an eminent French sculptor, was b. at Paris, in 1665; studied under Girardon, and afterwards in Italy; and on his return, in 1701, produced the most beautiful of

his works, the "Galatea," which at once procured his admission into the society, of which he eventually became the president. D. 1743.

LOUDON, JOHN CLAUDIUS, known as a distinguished writer on horticultural subjects, was b. at Cambuslang, in Lanarkshire, in 1783, and brought up as a landscape gardener. His works were both important and numerous; among the principal were the "Arboretum Britannicum," the "Encyclopædia of Agriculture," the "Encyclopædia of Gardening," "Hints on the Formation of Gardens," the "Encyclopædia of Cottage, Farm, and Villa Architecture," the "Suburban Horticulturist," and the "Encyclopædia of Trees and Shrubs," besides which he latterly edited the "Gardener's and Agricultural Magazines," and contributed to other publications. D. 1843.

LOUIS IX., king of France, canonized in the Roman calendar as St. Louis, was b. 1214, and succeeded his father, Louis VIII., in 1226.—XI., king of France, was the son of Charles VII., and b. at Bourges, in 1423. Active, bold, and cunning, he was the reverse of his well-disposed but imbecile father, of whose minister and mistress, Agnes Sorel, he soon showed himself a decided enemy. In 1440 he left the court, and put himself at the head of an insurrection. Charles defeated the rebels, and executed some, but pardoned his son, whom he even trusted with a command against the English and Swiss. Louis conducted himself with valor and prudence, and his father became entirely reconciled to him; but having soon entered into new conspiracies, he was obliged to take refuge in Burgundy, and lived there five years in a dependent condition. On the death of his father, in 1461, he dismissed the former ministers, and filled their places with men taken from the lower orders, without character or talents to recommend them. Insurrections broke out in various parts of his dominions; but they were soon quelled, and followed by many executions. In every thing he did, his crooked policy and sinister views were evident. D. 1483.—XII., king of France, was the son of Charles, duke of Orleans, and b. in 1462. His reign was a continued scene of warfare.—XIII., king of France, was the son of Henry IV., and b. in 1601. Being only nine years old at the death of his father, the care of him and of the kingdom was intrusted to his mother, Mary de Medicis. D. 1642.—XIV., son

of the preceding, was only five years old on the death of his father, the regency being in the hands of the queen-mother, Anne of Austria, under whom Mazarin acted as prime minister. In 1651 the king assumed the government. D. 1715.—XV., king of France, great-grandson and successor of the preceding, was b. in 1710; and Louis XIV. dying when he was only five years of age, the kingdom was placed under the regency of Philip, duke of Orleans. He was crowned in 1722, and declared of age the following year. D. 1774.—XVI., the son of Louis the dauphin, and of Maria Josephine, daughter of Frederic Augustus, king of Poland, was b. in 1754, and immediately created duke of Berri. On the death of his father, in 1765, he became the heir to the throne; and in 1770 he married Maria Antoinette, an Austrian princess, of great beauty and accomplishments. In 1774 he succeeded to the crown; and was executed for his tyranny and weakness in 1793.—XVIII., STANISLAUS XAVIER, surnamed "le Désiré," second son of the dauphin, (the son of Louis XV.,) was b. in 1755, and was originally known as the count of Provence. At the accession of his brother, Louis XVI., in 1774, he received the title of Monsieur; and after the death of his nephew, in 1795, from which time he reckoned his reign, he took the name and title of Louis XVIII., king of France and Navarre. D. 1824.

LOUIS PHILIPPE, ex-king of the French, the eldest son of the duke of Orleans, better known in the revolutionary times as Philippe Egalité, and of Marie, only daughter of the duke of Penthièvre, was b. in Paris, October 6, 1773. At the age of 17 his father introduced him to the Jacobin Club; in 1791, having received the command of a regiment of dragoons, he set out to join it at Valenciennes; and war being declared against Austria, he made his first campaign in 1792, fighting at Valmy at the head of the troops confided to him by Kellermann, and afterwards gaining great distinction at Jemappes, under Dumourier. Meanwhile the revolution was hastening to its crisis. In 1793 Louis XVI. was carried to the scaffold; and a few months afterwards, when the duke of Orleans, notwithstanding his connection with the revolutionary cause, shared the same fate, Louis Philippe fled to the French frontier, escaped into the Austrian territories, and refusing an invitation to enter into that service, travelled in Switzerland, Hungary, Denmark,

Norway, Sweden, and America. The abdication of Napoleon, in 1814, introduced a new change in his fortunes, and he returned to Paris after an absence of 21 years. The return of Napoleon from Elba scattered the Bourbons once more, and Louis Philippe returned to England, till the expiry of the hundred days, when he repaired to France, and entered into all the honors due to his rank. A coldness which arose between him and the administration, led to his temporary retirement to England; but in 1817 he took up his permanent abode in France, and, while abstaining from politics, devoted himself to the education of his family and the patronage of literature and the arts, until the revolution of 1830 placed him on the throne, from which he was driven in 1848. Hastily quitting Paris with the queen, who had shared with him so many dangers, he made his way to the sea-shore, whence he escaped, in disguise, for England, and landed at Newhaven, in Sussex. D. 1850.

LOUISA, AUGUSTA WILHELMINA AMELIA, queen of Prussia, daughter of Charles, duke of Mecklenburg Strelitz, was b. at Hanover, in 1776, and was married to the crown-prince of Prussia, afterwards king, Dec. 24, 1793. In 1797 the king of Prussia ascended the throne, and his consort became the model of a wife, a mother, and a queen, alleviating misery wherever she could, and rewarding merit. D. 1810.

LOUTHERBOURG, PHILIP JAMES, an eminent landscape painter, was b. at Strasburg, 1740; studied under Tischbein and Casanova; and displayed great talents in his delineation of battles, hunting pieces, &c. He came to London in 1771, and while there contrived an exhibition, called the Eidophusikon, somewhat on the plan of the Diorama. He was a member of the academy of painting at Paris, and a royal academician of England. D. 1812.

LOUVEL, PETER LOUIS, the assassin of the duc de Berri, was b. at Versailles, in 1783. He was by trade a saddler, and worked in the stables of the Emperor Napoleon and the French king. His disposition was gloomy, and his mind seemed devoid of interest, except on political subjects. He appeared to dwell intently on what he had heard respecting the causes of the French revolution, until he felt a rooted hatred towards the Bourbons. During six years he ruminated in silence on their destruction, and began with the youngest, as he afterwards acknowledged, from a wish to

exterminate their race; having resolved to omit no opportunity of killing the others. Louvel perpetrated the fatal deed on the 13th of February, 1820. He conducted himself with firmness during his long examination, and appeared calm throughout, even in his last moments, positively declaring that he had no accomplice.

LOVE, CHRISTOPHER, an eminent Presbyterian divine, was b. at Cardiff, in 1618. He studied at Oxford, and entered into orders; but refusing to subscribe to the canons enjoined by Archbishop Laud, he was expelled the congregation of masters, and repaired to London. He was one of the commissioners for the parliament at the treaty of Uxbridge; he was also one of the assembly of divines, and chosen minister of St. Lawrence, Jewry; yet he signed the declaration against the murder of the king. After this he was concerned in a plot against Cromwell and the Independents, for which he was tried and beheaded, Aug. 22, 1651. Ashe, Calamy, and Manton, three eminent nonconformist divines, accompanied him to the scaffold, and he was deemed a martyr by the whole of the Presbyterian party.—JAMES, a dramatic writer and performer, whose real name was Dance, was, for a time, a partisan to Sir Robert Walpole, and an expectant of political preferment; but being disappointed in his hopes, and involved in difficulties, he went on the stage, and excelled in the part of Falstaff. "Pamela," a comedy; "The Village Wedding," a pastoral entertainment; and "The Lady's Frolic," a comic opera, were the productions of his pen. D. 1774.

LOVELACE, RICHARD, an English poet of the 17th century, was a son of Sir Richard Lovelace, of Woolwich, and b. in 1618. He was educated at the Charter house, and at Gloucester hall, Oxford; became a colonel in the army of Charles I., and spent the whole of his fortune in support of the royal cause; was imprisoned by the parliament, and d. in indigence in 1658. His poems, published under the title of "Lucasta," are light and elegant. He also wrote two plays, "The Scholar," a comedy, and "The Soldier," a tragedy. For spirit and gallantry, Colonel Lovelace has sometimes been compared to Sir Philip Sidney.

LOWE, Sir HUDSON, entered the army at a very early age, and served with much credit in various parts of the

world; but he will be principally remembered in history as having been governor of St. Helena, while that island was the place of detention of the Emperor Napoleon. D. 1844.

LOWELL, JONAS, first judge of Massachusetts, a gentleman distinguished for his generosity and public spirit, who was among the projectors of the Massachusetts hospital, the Boston Athenæum, savings' bank, &c., &c. B. 1779; d. 1840.

LOWNDES, WILLIAM, was b. at Charleston about 1781, was educated at the college there, studied law, was chosen a member of the legislature, and was a distinguished member of congress for a period of ten years, from about 1810 to 1822, when from ill health he resigned. In 1818, he was the chairman of the committee of ways and means. He was tall, slender, emaciated, of a rueful countenance; a man of wealth and probity, modest, retiring, and unambitious; with a mind of the first order, vigorous, comprehensive, and logical, and a memory of uncommon power, and standing in the first ranks of American statesmen. There must have been some most extraordinary excellences in his character, for he was respected and beloved even by his political adversaries. Few men have appeared at Washington who gave more promise of future eminence, but he d. at sea, on his way to Europe, 1822, too early alike for the wishes of his friends and the hope of the nation.

LOWRY, WILSON, an eminent English engraver, was b. in 1762, at Whitehaven, where his father, Mr. Strickland Lowry, was a portrait painter. He was the inventor of a ruling-machine, possessing the property of ruling successive lines, either equidistant or in just gradations, from the greatest required width to the nearest possible approximation; also of one capable of drawing lines to a point, and of forming concentric circles: he likewise introduced the use of diamond points for etching, and many other useful improvements in the art, and was the first who succeeded in what is technically termed "biting in" well upon steel. For thirty years before his death he was engaged by eminent publishers on their most extensively illustrated works; and having attained to the highest rank in his peculiar branch of the art, his services were thoroughly appreciated. D. 1820.

LOWTH, WILLIAM, an eminent di-

vine, was b. in London, in 1661, and was educated at Oxford. Being recommended by his worth and learning, he became chaplain to Dr. Mew, bishop of Winchester, and was provided with a prebendal stall in his cathedral and the living of Buriton. He was an excellent classical scholar and critic, and the author of several theological works of merit.—ROBERT, son of the preceding, and a distinguished English prelate, was b. at Buriton, in 1710, received his education at Winchester, and at New college, Oxford, in which university he was elected professor of poetry in 1741. He accompanied Mr. Legge on an embassy to Berlin, and was subsequently travelling tutor to the sons of the duke of Devonshire. In 1753 he published his "De Saera Poesi Hebraeorum Prælectiones Academicæ;" in 1758, the "Life of William of Wykeham;" in 1762, a "Short Introduction to English Grammar;" and, in 1765, he replied, in a masterly and unanswerable style to some acrimonious remarks of Warburton, who thought Dr. Lowth had aimed at his Divine Legation of Moses in the "Prælectiones." After having enjoyed some valuable preferments, he was raised to the see of St. David's in 1766, was translated to Oxford in the same year, and, in 1777, succeeded to the diocese of London. In 1778 he published his "Translation of Isaiah." The archbishopric of Canterbury was offered him, on the death of Dr. Cornwallis, but he declined the primacy. D. 1787.

LOYOLA, IGNATIUS, founder of the society of Jesuits, was b. in 1491, of a noble family, in the Spanish province of Guipuscoa. He was at first in the army, and served with distinguished bravery, but having been severely wounded at the siege of Pampeluna, he beguiled his time with books, and on reading the "Lives of the Saints," his imagination became highly excited, and he determined to devote himself from that time to works of piety. He began by making a pilgrimage to Jerusalem, not from a mere wish to see those places, which had been hallowed by the presence of our Lord, but in the hope of converting some of the infidels, who were masters of the Holy Land, or of gaining the palm of martyrdom in the attempt. Having accomplished this painful and perilous journey, he returned to Spain, more unprovided even than he had left it. In 1526 he went to the university of Alcala, where he found some adherents; but the Inquisition im-



prisoned him for his conduct, which appeared strange, and rendered him suspected of witchcraft. He was not delivered from the prison of the holy office until 1528, when he went to Paris to continue his studies, the subjects of which, indeed, were only works of an ascetic character. Here he became acquainted with several Spaniards and Frenchmen, who were afterwards noted as his followers. They conceived the plan of an order for the conversion of heathens and sinners, and, on Ascension day, in 1534, they united for this great work in the subterranean chapel of the abbey of Montmartre. They then met again in 1536, at Venice, whence they proceeded to Rome, and received the confirmation of their fraternity from Pope Paul III., as "The Society of Jesus." In 1541, Ignatius was chosen general of the society, continued his abstinence and penances during life, and d. in 1566. Loyola was in person of a middle stature, of an olive complexion, with a bald head, eyes full of fire, and an aquiline nose. His fanaticism and enthusiasm were certainly dignified by sincerity, and he doubtless believed as he taught, that the Society of Jesus was the result of an immediate inspiration from heaven. He was canonized in 1622, by Gregory XV.

LUBIN, AUGUSTIN, an Augustin friar, was b. at Paris, in 1624. He became provincial-general of his order in France, and afterwards assistant-general of the French monks at Rome, but he returned to Paris, and d. there in 1695. He was made geographer royal, and wrote "The Geographical Mercury," "Notes on the Roman Martyrology," "History of the French Abbeys," and the "Geography of the Bible," &c.

LUCAN, MARCUS ANNEUS, a celebrated Roman poet, was b. at Corduba, in Spain, A. D. 37. He was a nephew of Seneca, and being taken early to Rome, he studied there under the best masters. Before he was of the legal age he was made a *quæstor*, and he was also admitted into the college of *angurs*. He excited the anger of Nero for having had the effrontery to recite one of his compositions, in a public assembly, in competition with the emperor, and was ordered never more to recite in public. This induced Lucan to join Piso and others in a conspiracy against the tyrant, for which he suffered death, 65. His "Pharsalia" contains passages of great beauty.

LUCIAN, a celebrated Greek author,

distinguished for his ingenuity and wit, was b. at Samosata, the capital of Comagene, during the reign of Trajan. He was of humble origin, and was placed, while young, with an uncle, to study statuary, but being unsuccessful in his first attempts, he went to Antioch, and devoted himself to literature and forensic rhetoric. In the reign of Marcus Aurelius, he was made procurator of the province of Egypt, and d. when 80 or 90 years old. The works of Lucian, of which many have come down to us, are mostly in the form of dialogues, but none are so popular as those in which he ridicules the pagan mythology and philosophical sects. Many of them, however, though written in an elegant style, and abounding with witticisms, are tainted with profanity and indecency.

LUCILIUS, CAIUS, a Roman satirist, who served under Scipio in his expedition against the Numantians. Only a few of his verses remain, which are in the "Corpus Poetarum" of Maittaire. D. at Naples, 108 B. C.

LUCRETIA, a Roman matron, was the wife of Collatinus, and the cause of the revolution of Rome from a monarchy to a republic. Sextus Tarquinius, who contrived to become a guest in the absence of her husband, whose kinsman he was, found means to reach her chamber in the middle of the night, and finding himself repulsed, he threatened to stab her, kill a slave, and place him by her side, and then swear he had slain them both in the act of adultery. The dread of infamy succeeded, and he triumphed over her fears; but she acquainted her husband, father, and kindred of the transaction, and, in spite of their soothing remonstrances, drew a dagger, and stabbed herself to the heart. The bloody poniard, with her dead body exposed to the senate, was the signal of Roman liberty. The expulsion of the Tarquins, and the abolition of the regal dignity, was instantly resolved on, and carried into execution.

LUCRETIUS, TITUS CARUS, an ancient Roman philosopher and poet, much esteemed for his learning and eloquence. His celebrated work, "De Reum Natura," has been translated into English by Mr. Creech. B. 98 B. C.; d. 55 B. C.

LUCULLUS, LUCIUS LICINIUS, a Roman consul and commander, celebrated for his military talents and magnificence, was b. 115 B. C. He first distinguished himself in the social war, and afterwards defeated Hamilear in two naval battles. He also conquered

various cities of Pontus, and, although overcome by Mithridates in a battle, soon acquired such advantages that he finally broke up the hostile army, and Mithridates himself sought protection in Armenia, where Tigranes refusing to surrender him to the Romans, Lucullus attacked that monarch, and completely subdued him. By a mutiny of his soldiers, who accused him of avarice and covetousness, he was deprived of the chief command, and recalled. From this time, Lucullus remained a private individual, spending in luxurious ease the immense riches which he had brought with him from Asia, without however, abandoning the more noble and serious occupations of a cultivated mind. D. 49 B. C.

LUDLOW, EDMUND, an eminent republican leader, was b. at Maiden Bradley, Wilts, in 1620, studied at Trinity college, Oxford, and at the Temple, was an officer in the parliamentary army, and fought at Edgehill, Newbury, and other places, but when the "self-denying ordinance" took place, he remained out of any ostensible situation, until chosen member for Wiltshire in the place of his father. At this time the machinations of Cromwell becoming visible, he was opposed by Ludlow with firmness and openness. To establish a republic, he joined the army against the parliament, and sat also as one of Charles's judges. Nominated general of horse in Ireland, he joined the army under Ireton, and acted with great vigor and ability. When Cromwell was declared protector, Ludlow used all his influence with the army against him, on which account he was recalled, and put under arrest; but he avowed his republican principles, and, refusing all security or engagement for submission, retired into Essex, where he remained until the death of the protector. When Richard Cromwell succeeded, he joined the army party at Wallingford House, and was instrumental in the restoration of the long parliament, in which he took his seat. The restoration was now rapidly approaching, and finding the republicans unable to resist it, he quitted the country, and proceeded to Geneva, whence he afterwards, with many more fugitives of the party, took refuge at Lausanne. After the revolution he ventured to appear in London, which gave such offence, that an address was presented to King William, by the house of commons, praying his majesty to issue a proclamation for apprehending him.

On this, Ludlow went back to Vevay, in Switzerland, where he d. in 1693. He was one of the purest and most honorable characters on the republican side, free from fanaticism or hypocrisy. His "Memoirs" are interesting, and written in a manly and unaffected style.

LULLY, RAYMOND, a distinguished philosopher and scholar of the 13th century, b. at Palma, in Majorca. In his youth he had been a soldier, but he became a religious ascetic, and travelled into Africa and the East, for the purpose of converting the Mahometans to Christianity. He suffered tortures and imprisonment at Tunis, but was released by some Genoese merchants, and d. on his voyage home, in 1315. He wrote on divinity, medicine, chemistry, metaphysics, &c.; was styled "Doctor Illuminatus," and his method, which prevailed in Europe during the 14th, 15th, and 16th centuries, was dignified by the title of "Ars Lulliana."

LUSSAN, MARGARET DE, a French authoress of considerable talents, b. in 1682, was the daughter of one of Cardinal Fleury's coachmen. Among her most esteemed productions are, "La Comtesse de Gondez," "Anecdotes de Philippe Auguste," "Anecdotes of Francis I.," "La Vie de M. Crillon," and "Histoire de Charles VI."

LUTHER, MARTIN, the great reformer of the church, was b. in 1483, at Eisleben, in Lower Saxony. At the age of 14 he was sent to the school of Magdeburg, from which he removed to Eisenach, and thence to the university of Erfurt, where, in 1503, he received a master's degree, and delivered lectures on the physics and ethics of Aristotle. He was destined by his father for the legal profession, but the impression produced on him by the fate of his friend Alexis, who was struck dead by lightning while walking by his side on their road from Mansfield to Erfurt, uniting with the effect of his early religious education, induced him to devote himself to the monastic life, and he entered the monastery of Augustins, in 1505, submitting patiently to all the penances and humiliations which the superior of the order imposes upon novices. In 1507 he was constituted a priest, and in 1508 he was made professor of philosophy in the new university of Wittenberg. In this sphere of action his powerful mind soon showed itself; he threw off the fetters of the scholastic philosophy, asserted the rights of reason, and soon collected a large number of

disciples. In 1510 he visited the court of Pope Leo X., at Rome, a journey which revealed to him the irreligion and corruption of the clergy, and destroyed his reverence for the sanctity of the pope. After his return, he became a preacher, and was made doctor of theology. His profound learning, together with the fame of his eloquence, soon made Luther known to the principal scholars, and esteemed as a powerful advocate of the new light which was breaking upon the world. Great, therefore, was the attention excited by his ninety-five propositions, given to the world, Oct. 31, 1517, and intended to put an end to the sale of indulgences by the Dominican Tetzl. They were condemned as heretical, but neither menaces nor persuasions could induce him to recant, and he still maintained the invalidity of indulgences, and of the papal supremacy. In 1520, Luther and his friends were excommunicated, and his writings burnt at Rome, Cologne, and Louvain. Indignant at this open act of hostility, Luther burned the bull of excommunication and the decretals of the papal canon. Being called upon by many of the German nobility to defend the new doctrine, he presented himself at the diet of Worms, April, 1521, before the emperor, and a vast assemblage of the princes and prelates of Germany. He there made an elaborate defence, and concluded it with these words: "Let me then be refuted and convinced by the testimony of the Scriptures, or by the clearest arguments, otherwise I cannot and will not recant; for it is neither safe nor expedient to act against conscience. Here I take my stand; I can do no otherwise, so help me God! Amen." He left Worms, in fact, a conqueror; but it was so manifest that his enemies were determined upon his destruction, that the elector of Saxony conveyed him to the castle of Wartburg, to save his life. In this Patmos, as he called it, Luther remained ten months, and then returned to Wittenberg, where he published a sharp reply to Henry VIII., who had written a book against him, on the seven sacraments. Luther also printed a translation of the New Testament, which greatly alarmed the Catholics, and severe edicts were issued against the reading of it by the princes of that communion. In 1524 he married Catherine de Bora, who had been a nun, by whom he had three sons. In 1529 the emperor assembled another diet at Spire, to check the progress of

the new opinions; and here it was that the name of Protestants first arose, occasioned by the protest made, on the part of the electoral princes, who were for the reformation, against the rigorous impositions brought forward in this assembly. After this, the protesting princes determined to have a common confession of faith drawn up; which was accordingly performed by Melancthon, and being presented at the diet of Augsburg, in 1530, was called "The Confession of Augsburg." In 1534 Luther's translation of the whole Bible was published, and the same year he printed a book against the service of the mass. At length, worn out, more by labor than age, this illustrious man d. at his native place, Feb. 18, 1546, having lived to see that his doctrines had taken such deep root, that no earthly power could eradicate them.

LUTTI, BENEDICT, an eminent Italian painter, on whom the emperor of Germany conferred the honor of knighthood, was b. at Florence, in 1666. He resided at Rome, where he was president of the academy of St. Luke. His paintings are rare and valuable. D. 1724.

LUXEMBOURG, FRANCIS HENRY DE MONTMORENCI, duke of, a famous general and marshal of France, b. in 1628, was the posthumous son of the count de Bouteville, who was beheaded in the reign of Louis XIII. for fighting a duel. He served when young under the prince of Condé, was made a duke and peer of France, in 1662, was a lieutenant-general at the taking of Franche-Comté, in 1668, commanded during the invasion of Holland, in 1672, and having gained the battle of Seref, in 1674, was created a marshal. He subsequently distinguished himself at the battles of Fleurus, Leuze, Steinkirk, &c., and d. in 1695.

LYCOPHRON, a Greek poet was b. at Chalcis, in Eubœa. He flourished in the age of Ptolemy Philadelphus, and was one of the seven poets termed the Pleiades. He wrote numerous tragedies, a satirical drama, and other works; but the only extant production of this writer is a poem relating to the predictions of Cassandra, the daughter of Priam, king of Troy.

LYCURGUS, the celebrated Spartan legislator, son of Eunomus, king of Sparta, is supposed to have been b. about 898 B. C. His elder brother, Polydectes, who succeeded to the throne on the death of his father, soon after

died, and left the kingdom to him; but Lycurgus finding that the widow was pregnant, forbore to assume the sceptre; and the issue proving to be a boy, he faithfully fulfilled the office of guardian to it. He made the study of legislation his principal object; and having travelled for the purpose of investigating the institutions of other lands, he returned to his own country, and established those laws by which Sparta was so long governed. Having bound the king, senate, and people, by a solemn oath, not to alter any of the laws he had made until his return, he left Sparta with the avowed intention of visiting the oracle of Delphi, but he secretly determined never to see it again. Plutarch affirms, that he put himself voluntarily to death by starvation, while Lucian assert that he died naturally, at the age of 85. The rigid character of the laws of Lycurgus was intended to make public principles predominate over private interests and affections. Children were not allowed to be the property of their parents, but of the state; which directed their education, and even determined on their life or death. The severest penalties against debauchery and intemperance were affixed; and it was enjoined that the people should all take their meals in public. They were allowed to possess neither gold nor silver; iron was used for money; the theatres were abolished, and nothing but the most indispensable knowledge was allowed to be acquired; in short, all that tended to soften and humanize mankind was prohibited, while every thing that could promote a hardy life and personal bravery was encouraged. The Spartans, under the laws of Lycurgus, consequently became a nation of warriors, who, for ages, proved the bulwark of their friends, the dread of their foes, and an example for future ages—more, however, to be shunned than imitated.

LYDGATE, JOHN, one of the oldest English poets, was a Benedictine monk of Bury St. Edmund's. He was educated at Oxford, travelled in France and Italy, opened a school on his return for the tuition of the young nobility, and d. about 1460. His "Siege of Troy" is very scarce.

LYELL, CHARLES, well known in the scientific and literary world, was b. in Fifeshire, 1767. Educated partly at St. Andrew's, and partly at Cambridge, he returned to his paternal estate of Kinordy, where he passed his whole time

in those pursuits which have gained him a distinguished place among men of science. He was the discoverer of many British plants previously unknown; and his translation of the lyrical poems of Dante, with his illustrative notes, shows a profound knowledge of mediæval Italian history and literature. Sir Charles Lyell, the distinguished geologist, is his son. D. 1849.

LYMAN, PHINEAS, major-general, was b. at Durham, in 1716, and after receiving his education at Yale college, commenced his study of the law, and became eminent in its practice. In 1755 he was appointed commander-in-chief of the Connecticut forces, and held this post with much distinction till the conclusion of the Canadian war. In 1762 he commanded the American forces in the expedition to Havana, and afterwards went to England as agent to obtain from government a tract of land on the Mississippi and Yazoo, where he proposed to establish a colony. Failing in this enterprise, he was ashamed to return to his native country, and passed eleven years in England almost in a state of imbecility. He was then induced to return, and embarked with his family for the Mississippi, and d. 1788. At one period of his life he enjoyed a very high and extensive reputation.

LYNCH, THOMAS, a signer of the declaration of independence, was b. in South Carolina in 1749, was educated in England, and commenced the study of law at the Temple. In 1772 he returned to his native state, and when but 27 years of age took his seat in the continental congress of 1776. The decline of his health soon rendered a change of climate necessary, and he embarked about the close of the year 1779 for St. Eustatia. The ship in which he sailed was never afterwards heard from.

LYNDWODE, or LINDWOOD, WILLIAM, an eminent ecclesiastical lawyer of the 15th century, was keeper of the privy seal in the reign of Henry VI., and was sent repeatedly on embassies to Spain and Portugal. D. bishop of St. David's, in 1446.

LYON, GEORGE FRANCIS, an enterprising traveller, and a captain in the British navy, was b. at Chichester in 1795, and entered the service on board the Milford, of 74 guns, in 1809; from which period up to the battle of Algiers, where he was present, he was continually engaged in the active duties of his profession. In 1818 he was employed

under Mr. Ritchie, on a mission to the interior of Africa. Of this expedition Mr. Lyon published his journal, under the title of "A Narrative of Travels in Northern Africa, accompanied by Geographical Notices of Soudan, and of the Course of the Niger." A more disastrous undertaking has been seldom known; the travellers suffered every kind of privation, were attacked with the most alarming disorders, and Mr. Ritchie fell a martyr to extreme suffering and disappointment while at Mourzouk, the capital of Fezzan, from which place Mr. Lyon returned. A very different scene of operations next awaited him. In 1821 he was appointed to the command of the *Hecla*, one of the ships belonging to Captain Parry's expedition to the polar seas; of which he also published "A Private Journal." In 1823 he was raised to the rank of post-captain, and appointed to the command of the *Griper* gun-brig, then fitting out for another voyage of discovery in the icy regions. Here he and his gallant crew encountered the most frightful perils, but providentially returned to England, though without effecting any part of their object. He afterwards went to Mexico as one of the commissioners of the Real del Monte Mining Company, and was wrecked on his return, near Holyhead, in 1827, losing every thing belonging to him. He again visited South America, but d. on his passage home, 1832, aged 37.

LYONNET, PETER, an eminent naturalist, was b. at Maastricht in 1707. Being bred to the law, he became one of the secretaries to the states of Holland, and their law translator from the Latin and French. In his latter years he applied to the study of natural history, particularly insects; on which subject he wrote several esteemed books, the most important of which is, "Traité Anatomique de la Chenille qui rouge le Bois de Saule." D. 1789.

LYONS, ISRAEL, an astronomer, botanist, and mathematician, b. in 1739, was the son of a Polish Jew, who was a Hebrew teacher at Cambridge. He was Sir Joseph Banks' instructor in botany, and accompanied Captain Phipps, afterwards Lord Mulgrave, as astronomer, in his voyage towards the north pole. He was one of the calculators of the "Nautical Almanac," wrote a "Treatise on Fluxions," and other works, and lectured on botany. D. 1775.

LYSANDER, a famous Lacedæmonian general, who was employed in and put

an end to the Peloponnesian war. By defeating the Athenians, too, in the naval action of *Ægospotamos*, 405 B. C., he destroyed the Athenian ascendancy in Greece. His ambition was to obtain the sovereign power of Sparta, but he did not succeed. He was slain in the war against Thebes, 375 B. C.

LYSLIAS, a Greek orator, b. at Athens, as some say, and at Syracuse, as others maintain, 459 B. C. He obtained great fame as a rhetorical teacher, and is cited by Quintilian as an example of pure and beautiful eloquence. He lived to the age of 81. Of his 300 or 400 orations only 34 have come down to us.

LYSIPPUS, a celebrated Grecian sculptor, who worked with such extraordinary diligence, that he is said to have left behind him fifteen hundred pieces, every one of which evinced marks of superior genius. He received from Alexander the Great the singular privilege of exclusively making his effigy in cast metal; and he accordingly executed a series of figures of that prince, from childhood to maturity. He greatly improved the art of statuary, and gave to the human figure a degree of symmetry and beauty unpractised by his predecessors.

LYTTLETON, GEORGE, Lord, an elegant poet and historian, was b. at Hagley, in Worcestershire, in 1709. On the resignation of Walpole, he was made one of the lords of the treasury; was subsequently chancellor of the exchequer, but resigned in 1757, and was raised to the peerage, after which he withdrew from public affairs. He was the author of a "Dissertation on the Conversion of St. Paul," "Dialogues of the Dead," a "History of Henry II.," and "Poems." The latter are correct in versification, and replete with delicate sentiments; nor are his miscellanies in prose devoid of good taste. D. 1773.—THOMAS, Lord, son of the preceding, was a young nobleman of promising talents, but of dissipated manners; and whose death is said to have been preceded by a very extraordinary circumstance. He dreamt that a young female, dressed in white, solemnly warned him of his dissolution in three days from that time. On the third day, his lordship had a party to spend the evening with him, and about the time predicted he observed to the company present, that "he believed he should jockey the ghost;" but in a few minutes afterwards he was seized with a sudden faintness, carried to bed, and rose no more. D. 1779.

## M.

**MABILLON**, a learned French Benedictine, famous as a writer on ecclesiastical antiquities and diplomatics, was b. in 1632, at Pierre Mont, in Champagne, and studied at the college of Rheims. He assisted D'Acheri in his *Spicilegium*, and published several laborious works, among which are, "De Diplomatica," the "*Musæum Italicum*," and "The Annals of the Order of St. Benedict." D. 1707.

**MABLY, GABRIEL BONNET DE**, a French abbé, eminent as a political and historical writer, was the brother of Condillac, and b. at Grenoble, in 1709. He was educated by the Jesuits at Lyons, but soon abandoned the theological studies for Thucydides, Plutarch, and Livy. His works include "Parallèle des Romains et des François," "Le Droit public de l'Europe," "Observations sur les Grecs," "Observations sur les Romains," "Observations sur l'Histoire de la France," "Sur les Constitutions des Etats Unis de l'Amérique," &c. D. 1785.

**MACADAM, JOHN LONDON**, known as the introducer of an improved system of road-making, which bears his name, was descended from an ancient and respectable family in Kirkcubright, Scotland, where he was b. in 1756. He was a man of science generally, and in the course of his active services as a magistrate and trustee of roads, his attention was first attracted to the want of scientific principles in the construction of roads. At that time he was in his 60th year, and the subject continued to occupy his leisure till he finally effected what may fairly be termed a national good. Government appreciating the vast utility of his plans, rewarded him by two grants, amounting together to £10,000, and he was offered the honor of knighthood, which, however, he declined, in consequence of his advanced age, and it was conferred on his son, now Sir James Nicoll M'Adam. D. 1836.

**MACARTNEY, GEORGE**, earl of, was b. at Lismore, near Belfast, in 1737. He was employed as ambassador from Great Britain to the emperor of China in 1792. He conducted himself with great address on that occasion; and an account of the mission was published by Sir George Staunton, who acted as his secretary. The embassy returned in 1794,

and the earl was next sent to Louis XVIII., then Monsieur, at Verona; after that, he was appointed governor of the Cape of Good Hope, which he was compelled, from ill health, to resign. During his retirement in Surrey, he wrote "The State of Russia in 1767," and "The State of Ireland in 1773."

**MACAULAY, CATHARINE**, a female historian, was b. in 1730. In 1760 she married Mr. George Macaulay, a physician in London; and after his death she married, in 1778, Dr. Graham, a clergyman, and brother to the noted empiric of that name. In 1785 she came to America, for the purpose of visiting General Washington, with whom she maintained a correspondence during her life. Among her works are, "The History of England from James I. to the Accession of the House of Hanover," "The History of England from the Revolution to the present Time," "Remarks on Hobbes's Rudiments of Government and Society," "A Treatise on Moral Truth," "Letters on Education," &c. D. 1791.—**ZACHARY**, a zealous co-operator with Mr. Wilberforce and other distinguished philanthropists in the abolition of slavery in the British colonies; to which end he had devoted his eminent talents and best energies for upwards of forty years. He was the father of the distinguished historian, T. Babington Macaulay, esq. D. 1838.

**MACAULEY, ELIZABETH WRIGHT**, a lady, who, in the varied characters of an actress, a lecturer, and a preacher of the gospel, was well known, was b. in 1785. She left the stage on the plea of ill health, and became the occupant and preacher of a chapel in London; she also occasionally entertained audiences with dramatic recitations; and, for the twelvemonth preceding her death, she was occupied in delivering lectures on "Domestic Philosophy" in various parts of England. D. 1837.

**MACCALL, HUGH**, major in the army of the U. S., d. at Savannah, Georgia, 1824, aged 57. He published a "History of Georgia," 1816.

**MACCALLA, DANIEL**, minister at Wappetaw, S. C., was a native of Pennsylvania, and graduated at Princeton college, 1766. In 1774 he was ordained pastor of the churches of New Providence and Charleston, Penn. In the

war he went as chaplain to Canada, and was made a prisoner. For some months he was confined in a prison-ship. He returned on parole at the close of 1776. D. 1800.

**MACCULLOCH, JOHN**, was b. in 1773, at Guernsey; entered into the artillery as assistant surgeon, and became chemist to the ordnance in 1803. He was afterwards engaged by government in the surveys of Scotland; and his mineralogical and geological survey of that portion of the kingdom is deemed his most important public work. In 1832 his able map of it was completed, and he received from government the sum of £7000. He also wrote many scientific works. D. 1835.

**MACDONALD, ETIENNE JACQUES JOSEPH ALEXANDRE**, duke of Tarentum, and a distinguished marshal of France, was b. at Sedan, in France, 1765. Descended from a Scotch family, which had taken refuge in France after the suppression of the rebellion in Scotland in 1745, he entered the French army in 1784, and embracing the revolutionary cause, served on the staff of Dumourier, at Jemappes, and greatly distinguished himself in the campaign in the Low Countries under General Pichegru. In 1796, as general of division, he took the command of the army of the Rhine; he then joined the army of Italy, where he became governor of Rome; and having soon afterwards been sent against Naples, his skilful retreat saved the French army from the utter ruin with which it was menaced by Suwarrow. During the 18th Brumaire, he commanded at Versailles. In 1800 he was appointed to the command of the army in Switzerland, and immortalized his name in military annals by his celebrated passage of the Splügen. In 1802 he was appointed French ambassador at the court of Copenhagen; and, on his return to Paris, Napoleon marked his displeasure at some expressions he had made use of in reference to his treatment of Moreau, by withdrawing him from active service. But in 1809 he once more took part in the Italian campaign, shared the glories of the victories at Laybach, Raab, and Wagram, his gallant conduct in the last earning for him a marshal's baton at the emperor's hands, and was appointed governor of Grätz, where his humanity gained him "golden opinions from all ranks of people." In 1810 he was created duke of Tarentum, and appointed to command in Catalonia, where, contrary to his wont, he displayed great inhumanity. He subsequently shared

in the Russian campaign, and distinguished himself in the battles of Bautzen and Lutzen; but met with a severe reverse at Katzbach, where he had imprudently engaged Marshal Blucher with a greatly inferior force. After the fall of Napoleon, he was called to the chamber of peers, and made chancellor of the legion of honor. D. 1840.

**MACDONOUGH, THOMAS**, commodore, was a native of Delaware. He served as a midshipman in the American fleet sent to the Mediterranean. In the war of 1812, at the age of 28, he commanded the American forces on lake Champlain. In the battle of Sept. 11, 1814, after an action of two hours and twenty minutes, he obtained a complete victory. The state of New York gave him 1000 acres of land on the bay, in which the battle was fought. D. 1825, aged 39.

**MACDOUGAL, ALEXANDER**, major-general, was the son of a Scotchman, who sold milk in the city of New York, nor was he ashamed to acknowledge, that when a boy he assisted his father. He proved himself a zealous whig before the beginning of the American revolutionary war; in 1776 he was appointed brigadier, and major-general in 1777. He commanded in the action at White Plains, and was engaged in the battle of Germantown. In 1781 he was elected a delegate to congress; he was afterwards in the senate of New York. D. 1786.

**MACDUFFIE, GEORGE**, an eminent politician of South Carolina. He studied law with J. C. Calhoun and commenced the practice in connection with Edward Ford, now the rector of an Episcopal church at Augusta. Shortly after their separation he was involved in difficulties with Colonel Cumming of Augusta, which resulted in several hostile meetings, in one of which he received a wound in one of his shoulders from which he never recovered. He entered congress in 1821, and represented his state fourteen years, during which he distinguished himself as an orator, and often contended in debate with the late John Randolph. He was afterwards elected governor of his state, and in 1843 was chosen to the United States senate as colleague with Mr. Calhoun. He was once a champion of the United States bank, internal improvements, and a protective tariff, and soon after became an equally enthusiastic opponent of them all. He was an earnest and eloquent debater. D. 1851.

MACE, THOMAS, an English musician, who was an excellent performer on the lute. He published a work, entitled "Music's Monument, or a Remembrance of the best Practical Music," &c. D. 1676.

MACFARLANE, HENRY, an historical writer, was b. in Scotland, in 1734; was for some years a reporter of speeches in parliament; and afterwards kept a respectable seminary at Walthamstow. He was the author of a "History of George III.," an "Essay on the Authenticity of Ossian," "An Address to the People of Britain," &c. D. 1804.

MACHIAVEL, or MACCHIAVELLI, NICHOLAS, a celebrated political writer and historian, was b. at Florence, in 1469, of a noble family, whose members had enjoyed the highest dignities in the republic. On account of his distinguished talents, he was very early appointed chancellor of his native state, and not long afterwards advanced to the post of secretary. When Florence had recovered her liberty, by the expulsion of the Medici, he was several times charged with important embassies, which were of great use to the commonwealth. On the return of the Medici to Florence, he was deprived of his post; and being afterwards accused of participating in a conspiracy, he was imprisoned, put to the torture, and banished; all which he endured with a firmness approaching to indifference. Having returned to his native country, the favor and confidence shown him by the Medici alienated him from the affections of the Florentines; and he d. in indigent circumstances, in 1527. His chief works are, "The History of Florence," "The Life of Castruccio Castracani," "A Treatise on the Military Art," and "The Prince." This last work, if taken literally, contains the most pernicious maxims of government, founded on the vilest principles; hence the word Machiavellism is used to denote that system of policy which disregards every law, human or divine, to effect its purposes. There are many, however, who regard it rather as a covert satire upon tyranny, than as a manual for a tyrant.

MACINTOSH, LACHLAN, General, an officer of the American revolutionary war, was one of the early settlers of Georgia, and the principal military of the province. In 1776 he was appointed brigadier-general. Having served to the end of the war, he was a member of congress in 1784. In 1785 he was one of the commissioners to treat with the

southern Indians. D. 1806.—JOHN, General, was an officer of the Georgia line in 1775, and served during the war with unblemished honor. In 1814 he commanded the Georgia division which went to Pensacola. D. 1826.

MACKAY, ANDREW, an eminent mathematician; author of a "Treatise on the Longitude," and a contributor to Rees's "Cyclopaedia." D. 1809.

MACKÉAN, THOMAS, an eminent judge, and a signer of the declaration of independence, was b. in Pennsylvania, in 1734, and after a course of academic and professional studies was admitted to the bar at the age of 21 years. His political career commenced in 1762, when he was returned a member of the assembly from the county of Newcastle. He was a member of the congress which assembled in New York, in 1765, to obtain relief of the British government for the grievances under which the colonies were suffering. In this body he behaved with much decision and energy. In 1774 he was appointed to the general congress, a delegate from the lower counties in Delaware, and was the only man who, without intermission, was a member during the whole period. Of this body he was president in 1781. In 1777 he was appointed chief justice of Pennsylvania, and discharged the duties of this office with impartiality and dignity for 22 years. In 1799 he was elected a governor of the state of Pennsylvania. D. 1817.

MACKENZIE, Sir GEORGE, an ingenious lawyer and writer, was b. at Dundee, 1636; became an eminent advocate; and gained from the covenanters the severe appellation of "bloodthirsty." When James II. abrogated the Catholic laws he resigned, but was afterwards restored by that prince. Not approving the measures of the prince of Orange, he again retired and went to London, where he d. 1691. He wrote several works of merit on the laws of Scotland; "A Defence of the Antiquity of the Royal Line of Scotland," "Essays on Moral Subjects," and some poetical pieces.—HENRY, an essayist and elegant writer of works of fiction, was the son of an eminent physician at Edinburgh, and b. in 1745. He received a liberal education; and, in 1746, became an attorney in the Scottish court of exchequer. His first production was "The Man of Feeling," which soon acquired unbounded popularity: this was followed by "The Man of the World,"



and he subsequently produced a third, "Julia de Roubigné." He next, in conjunction with other literary characters, published a series of Essays, under the title of "The Mirror," and afterwards "The Lounger." He also contributed many excellent papers to the "Transactions of the Royal Society of Edinburgh and of the Highland Society," of both of which he was a member. His dramatic works were by no means so successful: they consist of two tragedies, "The Prince of Tunis" and "The Shipwreck," and of two comedies, "The Force of Fashion" and "The White Hypocrite." He was the author of a political tract entitled "An Account of the Proceedings of the Parliament of 1784;" and at the commencement of the French revolution he published several others, with the view of counteracting the prevalence of democratic principles at home, which introduced him to the notice of Mr. Pitt, and some years after he was appointed comptroller of the taxes for Scotland, an office which he held till his death. D. 1831.—DONALD, was b. in Scotland, in 1738, and at the age of 17 he came over to Canada and joined the Northwest company and continued eight years with them. In 1809 he became one of the partners with the late John Jacob Astor, of New York, in establishing the fur trade west of the Rocky Mountains, and in company with Mr. Hunt, of St. Louis, he made the overland route to the mouth of the Columbia river, a feat then rarely attempted and full of perils, and remained at Astoria until it was surrendered by MacDougall to the British. He converted every thing he could into available funds and carried them safely through a mighty wilderness to Mr. Astor. After the restoration of peace, he exerted himself to secure for the United States the exclusive trade of Oregon, but after a long negotiation with Mr. Astor, and through him with Messrs. Madison, Gallatin, and other leading individuals in and out of office, the matter was abandoned, and Mr. Mackenzie, in March, 1821, joined the Hudson Bay Company, and was immediately appointed one of the council and chief factor. In August, 1825, he was married to Adelegonde Humbert, (who survives him,) and was shortly afterwards appointed governor. At this time he resided at Fort Garry, Red River settlement, where he continued to reside until 1832 in active and prosperous business, in which he amassed a large fortune. D. 1851.

MACKINTOSH, Sir JAMES, eminent as a jurist, a statesman, and a writer—equally distinguished for his extensive learning, his large views, and his liberal principles in law, politics, and philosophy—was descended of an ancient but reduced Scottish family, and b. in the county of Inverness, during 1765. After studying at King's college, Aberdeen, he spent three years at Edinburgh, chiefly in medical studies, and received a degree; but inclination soon led him to abandon that pursuit. In 1789 we find him in London, where he published a pamphlet on the regency question, which, on account of the sudden recovery of the king, attracted little notice. A visit to the Continent, at that interesting period, contributed to excite his sympathies for the French, and he published a reply to the celebrated "Reflections" of Burke, under the title of "Vindiciæ Gallicæ," or Defence of the French Revolution, 1792, a work which laid the foundation of his fame, and acquired for him the friendship both of Fox and his great antagonist. About this time he entered himself as a student of Lincoln's Inn, was soon called to the bar by that society, and commenced the practice of the law. Having obtained permission, though not without some difficulty, to deliver a course of lectures in the hall of Lincoln's Inn, on the law of nations, he published his introductory lecture, under the title of a "Discourse on the Law of Nature and Nations." The ability which it displayed, obtained him a large audience, including some of the most distinguished men of the country. On the trial of Peltier for a libel against Bonaparte, (then first consul of France,) the defence was conducted by Mr. Mackintosh, as sole counsel, in a most brilliant speech, which at once established his reputation as an advocate and an orator. The recordership of Bombay, with the dignity of knighthood, was soon after conferred on him, and, besides the discharge of the duties of his office, the nine years which he spent in India were marked by his exertions in the amelioration of the criminal law, the foundation of the Literary Society in Bombay, and his valuable communications to the "Asiatic Register." Soon after his return to England, Sir James was returned a member of the house of commons for the county of Nairn, in Scotland, 1813, and sat subsequently for the borough of Knaresborough, in Yorkshire, under the influence of the late Earl

Fitzwilliam. He soon took his stand among the first parliamentary speakers, and there are few instances in which finer reasoning, or deeper learning in the history of nations, and the influence of human laws upon the feelings, passions, and interests of the human race, have been sustained, developed, and enforced by a more manly and vigorous eloquence. His greatest efforts were directed to the amendment of the criminal code, which had been undertaken by Sir Samuel Romilly, and was taken up as a solemn bequest by his friend and representative. His "History of England" is not a detailed narrative of events, but a rapid, yet clear, profound, and philosophic view of the state of the progress of society, law, government, and civilization, in which the lessons of experience, the character of men and events, the circumstances which have promoted, retarded, modified the social and political improvement of the English nation, are unfolded and judged with the acuteness of a philosopher, and the wisdom of a practical statesman. His style is simple, clear, graceful, and elegant, and often rises to eloquence, when the historian traces out the growth of liberty, and the influence of generous institutions. This admirable man died, to the deep regret of his country, May 30th, 1832, having closed his public labors, the year before, by a brilliant speech in favor of reform.

MACKLIN, CHARLES, a celebrated veteran actor and dramatist, whose real name was Mac Laughlin, was b. in the county of Westmeath, Ireland, in 1690. He appeared as a performer at the theatre in Lincoln's Inn Fields, in 1725; but it was not till 1741 that he established his reputation as an actor, by his admirable and still unrivalled performance of Shylock. He continued on the stage until 1789; but, during the last years of his life, his understanding became impaired, and he d. 1797, at the patriarchal age of 107. His "Man of the World," a comedy, exposes meanness, sycophancy, and political servility, with considerable skill; and his "Love à la Mode," a very popular farce, also attests the talents of its author.

MACKNIGHT, JAMES, a learned Scottish divine, was b. in 1721, at Irvine, in Argyleshire, and was ordained minister of Maybole, where he composed his "Harmony of the Gospels," and his "New Translation of the Epistles." In 1763 he became one of the ministers of Edinburgh, and was em-

ployed nearly 30 years in the execution of his last and greatest work, viz.: "New Translation from the Greek of all the Apostolical Epistles," with commentaries and notes. D. 1800.

MACLAINE, ARCHIBALD, a learned divine, b. at Monaghan, in Ireland, where his father was a dissenting minister, is advantageously known by his "Letters to Soame Jenyns, on his View of the Internal Evidence of Christianity," a translation of Mosheim's "Ecclesiastical History," and a volume of miscellaneous sermons. D. 1804.

MACLAURIN, COLIN, an eminent mathematician, who was b. at Kilmoddan, in Scotland, in 1698. In 1717 he obtained the mathematical professorship in the Marischal college of Aberdeen, and in 1725 was elected professor of mathematics at Edinburgh. In 1734 he entered the lists against Berkeley, which produced his excellent "Treatise on Fluxions." He also wrote several papers in the "Philosophical Transactions," a treatise entitled "Geometria Organica," another on "Algebra," and "An Account of Sir Isaac Newton's Philosophical Discoveries." In the rebellion of 1745 he took so active a part in fortifying Edinburgh, that when the Pretender approached with his forces, Mr. Maclaurin deemed it prudent to retire to York, where he was entertained by Archbishop Herring, in whose palace he d. 1746.—JOHN, Lord DREGHORN, son of the preceding, was b. at Edinburgh, in 1734; was admitted a member of the faculty of advocates; and in 1787 was raised to the bench by the title of Lord Dreghorn. His works are, "An Essay on Literary Property," "A Collection of Criminal Cases," and an "Essay on Patronage." D. 1796.

MACLEAN, LETITIA ELIZABETH, better known as Miss LONDON, or L. E. L., a celebrated English poetess, was b. in Hans-place, Chelsea, 1802. At a very early age, she attracted the notice of the reading public by her spirited short poems, published in the "Literary Gazette." Her shorter compositions, in the shape of contributions to the periodicals, are almost innumerable. In addition to those, she published "The Improvisatrice," "The Troubadour," "The Golden Violet," "The Golden Bracelet," and the "Vow of the Peacock," all in verse; and three prose novels, "Romance and Reality," "Francesca Carrara," and "Ethel Churchill." In June, 1838, she was married to George Maclean, esq., governor of Cape

Coast castle, and proceeded thither with him. Being much afflicted with spasms, she was in the habit of taking a powerful medicine, and her death is attributed to her having incautiously taken an overdose. D. 1838.—**JOHN**, was the son of an eminent surgeon of the same name, in the city of Glasgow, Scotland, where he was b. 1771. After pursuing his literary, philosophical, and medical studies successively at Glasgow, Edinburgh, London, and Paris, he commenced the practice of surgery at Glasgow, in 1791. In 1795 he came to America, and in the same year was appointed professor of chemistry and natural history in the college of New Jersey, at Princeton. Two years afterwards he was chosen professor of natural philosophy and mathematics in the same institution, the duties of which office he continued to discharge with great reputation to himself, and advantage to the college, until the year 1812, when he resigned his office at Princeton, in consequence of being appointed professor of natural philosophy and chemistry in the college of William and Mary, in Virginia. D. 1814.

**MACNALLY, LEONARD**, a lawyer and dramatist, was b. in Dublin, in 1752, and after studying at the Middle Temple, was called to the Irish bar in 1776. He was the author of "The Rules of Evidence," and "The Irish Justice of the Peace." His theatrical productions are, "Fashionable Levities," a comedy; "Richard Cœur de Lion," an opera; "Robin Hood, or Sherwood Forest," a comic opera; and "Retaliation," a farce. D. 1820.

**MACNEVIN, WILLIAM JAMES**, was b. at Ballynahowne, Ireland, in 1763, educated in Germany, and practised medicine in Dublin. He early took part in the Irish agitations of 1791, was a member of the secret society of United Irishmen, and in 1798 was arrested for plotting against the British government. He was imprisoned for four years, and on his release travelled in Switzerland, of which he wrote an account, and finally entered the French army, as a captain in the Irish brigade. But disappointed in not having been sent to Ireland, he came to this country in 1805, when he was appointed professor of midwifery in the college of physicians and surgeons, and afterwards resident physician by Governor Clinton. He published several professional works, and was greatly esteemed. D. 1841.

**MACNISII, ROBERT**, known as "the

modern Pythagorean," (the name affixed to most of his contributions to different magazines,) was b. in Glasgow, 1802. Though enjoying considerable practice as a physician, he found leisure to engage in literary pursuits; and his "Anatomy of Drunkenness," "Philosophy of Sleep," "Metempsychosis," and "Book of Aphorisms," have gained for him a high place among the most thoughtful writers of his age. D. 1837.

**MACOMB, ALEXANDER**, a major-general of the United States army, was b. at Detroit in 1782, entered the army in 1799, and became a major in 1803. He was a colonel during the war of 1812, and distinguished himself at Niagara and Fort George. In 1814 he was promoted to the rank of brigadier-general, and commanded at the battle of Plattsburg, where he obtained a signal victory, in connection with Macdonough on lake Champlain. In 1835 he succeeded to the office of commander-in-chief of the army. D. 1841.

**MACON, NATHANIEL**, long a distinguished member of congress from North Carolina. He was elected a member of the 2d congress in 1791, and continued a member of the house till 1815, when he was transferred to the senate, of which he continued a member till 1823, when he resigned and retired to private life; having been 37 years a member of the house or senate, a longer period than any other man; and for several years what is called the father of the house. He was speaker of the house of representatives in the 7th, 8th, and 9th congress. "During the long, and through all the exciting periods of his public life," says the Warrenton Reporter, "though always a conspicuous party man, no one of any party ever questioned his integrity, or the purity of his motives; and he has descended to the grave full of years and with universal respect." He was the bosom friend of Jefferson and Madison, and other illustrious patriots.

**MACPHERSON, JAMES**, a writer distinguished for his translations or imitations of ancient Gaelic poems, was b. at Kingeuse, in Inverness, in 1738. Having, in 1760, produced "Fragments of Ancient Poetry, translated from the Gaelic or Erse Language," they were so well received, that a subscription was formed to enable the author to collect additional specimens of national poetry. The result of his researches was "Fingal, an Ancient Epic Poem, in six

books," together with several other poems (professedly translated from originals), by Ossian, the son of Fingal, a Gaelic prince of the 3d century, and his contemporaries. Dr. Johnson treated him as an impostor, and a violent controversy ensued concerning their authenticity. From the evidence of the contending parties, it may be concluded that Macpherson's prose epics were founded on traditional narratives current among the Highlanders; but the date of the oldest of their lays is comparatively modern; and it is now impossible to ascertain the precise extent of his obligations to the Gaelic bards of former ages. In 1764 he accompanied Governor Johnstone to Florida, as secretary. After his return he translated the Iliad into Ossianic prose; wrote a "History of Great Britain, from the Restoration to the Accession of the House of Hanover;" and also employed his pen in vindicating the measures of government during the American war. He was afterwards appointed agent to the nabob of Arcot, became a member of parliament, and d. 1796.

MACQUER, PETER JOSEPH, an eminent chemist, b. at Paris, in 1718. He wrote in the "Journal des Savans," from 1768 to 1776, the articles relating to natural philosophy, medicine, chemistry, anatomy, &c.; and published "Elémens de Chimie," &c. D. 1784.—PHILIP, his brother, was the author of an "Ecclesiastical History," and several other historical works. D. 1770.

MACROBIUS, AURELIUS AMBROSIIUS THEODOSIUS, a Latin author, in the reign of the emperor Theodosius. He held the consular dignity; and was the author of a miscellaneous work, entitled "Saturnalia," curious for its criticisms, and valuable for the light it throws upon the manners and customs of antiquity. He wrote other works, and d. about the year 420.

MADDËN, SAMUEL, an Irish clergyman, b. 1687, and educated at Trinity college, Dublin, where he introduced the scheme for promoting learning by premiums at the quarterly examinations. In 1732 he published the first volume of "Memoirs of the Twentieth Century, or Original Letters of State under George VI." He founded a society at Dublin for the improvement of the arts, in 1740, similar to that which was afterwards established in London. In 1744 he published "Boulter's Monument," a poem; and a play, entitled "Themistocles." D. 1765.

MADDOX, ISAAC, an English prelate, was b. in London, in 1697. Being left an orphan, he was taken under the care of a relation, who placed him with a pastrycook; but he soon left that situation, and went to Scotland with a view of obtaining at St. Andrew's a cheap but solid education, and eventually becoming a minister of the kirk. The tenets and discipline of Presbyterianism, however, not being congenial with his sentiments, he returned to England, entered at Queen's college, Cambridge, was episcopally ordained, and rose so rapidly, that in 1733 he was made dean of Wells. In 1736 he was consecrated bishop of St. Asaph; whence, in 1743, he was translated to Worcester, where he d. in 1759. Bishop Maddox published "A Vindication of the Church of England," in answer to Neal's History of the Puritans; and 14 occasional sermons.

MADERNO, CARLO, an Italian architect of the 16th century, appointed by Pope Paul V. to complete St. Peter's, at Rome; in the execution of which he has been charged with committing some important errors. He was, however, in high repute, and built the Maffei palace, and many other public edifices at Rome. B. 1556; d. 1629.—STEPHEN, was an eminent sculptor; b. in Lombardy, 1576. D. 1636.

MADISON, JAMES, president of the United States, was b. March 16th, 1751, at the seat of his maternal grandmother in Prince George county, Va., was educated at Princeton college, under Dr. Witherspoon, and studied law in his native state. In 1776 he was chosen a member of the convention which formed the constitution of Virginia, and of the state legislature, by which he was appointed to the executive council. He was a delegate to the continental congress of 1780, and afterwards to the convention which formed the constitution of the United States, where he took a leading and important part, and was regarded as one of the wisest of its members. After it was formed, he united with Jay and Hamilton in urging its adoption, in various essays in the newspapers, under the title of the "Federalist." From 1789 to 1797 he occupied a seat in congress, where he resisted the financial measures of Hamilton, and the policy generally of Washington's administration. In 1798 he prepared the famous resolutions for the Virginia legislature, denouncing the alien and sedition laws, and prescribing

the nature of the federal relations. Jefferson in 1801 appointed him secretary of state, in which office he remained till 1809, when he was elected to the presidency. The declaration of war against Great Britain in 1812, was the most important measure of his able administration. After serving two presidential terms, he retired to his seat at Montpelier in 1817, where he continued to enjoy the undivided respect and admiration of his fellow-citizens, till the close of his life on the 28th June, 1836.—

JAMES, bishop of Virginia, was educated at William and Mary college, studied law, and was admitted to the bar; but he soon resolved to devote himself to theology. In 1778 he was chosen professor of mathematics in William and Mary college, and in 1777 was appointed the president, and visited England for his improvement in science. Until 1784 he was not only president, but professor of mathematics, and afterwards professor of natural, moral, and political philosophy, until his death. He first introduced lectures on political economy. In 1788 he was chosen bishop. D. 1812.

—GEORGE, governor of Kentucky, son of the preceding, at the age of 17 went out as a soldier in defence of the western frontier, and was engaged in several battles with the Indians. In St. Clair's defeat he was wounded. In the war of 1812 he was an officer at the battle of the Raisin. After having been twenty years auditor of the public accounts, he was chosen governor for the term of four years in 1816, but in a few weeks after his election d. at Paris.

MADDOX, THOMAS, a legal antiquary and historiographer, who published, in 1702, "A Collection of Charters taken from the Originals," with the title of "Formulare Anglicanum." In 1711 appeared "The History and Antiquities of the Exchequer," which was followed by his "Firma Burgi, or Historical Essay concerning the Cities, Towns, and Boroughs of England."

MÆCENAS, CAIUS CILNIUS, the friend and minister of Augustus, and the patron of Virgil and Horace, was a Roman knight, who traced his genealogy from the ancient Etrurian kings. He has been described as a pattern of every political virtue, and a most generous patron of the sciences. Though luxurious and effeminate in his hours of relaxation, he was vigilant and active in business, and well understood how to employ the favors of fortune. Many pleasant and useful qualities gained him

the confidence of Augustus, which he enjoyed undiminished until his death, in the year of Rome 745, and 8 B. C. So signal were his good offices towards literary genius, that the name of Mæcenas has since become synonymous with that of a liberal patron.

MÆSTLINUS, MICHAEL, a celebrated German astronomer, was b. in the duchy of Wirtemberg, about 1542. He went to Italy, where he became intimate with Galileo; and on his return to Germany he was chosen professor of mathematics, at Tubingen, where he had Kepler for a pupil. He published many mathematical and astronomical works, and d. 1590.

MAFFEI, FRANCIS SCIPIO, Marquis, an eminent Italian writer, was b. 1675, at Verona; entered the army, and distinguished himself as a volunteer at the battle of Donawert, in 1704; but, at the end of the campaign, quitted the service, and devoted himself to literature. Among his works are, the tragedy of "Merope," a "Treatise against Duelling," a "History of Diplomacy," "Musæum Veronense," and "Verona Illustrata." D. 1755.—VEGIO, a native of Lodi; author of "Epigrams," "Essays," and a "Supplement to Virgil," which he called the 13th book of the Æneid. Julius Scaliger and Gerard Vossius have declared him a great poet. B. 1407; d. 1459.—BERNARDIN, a learned cardinal, who d. at Rome in 1553, aged 40. He wrote a "Commentary on Cicero's Epistles," and a "Treatise on Medals and Inscriptions."—JOHN PETER, a Jesuit, was b. at Bergamo in 1536, and d. at Tivoli in 1603. He wrote the "Life of Ignatius Loyola," a "History of the Indies," and other works, in the purest Latin.

MAGALOTTI, LORENZO, Count, an elegant poet and learned naturalist, was b. at Florence, in 1637. He wrote many philosophical and poetical works, of which latter the most valued is his "Canzonette Anacreontiche," published under his Arcadian name Lindoro Elateo. D. 1712.

MAGEE, WILLIAM, an Irish prelate and theological writer, was b. in humble life, and admitted as sizar at Dublin university. He was soon distinguished for his scholastic attainments; and in 1806 became a senior fellow of Trinity college, and professor of mathematics. In 1801 he published his celebrated "Discourses on the Scriptural Doctrines of the Atonement and Sacrifice," a work directed against the tenets of the

Unitarians, and written with peculiar force. In 1818 he was advanced to the deanery of Cork; in 1819 he was consecrated bishop of Raphoe; and, in 1822, translated to the see of Dublin. D. 1881, aged 66.

MAGELLAN, or MAGALHAENS, FERDINAND, a celebrated Portuguese navigator, who, in 1519, discovered and passed the straits which have since been called by his name. His services not being valued by his own country, he offered them to Charles V. of Spain, who intrusted him with a fleet destined to attempt a westward passage to the Moluccas; hence his discovery. He was slain in 1521 in a skirmish with the natives of one of the Philippine islands.

MAGEOGHEGAN, JAMES, an Irish priest; author of an "Ancient and Modern History of Ireland." B. 1702; d. 1764.

MAGGI, CARLO MARIA, an Italian poet, b. at Milan in 1630, was secretary to the senate of his native city, and d. there in 1690. His sonnets are much admired, and some of them have been translated into English.

MAGINN, WILLIAM, one of most fertile and versatile writers of modern times, was b. at Cork in 1793. He visited London for the first time in 1823, and settling there, wrote much, and for a variety of works. Besides the harassing demands upon him as a periodical contributor, he at this time wrote the singular and striking romance entitled "Whitehall." About the year 1828, he became sub-editor of the "Standard." He also contributed immensely to the well known Fraser's Magazine and to Blackwood. He wrote a caustic and powerful review of a "fashionable" novel, entitled "Berkely Castle." The author took offence, and in company with a friend, committed a most merciless assault upon Mr. Fraser. Aroused by this ill-treatment of his friend and publisher, Dr. Maginn instantly offered the offended author satisfaction, and a hostile meeting accordingly took place. The duel proved a bloodless one, but it was very near having a different result, the doctor being hit on the heel of his boot, and his opponent on the collar of his coat. To vast learning, eloquence, fancy, and wit, the doctor added a boyish good-humor and joviality. D. 1842.

MAGLIABECHI, ANTONIO, a learned critic, whose eccentric habits were almost as extraordinary as his varied erudition, was b. at Florence in 1633. He was placed, when a boy, as servant

to a dealer in fruit, or, as others say, with a goldsmith, in which situation he discovered such a propensity to letters, that a bookseller took him into his employment, where his talents and memory made him so much talked of, that the grand-duke, Cosmo III., appointed him his librarian. His attention was wholly absorbed by his books; among them he took his rest and meals, nor could he be persuaded to leave his old apartment for one more commodious which the duke had provided for him. A threadbare cloak served him for a garment by day, and a covering by night; he had one straw chair for his table, another to sleep on, and the only luxury in which he indulged was smoking. He left no literary work deserving of particular notice; but he freely afforded information to those authors who sought his advice or assistance. D. 1714.

MAGNENTIUS, a German, who rose, from being a private soldier, to the first employments in the empire. The emperor Constans had a great esteem for him, and in a mutiny among the troops delivered him from the fury of the soldiers by covering him with his robe. Magnentius murdered his benefactor in 350, and assumed the title of emperor; but Constantius II. avenged the death of his brother, and after a bloody battle took Magnentius prisoner, and put him to death at Lyons in 353.

MAHOMET, or MOHAMMED, the founder of a religion which has spread over a considerable portion of the globe, was b. in 570 at Mecca, a city of Arabia, of the noble family of Koreish. Losing his father in his infancy, the guardianship of him devolved on his uncle Abu Taleb, who employed him to go with his caravans from Mecca to Danaseus. In this employment he continued till he was 28 years of age, when he married Khadijah, a rich widow. He continued to act for some time as a merchant; but a disposition to religious contemplation seems to have attended him from his early youth; and having remarked on his travels the infinite variety of sects which prevailed, he formed the design of founding a new one. He accordingly spent much of his time in a cave near Mecca, seemingly alone and employed in meditation and prayer. While there he framed the celebrated "Koran," or "Book," which he pretended to have received at different times from heaven by the hands of the angel Gabriel. At the age of 40 he publicly assumed the

prophetic character, calling himself the apostle of God. At first he had only his wife and eight other followers; but in three years the number of his disciples was very considerably augmented. In the tenth year of his mission he lost both Abu Taleb and his faithful wife Khadijah, which so exposed him to the enmity of the Koreishites, that he found it necessary to make a temporary retreat to the city of Tayef. The fundamental doctrine inculcated in the Koran was, "There is but one God, and Mahomet is his prophet." His proselytes rapidly increased; and as they swore fidelity to him, and proffered him their assistance, he adopted the resolution of encountering his enemies with force. Being the more exasperated at this, they formed a conspiracy to murder him; warned of the imminent danger, he left Mecca, accompanied only by Abubeker, and concealed himself in a neighboring cave. Here he spent three days undiscovered, after which he arrived at Medina. It is from this event, called the Hégira, or Flight, that the Mussulmans compute their time; it corresponds with the 16th of June, 622. Mahomet now assumed the sacerdotal and regal dignity, married Ayesha, daughter of Abubeker, and declared his resolution to propagate his doctrines by the sword. The hopes of booty were thus added to the religious zeal of his partisans; and after many minor exploits with various hostile tribes of the Jewish persuasion, he sent a summons to the principal neighboring princes, particularly Chosrou Parviz, king of Persia, Heraclius, emperor of Constantinople, Mokawkas, ruler of Egypt, the king of Ethiopia, and the princes of various districts of Arabia, to embrace his new revelation of the divine law. The more remote and powerful parties gave no heed to him; others, however, submitted; and, having made himself master of Mecca, the Arabs, who regarded it as a holy city, embraced the proffered creed. In the tenth year of the Hégira, Mahomet undertook his farewell pilgrimage to Mecca. On this occasion he was surrounded with the utmost splendor, and attended by 90,000, or, as some say, 150,000 friends. This was the last important event of his life. He d. soon after his return to Medina, in his 63d year.

MAILLAR, OLIVER, was an eccentric French ecclesiastic, of the 15th century. His sermons were distinguished by their gross and ridiculous denunciation against

those who might happen to offend him. Having glanced in one of them at some traits in the character of Louis XI., that king, who had just established the post in France, sent him word that he would have him thrown into the Seine. "The king is master," he replied; "but tell him that I shall get to heaven by water sooner than he will by his post horses." D. 1502.

MAILLE, duchess of, lady of the bed-chamber to Marie Antoinette, who twice escaped the guillotine by singular contingencies. On the 7th of July, 1794, a lady named Maillet, detained in St. Lazare, was executed by Robespierre's revolutionary tribunal, by mistake, in her place; on the 8th she was summoned; but having remarked to the huissier that there was a mistake in the register of her baptismal name, a delay occurred, in order to see her sister-in-law on the subject; but the latter being seized with convulsions, the examination was delayed till the 10th, during which interval Robespierre was himself guillotined, and the duchess escaped.

MAILLET, BENEDICT DE, a whimsical but ingenious French writer, b. at Lorraine, in 1659. He successively became consul at Egypt and Leghorn, and d. in 1788. His principal work, "Tellamed," (his name reversed,) contains a singular system of cosmogony, in which he maintains that all the land of the globe was originally covered with water, and that every species of animal, man included, owes its origin to the sea.

MAILLY, JOHN BAPTIST, a French historical writer, b. in 1744, at Dijon; of the academy of which place he became a member, and where he d. in 1794. His principal works are, "L'Esprit de la Fronde," "L'Esprit des Croisades," and "Fastes Juifs, Romaines, et Français."—ANTOINE, b. in 1775, was an enthusiastic French revolutionist, though a noble; and editor of the famous "Bouche de Fer." He and his brother, Minerve, were treacherously seized and beheaded, and their bodies thrown into the sea, at the siege of Acre, by Djazzar Pacha.

MAIMONIDES, or BEN MAIMON, MOSES, one of the most celebrated of the Jewish rabbis, called by the Jews the "eagle of the doctors," and the "lamp of Israel," was b. 1181, at Cordova: was profoundly versed in all the learning of the age, became chief physician to the sultan of Egypt, and d. 1204. His works are, the "Mischna Terah," the "More Nevochim," and the "Peru-

schim." The first is a code of the Jewish law; the second, which was originally written in Arabic, is an explanation of obscure places in Scripture; and the last consists of commentaries on the Mishna.

**MAINTENON, FRANCES D'AUBIGNE**, marchioness of, who rose to share the throne of France, was b. in the prison of Niort, where her father, Constans d'Aubigné, was confined in 1635. On his release he went with his family to Martinico, and d. there in 1646, leaving his widow so poor, that she returned to Europe without this child, who was sent after her to France, and there taken under the protection of her aunt, Madame Villette, who brought her up in the Protestant persuasion; from which, owing to the interference of her mother, a strict Catholic, she was afterwards converted. Subsequently being left in very reduced circumstances, she married the celebrated poet and novelist, Scarron. On his death, in 1660, she obtained the continuance of his pension, through the interest of madame de Montespan, who also appointed her governess of the children which she had by Louis XIV. This connection brought her merits under the observation of the monarch, who increased her pension; and, in 1679, changed her name to Maintenon, by giving her an estate with that title. Becoming fond of her society, he gradually passed from intimacy to love; Montespan was supplanted; and La Chaise, his confessor, having advised him to sanction his wishes by a secret but formal marriage, it was solemnized in 1685. After her elevation she lived in a sort of retirement from the world. Having founded the school at St. Cyr, for the education of poor girls of good family, she retired to it, after the death of the king, and there passed the remainder of her life. D. 1719.

**MAISTRE, JOSEPH**, count de, a distinguished supporter of absolutism and the papacy, was b. at Chambery, in Savoy, 1755. Driven by the invasion of the French from his native country, he took up his residence at St. Petersburg, where he remained till the final fall of Napoleon permitted him to return to France, and thence to Piedmont, where he became minister of state, in 1818. His literary career began in 1796, with his work entitled "Considérations sur la France," in which he combated the revolutionary doctrines then in vogue. In 1810 appeared his "Essai sur le Principe Générateur des Institutions Poli-

tiques;" and ten years later he published his most celebrated work, "Du Pape," which may be regarded as the oest defence of papal infallibility that has appeared in modern times. Besides these he wrote "Soirées de Saint Petersburg," and "Examen Critique de la Philosophie de Bacon," both posthumous publications. D. 1821.—**XAVIER**, his younger brother, who repaired also to St. Petersburg during the revolutionary period, gained great celebrity by his "Voyage autour de ma Chambre," "Le Lepreux de la Cité d'Aoste," "Le Prisonnier du Caucase," and "Prascovic," the last being an interesting narrative of filial devotion on the part of a Siberian girl.

**MAITLAND, SIR RICHARD**, an early Scottish poet, distinguished also as a lawyer and statesman, was b. in 1496. He held the office of a lord of session, and in that capacity he took the title of Lord Lethington, from his estate. He was appointed keeper of the privy seal, in the reign of Queen Mary; which office, as well as his judicial seat he resigned a few years after, and d. 1586.—**WILLIAM**, of Lethington, the eldest son of Sir Richard, was secretary of state to Mary queen of Scots.—**JOHN**, second son of Sir Richard, succeeded his father in the office of lord privy seal, and lost it through his attachment to the interests of the queen. He was afterwards secretary to James VI., and at length chancellor of Scotland. In 1590 he was created Lord Maitland, of Thirlstane. Besides his Scottish poetry in the Maitland collection, he wrote several Latin epigrams, &c.—**WILLIAM**, an historian and topographer, was b. about 1693, at Brechin, in Forfarshire. He was, originally, a travelling hair-merchant, but turned his talents to literature, gained a competent fortune, and became a member of the Royal and Antiquarian societies. He wrote a "History of London," a "History of Edinburgh," and "The History and Antiquities of Scotland." D. 1757.

**MALACKOWSKI**, a noble Pole, b. in 1768. He was a friend of Kosciusko, and one of the victims of the partitioners of Poland. He was president of the diet from 1788 to 1792, and chief author of the constitution of 1791.

**MALAPERT, CHARLES**, a poet and mathematician, was b. at Mons, in 1581, became a Jesuit; and d. in Spain, 1630.

**MALBONE, EDWARD G.**, a distinguished American painter, b. at Newport, R. I., who early displayed a remarkable taste for art, and obtained



great reputation at Boston, Philadelphia, Charleston, New York, and London. D. 1807.

MALCOLM, JAMES PELLER, an artist and antiquary, was a native of America, studied painting in England, and eventually became an engraver. He was the author of "Londinium Redivivum," "Anecdotes of the Manners and Customs of London," "First Impressions," &c. D. 1815.—Sir JOHN, a distinguished military officer and diplomatist, was b. near Langholm, Scotland, in 1769. At the age of 14 he went out as a cadet to India. The first service of any importance in which he was engaged, was the siege of Seringapatam, in 1792, where he attracted the notice of Lord Cornwallis. In 1804 he concluded a treaty of alliance with Dowlah Rao Scindia; and continued to display great judgment as the diplomatic agent of the British government in India for several subsequent years. In 1827 he accepted the situation of governor of Bombay, which post he continued to fill till 1831, when he returned to England, and sat in parliament for the borough of Launceston. As an author, Sir John Malcolm also attained considerable celebrity, as may be seen in his "History of Persia," "Sketches of Persia," "Memoirs of Central India," "The Administration of British India," &c. D. 1833.

MALEBRANCHE, NICHOLAS, a French priest and celebrated philosopher, was b. at Paris, in 1638; and at the age of 22, being determined to embrace the monastic life, was admitted into the congregation of the Oratory. His attention was first directed to metaphysics by perusing Descartes' "Treatise on Man," and he immediately became a devoted partisan of the Cartesian philosophy. His famous treatise "On the Search after Truth," was first printed in 1673, and is principally distinguished by the maintenance of a mysterious union between God and the soul of man, and the doctrine that the human mind immediately perceives God, and sees all things in him. Malebranche also wrote several other works, among which are, a "Treatise on Nature and Grace," "Christian Conversations," and "Dialogues on Metaphysics and Religion." He was highly venerated for his elevated genius, and nothing could be more amiable and simple than his conversation and manners. D. 1715.

MALESHERBES, CHRISTIAN WILLIAM DE LAMOIGNON DE, an eminent French statesman, was b. at Paris, in 1721. He

succeeded his father as president of the court of aids; besides which he had the superintendence of the press, in which office he acted with great lenity. In 1771, on the abolition of the legal constitution, Malesherbes was banished to his country seat; but he was recalled three years afterwards, and made minister of state, which post he soon resigned, and then went to Switzerland. In 1786 he was again called to the councils of his sovereign, Louis XVI., when he drew up two memoirs, "On the Calamities of France, and the Means of repairing them;" but his advice was rejected, and he retired to his country house, where he employed himself in agricultural pursuits. He however hastened, of his own accord, to plead the cause of his sovereign in 1792; and he was one of the last who took leave of him before his execution. This attachment to a fallen master excited the jealousy of the French rulers, and caused his destruction. Shortly after his return home, his daughter, madame de Rosambo, and her husband were arrested, and conducted to Paris; and his own arrest, with that of his grandchildren, soon followed. Almost his whole family were extirpated by the merciless proscription of his persecutors. Malesherbes was beheaded, April 22, 1794.

MALHERBE, FRANCIS DE, a French poet, was b. at Caen, about 1555; bore arms in the troops of the League, was pensioned by Henry IV., and d. in 1628. His works consist of paraphrases on the psalms, sonnets, odes, and epigrams. He also translated some of Seneca's letters; and may be considered as one of the first who gave to French poetry its polish and regularity.

MALIBRAN DÉ BERIOT, MARIA FELICITAS, a celebrated vocal performer, was the eldest daughter of Manuel Garcia, a well-known tenor singer of the Italian opera, and was b. in Paris, in 1808. At the early age of 16, she made her debut as prima donna at the opera. This was in 1825. During the following year she accompanied her father to this country, where her union with M. Malibran, an elderly French merchant, took place. Shortly after their marriage, her husband failed, and was thrown into prison; and Madame Malibran, believing she had been deceived, separated from him, and voluntarily giving into the hands of his creditors her marriage settlement, returned to Europe. Intense study, the love of her art, and the motives she had for exertion, had already

made her a performer of unrivalled excellence. In March, 1836, Madame Malibran then in Paris, having been freed, by the French courts, from the bondage of her union with Monsieur Malibran, was married to Monsieur de Beriot, a Belgian, whose extraordinary ability as a violinist had placed him in the highest rank of his profession. In May following, she resumed her English performances at Drury-lane theatre; and, at the close of the season, she accompanied her husband to Brussels, and other cities on the Continent. But the end of her career was fast approaching. Having been engaged for the Manchester grand musical festival, she arrived in that town on the 11th of September, and, though evidently indisposed, commenced her arduous task the next day. Her illness rapidly increased; and, though she endeavored to conceal it, by sustaining her part with the apparent vigor of health and unusual energy, she sank under the effort. On Wednesday, the 14th, her last notes in public were heard, in the duet, "Vanne se alberghi in petto," from "Andronico," with Madame Caradori Allan. D. Sept. 23d.

MALLET, DAVID, whose real name was MALLOCH, a poet and miscellaneous writer, was b. about 1700, at Crief, in Perthshire. His first publication was the ballad of "William and Margaret," which was followed by "The Excursion," a poem, and, in 1731, he produced the tragedy of "Eurydice." Soon after this, he formed an acquaintance with Pope, who introduced him to Bolingbroke, and about the same time he was appointed under-secretary to the prince of Wales. In 1739 his play of "Mustapha" was performed with success, and the next year he wrote, in conjunction with Thomson, the masque of "Alfred." He also published a "Life of Lord Bacon," and the works of Bolingbroke, who left them to him as a legacy, and in whose skepticism he participated. D. 1765. — PAUL HENRY, an historian and antiquary, was b. at Geneva, in 1730; was successively professor of belles lettres at Copenhagen and at Geneva. Being deprived of his fortune during the first revolutionary war, he for some time received pensions from the landgrave of Hesse and the duke of Brunswick, of which he was deprived by the late war. His merit as an antiquary was very great. Among his works are, "Histories of Denmark," "Hesse," "the Swiss," "the Hanseatic League," and "the House of Bruns-

wick," and an "Introduction to the History of Denmark," which Dr. Percy translated, under the title of "Northern Antiquities." D. 1807.

MALMESBURY, WILLIAM OF, an English historian, who flourished in the 12th century, was b. in Somersetshire, educated at Oxford, became a monk of Malmesbury, and was elected librarian of the monastery. His "De Regibus Anglorum" is a general history of England, from the arrival of the Saxons, in 449, to the 26th Henry I., in 1126. He also wrote a "History of his Own Times," from that year to the escape of the Empress Maud from Oxford, in 1143; an "Ecclesiastical History of England," "The Antiquities of Glastonbury," and a "Life of St. Aldhelm." D. 1143. — JAMES HARRIS, earl of, a distinguished diplomatist, the only son of the author of "Hermes," was b. at Salisbury, 1746. He commenced his diplomatic career as secretary of embassy at Madrid, in 1767. Here he displayed such talent and firmness in conducting the management of the transfer of the Falkland Islands to Great Britain, that he was appointed minister at the court of Berlin; and from this period, with few interruptions, down to the close of the century, he bore a large share in all the great diplomatic transactions of the time. D. 1820.

MALONE, EDMUND, a dramatic critic and miscellaneous writer, was the son of an Irish judge, and b. at Dublin, in 1741. He studied at Trinity college and the Inner Temple, and in 1767 was called to the bar, but being possessed of an independent fortune, he retired from the profession, and devoted himself to literature. In 1780 he published two supplementary volumes to Steevens's Shakspeare, and a detection of Chatterton's forgeries. In 1796 appeared his edition of Shakspeare, and in 1795 he exposed the imposture of the Irelands. He also published a "Life of Sir Joshua Reynolds," prefixed to his writings; a "Life of Dryden," and a "Biographical Sketch of the Right Hon. William Wyndham." D. 1812.

MALPIGHI, MARCELLUS, an eminent Italian physician and anatomist. His discoveries in anatomy were considerable, particularly respecting the liver and kidneys, but his merit is still higher as a vegetable anatomist and physiologist. B. 1628; d. 1694.

MALTE-BRUN, CONRAD, a poet, geographer, and political writer, was b. in

1775, at Thye, in the isle of Jutland. Having given offence by his writings in favor of the liberty of the press, and the enfranchisement of the peasants, he was banished to Sweden in 1796. After having resided for a time at Stockholm, he went to Paris, where he acquired great reputation, particularly as a geographer. He edited the foreign political department of the "Journal des Débats," was a contributor to the "Biographie Universelle," and produced various works; among these are his "Précis de la Géographie Universelle," "Tableau de la Pologne Ancienne et Moderne," "Poems," &c. He also published, in conjunction with Mentelle, "Géographie Mathématique, Physique, et Politique." D. 1826.

MALTHUS, THOMAS ROBERT, author of a famous, or perhaps some would have us say, an infamous "Essay on Population," full of learning and ability, was b. in Albury, Surrey, in 1766, and educated at Cambridge. He was appointed professor of history and political economy in the college of the East India Company at Haileybury, and continued to hold that situation till his death. His system is founded on the hypothesis, that population increases in a geometrical, while provisions only increase in an arithmetical, ratio. D. 1846.

MALUS, STEPHEN LOUIS, a French mathematician and experimental philosopher, was b. at Paris, in 1775, became a professor in the Polytechnic school, and subsequently served as an officer of engineers, on the Rhine, in 1797, and under Bonaparte in Egypt, where he much distinguished himself. After this he entered on a course of experiments on the phenomena of optics, and ultimately discovered the polarization of light. This discovery, the greatest since that of the achromatic telescope, gained him admission into the institute, he also received the gold medal of the Royal Society, and honors flowed in upon him from all quarters. D. 1812.

MALVASIA, CHARLES CÆSAR, an Italian ecclesiastic, author of "A History of the Painters of Bologna," and a work entitled "Marmora Falsinea."

MAMBRUN, PETER, a French Jesuit, was b. in the diocese of Clermont, 1581, and d. 1661. He is celebrated for his Latin "Eclogues," and "Georgics."

MAN, CORNELIUS DE, a Dutch historical and portrait painter. B. 1621; d. 1706.

MANCO CAPAC, the founder of the Peruvian empire, and the first of its

incas, reigned, as is supposed, about 400 years before the Spanish invasion in 1532. According to the tradition of the natives, he first appeared with Mama Oella his wife, and sister, in an island of the lake Titicaca, and declared themselves to be children of the sun, sent down to civilize them. He is said to have instructed the natives in religion, agriculture, and the useful arts; to have founded Cuzco, and to have ruled long and prosperously over a grateful people. It is probable he was a stranger from some civilized land, who suddenly appeared in Peru, and employed religion in order to procure an ascendancy, which enabled him to form a regular government.

MANDEVILLE, Sir JOHN, an English traveller, was b. at St. Alban's, about the beginning of the 14th century; left his native country in 1332, to proceed on his peregrinations; spent 34 years in visiting various countries; and on his return, published an account of his travels; but the wonders he describes have thrown such an air of improbability over his narrative, as to stagger the belief of the most credulous. D. 1372.—

BERNARD, a Dutch physician, was b. at Dort, about 1670. He settled in London at the beginning of the 18th century, and published, in 1709, a licentious book, entitled "The Virgin Unmasked." In 1711 appeared his treatise on "Hypochondria and Hysterical Passions;" but the work by which he is most known is his "Fable of the Bees, or Private Vices made Public Benefits." He was also the author of "An Inquiry into the Origin of Honor," "Free Thoughts on Religion," &c. D. 1733.

MANES, or MANICHÆUS, the founder of a Christian sect, called, after him, Manichæans, was a native of Persia, and b. about the year 239. He obtained the tenets, which made his name famous, from the books of Scythianus, an Arabian, who maintained two eternal principles, one good and the other evil. Upon this stock, Manes set up as an heresiarch, blending with the philosophy of Scythianus, or rather of Empedocles, some notions, partly Christian, and partly heathen. He rejected the Old Testament, and taught that Christ had come to save mankind, and that he himself was the Paraclete announced in the New Testament. He also pretended to the gift of healing; but failing to cure the son of the king of Persia, he was flayed alive, and his body given to the dogs, A. D. 278.

**MANETHO**, an ancient Egyptian historian, who was high priest of Heliopolis, in the reign of Ptolemy Philadelphus, about 304 B. C. He wrote the history of his country in Greek, and pretended to have taken it from the sacred inscriptions on the pillars of Hermes Trismegistus.

**MANFREDI, EUSTACHIO**, an eminent mathematician and astronomer, b. at Bologna, in 1674. He was appointed professor of mathematics in 1698; placed at the head of the college of Montalto, in 1704; and afterwards nominated astronomer to the Institute of Bologna. He was a member of the French Academy of Sciences, and of the Royal Society of London. D. 1739.

**MANILIUS, MARCUS**, a Roman poet, who flourished in the Augustan age. He undertook a didactic poem, of which we have but five books, entitled "Astronomia."

**MANLEY, DE LA REVIÈRE**, was the daughter of Sir Roger Manley, governor of Guernsey, a gentleman who suffered much for his adherence to Charles I., and also distinguished himself as a writer. She was left to the care of a cousin, who seduced her under the mask of a pretended marriage, and then abandoned her. Being thus dependent on her own exertions for support, she became a dramatic and political writer. Her first effort was "The Royal Mistress," a tragedy, which was successful. She then composed "The New Atalantes," in which, under feigned names, and with much warmth and freedom, she relates the amours and adventures, real and supposed, of many distinguished persons of the day. For the libels contained in this work she was committed to the custody of a messenger, but afterwards admitted to bail; and a tory administration succeeding, she lived in high reputation and gayety. She was also employed in writing for Queen Anne's ministry; and when Swift relinquished the "Examiner," she continued it for a considerable time with great spirit. Besides the works before mentioned, she wrote "Lucius," a tragedy; "The Lost Lover," a comedy; "Memoirs of Europe towards the close of the Eighteenth Century," "Court Intrigues," "Adventures of Rivel," &c. D. 1724.

**MANLY, JOHN**, a captain in the navy of the United States, received a naval commission from Washington, in 1775. Invested with the command of the schooner Lee, he kept the hazardous

station of Massachusetts bay, during a most tempestuous season, and the captures which he made were of immense value at the moment. An ordnance brig, which fell into his hands, supplied the continental army with heavy pieces, mortars, and working tools, of which it was very destitute, and in the event led to the evacuation of Boston. Being raised to the command of the frigate Hancock, of 32 guns, his capture of the Fox increased his high reputation for bravery and skill. But he was taken prisoner by the Rainbow, July 8, 1777, and suffered a long and rigorous confinement on board that ship at Halifax, and in Mill prison, precluded from further actual service till near the close of the war. In September, 1782, the Hague frigate was intrusted to his care. A few days after leaving Martinique, he was driven by a British seventy-four on a sand bank at the back of Guadaloupe. Three ships of the line, having joined this ship, came to within point blank shot, and with springs on their cables, opened a most tremendous fire. Having supported the heavy cannonade for three days, on the fourth day the frigate was got off, and hoisting the continental standard on the main-top gallant mast, 13 guns were fired in farewell defiance. On his return to Boston a few months afterwards, he was arrested to answer a variety of charges exhibited against him by one of his officers. The proceedings of the court were not altogether in approval of his conduct. D. in Boston, 1793, aged 59.

**MANNING, OWEN**, an English antiquary and topographer, was a native of Northamptonshire; was educated at Queen's college, Cambridge; entered into orders, and became a prebendary of Lincoln, and vicar of Godalming. His principal literary labors are, "Dictionarium Saxonico et Gothico-Latinum, auctore Edvardo Lye, edidit et auxit O. M.," and the "History and Antiquities of Surrey;" published posthumously, by Mr. Bray. D. 1801.

**MANSART, FRANCIS**, a French architect; b. 1598; d. 1666. He built several churches, and other public structures at Paris.—**JULES-HURDOUIN**, his nephew, was also an excellent architect, and the superintendent of the royal edifices. He built the palaces of Versailles, Marly, and the Great Trianon; the Hospital of the Invalides, &c.

**MANSFIELD, WILLIAM MURRAY**, earl of, the fourth son of David, Lord Stormont, was b. at Perth, in Scotland, in

1705. He became a student at Lincoln's Inn, and, after the usual term of probation, was called to the bar, gradually making his way to eminence. In 1742 he was made solicitor-general; two years afterwards he was created chief justice of the King's Bench; and, in 1776, he was advanced to the dignity of an earl of Great Britain. During the riots in London, June, 1780, his house was attacked by the anti-Catholic mob, and his valuable collection of books and manuscripts fell a sacrifice to the fury of the multitude, by whom the mansion was burnt to the ground. He continued for some years longer to exercise his judicial functions, but resigned in 1788, and passed the remainder of his life in retirement. At the commencement of the reign of George III., he was assailed with the utmost virulence by patriots of the day, particularly in the affair of Wilkes; while Junius poured upon him a torrent of malignant slander, which he bore with dignified silence. As a politician, Lord Mansfield inclined to the absurd maxims of toryism, but as a judge he was acute, liberal, and disinterested. D. in 1783.

**MANSI, JOHN DOMINIC**, a learned Italian prelate, and an indefatigable antiquary, was b. at Lucca, in 1692. He was several years professor of divinity at Naples, and in 1765 was made archbishop of Lucca, where he d. in 1769. His principal works are, a Latin translation of "Calmet's History of the Bible," with additions; "De Veteri et Nova Ecclesie Disciplina," "Commentaries on the Bible," an edition of "Baronius's Annals," another of the "Councils," an edition of "Æneas Sylvius's Orations," and one of Fabricius's "Bibliotheca Latina mediæ et infimæ Ætatis."

**MANT, RICHARD**, bishop of Down, Connor, and Dromore, was b. at Southampton, where his father was rector of the church of All-Saints, 1776. In 1815 he became rector of St. Botolph's, Bishopsgate-street, and, three years later, vicar of East Horsley, Surrey. In 1820 he was consecrated bishop of Killaloe, and translated to the see of Down and Connor in 1823; the care of the diocese of Dromore devolving upon him in 1842, on the death of the last bishop, Dr. Laurie. During his long life, Dr. Mant was constantly engaged in authorship, chiefly on subjects connected with his professional duties. D. 1848.

**MANTEGNA, ANDREA**, an eminent painter, was b. at Padua, in 1431; and studied under Squarcione. His chief

residence was at Mantua, where he was much employed in oil and fresco; but he worked a great deal at Rome, and produced some admired paintings there. He had great influence on the style of his age, and distinguished himself highly in the art of perspective. D. 1505.

**MANUEL, JACQUES ANTOINE**, one of the most eloquent and intrepid defenders of French liberty, was b. in 1775, at Barcelonnette, in the department of the Lower Alps. He entered as a volunteer in one of the battalions of the requisition, in 1793, and rose to the rank of captain. After the peace of Campo Formio, he quitted the army, studied law, was admitted to the bar at Aix, and soon acquired a high reputation for talent. In 1815 he was elected to the chamber of deputies, which was convoked by Napoleon, and after the abdication of that monarch, strenuously contended for the rights of his son. In 1818 he was elected a member of the chamber of deputies by three departments, and became one of the most formidable opponents of the ministers. He was fervid and ardent in the cause of the party to which he had attached himself; but having used some violent expressions in his first speech, in the session of 1823, on the subject of the Spanish war, his expulsion was loudly demanded; the result of which was that a body of the gendarmerie was introduced to arrest him. Manuel was again chosen to the chamber of deputies, in 1824, and d. 1827.

**MANUTIUS, ALDUS**, a celebrated Italian printer and author, was b. at Bassano, in 1447; became tutor to Alberto Pio, prince of Carpi; and in 1488 established a printing office at Venice. He printed numerous valuable editions of Greek and Latin classics; compiled a Greek and Latin Dictionary and Grammar; and was the inventor of the Italic character, hence called Aldine, for the exclusive use of which, for a term of years, he obtained a patent. D. 1515.—**PAOLO**, son of the preceding, distinguished as a classical scholar, no less than a printer, was b. at Venice, in 1512, and d. 1574.—**ALDO**, the younger, was a son of Paolo, and equally celebrated as his father and grandfather. He was b. in 1547, and d. in 1597; and with him expired the glory of the Aldine press.

**MANVEL, FRANCIS**, a celebrated Portuguese lyric poet, b. at Lisbon, in 1734. He was the author of many odes, and other poems; was compelled to fly

from his country to avoid the Inquisition, and d. at Versailles, in 1821.

MAPLETOFT, Dr. JOHN, a very learned English medical and theological writer. B. 1631; d. 1721.

MARA, ELIZABETH, a celebrated public singer, whose maiden name was Schmelling, was b. in 1750, at Cassel, in Germany. She commenced her musical education by playing on the violin; but as she grew up, she cultivated her vocal talents, and attained an almost unrivalled degree of excellence. On her arrival at Berlin she sang before Frederic the Great, and though he had previously declared that he should as soon expect pleasure from the neighing of a horse as from a German singer, yet he was soon convinced of the excellence of the fair vocalist, whom he put to the test, by selecting the most difficult airs in his collection, which she executed at sight, with the utmost facility. She afterwards visited Italy, Switzerland, England, France, and Russia. Madame Mara left England in 1802, and went to reside in Russia; and when that country was invaded by Napoleon in 1812, she became a sufferer, in consequence of the destruction of her property at the conflagration of Moscow. About the beginning of 1820 she revisited England, and gave a concert at the opera house; but age had weakened her powers, and this once matchless singer exhibited only the relics of her former greatness. D. 1833.

MARAT, JOHN PAUL, was b. in 1744, at Baudry, in the province of Neuchâtel, in Switzerland. In his youth he applied himself to the study of medicine and anatomy; and settling in Paris, attracted notice as an empiric and vender of medicines. But his ambition led him to desire a more extensive popularity, and he wrote a work, which had for its title "Man, or Principles and Laws, showing the Influence of the Soul and the Body in their Relations to each other." He also published a daily paper, called, "L'Ami du Peuple." He then became president of the assembly of deputies in Paris, and in that capacity indulged his thirst for human blood. He denounced the generals of the French army as traitors to their country, and put the members of the convention under arrest. It was at this time that Charlotte Corday resolved to rid the world of its greatest monster, and he was stabbed by this enthusiastic young woman, July, 1793.

MARATTI, CARLO, an eminent paint-

er, was b. in 1625, at Camerino, in the papal territory. He became an early pupil of Andrea Sacchi; and on account of his habit of painting female saints, was nicknamed, by Salvator Rosa, Carluccio della Madonna. He was also a good architect and an engraver; was knighted by Clement XI., who gave him a pension. D. 1713.—MARIA, his daughter, who married J. B. Zappi, was also a good artist and poetess.

MARBECK, JOHN, a musician of the 16th century, supposed to have been the first composer of the cathedral service of the church of England. He was organist at St. George's chapel, Windsor; and author of a "Concordance of the Bible," "The Lives of the Saints, Prophets, and Patriarchs," &c.

MARCELLUS, CLAUDIUS, the first Roman general who successfully encountered Hannibal in the second Punic war. Soon after the fatal battle of Cannæ, he was sent against that distinguished commander, and forced the Carthaginians to retreat, with a loss. He afterwards went to Sicily, where the siege of Syracuse was his most remarkable achievement. Marcellus fell in a sanguinary battle with his former opponent, 209 B. C., when Hannibal caused the body to be burnt with distinguished honors, and sent the ashes to his son in a costly urn.

MARRET, ALEXANDER, an eminent physician and natural philosopher, was b. at Geneva, in 1770; studied at Edinburgh, and settled in London, where he obtained great reputation as a medical practitioner and public lecturer. He was naturalized in England in 1802, but returned to his own country in 1814. He was the author of "An Essay on the Chemical History of Calculi," and of many valuable papers in the "Philosophical Transactions," &c. D. 1822.

MARCION, a heretic of the 2d century, was a native of Synope, on the Euxine. He espoused the notions of Cerlo, to which he added the doctrine of Manes, and some peculiarities of his own.

MARETS, SAMUEL DE, was a native of Picardy, and surnamed "The Little Preacher," from his diminutive stature. He was an eminent controversialist of the reformed church in the 17th century, and from his erudition and ability made a distinguished figure among the polemics of the day. He wrote a variety of theological works, particularly an excellent "System of Divinity." D. 1663.

MARGARET OF ANJOU, daughter of René d'Anjou, king of Naples, and wife of Henry VI., king of England, was an ambitious, enterprising, courageous woman. Intrepid in the field, she signaled herself by heading her troops in several battles against the house of York; and if she had not been the instrument of her husband's misfortunes, by putting to death the duke of Gloucester, his uncle, her name would have been immortalized for the fortitude, activity, and policy with which she supported the rights of her husband and son. The fatal defeat at Tewkesbury, however, put an end to all her enterprises; the king being taken prisoner, and Prince Edward, their only son, basely murdered by Richard, duke of Gloucester. Margaret was ransomed by her father for 50,000 crowns, and d. 1482.—OF FRANCE, queen of Navarre, daughter of Henry II., was b. in 1552, and ranked as one of the greatest beauties of her age, with talents and accomplishments corresponding to the charms of her person. She married Henry, then prince of Béarn, but afterwards king of France. D. 1615.—OF VALOIS, queen of Naples, and sister to Francis I., king of France, was the daughter of Charles of Orleans, duke of Angoulême, and b. in 1492. In 1509 she married Charles, duke of Alençon. Her next husband was Henry d'Albret, king of Navarre, by whom she had Joan d'Albret, mother of Henry IV. She was the authoress of some poetical pieces, and of a tract, entitled "The Mirror of the Sinful Soul," which was condemned as heretical by the Sorbonne. A volume of tales, entitled "Heptameron, ou Sept Journées de la Reyne de Navarre," which were written by her during the gayety of youth, are as free in their tendency as those of Boccaccio; and it certainly, at the present day, appears somewhat extraordinary, that a princess so pious and contemplative, should be their author. D. 1549.

MARIA LOUISA, ex-empress of the French, wife of Napoleon, was the eldest daughter of Francis I., emperor of Austria, and of his second wife, Maria Theresa of Naples, and was b. 1791. In 1810 she was married to the emperor, then in the zenith of his power; in 1811 she presented her husband with a son—afterwards called king of Rome—to the great joy of the French nation; and in 1813, on his departure to the army, she was nominated regent. In 1814 she refused to accompany Napoleon to Elba

on the plea of ill-health; and having obtained by treaty with the allied powers, the duchies of Parma and Placentia, &c., she repaired thither with her chamberlain, Count Neipperg, for whom she had conceived an attachment, and whom she subsequently married. D. 1847.

MARIA THERESA, queen of Hungary and Bohemia, archduchess of Austria, and empress of Germany, daughter of the emperor Charles VI., was b. at Vienna, 1717, and in 1739, married Duke Francis Stephen of Lorraine, who in 1737, became grand-duke of Tuscany. The day after her father's death, she ascended the throne of Hungary, Bohemia, and Austria, and declared her husband joint ruler. D. 1780.

MARINI, JOHN BAPTIST, an Italian poet, was b. at Naples in 1569. He was bred to the law, which he abandoned for literature. His principal poem is an heroic, entitled "Adone," but he wrote many others. D. 1625.

MARION, FRANCIS, a distinguished officer in the revolutionary war, was a native of South Carolina. He was engaged in agricultural pursuits until the year 1759, when he became a soldier, and served with credit against the Cherokee Indians. As soon as the war between the mother country and the colonies broke out, he was called to the command of a company in his native state. In 1776 he co-operated bravely in the defence of Fort Moultrie, and soon reached the rank of lieutenant-colonel commandant of a regiment, in which capacity he acted during the siege of Charleston. He became, subsequently, brigadier-general in the militia of South Carolina, and as such was an indefatigable and most useful partisan. The country from Camden to the sea-coast, between the Pedee and Santee rivers, was the scene of his operations. Many very striking and characteristic anecdotes of his prowess and habits are related of him; and in addition to his distinction in partisan warfare, he acquired much reputation in conducting the sieges of the captured posts held by the enemy. At Georgetown, Fort Watson, Fort Mose, Granby, Parker's ferry, and Entaw, he highly distinguished himself. D. 1795.

MARIUS, CÆCILIUS, a celebrated Roman general and demagogue, who was seven times consul. He first distinguished himself at the siege of Numantia; afterwards went to Africa as lieutenant to the consul Metellus; superseded his

commander, and obtained the consulship himself, when he subdued Jugurtha, king of Numidia, whom he conducted in triumph to Rome. After this he served against the Cimbri and other barbarous nations, who had poured their myriads into Italy. In his sixth consulate he had Sylla for his rival, who marched to Rome with his army, and a civil war commenced to decide their superiority. Defeated by his rival, Marius wandered about on the coasts of Italy, and, after escaping several times, was found by some horsemen in a marsh. He was conducted naked to Minturnæ, where the magistrate, after some deliberation, resolved to obey the orders of the senate and of Sylla. But the Cimbrian slave, to whom the execution was intrusted, awed by the look and words of Marius, dropped his sword, and the people of Minturnæ, moved with compassion, conducted him to the coast, whence a vessel conveyed him to Africa. Here he remained till his party had once more triumphed in Italy, when he was recalled by Cinna and Sertorius, who making themselves masters of Rome, a terrible proscription took place. Marius enjoyed the dignity of consul for the seventh time, 86 B. C., and d. shortly after, aged 80.—THE YOUNGER, had all the determined character of his father. He usurped the consular dignity, 82 B. C., but was defeated by Sylla, and slew himself at Præneste.

MARIVAUX, PETER CARLET DE CHAMBLAIN DE, a celebrated dramatist and novelist, was b. at Paris, in 1688. His father, who was director of the mint at Riom, gave him an excellent education, and his own talents and social merits gained him many friends. The drama first attracted his attention, and he was the author of about 30 pieces; but it is as a novelist that he is chiefly known to the world of letters. Of these, "Le Paysan Parvenu," "Marianne," and "Le Philosophe Indigente," are accounted the principal. He also wrote "Le Spectateur François," &c. D. 1763.

MARLBOROUGH, JOHN CHURCHILL, duke of, was the son of Sir Winston Churchill, of Ashe, in Devonshire, where he was b. 1650. At the age of 12 years he was taken from school, to be a page to the duke of York, who, in 1666, gave him a pair of colors in the guards. His first service was at the siege of Tangier; and at his return to England, he became the favorite of the duchess of

Cleveland, who gave him £5000, with which he purchased an annuity for life. He served afterwards under the great Turenne, and distinguished himself so gallantly at the siege of Maestricht, that the king of France publicly thanked him at the head of the regiment. On his return to England he was made lieutenant-colonel, gentleman of the bed-chamber, and master of the robes to the duke of York, whom he attended to Holland and Scotland; and about this time he married Miss Jennings, maid of honor to the princess, afterwards Queen Anne. In 1682 he was shipwrecked with the duke of York, in their passage to Scotland. The same year he was made a peer, by the title of Baron Eyemouth; and when James came to the crown, he was sent to France to notify the event. In 1685 he was created Lord Churchill, of Sandridge. The same year he suppressed Monmouth's rebellion, and took him prisoner. He continued to serve King James with great fidelity, till the arrival of the prince of Orange, who created him earl of Marlborough in 1689, and appointed him commander-in-chief of the English army in the Low Countries. He next served in Ireland, and reduced Cork, Kinsale, and other strong places. But in 1692 he was suddenly dismissed from his employments, and committed to the Tower, on suspicion, not wholly groundless, of plotting to restore the exiled monarch. After the death of Queen Mary he was restored to favor; and at the close of that reign he had the command of the English forces in Holland, and was appointed ambassador extraordinary to the States, who chose him captain-general of their forces. On the commencement of Queen Anne's reign, he recommended a war with France and Spain, which advice was adopted. In the campaign of 1702, he took a number of strong towns, particularly Liege, and returning to England the following winter, received the thanks of both houses, and a dukedom. In 1704 he joined Prince Eugene, with whom he encountered the French and Bavarians at Hochstedt, and obtained a complete victory. On the 15th of May, 1706, he fought the famous battle of Ramillies, which accelerated the fall of Louvain, Brussels, and other important places; and arriving in England in November, received fresh honors and grants from the queen and parliament. In 1709 he defeated Marshal Villars, at Malplaquet, for which victory a general thanksgiving



was solemnized. In the winter of 1711 he returned to England, and soon after, through party intrigues, was dismissed from all his employments. D. 1722.

**MARLOE, or MARLOWE, CHRISTOPHER**, an eminent poet and dramatist of the Elizabethan age, was educated at Cambridge, afterwards settled in London, and became an actor as well as a writer for the stage. Besides six tragedies of his own composition, and one written jointly with Nashe, he left translations from Ovid, Lucan, and others. His powers as a tragic writer were of a high order, and some passages in his plays are fraught with exquisite beauty. D. 1593.

**MARMONTEL, JOHN FRANCIS**, a distinguished French writer, b. in 1723, at Bort, in the Limousin, was the eldest son of a large family in humble life; and was educated at the Jesuits' college at Mauriac. He first settled at Toulouse, but being persuaded by Voltaire to try his fortune at Paris, he went there in 1745. By his tragedies of "Dionysius" and "Aristomenes," and other popular works, he soon gained reputation; and being patronized by madame de Pompadour, he received the appointment of secretary to the royal buildings. Soon after, he became connected with D'Alembert and Diderot in the *Encyclopédie*. He also had a share in the *Mercure François*, in which his "Tales" first appeared; but having written a satire on the duke d'Anmont, he was sent to the Bastille; from which, however, he was liberated in a few days, and in 1763 he obtained a place in the Academy, of which he afterwards became perpetual secretary. In 1797 he was chosen a representative to the national assembly for the department of the Eure; but his election being subsequently declared null, he again retired to his cottage, where he d. of apoplexy, in 1799, aged 76. His "Moral Tales," "Belisarius," "The Incas," his own "Memoirs," and "Elements of Literature," are his most esteemed works.

**MAROT, CLEMENT**, an eminent French poet, was b. at Cahors in 1495. Having accompanied the duke of Alençon to Italy, he was wounded and taken prisoner at the battle of Pavia; was afterwards persecuted for his attachment to the Protestant religion, and d. in 1544. As a poet he was superior to any of his countrymen who had gone before him, and greatly excelled all his cotemporaries.—**FRANCIS**, a painter, was the pupil of La Fosse, and an asso-

ciate and professor of the French academy of painting. D. 1719.

**MARRYAT, Captain FREDERIC**, the most popular of England's naval novelists, was b. 1736. His first work was the "Naval Officer," published in 1829. This was followed in 1830 by the "King's Own;" and in 1832 appeared "Newton Foster," a great improvement on the two former works, and "Peter Simple." Then came "Jacob Faithful," "Mr. Midshipman Easy," "Mastermar Ready," "The Pacha of many Tales," "Japlet in search of a Father," "Poor Jack," "The Pirate and Three Cutters," "Snarleyow," "Percival Keene," &c.; besides the "Phantom Ship" and "Joseph Rushbrook." In 1837 he paid a visit to the United States, and on his return he published his "Diary in America," which reflected severely on our national character. This was followed by three additional volumes, and by his "Travels of Monsieur Violet." D. 1843.

**MARS, Mademoiselle**, a great French comedienne, was b. 1779. She made her debut at the early age of 13, and enjoyed the rare privilege of retaining the public favor till an advanced age, having kept the boards of the Théâtre Français at Paris, where she had gained innumerable triumphs, till 1841, when she retired in her 63d year. D. 1847.

**MARSH, JAMES**, president of the university of Vermont, and professor of philosophy there, was b. at Hartford, Ct., 1794. He was educated to theology at Andover, afterwards a professor of languages at Hampden Sydney college, and distinguished himself through life for his fine scholarship and profound thought. His preliminary essay to Coleridge's "Aid to Reflection," is a masterly piece of philosophical discussion. D. 1847.

**MARSHALL, JOHN**, chief justice of the United States, was b. in Fauquier county, Virginia, on the 24th September, 1755. He had some classical instruction in his youth, yet his opportunities for learning were very limited; and he never had the benefit of a regular education at any college. At the commencement of the revolutionary war, he engaged with ardor in the American cause; in 1776, he received an appointment of first lieutenant; and in 1777 he was promoted to the rank of captain. He fought against Lord Dunmore in the battle of Great-bridge, and was afterwards in the battles of Brandywine, Germantown, and Monmouth. He was a member of the convention

called together in Virginia for the ratification of the constitution of the United States, and on this occasion he greatly distinguished himself by his powerful reasoning and eloquence; as he did also, subsequently, as a member of the legislature of Virginia, in the discussions relating to the treaty negotiated by Mr. Jay. He was envoy to France, in connection with General Pinckney and Mr. Gerry. The envoys, however, were not accredited; and in the summer of 1798, Mr. Marshall returned to the United States. He became a member of congress in 1799; in 1800 he was appointed to the office of secretary of war; soon afterwards he succeeded Col. Pickens as secretary of state; and on the resignation of Chief Justice Ellsworth, he became, by nomination of Mr. Adams, and the confirmation of the senate, on the 31st January, 1801, chief justice of the United States, and from that time till his death, he continued to fill the office with distinguished reputation. D. July 6th, 1836.

MARSTON, JOHN, an English dramatist, who lived in the reigns of Elizabeth and James I., and was upon terms of intimacy with Ben Jonson. He was educated at Oxford, became lecturer at the Middle Temple, and d. subsequently to 1633. He wrote eight plays, and three books of satires, called the "Scourge of Villany."

MARSY, FRANCIS MARIA DE, a French writer, was expelled the society of Jesuits on account of his opinions; and he was also sent to the Bastille for publishing an "Analysis of Bayle," in which he selected the worst part of that author's dictionary. His other works are, a "History of Mary Stuart," "Dictionary of Painting and Architecture," "Le Rabelais Moderne," and "The Modern History," intended as a continuation to Rollin's "Ancient History." D. 1763.

MARTELLI, PETER JAMES, an eminent Italian poet, was b. at Bologna. in 1665; was at first a professor of belles lettres in the university there, and afterwards secretary to Cardinal Aldrovandi. His works consist of several discourses on the art of poetry, "Dialogues on Ancient and Modern Tragedy," and "Tragedies." D. 1727.

MARTIAL or MARCUS VALERIUS MARTIALIS, a Latin poet, and the most celebrated of all epigrammatists, was a native of Spain, but went to Rome in his 20th year, and obtained the favor of Domitian, who conferred on him many favors, and raised him to the office of

tribune. On the death of that emperor he returned to his native country, where he d. A. D. 104.

MARTIN, AIME, a distinguished French writer and critic, was b. at Lyons, 1786. At an early age he repaired to Paris, where he soon gained a livelihood by his pen, at one time writing in the columns of the *Journal des Débats*; at another, editing the works of La Rochefoucauld, Racine, and Fenelon; and he at last became professor of belles lettres at the Polytechnic school, and librarian at Sainte G n vi ve. At once the pupil and friend of Bernard St. Pierre, he collected and published his works, defended his memory from hostile attacks, married his widow, and adopted his daughter Virginia. His "Lettres   Sophie sur la Physique, la Chimie, et l'Histoire Naturelle," were highly popular; and his work on the "Education des M res de Famille" was crowned by the institute. D. 1847.

MARTINE, GEORGE, a physician, was b. in Scotland, in 1702; took his doctor's degree at Leyden, after which he commenced practice at St. Andrew's; but, in 1740, he accompanied Lord Cathcart to America, where he d. 1743. He was the author of "Tractatus de Similibus Animalibus, et Animalium Colore," and "Essays, Medical and Philosophical."

MARTINI, JOHN BAPTIST, a skilful musical composer, was b. at Bologna, in 1706, and d. 1784. He wrote a "History of Music," also, an "Essay on Counterpoint," &c. He was chapel-master to a convent of Friars Minims; and from the school of Martini issued some of the finest composers in Italy.—MARTIN, a Jesuit and missionary of the 17th century, was a native of Trent. He went as a missionary to China, where he remained many years, and returned to Europe in 1651. The result of his observations are contained in his "Sinic  Histori  Decas prima   Gentis Origine ad Christum natum," "China Illustrata," and "De Bello inter Tartaros et Sinenses."

MARTOS, IVAN PETROVITCH, an eminent Russian sculptor, who was for many years director of the Academy of Fine Arts, St. Petersburg, d. 1835, aged 82. He had attained the highest excellence in his art, rivalling Canova in his draperies, and in subjects of bas-relief being superior to any of his cotemporaries. Among his best works may be reckoned the colossal group in bronze of Minin and Pozharsky, at Moscow; the Emperor Alexander, at Taganrog; the duke of Richelieu, at Odessa, &c.

**MARTYN, HENRY**, an able missionary, was b. in Cornwall, in 1781; was educated at St. John's college, Cambridge; and in 1805 went to India as a chaplain to the East India Company. When arrived in the East he distinguished himself by his rapid acquirement of the native languages, being soon able to translate the Common Prayer into Hindoostanee, and perform divine service in that language. From India he proceeded to Persia, and there translated the New Testament into the Persian tongue, held several conferences with the learned Mahometans, and converted some to Christianity. D. 1812.

**MARTYR, PETER**, a celebrated reformer, whose family name was Vermigli, was b. at Florence, in 1500. He was originally an Augustin monk, and became an eminent preacher, and prior of St. Fridian's, at Lucca; but having read the writings of Luther, Zuinglius, and other reformers, he renounced the Catholic faith, and found it necessary to quit his native country. He then, on the invitation of Edward VI., came to England, and was made professor of divinity at Oxford, and canon of Christchurch. But in the succeeding reign he was obliged to leave the kingdom; on which he went to Switzerland, and d. at Zurich, in 1562. Peter Martyr was the author of many works on divinity, including commentaries on some parts of the Old and New Testament.

**MARVELL, ANDREW**, distinguished by his integrity as a senator, and by his wit as a political writer, was b. at Kingston-upon-Hull, in 1620. On the death of his father he spent several years in foreign travel; was appointed secretary to the British legation at Constantinople; and on his return, in 1657, he became assistant to Milton, as Latin secretary. At the restoration he was elected into parliament for his native place, with a salary from his constituents; and he obtained a high character for diligence, ability, and integrity. He had the character of being the wittiest man of his time, and wrote a number of poetical effusions, both humorous and satirical, which were highly effective as party pieces. D. 1678.

**MARY**, queen of England, daughter of Henry VIII. by Catharine of Aragon, was b. in 1517. During the life of her father she experienced many marks of his brutal temper, and her inflexible opposition to his will made him sometimes form a resolution of putting her to death, from which he was diverted

by Archbishop Cranmer. During the reign of Edward she could not be prevailed with to join in communion with the Protestant divines. On this account that amiable prince declared Lady Jane Grey his heir. At his death in 1553 that lady was proclaimed queen; but her reign lasted only a few days. The partisans of Mary became numerous, and she entered London without opposition. In 1554 she married Philip of Spain, eldest son of Charles V.; but her union with him was equally unpropitious to herself and the nation. The sanguinary laws against heretics were revived, and those shocking scenes of cruelty followed, which have fixed upon this princess the epithet of "bloody." D. 1558.

**MARY STUART**, queen of Scots, famous for her beauty, her wit, her learning, and her misfortunes, was daughter of James V., king of Scotland, and succeeded her father in 1542, eight days after her birth. In 1553 she married François, dauphin, and afterwards king of France, by which means she became queen of France. This monarch dying in 1560, she returned into Scotland, and married her cousin, Henry Stuart, Lord Darnley, in 1565. Being excluded from any share of the government (as he suspected) by the advice of Rizzio, an Italian musician, her favorite and secretary, the king, by the counsel and assistance of some of the principal nobility, suddenly surprised them together, and Rizzio was slain, in the queen's presence, in 1566. An apparent reconciliation afterwards took place, when Darnley, who had continued to reside separately from the queen, was assassinated, and the house he had inhabited was blown up with gunpowder, in February, 1567. In the month of May following, she wedded the earl of Bothwell, who was openly accused as the murderer of the late king. Scotland soon became a scene of confusion and civil discord. Bothwell, a fugitive and an outlaw, took refuge in Denmark; and Mary, made a captive, was treated with insult and contempt, and committed to custody in the castle of Loch Leven. After some months' confinement she effected her escape, and, assisted by the few friends who still remained attached to her, made an effort for the recovery of her power. She was opposed by the earl of Murray, the natural son of James V., who had obtained the regency in the minority of her son. The battle of Langside insured the triumph of her

enemies; and, to avoid falling again into their power, she fled to England, and sought the protection of Queen Elizabeth; but that princess treated her as a personal and political rival, and kept her in safe custody for a period of 18 years. At the end of that time she was tried for a conspiracy against the life of the queen of England, condemned, and suffered decapitation, Feb. 8, 1587, in the castle of Fotheringay, where she had been confined.

MASCLEF, FRANCIS, a French theologian and orientalist, who was a canon of Amiens, and d. 1728. His works are, "A Hebrew Grammar," "Ecclesiastical Conferences of the Diocese of Amiens," and "The Catechism of Amiens."

MASCOV, or MASCOU, JOHN JAMES, a German publicist, was a native of Dantzic, studied at Leipsic, became professor of jurisprudence at Halle, and wrote the "Principles of the Public Law of the German Empire," and "A History of the Germans." B. 1689; d. 1762.

MASCRIER, JOHN BAPTIST DE, a French abbé, was b. in 1697, at Caen; and d. at Paris, in 1760. Among his works are, "A Description of Egypt," "A Translation of Cæsar's Commentaries," "Reflections on the Truths of Faith," and a "History of the Revolution in the East Indies."

MASON, JOHN, a dissenting minister, was b. at Dunmow, Essex, in 1706. He was the author of an excellent little volume of ethics, entitled "Self-knowledge," of which there have been numerous editions; he also wrote "Practical Discourses for the use of Families," "An Essay on Elocution," two "Essays on the Power of Poetical and Prosæic Numbers," "Christian Morals," &c. D. 1763.—WILLIAM, an eminent English poet, was the son of a clergyman in Yorkshire, where he was b. in 1725. He studied at Cambridge, and obtained a fellowship in Pembroke hall. His first appearance as a poet was by the publication of "Isis," in which he satirized the Jacobitism and high-church principles prevalent at Oxford. This was replied to by Thomas Warton in his "Triumph of Isis." In 1752 Mason produced his "Elfrida," a dramatic poem, with choral odes on the ancient Greek model, which was well received, though the attempt to establish it on the stage proved abortive. On entering into orders he was presented to the living of Aston, and appointed one of the king's chaplains; and in 1762 he ob-

tained the precentorship of York, with a canonry annexed. On the commencement of the American war, he became so active an advocate for freedom as to give offence at court, and was consequently dismissed from the chaplainship. Besides the tragedies of "Elfrida" and "Caractæus," he wrote "The English Garden," a poem; "Ode to the Naval Officers of Great Britain," "Memoirs of Gray," the poet, &c. D. 1797.—JOHN, was a native of Scotland, b. 1734, connected with that branch of the secession from the established church of North Britain, known by the name of Antiburghers. By a presbytery in that connection he was licensed, and not long afterwards ordained, with a view to his taking the pastoral charge of a congregation in the city of New York, where he arrived in 1761, and resided greatly respected and eminently useful until his death in 1792.—GEORGE, of Virginia, a statesman of distinction, was a member of the general convention which formed the constitution of the United States, and refused his signature to that instrument. The next year, in union with Henry, he opposed its adoption by the Virginia convention, on the ground that the government of the states would be consolidated, instead of federal, and be liable to conversion into a monarchy. He also opposed with great zeal the section allowing a continuance of the slave trade. He held a high rank among the great men of that state with whom he was cotemporary, in intellectual energy, delicacy of wit, extent of political knowledge, and eloquence. D. 1792.—JOHN MITCHELL, a divine and pulpit orator, was b. in the city of New York, in 1770, and after graduating at Columbia college, his theological studies were completed in Europe. In 1792 he returned to New York, and was established in the ministry at that place till 1811, when he accepted the appointment of provost in Columbia college. This situation his ill health obliged him to resign, and he visited Europe to repair his constitution. On his return in 1817 he again resumed his labors in preaching, and in 1821 undertook the charge of Dickinson college in Pennsylvania. In 1824 he returned to New York, and d. in 1829. He was the author of "Letters on Frequent Communion," "A Plea for Sacramental Communion on Catholic Principles," and a number of essays, reviews, orations, and sermons published at different times.—ERSKINE, the youngest son of the above, was b. 1805, pursued

his theological studies in the seminary at Princeton, and in 1827, at the age of 22, was installed pastor of the Presbyterian church in Schenectady, from which he was called in 1830 to the Bleecker-street church in this city, where he labored with distinguished ability, until his death in 1850.—**JOHN T.**, a native of Virginia, who removed in early life to Kentucky, where he occupied from 1811 to 1835 many distinguished stations, after which he became governor of Michigan. D. 1850.

**MASQUE DE FER, or IRON MASK**, a person confined in the castle of Pignerol, and afterwards in the isles of St. Margaret, and always disguised in a mask with steel springs, which concealed his features, without incommoding him in receiving his nourishment. He d. in the Bastille, 1703, and was privately buried under the name of Marchiali. Though no person ever could discover who he was, it is certain that he was a man of high birth, as he was treated with singular respect by his keepers, and as infinite pains were taken to prevent his holding communication with any other person.

**MASSENA, ANDRE**, a victorious general, created prince of Essling, duke of Rivoli, and marshal of France, was b. at Nice, in 1758. He went through the regular gradations in an Italian regiment, commencing his military career at the age of 17. After 14 years' service he obtained his discharge; but, in 1792, the revolution presented a field for the display of military talents; and his natural sentiments in favor of liberty caused him to enter the service of the French republic, where he obtained rapid promotion. Napoleon, who was quick to discover genius, formed an intimate friendship with Massena; and, after the successful battle of Loveredo, in 1796, against Beaulieu, called him "the favored child of victory." He had the chief command in Switzerland in 1799, when he finished the campaign, by completely routing the Austro-Russian army under the Archduke Charles and General Korsakoff. In 1800 he commanded in Italy, but with less success than in his former campaigns. He was, however, again successful in the campaigns of 1805 and 1806, taking possession of Naples, and signaling himself in the campaign of Poland, which terminated by the treaty of Tilsit. He was afterwards employed in Germany, and eminently distinguished himself in the memorable engagements of Essling

and Wagram. His subsequent conduct in Spain, when advancing against Wellington, was equally skillful. At the landing of Napoleon, in 1815, he swore allegiance to him, was made peer, and commander of the national guard at Paris, and contributed much to the preservation of tranquillity in that city during the turbulent period which preceded the return of the king. D. 1817.

**MASSILLON, JOHN BAPTIST**, an eminent French preacher, was b. 1663, at Hieres, in Provence. He entered into the congregation of the Oratory, and became so celebrated for his eloquence, that the general of his order called him to Paris, where he drew crowds of hearers. In 1717 he was made bishop of Clermont, and d. 1742. His discourses were published, and are distinguished for an artless flow of eloquence, a knowledge of the human heart, and a richness of ideas.

**MASSINGER, PHILIP**, a distinguished English dramatist, was b. at Salisbury, in 1585. He studied at Oxford, but quitted the university without taking a degree, in consequence, it is supposed, of having become a Roman Catholic. Little is known of his personal history, yet he appears to have been intimately connected with the wits and poets of his time, and d. 1639. Some critics rank him next to Shakspeare. In tragedy, however, he is rather eloquent and forcible than pathetic; and, in richness and variety of humor, his comedy can by no means vie with that of his great master.

**MATHER, INCREASE**, one of the early presidents of Harvard college, was b. at Dorchester, Mass., in 1639. His learning, zeal, and general abilities were of great service to the institution over which he presided, and he was a skilful and efficient servant of the commonwealth. In 1688 he was deputed to England as agent of the province, to procure redress of grievances. When James II. published his declaration for liberty of conscience, Dr. Mather was again sent to England with an address of thanks to the king; but, before his return, the revolution occurred, and he obtained from William a new charter for the colony of Massachusetts. He was the author of "A History of the War with the Indians," "An Essay on remarkable Providences," and some other works. D. 1723.—**CORRON**, son of the preceding, was b. at Boston, in 1653, and d. in 1728. His principal works are, "An Ecclesiastical History of New

England," "The Christian Philosopher," "Psalterium Americanum," and "The Wonders of the Invisible World, or the Trials of Witches."

**MATHEWS, CHARLES**, a comedian of transcendent ability, and one who was long regarded as the master-mind of the mimic art, was b. in 1776. He was the son of a bookseller in the Strand, attached to the Wesleyan connection. For many years he was accustomed to entertain whole audiences by his single efforts, in a species of entertainment entitled "Mathews at Home;" and never were admiring crowds more highly delighted than in witnessing the vivid portraits which he so accurately drew. The "At Homes" of Mathews were not only well received throughout Great Britain and Ireland, but also in this country, where some of his most felicitous portraiture were sketched. He was twice married, and had one child only, the present Charles Mathews. D. 1835.

**MATSYS, QUINTIN**, an eminent painter, was b. at Antwerp, 1460. He was, originally, a blacksmith, but quitted that business, and, by diligent application, became such an excellent artist, that, according to the opinion of Sir Joshua Reynolds, some of his heads are not inferior to those of Raphael. One of his best pictures is that of the "Two Misers," at Windsor. D. 1529.—**JOHN**, his son, was also a painter of very considerable merit.

**MATTHESON, JOHN**, an eminent musical composer and performer, was b. at Hamburg, in 1681; and gave such early indications of talent, that at nine years of age he was able to perform compositions of his own at the organ. He composed music for the church and for the theatre, and was always present at the performance of it. D. 1764.

**MATTHISSON, FREDERIC VON**, a celebrated lyric and elegiac poet, was b. near Magdeburg, in 1761; accompanied the princess of Dessau in various tours through the south of Europe; and in 1812 was appointed librarian at Stuttgart. Among his poems is to be found the celebrated "Adelaide," which, as set to music by Beethoven, is still listened to with delight. D. 1831.

**MATTHIEU, PETER**, a French historian, was b. at Basle, in 1583, and d. in 1621. He became an advocate at Lyons, and was made historiographer of France. He wrote "Histories of Henry IV.," "Louis XI.," and "St. Louis;" also the "History of France," and "La Guisiade," a tragedy.

**MATTOCKS, ISABELLA**, an eminent actress, b. 1746, was the daughter of Mr. Hallam, manager of the theatres of New York, Charleston, and Philadelphia. Her forte lay in such characters as abigails, citizens' wives, &c., and she was an excellent comic singer. D. 1826.

**MATURIN, ROBERT CHARLES**, an Irish clergyman of the established church, was b. at Dublin, and educated in Trinity college, of that city; and, on entering into orders, obtained the curacy of St. Peter's church. "Bertram," a wild but powerful tragedy, was the first production which, by its singular success, brought him into notice as an author. Having anticipated his resources, without contemplating the possibility of a failure, he contracted embarrassments, from which he was seldom entirely free. He was the author of several popular novels, the first three of which, "The Fatal Revenge," "The Wild Irish Boy," and "The Milesian Chief," were published under the assumed name of Dennis Jasper Murphy. He also wrote the novels of "Melmoth" and "Woman;" "The Universe," a poem; and the tragedies of "Manuel" and "Fredolpho." He published, in 1824, six "Controversial Sermons," which exhibit him as a well-read scholar and an acute reasoner. D. 1825.

**MAUPERTUIS, PETER LOUIS MOREAU DES**, an eminent mathematician and astronomer, was b. at St. Malo, in 1698. He studied at the college of La Marche, at Paris; and in 1723 was admitted a member of the Academy of Sciences, the memoirs of which institution abound with his communications. In 1736 he was sent on an expedition to the polar circle, to ascertain the figure of the earth. In 1740 he was invited to Berlin by the king of Prussia, whom he followed to the field, and was present at the battle of Molwitz, where he was made prisoner, and carried to Vienna. On regaining his liberty, he married and settled at Berlin, and was appointed president of the Royal Academy of Sciences. In this situation, however, he became involved in a quarrel with Voltaire, which imbittered his latter days, from the sarcasm with which the latter continued to assail him.

**MAUREPAS, JOHN FREDERIC PHILPEAUX**, count de, a French statesman, b. in 1701. He was made minister of marine at the age of 24, and was afterwards at the head of the foreign department. He was hasty in his decisions, amiable in manners, quick in conception, artful,

and penetrating; but being accused of writing an epigram on madame de Pompadour, it led to his banishment from court. After a lapse of 30 years he was placed at the head of the ministry by Louis XVI., but he was found incapable of performing its duties, and quite destitute of the vigor necessary to avert the troubles which then threatened the kingdom. D. 1781.

MAURICE OF NASSAU, prince of Orange, youngest son, by a second marriage, of William I., prince of Orange, b. at Dillenburg, 1567, was studying at Leyden, in 1584, when his father was assassinated. The provinces of Holland and Zealand, and, soon after, Utrecht, immediately elected the young prince stadtholder; and his talents, as a general, surpassed all expectations. D. 1625.

MAURY, JEAN SIFFREIN, a French cardinal, was b. in 1746, at Valeras; studied at Lyons; and, on entering into orders, became a celebrated preacher at Paris, where he obtained a place in the Academy, and obtained an abbey. When the revolution broke out, he was chosen one of the representatives of the clergy in the states-general, where he distinguished himself by his eloquence in behalf of his order, and also in defence of royalty. On the dissolution of the constituent assembly, he went to Italy, was nominated bishop of Nicæa, and made a cardinal; and, in 1808, Napoleon gave him the archbishopric of Paris, but in 1814 he was obliged to quit the archiepiscopal palace, and retire to Rome. He was a great orator, and a man of ready wit. D. 1817.

MAVOR, WILLIAM, was a native of Aberdeenshire, and b. in 1758. He went to England early in life, and after due probationary exercise, as an assistant in a school at Burford, established himself as the master of an academy at Woodstock, where he gained the favor and patronage of the duke of Marlborough, entered into holy orders, and was presented to the vicarage of Hurley in Berkshire. Among his literary labors are a "Universal History," a collection of "Voyages and Travels," "The British Tourist," "The Modern Traveller," histories of Greece, Rome, and England; spelling and class books; miscellanies in prose and verse; and many others, whose merits are in general commensurate with their repute. D. 1837.

MAWE, JOSEPH, an eminent mineralogist and conchologist, was b. about 1755, travelled in various parts of South America, and published numerous works

on the subject of his researches. Among them are, "Travels in the Interior of Brazil," a "Treatise on Diamonds and Precious Stones," "Familiar Lessons on Mineralogy and Geology," "The Linnæan System of Conchology," and "The Mineralogy of Derbyshire." D. 1829.

MAXWELL, WILLIAM H., a distinguished Irish novelist. Early in life he was a captain in the British army, and noted for his social qualities. He subsequently entered the church, and obtained the benefice of prebendary of Balla, a wild district in Connaught, with an income, but no congregation or official duties. Among his works are "Hector O'Halloran," "Story of My Life," "Wild Sports of the West," and many humorous sketches in the periodical literature of the day. D. 1850.

MAY, THOMAS, a poet and historian, was b. in Sussex, in 1594, and educated at Cambridge; after which he entered of Gray's Inn, where he wrote some plays and translated several authors, particularly Lucan. Charles I. employed him in writing two historical poems—one on the life of Henry II., and the other on the reign of Edward III. But in the civil war May joined the parliament, and was appointed their secretary and historiographer. He published the "History of the Parliament, which began in 1640," and a "Breviary of the History of the Parliament of England," a work which was extremely obnoxious to the royal party. D. 1650.

MAYER, TOBIAS, a celebrated astronomer, was b. at Marbach, in the duchy of Wirtemberg, in 1723. He taught himself mathematics, and at the age of 14 designed machines and instruments with the greatest dexterity and accuracy. His various merits procured him an invitation to Gottingen, as professor of mathematics, in 1750, and the royal society of sciences in that place chose him a member. About this time astronomers were employed in endeavors to find the longitude at sea. Mayer overcame all difficulties, and his theory of the moon, and astronomical tables and precepts, were rewarded by the English board of longitude with £3000, which sum was paid to his widow; for, exhausted by his incessant labors, this astronomer d. 1762. Among his works are "A Treatise on Curves," and a "Mathematical Atlas."—JOHANN TOBIAS, his son, b. 1752, was also professor at Gottingen, and gained distinction by his astronomical writings. D. 1830.

**MAYNARD, JOHN**, a judge of the supreme court of New York, and of the court of appeals. He was elected to congress in 1826, and again in 1841. D. 1850.

**MAZARIN, JULIUS**, a cardinal and first minister of Louis XIV., was b. of a noble family, at Piscini, in Italy, in 1602. He studied at Alcalá, in Spain, after which he went to Rome, and became attached to the service of Cardinal Sachetti, whom he accompanied on his mission into Lombardy. While in that country, Mazarin effected a peace between the French and Spaniards, which procured him the esteem of the cardinals Richelieu and Barbarini, by the latter of whom he was recommended to the pope, who sent him as nuncio-extraordinary to the court of France. In 1641 he was made a cardinal, and on the death of Richelieu succeeded him as prime minister. At first he was rather popular, but in a short time cabals were formed against him with such effect that he was dismissed from the royal presence, and compelled to leave the kingdom. But though a price was set upon his head, Mazarin contrived to dispel the storm; and he even returned to court with increased éclat, and held the reins of power till his decease, in 1651.

**MAZEPPA, JOHN**, hetman of the Cossacks, whom Lord Byron has made the hero of a poem, was b. about the middle of the 17th century, in Podolia, of a poor but noble Polish family, and became page to John Casimir, king of Poland. In this situation, Mazeppa had an opportunity of acquiring various useful accomplishments; but an intrigue was the foundation of his future elevation. A Polish nobleman having surprised Mazeppa with his wife, ordered him to be tied naked upon a wild horse, and committed to his fate. The animal had been bred in the Ukraine, and directed his course thither, where some poor peasants found him half dead, and took care of him. Their warlike, roving life suited his disposition; he made himself conspicuous and beloved by his dexterity, bodily strength, and courage; his knowledge and sagacity procured him the post of secretary and adjutant to the hetman Samoilowitz; and, in 1687, he was elected in his place. He gained the confidence of Peter the Great, who loaded him with honors, and he was finally made prince of the Ukraine. But though a prince he was still a vassal, and his restless spirit made

him resolve to throw off the yoke of subordination. He joined with Charles XII., who had just given a king to Poland, and aimed, by his assistance, to throw off the yoke of subordination. For a long time the intrigues of Mazeppa against Peter were disbelieved by the latter; but at length he openly joined the Swedish monarch, who, by his advice, fought the fatal battle of Pultowa. He then sought refuge at Bender, where he d. 1709.

**MAZZA, ANGELO**, an eminent Italian poet, b. at Parma, in 1740, in the university of which city he was afterwards professor of Greek literature. He translated the odes of Pindar, and Akenside's "Pleasures of Imagination;" and having attained a high degree of literary reputation, was admitted into the Arcadian academy at Rome. D. 1817.

**MAZZUINGI, JOSEPH**, Count, a distinguished composer, was the descendant of an eminent Tuscan family, but was b. in England, and of an English mother. "The Blind Girl," "The Turnpike Gate," "Paul and Virginia," and a long list of other once popular pieces, were from his fertile pen, and Sir Walter Scott warmly thanked him for the manner in which he adapted some of that great author's poetry. D. 1844.

**MAZZUCHELLI, GIAMMARIA**, Count, a Venetian nobleman, was b. 1707, and d. 1765. He was the author of "La Vita di Pietro Aretino" and "Gli Scrittori d'Italia;" but the work on which his fame chiefly rests is, "Notizie Storiche e Critiche."

**MAZZUOLI, FRANCIS**, a celebrated painter, known by the name of **PARMEGGIANO**, was b. at Parma, 1503. He became acquainted with Correggio, but owed his eminence to his studying the works of Raphael. His reputation as a painter was very great, but he wasted his energies in the delusive labors of alchemy. D. 1540.

**MEDE, JOSEPH**, a learned divine, b. in 1586, at Berden, in Essex; author of the "Clavis Apocalyptica," which is considered by biblical critics as the ablest exposition of the obscure prophecies to which it refers. D. 1638.

**MEDICI, COSMO DE**, an illustrious Florentine, b. in 1389, was the son of John de Medici, a rich and influential merchant, who d. in 1428. The vast wealth which Cosmo thus inherited, afforded him the means of displaying his liberality, and of acquiring great influence in the republic. But the



splendor and magnificence in which he lived, excited the jealousy and enmity of many of the nobles. The Strozzi, the Albizzi, and many of the first Tuscan families combined against him; but, by the most consummate art and prudent management, he extricated himself from the toils of his enemies, and eventually reigned without a rival. His superfluous wealth he expended upon public buildings, and in the encouragement of literature. He was a friend to science, an active merchant, and a sagacious statesman; and, when he d. in 1464, such was the general estimation in which he was held, that the Florentines inscribed on his tomb the title of "Father of his country."—LORENZO DE, surnamed the Magnificent, was b. 1448, and was the grandson of the preceding. He surpassed in wisdom and moderation, in magnanimity and splendor, all of his family who had gone before him, while in active zeal for the arts and sciences he also greatly excelled them. He revived the academy of Pisa, established another at Florence, collected a vast treasure of literature, and founded a gallery of art, where Michael Angelo, under his patronage, pursued his youthful studies, and improved his taste and skill. Nothing, in fact, could exceed the exertions he made for the improvement of literature; and he d. in the zenith of his renown, in 1492.

MEHEMET ALI, pacha of Egypt, and it may be safely said, one of the most remarkable men of the age, was b. at Cavalla in Roumelia, in 1769. He commenced life in the humble career of a tobacconist; but afterwards volunteered into the army, to which his taste was more congenial. In his new career he soon obtained high favor with the governor of Cavalla. In 1799, the period of the French invasion of Egypt, he was enabled to seize the pachalic of Egypt, and was then prepared to set the sultan at defiance, had the latter attempted to overthrow him. But the sultan saw that his vassal was too firmly seated to be easily displaced, and resolved to compromise by exacting an annual tribute from Mehemet Ali as an acknowledgment of his subjection. In this arrangement, which virtually constituted Mehemet Ali the independent ruler of Egypt, he had the prudence to acquiesce, and he directed himself steadily to the consolidation of his newly acquired power. In 1831, he entered into a contest with the sultan for the possession of Syria, when the superiority

of his army thus disciplined became so manifest, that, in autumn, 1832, he had carried his victorious arms within a few days' march of Constantinople. For seven years subsequently, Mehemet Ali remained undisturbed by war, during which his active mind was steadily directed to the internal improvement of his kingdom. D. 1849.

MEHUL, STEPHEN HENRY, an eminent musical composer, was b. at Givet, in France, in 1763, and was an excellent organist when only ten years old. He settled at Paris in 1779, where he studied with great advantage under Gluck, became inspector at the conservatory of music, professor of composition at the royal school, a member of the academy and institute, and a knight of the legion of honor. He produced the operas of "Stratonice," "Irato," "Joseph," and "Cora et Alonzo," besides the ballets of "The Judgment of Paris," "Perseus and Andromeda," &c. D. 1817.

MEIGS, RETURN JONATHAN, an officer in the revolutionary war. Living in Connecticut in 1775, immediately after the battle of Lexington he marched a company of light infantry to the neighborhood of Boston. With the rank of major he accompanied Arnold in his march through the wilderness of Maine, in order to attack Quebec, where he was made a prisoner with captains Morgan and Dearborn. In 1776 he was exchanged and returned home, and the next year was appointed colonel. His expedition to Long Island, in May, 1777, was one of the most brilliant enterprises of the war, for which he received the thanks of congress and a sword. After the war, about 1788 or 1789, he was one of the first settlers of the wilderness of Ohio. For the first emigrants, he drew up a system of regulations, which were posted on a large oak near the confluence of the Ohio and Muskingum rivers, the bark of the tree being cut away for the space of the sheet. Often was the venerable oak consulted. He was the agent for Indian affairs as early as 1816. D. at the Cherokee agency, 1823, at an advanced age.—RETURN JONATHAN, governor of Ohio from 1810 to 1814, when he was appointed postmaster-general of the United States. He resigned the office in 1823 and d. in 1825.

MEINERS, CHRISTOPHER, a German historian and miscellaneous writer, was b. in 1747, at Warstade, Hanover, studied at Gottingen, where he became professor of philosophy, and d. 18<sup>th</sup> 0,

pro-rector of that university. Among his numerous works are, "A History of the Origin and Progress of Philosophy among the Greeks," "On the Origin and Decline of the Sciences among the Greeks and Romans," and others on kindred subjects.

MEISSNER, AUGUSTUS THEOPHILUS, a German romance writer and dramatist, was b. at Bautzen, in Lusatia, in 1757, studied at Leipsic and Wittemberg, and was successively keeper of the archives at Dresden, professor of belles lettres at Prague, and director of the superior schools at Fulda. Besides writing a number of historical romances and other works, he translated Hume's "History of England" into German. D. 1807.

MELA, POMPONIUS, a Latin geographer, who lived in the 1st century of the Christian era. His treatise, "De Situ Orbis," contains a concise state of the world as far as it was known to the Romans. By some authors he is supposed to have been related to Seneca and Lucan.

MELANCHTHON, PHILIP, a celebrated German divine, coadjutor with Luther in the reformation, and one of the wisest and greatest men of his age, was b. at Bretten, in the palatinate of the Rhine, in 1497. He studied at Heidelberg and Tübingen, and, in 1518, was appointed Greek professor at Wittemberg, where he became the friend of Luther, and a convert to his doctrines. The Augsburg Confession was his work, and, under the sanction of the elector of Saxony, he aided in framing a code of ecclesiastical constitutions. Even his theological opinions respected the virtues, the talents, the learning, and the mild temper of Melanchthon, though some zealots naturally branded him with opprobrious terms for his tolerant spirit. He wrote numerous theological treatises, Latin poems, works on history, philosophy, &c., and d. at Wittemberg, in 1560.

MELBOURNE, WILLIAM LAMB, Viscount, was the second son of the first Lord Melbourne, and b. 1779. In 1805 he was brought into the house of commons, where he joined the Whig party, and gradually rose to great distinction for his liberality, talent, and independence. In 1827 he became secretary for Ireland, but in 1828 he resigned office, and the same year he was called up to the house of lords by the death of his father. On the formation of Lord Grey's adminis-

tration in 1830, he was appointed secretary of the home department, and in 1834, on the retirement of Lord Grey, succeeded to the premiership. D. 1848.

MELCHTHAL, ARNOLD OF, (so called from the place of his residence in the canton of Underwalden,) was the son of a rich farmer, who having been cruelly treated by the governor of the district, under Albert of Austria, Arnold conspired with two friends, Furst and Staufacher, to effect the deliverance of their country, and to the plan which they formed, in 1307, was Switzerland indebted for the restoration of its ancient freedom.

MELEADEZ, DON JUAN, an eminent Spanish poet, was b. in 1754, at Ribera. He wrote three volumes of poems, which are distinguished for their graceful harmony, elegant diction, and rich imagery. He filled some public situations during the rule of Joseph Bonaparte, and left Spain on the retreat of the French. D. 1817.

MELEAGER, a Greek poet, in the 1st century before the Christian era, was the author of epigrams and other short pieces, which are among the most beautiful relics preserved in the Grecian Anthology.

MELLON, HARRIET, duchess of St. Alban's, was b. about the year 1775, and was the posthumous daughter of a Mr. Matthew Mellon, who held a commission in the East India Company's service, and whose widow married a Mr. Entwistle, a musician. Mrs. Entwistle, who was an accomplished woman, went on the stage; her husband became leader of the band in various provincial theatres; and the services of the child, who was destined at a future day to become the duchess of St. Alban's, were put in requisition at a very tender age, in order to augment a scanty and precarious income. She passed her childhood in performing such characters as Prince Arthur in King John, the duke of York in Richard the Third, &c. She made her debut at Drury-lane, in January, 1795, as Lydia Languish, in the Rivals. For several years after, Thomas Coutts, a wealthy banker, evinced for her a strong degree of friendship; and made her his wife almost immediately after the death of his former one, which happened in 1814. In 1822 the venerable banker died, appointing his widow universal legatee, and bequeathed to her his share in the banking house and business in the Strand, and all benefit and interests to arise therefrom. In

June, 1827, she was married to William, duke of St. Alban's. D. 1837.

MELMOTH, WILLIAM, an eminent advocate and an excellent writer, was b. in 1666. He was a bencher of Lincoln's Inn, and in conjunction with Peere Williams, edited Vernon's Reports; but he is chiefly remembered now as the author of "The Great Importance of a Religious Life;" a valuable little book, which has gone through numerous editions. D. 1743.—WILLIAM, son of the preceding, was b. in 1710. He published excellent translations of Pliny's and Cicero's Epistles. He was also the author of the "Letters," which bear the name of Sir Thomas Fitzosborne; some poems in Dodsley's collection, and memoirs of his father. He was brought up to the law, became a commissioner of bankrupts, and d. 1799.

MELVILLE, HENRY DUNDAS, Viscount, the son of Lord Arnistone, a Scotch judge, was b. in 1740; received his education at the university of Edinburgh; in 1773 became solicitor-general; and soon after was appointed to the offices of lord advocate, and joint keeper of the signet for Scotland. In 1782 he was made privy councillor and treasurer of the navy; and from that time he took a leading part in all the measures of the Pitt administration. He was appointed president of the board of control, at its formation; in 1791, made secretary for the home department; and, in 1794, secretary of war, which latter post he held till Mr. Pitt's retirement from office. He was then created a viscount; and when Mr. Pitt again became premier, he was made first lord of the admiralty. D. 1811.

MENANDER, the most celebrated of the Greek writers of comedy, was b. at Athens, 342 B. C., and is said to have drowned himself, on account of the success of his rival Philemon, though some accounts attribute his death to accident, 299 B. C., in the harbor of the Piræus. He composed 108 comedies; but there are only a few fragments remaining of the numerous dramas of Menander; from whom, however, Terence is supposed to have copied the whole of his pieces, except the "Phormio" and "Heeyra." Quintilian expresses great admiration for this dramatist, eulogizing him for copiousness of invention, elegance of expression, and a general fine feeling of nature.

MENDELSSOHN, MOSES, a celebrated Jewish philosopher, commonly called the "Socrates of the Jews," was b. of an

honest but poor family, at Dessau, in 1729. He was bred to merchandise, but devoted himself to literature, in which he acquired a distinguished reputation. In 1755 he published his first piece, entitled "Jerusalem;" in which he pretended that the principle of the Jewish religion is deism. His next work was "Phædon, or a Discourse on the Spirituality and Immateriality of the Soul." He also wrote "Philosophical Dialogues," "Letter to Lavater," a "Dissertation on the Sensation of the Beautiful," "Morning Hours, or Discourses on the Existence of God," &c. At one time he was associated with Lessing, Ramler, Abbot, and Nicolai, in conducting a periodical work, entitled "The Library of Belles Lettres," which acquired great distinction in German literature.—FELIX BARTHOLDY, grandson of Moses, was b. at Berlin, February 3, 1809. His father was a wealthy banker, more favored with the gifts of fortune than of genius; and it is related of him that he was in the habit of saying, "When I was a boy people used to call me the son, and now they call me the father, of the great Mendelssohn." In his 9th year he performed at a public concert in Berlin, to the admiration of his audience; the following year the boy-artist accompanied his parents to Paris; and when he was 12 years old, he composed his pianoforte quartette in C minor, which is still found to be full of interest and originality. His first compositions were published in 1824. These were soon followed by many others, among which was an opera, called "The Marriage of Gamachio;" his first symphony, and his "Midsummer Night's Dream," which produced an electrical effect. Having now resolved to devote himself exclusively to the artist life, he was appointed, in 1833, to the directorship of the concerts and theatre of Düsseldorf, where, in 1835, he produced his great oratorio of "Paulus;" and ten years afterwards he accepted of the same office at Leipsic, whither young men of talent flocked from all parts of Europe, as well to seek the acquaintance of the leading professor of the day, as to submit their own productions to his judgment. He afterwards accepted the musical directorship at Berlin, at the earnest entreaty of the king of Prussia, but resigned it after a short time, and returned to his favorite Leipsic, where he resided till his death, acting as conductor of the concerts, and, along with his friend Moscheles, direct-

tor of the Conservatory of Music. D. 1847.

MENDEZ-PINTO, FERDINAND, a celebrated traveller, was b. in Portugal, of a respectable family. He departed for the Indies in 1537, and, on the voyage, the ship was taken by the Moors, who carried her to Mocha, where he was sold for a slave; but after some adventures he arrived at Ormus, and afterwards pursued his original object. In 1558 he returned to his native country, and published a very curious, but romantic relation of his voyages, which has been translated into French and English. From his excessive credulity, Mendez-Pinto has been classed with Sir John Mandeville; and for extravagant fictions his name has become a by-word.

MENDOZA, JOHN GONZALES, a Spanish divine, who was sent ambassador to the emperor of China, in 1584; and, on his return, became successively bishop of Lipari, in Italy; of Chiapi, in New Spain; and of Popayan, in the West Indies. He wrote "A History of China," in Spanish.

MENGS, ANTHONY RAPHAEL, who has been called the Raphael of Germany, was b. at Aussig, in Bohemia, in 1726. He studied under his father, who was painter to Augustus III., king of Poland, after which he went to Rome, where he was patronized by Charles III., king of Spain, for whom he executed a number of pictures. The best of his pieces in England is an altar-piece at All Souls' college, Oxford. Mengs wrote some works on his art, which have been translated into English, and d. at Rome, in 1779.

MENNO, SIMONS, or Simon's son, was the founder of the sect of Mennonites, or Dutch Anabaptists. He was b. in 1496, and was, originally, a Catholic priest. He maintained the necessity of rebaptism in adults; and denied that Jesus Christ received a human body from the Virgin. A price was set upon his head by Charles V., but he was fortunate enough to escape. D. at Oldeslo, near Hamburg, in 1565.

MENSCHIKOFF, ALEXANDER, a celebrated Russian statesman and general, was the son of a peasant, and b. near Moscow, in 1674. D. 1729.

MERCATOR, GERARD, a mathematician and geographer, b. 1512, at Rupelmonde, in the Netherlands. He published a great number of maps and charts, which he engraved and colored himself; and is known as the inventor of a method of projection called by his

name, in which the meridians and parallels of latitude cut each other at right angles, and are both represented by straight lines, which has the effect of enlarging the degrees of latitude as they recede from the equator. D. 1594.—NICHOLAS, an eminent mathematician, was b. at Holstein, about 1640. He settled in England, where he became a fellow of the Royal Society, and d. about 1690. His works are, "Cosmographia," "Rationes Mathematicæ," "Hypothesis Astronomica," "Logarithmotechnia," "Institutionum Astronomicarum," &c.

MERCER, HUGH, brigadier-general, was a native of Scotland, and educated for the profession of medicine. On his emigration to America, he settled and married in Virginia. He served with Washington in the war against the French and Indians, which terminated in 1763, and was by him greatly esteemed. He was with Braddock in the campaign of 1755. In the action at Fort Du Quesne he was wounded, and faint with the loss of blood he lay under a fallen tree. One of the pursuing Indians jumped upon the very tree, but did not discover him. Mercer found a brook at which he refreshed himself. In his hunger he fed on a rattlesnake, which he had killed. After pursuing his solitary way through a wilderness of one hundred miles, he arrived at Fort Cumberland. At the commencement of the revolutionary war he abandoned his extensive medical practice, and entered the army. He was distinguished at the battle of Trenton. In the action near Princeton, Jan. 3, 1777, he commanded the van of the Americans, composed principally of southern militia. While exerting himself to rally them, his horse was killed under him. He was surrounded by some British soldiers, who refused him quarter, and stabbed him with their bayonets, and bruised his head with the butt-end of their muskets, leaving him on the field as dead. He died from the wounds on his head, Jan. 19, aged about 56.—JOHN, governor of Maryland, was a soldier of the revolution. In 1782 he was elected a delegate to congress from Virginia; in 1787 he was a member from Maryland of the convention which framed the constitution of the United States, and also a member of congress from Maryland. He was governor from 1801-3. D. 1821.

MERCIER, LOUIS SEBASTIAN, a French writer, was b. at Paris, 1740. He commenced his literary career as a poet, but soon renounced poetry for criticism. He

attacked the reputation of Corneille, Racine, and Voltaire, in his "Essai sur l'Art Dramatique," and published a violent philippic against the comedians for paying no attention to his remarks. In 1781 he published, anonymously, the first volume of his "Tableau de Paris;" after which he removed to Switzerland, and printed at Neuchâtel ten more volumes of that work. Returning home at the beginning of the revolution, he declared himself a friend to liberty, and in concert with Carra, he published "Les Annales Politiques" and "Chronique du Mois," two journals, displaying both moderation and spirit. He was a member of the convention, and voted for the detention, instead of the death of the king. D. 1814.

MERIAN, MARIA SIBYLLA, an ingenious female artist, was the daughter of Matthew Merian, an eminent engraver, and b. at Frankfort, 1647. She undertook a voyage to Surinam to draw the insects and reptiles peculiar to that country, of which, on her return, she published a description with beautiful colored plates. Her daughter, who accompanied her to Surinam, added a third volume to this work. The mother published another valuable performance "On the Generation and Transformations of the Insects of Surinam." D. 1717.

MERLIN, AMBROSE, a British writer, who flourished about the latter end of the 5th century. He was supposed to be an enchanter and a prophet; but the accounts we have of him are so mixed up with fiction, that to disentangle his real life from the mass would be impossible. He was the greatest sage and mathematician of his time, the counselor and friend of four English kings, Vortigern, Ambrosius, Uther Pendragon, and Arthur. The miracles ascribed to him are numerous; and, instead of dying, it was supposed that he fell into a magic sleep, from which, after a long period, he would awake. In the British Museum is "Le Compte de la Vie de Merlin et de ses Faiz et Compte de ses Prophécies," on vellum, without date or place.

MERRICK, JAMES, a divine and poet, was b. at Reading, 1720; was educated at Trinity college, Oxford; and d. 1769. His principal works are, "Poems on Sacred Subjects," "Annotations on the Psalms," and on the "Gospel of St. John," "A Metrical Version of the Psalms," and a translation of "Tryphiodorus."

MERRY, ROBERT, a dramatic writer,

was the son of a merchant, and b. in London, in 1755. He received his education at Harrow, and next at Christ's college, Cambridge, after which he entered at Lincoln's Inn; but instead of being called to the bar, he bought a commission in the guards, which service he also quitted, and went abroad. While at Florence he became a member of the Della Cruscan academy, and affixed that signature to a number of poems, which being published in the English newspapers, at length became the object of the caustic satire of Gifford, in his well-known "Baviad and Mæviad." In 1791 he married Miss Brunton, an actress, with whom he came to America, where he d. in 1798. His dramatic compositions are, "Lorenzo," a tragedy; "The Magician no Conjurer," "Fenelon," and "Ambitious Vengeance."

MERSCH, VAN DER, leader of the Brabant patriots in 1789, was b. at Menim, and entered the French service, in which he acquired the title of "The Brave Fleming." He afterwards served in the Austrian army, and rose to the rank of lieutenant-colonel. D. 1792.

MESMER, FREDERIC ANTHONY, a German physician, author of the famous doctrine of animal magnetism, which is also called Mesmerism, was b. in 1734, at Mersburg, in Suabia. He first made his doctrines known to the world, in 1766, by a thesis on planetary influence, in which he contended that the heavenly bodies diffuse through the universe a subtle fluid, which acts on the nervous system of animated beings. He quitted Vienna for Paris, in 1778; gained a number of proselytes, and received a subscription of 340,000 livres. Government at length appointed a committee of physicians and members of the Academy of Sciences, among whom was Franklin, to investigate his pretensions; and the result of their inquiries appeared in a memoir, drawn up by Bailly, which was unfavorable to the pretender of animal magnetism. This theory, however, has of late years again excited considerable attention on the Continent; it has advocates everywhere. D. 1815.

METASTASIO, PIETRO ANTONIO DOMENICO BUONAVENTURA, an eminent Italian poet, b. at Assisi, 1698, was the son of a common soldier, named Trapassi. When he was only ten years of age, his talent of extemporizing in verse attracted the notice of the celebrated Gravina, who took him under his protection, called him (by a translation of his name

into Greek,) "Metastasio," paid great attention to his education, and on his death, in 1717, left him his whole estate. The young poet, being thus placed in an easy condition, devoted himself to his favorite study, and, under the guidance of the celebrated singer, Maria Romanina, (afterwards Bulgarelli,) created the modern Italian opera. Charles VI. invited him to Vienna in 1729, and appointed him poet laureate, with a pension of 4000 guilders. Thenceforward no gala took place at court which was not graced by his verses. The empress Maria Theresa bestowed upon him magnificent presents, as also did Ferdinand VI., king of Spain. He composed no less than twenty-six operas and eight sacred dramas, besides innumerable minor pieces. The poetical characteristics of Metastasio are sweetness, correctness, purity, gentle pathos, and elevated sentiment. D. 1782.

METELLI, AUGUSTIN, an eminent painter, was b. at Bologna, in 1609. He excelled in painting perspective and architecture; and, in conjunction with Michael Angelo, produced several great works. D. 1660.

METIUS, JAMES, a native of Alkmaar, in Holland, who invented telescopes about 1609.—ADRIAN, his brother, was professor of mathematics and medicine at Franeker, where he d. in 1636. He wrote "Doctrina Sphæricæ," "Astronomiæ Universæ Institutio," "Arithmeticæ et Geometricæ Practicæ," "Geometricæ pur Usus Cercini nova Praxis," &c.

METO, or METON, an Athenian mathematician, who flourished 432 years B. C. In the first year of the 87th Olympiad he observed the solstice at Athens, and invented the cycle of 19 years, to make the solar and lunar years begin at the same time. This is now called the Golden Number, from its great use in the calendar.

METTRIE, JULIEN OFFRIE DE LA, a French writer, was b. at St. Maloes, in 1709. He was a surgeon in the French guards, and in that situation wrote an infamous book, called "The Natural History of the Soul," for which he narrowly escaped prosecution. His next work was a satire against the faculty, under the title of "Penelope; or, the Machiavel in Medicine," for which he was obliged to remove to Holland, where he created new enemies by a still more atrocious book, entitled "L'Homme Machine," which being ordered to be burnt, he retired to Berlin, and was

patronized by Frederic the Great, whose opinions were so congenial to the author's, that he composed his funeral eulogy with his own pen. D. 1751.

METZU, GABRIEL, a celebrated painter, b. at Leyden, in 1615, who took Gerard Douw, Terbury, and Mieris for his models, but adopted a more finished style. A lady tuning her lute, and another washing her hands in a silver basin held by her woman, are among his best pieces. He usually resided at Amsterdam, and d. there in 1658.

MEULEN, ANTONY FRANCIS VAN DER, was b. at Brussels, 1633. By his talents as a painter of battle-pieces he was recommended to Louis XIV., who always took him on his expeditions, and often pointed out the subjects which he desired him to represent. The painter had thus an opportunity of perfecting himself in this department of his art, but he had frequently to represent scenes which afforded but little scope for the display of genius. D. 1690.

MEXIA, PEDRO, a chronicler to Charles V., was b. at Seville. He was the author of a "History of the Cæsars, including the German Emperors," "Silvia de Varia Leccion," &c. D. 1552.

MEYRICK, Sir SAMUEL RUSH, an eminent antiquary, was b. at London, 1783. After taking his degree at Oxford, he became an advocate in the ecclesiastical and admiralty courts, and soon began to vary his professional avocations with those archæological studies which formed the chief boast and occupation of his life. He contributed innumerable papers to the "Gentleman's Magazine;" on all questions relating to arms and armor his authority was unassailed; and his "Critical Inquiry into Ancient Armor," &c., has procured him a high place among the most eminent antiquaries of his time. In 1832 he was created a knight of the Guelphic order, and soon afterwards dubbed a knight bachelor. D. 1848.

MICHAELIS, JOHN DAVID, a learned orientalist and biblical critic, was b. at Halle, in Saxony, in 1717, and there educated. He visited England, and for a time was preacher at the German chapel, St. James's palace; and on his return to Germany was made professor of theology at Gottingen; was honored with the order of the polar star, conferred on him by the king of Sweden, and was made an anlic councillor of Hanover. Among the most valuable and best known of his works are his "Introduction to the New Testament,"

translated into English by Bishop Marsh, and his "Commentaries on the Law of Moses." D. 1791.—**JOHN HENRY**, a German divine, was b. at Kettenburg, in Hohenstein, in 1668. He was educated at Leipsic, and next at Halle, where he taught Greek and Hebrew. In 1699 he succeeded Francke in the Greek professorship; and, in 1707, was made librarian of the university. He afterwards became professor of divinity and the oriental languages. D. 1738.

**MICHAUX, ANDRE**, a French traveller and botanist; author of a "History of North American Oaks" and an "American Flora." He was b. in 1746, at Satory, near Versailles; spent many years in journeying through the United States; and d. in 1802, at Madagascar.

**MICKLE, WILLIAM JULIUS**, a poet, was b. in 1734, at Langholm, in Dumfriesshire. In 1765 he was employed as corrector of the press in the Clarendon printing-office at Oxford, where he published a poem, called "The Concubine," in imitation of Spenser, which he afterwards republished under the title of "Sir Martyn." His principal production, a translation of "The Lusiad" of Camoens, appeared in 1775, prefixed to which is an historical and critical Introduction, with a life of Camoens; and the work is executed in a highly creditable manner. He was also the author of many of the finest pieces in Evan's "Old Ballads." D. 1788.

**MIDDLETON, CONYERS**, a celebrated divine and critic, was b. at York, in 1683, and educated at Trinity college, Cambridge, of which he became a fellow. In 1724 he visited Italy, and having a near observation of the ecclesiastical pomp and ceremonies, he wrote his famous "Letter from Rome," to show that the religious rites of popery were very similar to those of paganism. He was subsequently Woodwardian professor of mineralogy, and librarian, at Cambridge. His greatest literary undertaking was "The History of the Life of M. T. Cicero;" but his "Free Inquiry into the Miraculous Powers of the Church," brought on the author the imputation of infidelity, and gave rise to much vehement censure from a host of opponents. D. 1750.—**ARTHUR**, a signer of the declaration of American independence, was b. in South Carolina, in 1743, and received his education in Europe. Soon after his return home, he began to take an active part in the revolutionary movements, and in 1776 was chosen one of the delegates from

his native state to the American congress. At the close of the year 1777 he resigned his seat, leaving behind a character for the purest patriotism and unwavering resolution. In the year 1779 many of the southern plantations were ravaged, and that of Mr. Middleton did not escape. On the surrender of Charleston he was taken prisoner and kept in confinement for nearly a year. In 1781 he was appointed a representative to congress, and again in 1782. In the latter year he went into retirement, and d. in 1787.

**MIERIS, FRANCIS**, a celebrated painter, b. at Leyden, in 1635, and d. in 1681. He was a pupil of Gerard Douw, whose delicate finish he rivalled, and whose coloring he was thought to excel. He had two sons, **JOHN** and **WILLIAM**, both of whom possessed considerable talent, and adopted their father's style.

**MIFFLIN, THOMAS**, a major-general in the American army, and governor of Pennsylvania, was b. about the year 1744. He was a member of the first congress in 1774. He took arms, and was among the first officers commissioned on the organization of the continental army, being appointed quartermaster-general in August, 1775. For this offence he was read out of the society of Quakers. In 1777 he was very useful in animating the militia; but he was also suspected in this year of being unfriendly to the commander-in-chief, and of wishing to have some other person in his place. In 1787 he was a member of the convention which framed the constitution of the United States, and his name is affixed to that instrument. In October, 1788, he succeeded Franklin as president of the supreme executive council of Pennsylvania, in which station he continued till October, 1790. In September a constitution for this state was formed, by a convention, in which he was president, and he was chosen the first governor. In 1794, during the insurrection in Pennsylvania, he employed, to the advantage of his country, the extraordinary powers of elocution with which he was endowed. D. 1800.

**MIGNARD, PETER**, surnamed the Roman, an historical and portrait painter, was b. at Troyes, in Champagne, in 1610. He studied at Rome; and, during his residence there of 22 years, enjoyed great favor from the popes. At length Louis XIV. sent for him to Paris; appointed him his principal painter, and director of the manufactories of Seve

and the Gobelins; and ennobled him. Mignard was on habits of intimacy with the principal French wits, and was beloved by them for his social disposition. D. 1695.

MIGNON, ABRAHAM, a painter of Frankfort, was b. in 1639, and d. in 1679. He excelled in the representation of flowers, insects, and still life, which he painted with exquisite delicacy.

MILL, JAMES, an able writer and political economist, was a native of Kincardineshire, and b. in 1774. In 1818 he published his admirable "History of British India," a work of great research and powerful reasoning. He also produced other works connected with legislation and morals, viz., his "Elements of Political Economy," an "Analysis of the Human Mind," and another, entitled "Prison and Prison Discipline, Colonies, Laws of Nations, and Education." He was also the contributor of many excellent articles in the "Encyclopædia Britannica," and in the Edinburgh, Westminster, and London reviews. In morals and legislation he was the powerful auxiliary of Jeremy Bentham; in political economy, the ally of Adam Smith and Ricardo; and in metaphysics he labored to extend the philosophy of Bacon, Locke, &c., and the promoters of inductive science. He held the office of chief examiner to the East India Company. D. 1836.

MILLER, JOSEPH, a witty actor, was b. 1684, and was a favorite low comedian about the time that Congreve's plays were fashionable, to the success of which, it is said, his humor greatly contributed. D. 1738. The compilation called "Joe Miller's Jests" was the work of John Motley. The name has, however, not only been used to pass off the original stock, but thousands of other jokes and witticisms, manufactured long since the bones of Joe were deposited in the churchyard of St. Clements, in the Strand, where a stone still exists, with an epitaph written by his friend, Stephen Duck.—WILLIAM, a person who acquired great notoriety in the United States by predicting the end of the world. He was a native of Pittsfield, and during the war of 1812 served as a volunteer captain on the northern frontier. He began to speak on the advent of the millennium in 1833, and for 10 years labored assiduously to prove from the Bible that the judgment would take place in 1843. He gathered followers to the number of forty or fifty thousand; but, as his prophecies failed, the

excitement died out. D. 1849, in his 68th year.—JAMES WILLIAM, an American poet and miscellaneous writer, passed his early life in a variety of different pursuits, without being able to fix himself permanently in any occupation. He pursued for a while the study of law, and subsequently engaged in literary pursuits in Boston, where he met with disappointment, and was worn by disquietude. He left his native country for the West Indies, in 1828, where he obtained a grant of land from the Spanish government, and d. in the following year, at the age of 27. A volume of his poems and sketches was published in Boston, in 1830.—EDWARD, an eminent physician, was b. in Delaware, in 1760, and in 1796 removed to New York, for the practice of his profession. He became known by an able treatise on the "Origin of the Yellow Fever," and, in conjunction with Dr. Mitchell and Dr. Smith, established the "Medical Repository." In 1807 he was elected professor of the practice of physic in the university of New York, and in 1809 clinical lecturer in the New York hospital. D. 1812. His medical treatises have been collected and published in one volume.

MILLES, JEREMIAH, an eminent English divine and antiquary; b. 1713; d. 1784. He was ardently engaged in the Chattertonian controversy, and published the whole of the supposed Rowley's poems, with a glossary.

MILLS, CHARLES, an historian, was b. at Greenwich, in 1788. He served his time as clerk to a solicitor, but relinquished his legal pursuits for others more congenial to his tastes. In 1817 he published his "History of Mohammedanism," which was succeeded by the "History of the Crusades," the "Travels of Theodore Lucas," and the "History of Chivalry."—SAMUEL J., agent of the American Colonization Society, graduated at William's college, 1809. At the theological seminary in Andover he united with Newell, Judson, Nott, and Hall, in a resolution to undertake a foreign mission. He, with the three first, offered themselves as missionaries to the general association of ministers of Massachusetts, 1810. He was ordained with other missionaries at Newburyport, 1815. He attended the first meeting of the Colonization Society, Jan. 1, 1817, which was established by the exertion of Dr. Finley. Appointed with E. Burgess, to visit England, and explore the coast of Africa



for the society, he sailed in November, 1817. He sailed from England for Africa, Feb. 2, 1818, and arrived on the coast, March 12. After a laborious inspection of more than two months, he embarked on his return, in the brig *Success*, May 22, 1818. A severe cold which he took early in June, was succeeded by a fever, of which he d., June 16, 1818.

MILNE, JOSHUA, author of the celebrated "Treatise on Annuities and Assurances," was formerly a clerk in the banking-house of the Messrs. Currie, previous to his becoming connected with the Sun Assurance company, to which he performed the duties of actuary for upwards of 30 years. D. 1851.

MILNER, JOHN, a celebrated Catholic divine and writer on ecclesiastical antiquities and theology, was b. in London in 1752. In 1777 he was ordained a priest, and commenced his pastoral duties in 1779, at the Catholic chapel, Winchester, whither he had gone to administer spiritual aid to the French prisoners confined there. In 1798 he published his "History, Civil and Ecclesiastical, and Survey of the Antiquities of Winchester," and subsequently, a "Treatise on the Ecclesiastical Architecture of England, during the Middle Ages." In 1803 he was appointed vicar-apostolic in the midland district, with the title of bishop of Castabala. In 1818 he published a treatise, entitled "The End of Religious Controversy," containing a defence of those articles of Catholic faith usually regarded as most objectionable by Protestants. D. 1826.

MILLO, one of the most celebrated Grecian athletes, was a native of Crotona, in Italy, and a scholar of Pythagoras. Many instances of his prodigious strength are cited, of which one will be sufficient to notice here, viz., that he once carried a bull to the sacrifice on his shoulders, and killed it with a blow of his fist.

MILTIADES, an Athenian general, who lived about 500 B. C., and has been immortalized by defeating the Persians at Marathon. This hero, who had saved his country, failed in an attack on Paros, was compelled to refund the expenses of the expedition, and d. of his wounds in prison.

MILTON, JOHN, the most illustrious of English poets, was the son of a scrivener in London, and b. in Bread-street, in 1608. From St. Paul's school he went to Christ's college, Cambridge, where he took his degree in arts, being

designed for the church; but not having an inclination to that calling, he returned to his father, who had retired from business with a good fortune, and settled at Horton, in Buckinghamshire. Here he wrote his "Comus," "L'Allegro," "Il Penseroso," and "Lycidas," poems of such merit as would have alone immortalized his name. In 1638 he travelled into France and Italy, and on his return to England settled in London. The troubles breaking out between the king and parliament, Milton engaged as a political writer on the popular side; and having a great animosity to the hierarchy, he published some virulent pamphlets against the bishops. In 1643 he married the daughter of Richard Powell, esq., a magistrate in Oxfordshire. The father of the lady being a jovial country gentleman and a royalist, the residence of her husband so disgusted the bride, that in less than a month, under the pretence of a visit, she left him, and remained for the rest of the summer with her parents. Milton became incensed, and regarding her conduct as a desertion of the marriage contract, he sought to punish it by repudiation, and to this is to be attributed his treatises on the subject of "Divorce." His wife's friends, however, brought about a reconciliation. He continued an ardent champion for the liberty party, even after the execution of Charles I., which deed he vindicated in his "Tenure of Kings and Magistrates;" for which the parliament rewarded him with £1000, and soon afterwards nominated him Latin secretary to the new council of state. He also wrote against the king's book, entitled "Icon Basilike." The treatise of Milton was called "Iconoclastes, or the Image Breaker." He was next employed to answer the treatise of Salmasius, entitled "Defensio Regia, or a Defence of the late King." The reply of Milton had for its title "Defensio pro Populo Anglicano;" and it was observed by Hobbes, in regard to the two disputants, that he did not know whose style was best, or whose arguments were worst. About this time he was wholly deprived of his sight, owing to a natural weakness, and intense application to his studies. In 1652 he lost his wife, and afterwards took another. He was the friend of Cromwell, to whom he became Latin secretary. When the ancient constitution was re-established, he was excepted out of the act of indemnity, on which he kept himself concealed for some time. By the kindness,

however, of Sir William Davenant and others he obtained his pardon; soon after which he lost his second wife. In the time of the plague he removed with his family to Chalfont, in Buckinghamshire, where he completed his "Paradise Lost," which was printed first in 1667. For this immortal work he had only £15, and that by instalments. After this he engaged in another, called "Paradise Regained." Besides the poems mentioned above, Milton wrote a drama on the Greek model, entitled "Samson Agonistes," which possessed uncommon beauties, though not adapted to theatrical representation. He also wrote a "History of England to the Conquest," and several tracts. In his youth, Milton was distinguished for personal beauty, his habits of life were those of a student and philosopher, being strictly sober and temperate; and his chief relaxation consisted of music and conversation. Though warm and acrimonious in controversy, and possessing lordly notions of his rights as the head of a family, he is said to have been of a serene and cheerful temper, and particularly urbane in his intercourse with society. But whatever may be thought of his domestic virtues, there can be put one opinion with regard to the sublimity of his genius and the extent of his erudition. D. 1674.

**MIMNERMUS**, a Greek amatory poet of the 6th century B.C., who is said to have invented the pentameter measure; but only a few fragments of his poems are in existence.

**MIRABAUD, JEAN BAPTISTE DE**, perpetual secretary to the French Academy, was at first a member of the congregation of the Oratory, and afterwards served in the army. His works are, translations from "Tasso's Jerusalem," and "Ariosto's Orlando," into French; "Alphabet de la Fée Gracieuse," "Le Monde, son Origine, son Antiquité," "Sentimens des Philosophes sur la Nature de l'Âme." In 1770 was published under his name, but falsely, an atheistical book, entitled the "System of Nature," the real author being D'Holbach.

**MIRABEAU, VICTOR RIQUETTI**, marquis de, descended from an ancient family in Provence, but originally of Naples. He was one of the principal propagators of the doctrines of the French political economists, and wrote several books in support of them. His chief work is entitled "Ami des Hommes." B. 1715; d. 1789.—**HONORE GABRIEL RIQUETTI**, count de, one of the

most celebrated characters of the French revolution, was the son of the preceding, and b. at Bignon, in Provence, in 1749. On leaving school, he entered the military service; and his intercourse with young and dissipated officers familiarized him to all their vices. His active mind, however, could not remain idle, and he read all the books which he could on the military art. He also fell in love, and his passion was marked by all the impetuosity of a strong and wild character. His father, who systematically thwarted his inclinations, now procured his confinement in a fortress on the island of Rhé. After his liberation, he went as a volunteer, to Corsica, distinguished himself, and obtained a commission as captain of dragoons; but his father refusing to purchase him a regiment, he abandoned, though unwillingly, the military profession. In 1772 he espoused a rich heiress of Aix, but he soon squandered away the fortune he received with her, and plunged himself in debt. He was confined in different prisons, and on obtaining his liberty eloped to Holland with the wife of the President Mounnier. For this he was afterwards imprisoned in the castle of Vincennes, and remained there three years and a half. He then instituted an ineffectual lawsuit against his wife, who obtained a separation from him. In 1784 he visited London, and afterwards Berlin; and he was variously employed in literary quarrels and occupations till the commencement of the French revolution. This offered Mirabeau an ample element for his activity. He was elected deputy to the third estate of Aix, and by the courtiers he was termed the plebeian count. In this new capacity, his extraordinary eloquence, his talent, and his boldness, soon gave him irresistible weight in the assembly, and rendered him the idol of the people. Before, however, he could carry his plans into effect, a sudden illness terminated his existence in 1791. His principal works are, "A Comparison between the Great Condé and Scipio Africanus," "History of Prussia under Frederic the Great," "Original Letters containing an Account of his Life and Amours," "Secret History of the Court of Berlin," which book was burnt by the common executioner; "On Lettres de Cachet," and an "Essay on Despotism."

**MIRANDA, DON FRANCISCA**, General, was b. of a Spanish family, at Caraccas, of which province his grandfather was governor. In 1783 he visited the United

States, and travelled on foot over a part of Europe. In the French revolution he was a major-general in the service of France. From the prison into which he was cast, he escaped to England in 1797. Having been again banished from France for opposing the first consul in 1803, he resolved to emancipate South America, from the dominion of Spain. Having obtained secret assistance and encouragement, he sailed from New York in 1806, with a number of American volunteers. At St. Domingo, he chartered two schooners; they were captured on the coast, while he escaped in his ship. In 1810 he renewed his attempt, but was obliged to capitulate to General Monteverde, who in disregard of his agreement, treated him as a prisoner. He was sent to Spain, and d. after four years' confinement in the dungeons of the inquisition at Cadiz.

MIRANDOLA, GIOVANNI PICO DELLA, count and prince of Concordia, one of the brightest ornaments of literature in the 15th century, was b. in 1463. In his youth he gave astonishing proofs of his genius; and when little more than 20 he set up in all the universities of Italy a number of difficult problems in the sciences, which he engaged publicly to defend. This extraordinary young man d. in 1494 at Florence, where he had resided some time, on terms of intimacy with the most learned and distinguished men of the age, particularly Lorenzo de Medici and Politian.

MITCHILL, SAMUEL L., a celebrated physician, was b. 1763, and was for a great number of years professor of various branches in the college of physicians and surgeons of New York. He was elected to the assembly of New York soon after the revolution, and was afterwards a senator in congress, and colleague of De Witt Clinton. He was a man of immense acquisitions, and his labors are dispersed through many volumes. He was a member of most of the philosophical societies of any note in Europe and his native country. D. 1831.—STEPHEN MIX, a distinguished citizen of Connecticut, who held various judicial offices in that state. He was b. at Wethersfield, 1743; was graduated at Yale college in 1763; was chosen tutor in the college in 1766, in which station he continued three years; entered upon the practice of law in Wethersfield in 1772; was appointed in 1779 to the office of an associate judge of the Hartford county court, and in 1790 was placed at the head of that court; in

1795 he was appointed judge of the superior court of Connecticut, and in 1807, chief justice of that court, which office he held till 1814, when he became disqualified by age. In 1783, and again in 1785, he was elected a delegate from Connecticut to the congress of the United States; and in 1793 he was appointed a senator in congress, which station he held till he became judge of the superior court of Connecticut in 1795 D. 1837.

MITFORD, WILLIAM, an eminent historical and philological writer, was b. at London, in 1734, studied at Queen's college, Oxford, and then at the Middle Temple, but he early quitted the profession of the law, and obtained a commission in the Hampshire militia, of which he rose to be colonel. He was, successively, M. P. for Newport, in Cornwall, Beeralston, and New Romney. He was professor of ancient history at the Royal Academy, and, besides his principal work, "The History of Greece," he published "An Essay on the Harmony of Language," "A Treatise on the Military Force, and particularly the Militia of this Kingdom," "Observations on the History of Christianity," &c. D. 1827.

MOESER, JUSTUS, an eminent German advocate and author, was b. at Osnaburgh, in 1720, was educated at Jena and Gottingen, acquired great popularity on his return to his native place as an advocate and counsellor of justice. D. 1794.

MOLA, PETER FRANCIS, an eminent painter, b. in 1609, at Coldra, in the Milanese. He was a pupil of Albani, and is distinguished both as a landscape and historical painter. D. 1665.

MOLAI, JAMES DE, the last grand-marshal of the knights Templars, was a native of Burgundy. He was admitted into the order about 1265, and having signalized himself by his valor in Palestine, was unanimously elected grand-marshal on the death of William de Beaujeu. The great wealth and power of the Templars, their pride and their dissolute manners, created them a multitude of enemies, and led to their destruction. At length, Philippe le Bel, king of France, and Pope Clement V. formed a plan for their extermination. They were accused of heresy, impiety, and various crimes revolting to human nature. In 1307, all the Templars throughout France were arrested at the same hour, and they were tried and convicted, some on their own confes-

sions, and others on such evidence as could be procured. Fifty-seven were committed to the flames in 1311, and after an imprisonment of seven years, De Molai shared their fate at Paris, in 1314, declaring his innocence to the last.

**MOLE, FRANCIS RENE**, an eminent French comedian, b. at Paris, in 1734. During the progress of the revolution he became an associate of the Jacobins, and impiously officiated in the church of St. Roch, as the priest of the goddess of Reason. D. 1802.—**MATTHEW**, a French magistrate remarkable for his probity and courage in the most troublesome times, was b. at Paris, in 1584, became president of the parliament, and keeper of the seals. D. 1656.

**MOLESWORTH, ROBERT**, Viscount, an Irish statesman, b. at Dublin in 1656, and educated in Trinity college. When James II. landed in Ireland, he caused his estate to be confiscated; but, on the settlement of affairs under William III., he was made a privy councillor, and sent ambassador to Copenhagen, where he had a dispute with the king, which induced him to return home abruptly. He then published "An Account of Denmark," which was considered as a libel on the country, and complained of as such by the Danish ambassador in London. In 1714 he was made a commissioner of trade and plantations, and two years afterwards raised to the Irish peerage. D. 1725.

**MOLIERE, JOHN BAPTIST POQUELIN DE**, the most celebrated among the French writers of comedy, was b. at Paris, in 1622. His father was valet-de-chambre and upholsterer to the king, and when he became infirm, Moliere was obliged to officiate for him in the royal household, in which capacity he attended Louis XIII. to Narbonne, in 1641. On his return to Paris his passion for the stage was unconquerable; he became a provincial actor, and began also to display his dramatic powers as an author. In 1662 he produced his "Etonardi;" and having the patronage of the prince de Conti, he finally established himself at Paris. His reputation was carried to its highest summit when the "Tartuffe" appeared; and the piece was played and applauded after it had been kept back for years by the clamor of false devotees. In this, hypocrisy is fully unveiled, the characters are equally various and true, and the dialogue is elegant and natural. For twenty years Moliere wrote for the stage; and being all the time an actor

also, and interrupted by various avocations, his fertility was most extraordinary. His last piece was the celebrated "Le Malade Imaginaire," to the fourth representation of which he fell a sacrifice. He himself acted the imaginary sick man in the piece; but laboring at the time under a pulmonary complaint, and exerting himself with unusual spirit, his efforts brought on the rupture of a blood-vessel, by which he was suffocated. Moliere may be regarded as the true father of French comedy; and Voltaire styles him "the best comic writer of any nation." He chastised the coxcombry, false wit, and pedantry of the day, and his works may be considered as a history of the manners, fashions, and tastes of the times. In private life he was humane and benevolent in a high degree, and no one had more friends of rank and talent, or was more lamented by them, but his matrimonial connection with a young actress, whose conduct subjected him to great annoyances, imbittered his domestic enjoyments. D. 1673.

**MOLIERES, JOSEPH PRIVAT DE**, a philosophical writer, was b. at Tarascon, in 1677, became a member of the congregation of the Oratory, and was a pupil of Malebranche, on whose death he quitted the society, and devoted himself wholly to physics and mathematics. He was afterwards professor of philosophy at the royal college, and d. in 1742. His works are, "Philosophical Lectures," "Mathematical Lectures," and "La Premier Partie des Elémens de Géométrie."

**MOLIN, JAMES**, usually called Dumoulin, a celebrated French physician, was b. in 1666, became chief physician to the army in Catalonia, at the age of 26, and on his return to Paris, in 1706, added to his reputation by his cure of the prince of Condé. In his medical practice he was so partial to venesection, that it is supposed Le Sage intended to satirize him under the character of Dr. Sangrado. D. 1755.

**MOLINOS, MICHAEL**, a Spanish theologian, and founder of the sect called Quietists, was b. 1627, at Saragossa, but passed the greater part of his life at Rome, where, in 1675, he published his celebrated "Spiritual Guide," which was condemned by the Inquisition ten years after its first appearance, and the author sentenced to perpetual imprisonment. He d. a captive, in 1696. The followers of Molinos, of whom Madame Guyon was the principal, were called

Quietists, because they maintained that religion consists in an abstraction of the mind from external and finite objects.

MOLYNEUX, WILLIAM, an ingenious mathematician, was b. at Dublin, in 1656. The philosophical society, established at Dublin in 1683, owed its origin to his endeavors, and he became the first secretary. Soon after, he was appointed surveyor-general of the works, and chief engineer. In 1685 he was chosen a member of the Royal Society, and in 1689 he settled with his family at Chester, where he employed himself in finishing his "Treatise on Dioptries." In this year he returned to Dublin, and was chosen one of the representatives for that city. Besides the above, he wrote "Sciothericum Telescopium;" also, "The Case of Ireland stated, in relation to its being bound by Acts of Parliament in England;" and some papers in the "Philosophical Transactions."—SAMUEL, his son, was b. at Chester, in 1689, became secretary to George II., when prince of Wales, and was distinguished by his skill in astronomy.

MONCRIF, FRANCIS AUGUSTIN PARADIS DE, a member of the French Academy, was b. at Paris, in 1687, became the favorite of fashionable society by his musical, theatrical, and poetical talents, and d. in 1770. His principal works are "An Essay on the Art of Pleasing," and a romance, entitled "Les Ames Rivaies."

MONK, GEORGE, duke of Albemarle, a distinguished military commander, and a great promoter of the restoration of Charles II., was the son of Sir Thomas Monk, of Potheridge, near Torrington in Devonshire, and b. in 1608. On the breaking out of the war between Charles I. and the Scotch in 1639, he obtained a colonel's commission, and attended his majesty in both his expeditions to the north. When the Irish rebellion began in 1641, his services there were so important, that the lords justices thought proper to appoint him governor of Dublin. On his return to England he was sent to relieve Nantwich, where he was taken prisoner by the army belonging to the parliament, and sent to the Tower, where he remained till 1646. The royal cause being now ruined, he obtained his liberty on condition of taking a command in Ireland, where he concluded a peace which displeased the parliament, who passed a vote of censure upon him for it. Cromwell, however, who thought highly of

his military talents, made him lieutenant-general, and gave him the command in Scotland. But the sagacious protector had strong suspicions of Monk's sincerity; and not long before his death wrote him a letter, to which he added this postscript: "There be that tell me that there is a certain cunning fellow in Scotland, called George Monk, who is said to lie in wait there to introduce Charles Stuart: I pray you use your diligence to apprehend him and send him up to me." On the decease of the protector, the resignation of power by his son, and the contest of parties which subsequently took place, he availed himself of the commanding situation which he occupied, to crush the republicans, and promote the recall and restoration of the Stuart family to the throne, in the person of Charles II. As the reward of his loyalty, he was created duke of Albemarle, with a pension of £7000 a year, made a privy councillor, and invested with the order of the garter. In 1664 he was appointed admiral of the fleet in conjunction with Prince Rupert, and in 1666 obtained a great victory over the Dutch, in a tremendous battle, which lasted three days. D. 1670.

MONMOUTH, JAMES, duke of, a natural son of Charles II., was b. at Rotterdam, in 1619. He was distinguished by his personal attractions, his affable address, and thoughtless generosity; hence he became very popular. But he was weak-minded and pliant. He was concerned in various plots, which had for their object the exclusion of the duke of York from the crown; and he was, in consequence, ordered by Charles to quit the kingdom. On the accession of James II., being urged to the act by some of his partisans, he landed at Lyme, with scarcely a hundred followers, (June, 1685;) but his numbers were soon increased, and he assumed the title of king, and asserted the legitimacy of his birth. His forces were defeated, and the duke himself 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 refused to betray his accomplices, and conducted himself with much firmness on the scaffold, where his head was severed from his body, after four unsuccessful blows. The people, of whom he was still the favorite, believed that the person executed was not Monmouth; and it was probably this belief which has led some to conjecture that the famous

"Iron Mask" was the duke of Monmouth.

MONRO, ALEXANDER, an eminent physician and anatomist, of Scottish descent, was b. in London, in 1697. He wrote "Osteology, or a Treatise on the Anatomy of the Bones;" and an "Account of the Success of Inoculation in Scotland." D. 1767.—ALEXANDER, his eldest son, published numerous works, among which are, "Observations on the Nervous System," "The Structure and Physiology of Fishes," "A Description of the Bursæ Mucosæ," "Three Treatises on the Brain, Eye, and Ear," "Observations on the Crural Hernia," "Outlines of the Anatomy of the Human Body."—DONALD, his second son, became a physician in the army; and wrote "Observations on the Means of preserving the Health of Soldiers," and a "Treatise on Medical and Pharmaceutical Chemistry." D. 1802.

MONROE, JAMES, president of the United States, was b. in Virginia, in 1759, and was educated in William and Mary college. He entered the revolutionary war in 1776 as a cadet, was at the battles of Harlem Heights and White Plains, and in the attack on Trenton, and rose through the rank of lieutenant to that of captain. He was present at the battles of Brandywine, Germantown, and Monmouth, as aid to Lord Sterling. Resuming the study of the law, he entered the office of Mr. Jefferson, and after being a member of the assembly of Virginia and the council, he was elected in 1783, a member of the old congress. In 1790 he was elected a member of the senate of the United States, in 1794 went as minister plenipotentiary to France, and in 1799 was appointed governor of Virginia. In 1803 he was appointed minister extraordinary to France, in the same year minister to London, and in the next minister to Spain. In 1806 he was again appointed, in conjunction with Mr. William Pinkney, minister to London. He was subsequently governor of Virginia; in 1811 was appointed secretary of state, and continued to exercise the duties of this department, and for some time those of the department of war, till 1817. In that year he was chosen president of the Union, and in 1821 was re-elected by a unanimous vote, with the single exception of one vote in New Hampshire. He d. in New York, on the 4th of July, 1831.

MONSTRELET, ENGUERRAND DE, a French chronicler of the 15th century,

b. about 1390, and d. in 1453. He was provost of Cambrai, and bailiff of Waincourt; and wrote a chronicle of events, from the year 1400 to 1453, the year in which he died.

MONTAGU, GEORGE, an eminent naturalist, was a native of Wiltshire. He devoted his particular attention to the study of ornithology and conchology; and was the author of "An Ornithological Dictionary" and "Testacea Britannica, or Natural History of British Shells." D. 1815.—MARY WORTLEY, a lady distinguished for her literary attainments, was the eldest daughter of Evelyn, duke of Kingston, and b. about 1690, at Thoresby, in Nottinghamshire. She made a great proficiency in the Latin and Greek languages, under the superintendence of Bishop Burnet. In 1712 she married Mr. Edward Wortley Montagu, whom she accompanied in his embassy to Constantinople, from which place she wrote "Letters," to Mr. Pope, Mr. Addison, and other eminent literati of the time, which are very interesting, and contain many curious facts respecting the manners of the Turks. She is also memorable for having first introduced the practice of inoculation into that country, for which millions have had cause to bless her memory. She closed a life marked by a great variety of adventures, in 1762. Her collected works have been published in six volumes; and her "Letters" certainly place her at the head of female epistolary writers in Great Britain.

MONTAGUE, ELIZABETH, an eminent female writer, was the daughter of Matthew Robinson, esq., of Yorkshire, b. 1720. She had an opportunity of prosecuting her studies under the direction of Conyers Middleton, to whom she was probably indebted for the tincture of learning which so remarkably influenced her character and manners. About 1742 she married Edward Montague, a descendant of the first earl of Sandwich. Mrs. Montague published "An Essay on the Writings and Genius of Shakspeare," which obtained a great and deserved reputation. She formed a literary society known by the name of the "Blue Stocking Club," from the circumstance that Mr. Benjamin Stillingfleet, a gentleman belonging to it, wore stockings of that color. Mrs. Montague was noticed for another peculiarity, that of giving an annual dinner on May-day to the chimney-sweepers of the metropolis. D. 1800.

MONTAIGNE, MICHAEL DE, a cele-

brated French essayist, was b. in 1533, at the castle belonging to his family, in Perigord. His father, Pierre Eyquem, seigneur de Montaigne, bestowed the greatest care on the cultivation of his son's promising talents; and after a course of suitable instruction Montaigne became a parliamentary counsellor, but his aversion to the duties of the station led him to retire from it. The study of man was his favorite occupation, and he therefore devoted himself entirely to philosophical subjects. His quiet, however, was disturbed by the troubles which distracted France in consequence of the cruel persecutions of the Huguenots; his castle was plundered by the leaguers, and he himself was ill-treated by their adversaries. To these causes of distress was added the plague, which broke out in Guienne, in 1586, and compelled him to leave his estate, with his family, and wander through the country, which was then the theatre of all kinds of atrocities. He then resided some time in Paris, but finally returned home, and d. in 1592. His celebrated "Essays" contain a treasure of wisdom, and may still be deemed one of the most popular books in the French language. Their style, without being pure or correct, is simple, bold, lively, and energetic. Cardinal du Perron emphatically called them the breviary of honest men; and La Harpe observes, "It is not a book we are reading, but a conversation to which we are listening; and he persuades, because he does not teach."

**MONTALVAN, DON LUIS PEREZ DE**, an eminent Spanish dramatist in the reign of Philip IV., whose writings are distinguished by good taste and sound judgment. D. 1639.

**MONTALEMBERT, MARK RENE, MARQUIS DE**, a French general, was b. 1714, at Angoulême; entered the army early in life; and in the seven years' war was attached to the staff of the armies of Russia and Sweden, to give an account of military operations to the French ministry. He published a work on fortifications, besides three volumes of correspondence on military subjects; and papers in the memoirs of the Academy of Sciences.

**MONTANUS**, the founder of a new sect, in the 2d century, was a native of Phrygia. He affected to be a prophet; and, having deceived two rich ladies, named Priscilla and Maximilla, by his pretended sanctity, and exalted them into prophetesses, he asserted it as an

article of faith, that the fulness of the Spirit was imparted to these three chosen vessels to complete the mystery of eternal redemption. Among others who fell into this delusion were Tertullian and Theodotus.—**BENEDICT ARIAS**, a Spanish Benedictine, was b. at Frexenedel, in Estremadura, in 1527, and educated at Alcalá. He was at the council of Trent, and, on his return to Spain, was employed in editing a polyglot Bible. He was one of the most learned divines of the 16th century, and d. at Seville, in 1598.—**JOHN BAPTIST**, an Italian physician, was b. at Verona, in 1488. He was sent to study the law at Padua, instead of which he applied to physic, and became professor of medicine. D. 1551. He translated into Latin the works of Ætius; the poem of Musæus, the "Argonautics" of Orpheus, and the "Tragopodagra of Lucian."

**MONTECUCULI, RAYMOND DE**, a celebrated general, was b. in 1608, of a distinguished family in the Modenese, and entered into the service of the emperor of Germany. In 1634, at the head of 2000 horse, he surprised 10,000 Swedes, and took their baggage and artillery; but he was soon after defeated, and taken prisoner. In 1637 he defeated Razolzi, prince of Transylvania: in 1664 he gained a splendid victory over the Turks at St. Gothard; and, in 1675 and 1676, he commanded on the Rhine, and foiled all the efforts of Turenne and the prince of Condé by his masterly manoeuvres. D. 1680. He wrote some excellent "Mémoires" on the military art, and a treatise on the "Art of Reigning."

**MONTESQUIEU, CHARLES DE SECONDAT, baron de**, was b. at the castle of Brede, near Bordeaux, in 1689; and in 1716 became president of the parliament of Bordeaux. His first appearance as an author was in the publication of the "Persian Letters," a work which gave proofs of a fine genius and a solid judgment. In 1728 he was admitted a member of the Academy, on which occasion he delivered an eloquent discourse. Having given up his civil employments, he went on his travels, and remained in England three years. After his return he retired to his estate, and there completed his work "On the Causes of the Grandeur and Declension of the Romans," which was published in 1734. His greatest performance, however, is the "Spirit of Laws," which came out in 1748, and, though attacked by some writers, secured its ground in the estimation of the literary world. His other

works are, "The Temple of Cnidus," a piece called "Lysimachus," and an "Essay on Taste." Burke characterizes him as "a genius not born in every country, or every time,—with an Herculean robustness of mind, and nerves not to be broken with labor." D. 1755.

**MONTEZUMA**, emperor of Mexico at the time of the Spanish invasion. Having, by his despotic government, made himself many enemies, they willingly joined Cortez, and assisted him in his progress. Seized in the heart of his capital, and kept as a hostage at the Spanish quarters, he was at first treated with respect, which was soon changed into insult, and fetters were put on his legs. He was at length obliged to acknowledge his vassalage to the king of Spain, but he could not be brought to change his religion. He d. in 1520, from being struck on the temple with a stone, while persuading his tumultuous subjects to receive the Spanish yoke.

**MONTFAUCON**, **BERNARD DE**, a celebrated French critic and antiquary, was b. at the castle of Sontage, in Languedoc, in 1655; became a Benedictine monk, after having engaged in the military service; and d. in 1741. He was a voluminous writer; but the most important of his works is that treasure of classical archaeology, entitled "L'Antiquité expliquée et représentée en Figures."

**MONTFORT**, **SIMON DE**, earl of Leicester, son of the Simon de Montfort who distinguished himself by his zeal and severity in the crusade against the Albigenses, was b. in France, and retired to England in 1231, on account of some dispute with Queen Blanche. Henry III. received him very kindly, bestowed upon him the earldom of Leicester, which had formerly belonged to his ancestors, and gave him his sister, the countess dowager of Pembroke, in marriage. After this, Henry appointed him seneschal of Gascony; but he ruled so despotically there, that he was recalled, and a violent altercation took place between them, in which the king applied the opprobrious epithet of "traitor" to his subject, and the latter gave his sovereign the lie. A reconciliation was, however, effected, and De Montfort was employed on several occasions, in a diplomatic and military capacity. In 1258 he appeared in parliament at the head of the discontented barons, who were all armed, and demanded that the administration should be put in the hands of twenty four barons, who were empowered to redress grievances, and to reform

the state. This was conceded, and for a time submitted to; till at length hostilities commenced between the barons and the royal party, which ended in the triumph of the former at the battle of Lewes. From what precise cause it does not appear, but probably it was owing to his arrogance and rapacity, that a powerful party was raised up against him among the barons; and, according to some, this was the motive which induced him to summon knights of shires and burgesses to the parliament in 1265. Whatever may have been his motive, however, he thus became the founder of the English house of commons. In the same year was fought the battle of Evesham, in which the royal forces were led by Prince Edward; and there, in attempting to rally his troops, by rushing into the midst of the enemy, he was surrounded and slain.

**MONTGOLFIER**, **JACQUES ETIENNE**, the inventor of air-balloons, was b. in 1745, at Vidalon-les-Annonai. In conjunction with an elder brother he devoted himself to scientific pursuits, and was the first who manufactured the vellum paper, still so much admired for its beauty. One day while boiling water in a coffee-pot, the top of which was covered with paper folded in a spherical form, he saw the paper swell and rise—a circumstance that furnished him with the idea of a light machine, made buoyant by inflation, and traversing the air. After various preliminary trials, it being ascertained that a balloon, with a car attached to it, could be kept suspended by a supply of heated air, the experiment was repeated on a large scale at Versailles, when the marquis d'Orlandes ascended in the presence of the royal family, and a vast concourse of spectators. D. 1799.

**MONTI**, **VINCENZO**, one of the most celebrated poets of modern Italy, was b. at Fusignano, near Ferrara, in 1753; and became as notorious for the versatility of his political principles as for his poetic talents. He commenced his career as secretary to Luigi Braschi, nephew of Pope Pius VI., and was then a violent enemy of the French; he afterwards became a republican; next a panegyrist of Napoleon; and ended by eulogizing the emperor of Austria. His "Basvilliana," written on the murder of Hugo Basseville, the French ambassador at Rome, is a close imitation of Dante, and gained him a high reputation. His other chief works were, "Bardo della Selva nera," and a translation of Homer's



Iliad; and his dramatic writings are the tragedies of "Galeotti Manfredi," "Aristodemo," and "Caius Græchus." He was successively appointed professor of the belles lettres and of rhetoric in the university of Padua, and historiographer of the kingdom of Italy; and, after the destruction of that state, he was fortunate enough to preserve his place and pension under the new government. He was also a knight of the legion of honor, and a member of many learned societies. D. 1828.

MONTMORENCY, ANNE DE, peer, marshal, and constable of France, b. in 1498, was one of the greatest generals of the 16th century. He distinguished himself under Francis I., in the wars against Charles V., and was made prisoner at the battle of Pavia, which was fought against his advice. D. 1567.—HENRY II., duke de, was b. in 1553, and in his 18th year was created admiral of France. He defeated the Protestants in Languedoc; and, in 1628, he gained decided advantages over the duke de Rohan, leader of the Huguenots. In 1630 he held the chief command in Piedmont, and defeated the Spaniards under Doria. His services were at length rewarded with a marshal's baton; and being jealous of the influence of Cardinal Richelieu, he, with Gaston, duke of Orleans, raised the standard of rebellion in Languedoc, where, being opposed by Le Force and Schomberg, he was wounded and made prisoner. He was condemned to death by the parliament of Toulouse, and executed, in 1632.

MONTPENSIER, ANNE MARIA LOUISA, of Orleans, b. at Paris, in 1627, was the daughter of Gaston, duke of Orleans, and the niece of Louis XIII. In the civil contests which distinguished the minority of Louis XIV., she was a zealous partisan of Condé; and, in fact, her whole life was a scene of restless ambition and intrigue. D. 1693.

MONTROSE, JAMES GRAHAM, marquis of, a distinguished royalist under Charles I., was the son of the earl of Montrose, who gave him an excellent education, which was improved by a residence in France, where he held a commission in the Scotch guards. On his return home he experienced such neglect through the jealousy of the marquis of Hamilton, as induced him to join the Covenanters; but he afterwards took a very active part on the side of the king; and in a few months gained the battles of Perth, Aberdeen, and Inverlochy; for which service he was created a marquis. In

1645 his fortune changed; and after suffering a defeat from Lesley, he was obliged to leave the kingdom, when he landed in Orkney with a few followers, but was soon overpowered, conveyed to Edinburgh, and there hung and quartered.

MONTUCCI, ANTONIO, a learned philologist, particularly excelling as a Chinese scholar, was b. at Sienna, in 1762, and studied at the university there, devoting himself to the living languages with almost incredible application. In 1785 he was appointed professor of English in the Tolomei college; and, in 1789, accompanied Mr. Wedgwood to England as Italian teacher in his family. Being in London in 1792, when preparations were making for Lord Macartney's embassy to China, Montucci took the opportunity of obtaining assistance from some Chinese youths attached to the embassy, in acquiring their language, with which he was before only imperfectly acquainted. The result was he projected a Chinese dictionary, the prospectus of which he forwarded to several princes and academies in Europe. In 1806 he went to Berlin, on the invitation of the king of Prussia; but the invasion of the country by Bonaparte for some time interrupted his plans; and, returning to Italy, he d. at Sienna, in 1829. He is the author of a "Chinese Dictionary," an "Italian Pocket Dictionary," and several elementary works in that language; and he edited the "Poesie inedite de Lorenzo de' Medici," published at the expense of Mr. Roscoe.

MONTUCLA, JOHN STEPHEN, an eminent French mathematician, was b. at Lyons, in 1725; studied at the Jesuits' college, and acquired legal knowledge at Toulouse, but relinquished the law for the cultivation of mathematical science; was sent to Cayenne, in 1764, as astronomer; and d. in 1799. His chief work is his "Histoire des Mathématiques."

MOORE, EDWARD, an English poet and dramatic writer, b. 1712. In 1744 he published his "Fables for the Female Sex," and after that the comedies of the "Foundling," and "Gil Blas," and the tragedy of "The Gamester." He next became the editor of a periodical paper, called "The World," in which he was assisted by lords Lyttleton, Chesterfield, and many other men of rank and talent. D. 1757.—JOHN, a physician, and miscellaneous writer, b. in 1730, at Stirling. In 1799 he published the fruits of his travels in "A

View of Society and Manners in France, Switzerland, and Germany," and in 1781 two volumes more, entitled "A View of Society and Manners in Italy." After this, he published his "Medical Sketches;" a novel entitled "Zeluco," which abounds with incident, and affords a striking illustration of Italian character and manners. In 1795 he published "A View of the Causes and Progress of the French Revolution." He subsequently published a novel, entitled "Edward, or various Views of Human Nature," and "Mordaunt, or Sketches of Life, Character, and Manners in various Countries." D. 1802.—Sir JOHN, a distinguished military commander, was the eldest son of Dr. John Moore, and b. at Glasgow, in 1761. In 1796 he went out as a brigadier-general to the West Indies, under Sir Ralph Abercromby, who appointed him to the government of St. Lucie, in the capture of which he had a principal share. On his return home, in 1797, he was employed in Ireland during the rebellion, and was raised to the rank of major-general. In 1808 he was appointed to command an army in Spain, where, after a skilful and arduous retreat before a very superior force, he fell by a cannon-ball, under the walls of Corunna, January 16th, 1809.—JAMES, governor of South Carolina, succeeded Blake in 1700, and continued in office until Sir Nathaniel Johnson assumed it in 1703. The provocations of the Spaniards induced Governor Moore, in 1702, to propose to the assembly an expedition against St. Augustine. The measure was adopted, but proved unsuccessful, and entailed a heavy burden on the colony. To answer the public exigence on this occasion, the first paper money was issued in South Carolina, under the name of bills of credit. In 1719, when the revolution took place, and Governor Robert Johnson was deposed, Colonel Moore, who had early and zealously espoused the cause of the people, was chosen governor. He was well qualified by his prudence and enterprise for the crisis, and when the transfer of the government to the king was effected, and General Nicholson was placed at the head of the government, Colonel Moore was elected speaker of the assembly, and continued to be rechosen until 1725.—Sir HENRY, governor of New York, was appointed in 1765, and arrived in the colony in November following. He continued governor until his death, 1769.

MORE, ANTONIO, a celebrated portrait

painter, b. at Utrecht, in 1519. He was very successful in his portraits, of which he painted several in England, in the reign of Queen Mary, on whose death he accompanied Philip II. to Spain, where he lived in terms of great intimacy with that monarch. D. 1575.—HANNAH, an eminent moral writer, was b. at Stapleton, in Gloucestershire, in 1744. She was one of the five daughters of a village schoolmaster. The literary abilities of Hannah early attracted notice. Her first literary production, "The Search after Happiness," a pastoral drama, was written when she was only 18 years of age, though not published till 1773. By the encouragement of Garrick, she tried her strength in tragic composition, and wrote "The Inflexible Captive," a tragedy, which was printed in 1764. Her tragedy of "Percy," the most popular of her dramatic compositions, was brought out in 1778, and ran fourteen nights successively; and her last tragedy, "The Fatal Falsehood," was produced in 1779. Shortly after, her opinions of public theatres underwent a change, and she has stated that she did not consider the stage, in its present state, as "becoming the appearance or countenance of a Christian." Her first prose publication was "Thoughts on the Manners of the Great;" this was followed by her "Estimate of the Religion of the Fashionable World." In 1795 she commenced at Bath, in monthly numbers, "The Cheap Repository," a series of tales for the common people, one of which is the well-known "Shepherd of Salisbury Plain." She subsequently produced her "Strictures on the Modern System of Female Education," "Hints towards Forming the Character of a Young Princess," "Cœlebs in Search of a Wife," "Practical Piety," "Christian Morals," an "Essay on the Character and Writings of St. Paul," and "Moral Sketches of the Prevailing Opinions and Manners, Foreign and Domestic, with Reflections on Prayer." D. 1833.—HENRY, an eminent divine of the church of England, was b. at Grantham, in Lincolnshire, in 1614; was educated at Eton, and Christ's college, Cambridge; and, while at the latter, profoundly studied the most celebrated systems of philosophy, and finally settled into a decided preference for that of Plato. In 1640 he published "Psycho-Zoia, or the Life of the Soul;" a philosophical poem, which he republished, with other pieces, in 1647. He refused the highest ecclesiastical prefer-

ments, and d., universally beloved, in 1687.—Sir THOMAS, chancellor of England, was the son of Sir John More, judge of the King's Bench, and b. in London, in 1480. He was educated at Christ-church, then Canterbury college, Oxford; and, in 1499, became a student of Lincoln's Inn. At the age of 21 he obtained a seat in parliament, where he opposed a subsidy demanded by Henry VII. with such force, that it was refused by the house. At the accession of Henry VIII. he was called to the bar, and in 1508 he was made judge of the sheriff's court, and a justice of peace. In 1518 he published his "Utopia," a political romance; and about this time the friendship began between him and Erasmus, which lasted through life. By the interest of Wolsey he obtained the honor of knighthood, and a place in the privy council. In 1520 he was made treasurer of the exchequer; and in 1523 chosen speaker of the house of commons, where he resisted a motion for an oppressive subsidy, which gave great offence to his former friend, the cardinal. In 1530 he succeeded Wolsey as lord chancellor; and by his indefatigable application in that office, there was in a short time not a cause left undetermined. He resigned the seals, because he could not conscientiously lend his support to the measures of Henry respecting his divorce of Queen Catharine; and he was eventually committed to the Tower for refusing the oath of supremacy. After an imprisonment of twelve months, he was brought to his trial in the court of King's Bench, where, notwithstanding his eloquent defence, he was found guilty of treason, and sentenced to be beheaded. His behavior, in the interval, corresponded with the uniform tenor of his life; and, on July 6, 1535, he ascended the scaffold, with his characteristic pleasantry, saying to the lieutenant of the Tower, "I pray you, see me safe up; and as for my coming down, let me shift for myself."

MOREAU, JEAN MICHEL, an eminent designer and engraver, was b. at Paris, 1741. He was a man of extensive information on works of art, and his industry was truly surprising. D. 1814.—JOHN VICTOR, one of the most celebrated of modern French generals, was b. in 1763, at Morlaix, and was brought up to the bar. The army, however, was the profession of his choice, and he entered a regiment before he was 18, but was taken from it by his father. The revolution enabled him to gratify his wishes,

and he made his first campaign under Dumourier, in 1792. He gained the rank of brigadier-general in 1793, and that of general of division in 1794. In the latter year he commanded the right wing of Pichegru's army, and obtained great successes in the Netherlands. In 1796 he was placed at the head of the army of the Rhine. In that year he distinguished himself by penetrating into Bavaria, and by his masterly retreat before a superior force; in 1797, by his passage of the Rhine; and in 1800, by his campaign in Germany, crowned by the decisive victory of Hohenlinden. Having engaged with Pichegru, Georges, and other royalists, in a plot against the consular government, he was brought to trial in 1804, and sentenced to two years' imprisonment, but was allowed to retire to North America. There he remained till 1813, when he was prevailed upon to join the allied sovereigns, and appeared in arms against his country. He was, however, mortally wounded at the battle of Dresden, and d. 1813.

MORETO Y CABANA, DON AUGUSTIN, an eminent Spanish dramatic poet of the 17th century, who, after writing 200 plays, became an ecclesiastic. He was cotemporary with Calderon, and was patronized by Philip IV. He may fairly be called the Spanish Molière, many of his comedies still keeping possession of the stage, from their raucy humor, striking incidents, and characteristic language of the *dramatis personæ*.

MORGAGNI, JOHN BAPTIST, an eminent physician and anatomist, was b. at Forli, in Romagna, in 1682; studied under Valsalva, at Bologna; and, in 1711, became professor of medicine at Padua. In 1715 he was appointed to the first anatomical professorship, in which situation he continued till his death, in 1771.

MORGAN, Sir HENRY, a celebrated commander of buccaners in the 17th century, was the son of a Welsh farmer. He took Porto Bello and Panama from the Spaniards, and for several years continued to enrich himself and his followers by the success of his marauding expeditions against that nation. Having amassed a large fortune, he settled at Jamaica, of which island he was appointed governor by Charles II., and knighted.—WILLIAM, an eminent Welsh prelate, who had a principal concern in the translation of the Bible into Welsh, printed first in 1588. D. 1604.—WILLIAM, a distinguished mathematician, was a native of Glamorganshire. He

was actuary to the Equitable Assurance company, London, and remained connected with that institution 56 years. He was the author of "The Doctrine of Annuities and Assurances of Lives," "A Review of Dr. Crawford's Theory of Heat," together with various treatises connected with the financial prosperity of Great Britain. D. 1833.—DANIEL, a distinguished officer in the army of the American revolution, was b. in New Jersey, and removed to Virginia in 1755. He enlisted in Braddock's expedition as a private soldier, and on the defeat of that general returned to his occupation as a farmer. At the commencement of the revolution he was appointed to the command of a troop of horse, and joined the army under Washington, then in the neighborhood of Boston. He distinguished himself very much in the expedition against Quebec, where he fell into the hands of the enemy. On the exchange of prisoners he rejoined the American army, was appointed to the command of a select rifle corps, and detached to assist General Gates on the northern frontier, where he contributed materially to the capture of General Burgoyne. After a short retirement from service, on account of ill health, he was appointed brigadier-general by brevet, and commanded the force by which Colonel Tarleton was routed at the battle of Cowpens. He soon after resigned his commission. In 1794 he commanded the militia of Virginia, called out to suppress the insurrection in Pennsylvania, and continued in the service till 1795. He afterwards was elected to a seat in congress. D. 1799.—JOHN, an eminent American physician, was b. in Philadelphia, in 1735, and was educated at the college in that city. He completed his medical studies in Europe, and on his return, in 1765, was elected professor of the theory and practice of medicine in the medical college in Philadelphia. In October, 1775, he was appointed chief physician to the general hospitals of the American army; but, in 1775, was removed on account of certain accusations, which he afterwards proved to be entirely groundless. He was the author of several medical treatises. D. 1789.

MORGHEN, RAPHAEL, a celebrated engraver, b. at Naples, in 1758. He was invited to Florence in 1782, to engrave the masterpieces in the Florentine gallery; and the reputation he acquired by his labors there, induced

the grand-duke to employ him in engraving Leonardo da Vinci's noble composition of the Last Supper, which is painted on the wall of the refectory in the Dominicans' convent, at Milan. In 1803 he was chosen an associate of the French Institute; and, in 1812, he was invited to Paris by Napoleon, who treated him with the most flattering kindness. His works are numerous, and include some of the most remarkable productions of the great masters.

MORHOFF, DANIEL GEORGE, a learned German author, b. at Wismar, in Mecklenburg, in 1639; was educated at Stettin and Rostock; came to England, and resided for a time at Oxford. His principal work is entitled "Polyhistor, sive de Notitia Auctorum et Rerum Commentarii." D. 1691.

MORIER, JAMES, whose novels, descriptive of Eastern life and manners, enjoyed at the time great popularity, was b. in 1780. When still very young, he made an extensive tour through the East, the main incidents of which he described in his "Travels through Persia, Armenia, Asia Minor, to Constantinople." In 1810 he was appointed British envoy to the court of Persia, where he remained till 1816, and soon after his return he published "A Second Journey through Persia," &c. During his stay in the East, he made great use of his opportunity of studying the character of the people; and the knowledge thus acquired was turned to excellent account in his "Adventures of Hajji Baba of Ispahan," (a species of "Gil Blas," like Hooper's "Anastasius,") whose "Adventures in England" he described in a second series; "Zohrab, or the Hostage," "Ayesha, or the Maid of Kars," "Abel Ahnutt," "The Banished," &c.; in all of which, but especially in the first three, the manners, customs, and modes of thought prevalent in the East are portrayed with a liveliness, skill, and truthfulness to nature, attained by few. D. 1848.

MORITZ, CHARLES PHILIP, a German writer, was b. at Hameln, in 1757. He travelled in England, Switzerland, and Italy; wrote many works, the chief of which are his "Travels," "The Antiquities of Rome," the novels of "Anthony Reiser and Andrew Hartknopf," and various grammatical treatises. D. 1793.

MORLAND, GEORGE, an eminent painter of rustic scenery and low life, was b. in London, in 1764. He was instructed by his father, who employed

him constantly in making drawings for sale. By this means he acquired a wonderful facility of invention, and rapidity of execution. He had also great skill as a faithful copier of nature, and in the early part of his career confined himself to the delineation of picturesque landscapes; but having contracted irregular habits, he forsook the woods and fields for the ale-house; and stage coachmen, postilions, and drovers drinking, became the favorite subjects of his pencil. Some of his best pieces exhibit farmyards and stables, with dogs, horses, pigs, and cattle, or scenes at the door of the village ale-house, designed with all the truth and feeling which communicate a charm to the meanest objects, and proclaim the genius of the artist. Many were painted in spunging-houses to clear him from arrest, or in public-houses to discharge his reckoning. D. 1804.—Sir SAMUEL, a statesman and an able mechanist, was a native of Berkshire, and b. 1625. He was employed in some diplomatic missions by Cromwell; and afterwards rendered considerable service to Charles II., for which, at the restoration, he was made a baronet. Among his inventions are reckoned the speaking-trumpet, the fire-engine, the capstan, and the steam-engine; but some of these, it is presumed, he was rather the improver than the original discoverer. D. 1696.

MORRIS, CHARLES, a celebrated English bard, whose convivial songs were once in high repute. Though many of them might well be spared, some are chaste in sentiment and felicitous in expression, while others possess, in an eminent degree, those qualities which give a zest to bacchanalian orgies. D. 1832.—GOUVERNEUR, an eminent statesman and orator, was b. at Morrisania, in 1752, was graduated in King's college in 1768, and licensed to practise law in 1771. In 1775 he was a member of the provincial congress of New York, and was one of the committee which drafted a constitution for the state of New York. In 1777 he was chosen a delegate to the continental congress, and in the following year wrote the celebrated "Observations on the American Revolution." In 1781 he accepted the post of assistant superintendent of finance, as colleague of Robert Morris; and in 1787 was a member of the convention which framed the constitution of the United States. In 1792 he was appointed minister plenipotentiary to France, and held this station till his recall by the request of

the French government in 1794. In 1800 he was elected a senator in congress, from the state of New York, and in this body was very conspicuous for his political information and his brilliant eloquence. D. 1816.—LEWIS, a signer of the declaration of independence, was b. at the manor of Morrisania, near the city of New York, in 1726. He was educated at Yale college, and took an early part in the cause of the colonies. In 1775 he was elected a delegate to the continental congress, and while in this body served on several of the most important committees. His rich estates were laid waste by the British army in 1776. He left congress in 1777, d. in 1798.—ROBERT, a celebrated financier, was a native of England, removed with his father to America, at an early age, and subsequently established himself as a merchant in Philadelphia. In 1775 he was appointed a delegate to congress, and signed the declaration of independence in the following year. In 1781 he was appointed superintendent of finance, and rendered incalculable service by his wealth and credit during the exhausted state of our public funds. It has been said, and with much truth, that "the Americans owed, and still owe, as much acknowledgment to the financial operations of Robert Morris, as to the negotiations of Benjamin Franklin, or even to the arms of George Washington." He was a member of the convention which framed the constitution of the United States in 1787, and afterwards a senator in congress. In his old age he lost his ample fortune, by unfortunate land speculations, and passed the last years of his life confined in prison for debt. D. 1806.

MORRISON, ROBERT, was b. in 1782. He was bred to last-making by his father, who was also an elder of the Scotch church. But Robert had a propensity for high classical attainments. He obtained the rudiments of the Latin, Greek, and Hebrew languages from the local preacher he attended; and was, at length, sent by the London Missionary Society to China, where he arrived in 1807. In the course of a year or two he had prepared a grammar and dictionary of the Chinese language for the press, besides a Chinese version of the New Testament. He afterwards projected an Anglo-Chinese college at Malacca, of which he was a liberal patron until his death, which took place at Macao, in 1834.

MORSE, JEDIDIAH, a geographer,

minister of Charlestown, Massachusetts, graduated at Yale college in 1783, and installed 1789. His first geographical publication was in 1784, and during his lifetime the work was kept in perpetual progress, and passed through many editions. He also published the "American Gazetteer," and the "History of New England." D. 1826.

MORTIER, Marshal, duke of Treviso, b. in 1768, was the son of a merchant, who represented the *tiers état* of Cambresis at the states-general in 1789. Quitting the mercantile profession, for which he had been designed, he entered the army in 1791 with the rank of captain; and having distinguished himself on various occasions, he was rapidly promoted, and intrusted with the highest commands. Being among the staff that accompanied Louis Philippe and princes to the review at Paris, on the 28th of July, 1835, it was the fate of this brave officer to be one of the victims of the assassin, Fieschi.

MORTON, THOMAS, an eminent and successful dramatist, was b. at Durham, in 1764. He entered as a student at Lincoln's Inn, but his taste for theatricals caused him to abandon his profession, and he soon gave proofs of his talents as a dramatic writer. It is remarkable, indeed, that nearly all his pieces still keep possession of the stage. They consist of "The Way to get Married," "Columbus," "Town and Country," "Zorinski," "A Cure for the Heart-ache," "Spced the Plough," "Secrets Worth Knowing," "The Blind Girl," "The Children in the Wood," "The School of Reform," "The School for Grown Gentlemen," "A Rowland for an Oliver," and "The Invincibles." D. 1838.—NATHANIEL, one of the first settlers of Plymouth, New England, and a magistrate of the colony, was the author of a "History of the Church at Plymouth," and of a volume called "New England's Memorial." This work was originally published in 1669, and a new edition of it has been recently issued.—

JOHN, a signer of the declaration of American independence, was b. in the county of Chester, Pennsylvania, was a member of the provincial assembly of his native state, and in 1774 appointed a delegate to the continental congress. D. 1777.—SAMUEL G., one of the most distinguished scientific men of the United States, was b. in Philadelphia, where he passed the greater part of his life. His chief works were the "Crania Americana," and the "Crania Egyptica."

His museum of crania embraced over nine hundred human skulls, and six hundred of the inferior animals. D. 1851.

MOSCHUS, a Greek pastoral poet, a native of Syracuse, who flourished, with his friend Bion, about 200 B. C.

MOSHEIM, JOHN LAURENCE, a learned German theologian, was b. at Lubeck, in 1694; became a member of the faculty of philosophy at Kiel; and was appointed chancellor of the university of Göttingen, where he remained till his death in 1755, lecturing daily on ecclesiastical history and most other departments of theology. His principal work on this subject is the "Institutiones Historiæ Ecclesiasticæ," which was afterwards published under various other forms, and translated into German, with additions; also into English by Dr. Maclaine. Among his other numerous writings are, "De Rebus Christianorum ante Constantinum Magnum Commentarii," a "Life of Servetus," "The Ecclesiastical History of the Tartars," "Observationes Sacræ," and "Sermons," which were much admired for their pure and elegant style.

MOSSOM, ROBERT, a learned Irish prelate, who suffered much in the civil wars, but on the restoration he was made dean of Christ-church, Dublin; with which he held the bishopric of Londonderry, where he d. 1679. His works are, "The Preacher's Tripartite," "Variæ colloquendi Formulæ," "Narrative of George Wild, bishop of Derry," and "Zion's Prospect in its first View."

MOSSOP, HENRY, an eminent tragic actor, b. in Ireland, in 1729, was the son of a clergyman, and was educated at Trinity college, Dublin. He made his first appearance on the Dublin stage as "Zanga," in the *Revenge*; but soon removed to London, where, next to Garrick and Henderson, he was esteemed the first tragedian of his time. In 1761 he became manager of one of the Dublin theatres; but the speculation proved his ruin, and he d. in absolute penury at Chelsea, in 1773.

MOTHERWELL, WILLIAM, a poet, b. at Glasgow, in 1798; and when a youth he obtained a situation in the sheriff clerk's office at Paisley, where he continued till within a few years of his death. In 1827 he published a very interesting and valuable collection of ballads, entitled "Minstrelsy, Ancient and Modern;" and he was afterwards successively editor of the "Paisley Magazine," "Paisley Advertiser," and the

"Glasgow Courier." In 1833 was published a collected edition of his own poems, some of which possess a pathos and an intensity of feeling not often surpassed. D. 1835.

MOTTEUX, PIERRE ANTOINE, a miscellaneous writer, was b. at Rouen, in Normandy, in 1660; settled in England after the revocation of the edict of Nantes; and embarking his property in trade, opened an East India warehouse in Leadenhall-street, London, and also obtained a situation in the post-office. He wrote nearly twenty dramatic pieces, and translated "Don Quixote" and "Rabelais." D. 1718.

MOTTLEY, JOHN, a dramatic writer, was b. in 1692, and wrote five dramatic pieces; also the "Life of the Czar Peter the Great," and the "History of Catharine of Russia;" but the work of his which obtained by far the greatest popularity, is the well-known collection of facetiæ, called "Joe Miller's Jest." D. 1750.

MOULIN, PETER DU, a Protestant divine, was b. at Bechny, in the Vexin, in 1568. He studied first at Sedan, and next at Cambridge, from which university he removed to a professorship of philosophy at Leyden, where he also taught Greek; but in 1599 he returned to France, and became minister at Charrenton. On the assassination of Henry IV., he charged the guilt of that deed upon the Jesuits, which produced a violent controversy between him and some of that society; and, in 1615, he visited England on the invitation of James I., who gave him a prebend in Canterbury cathedral. He did not continue long in England; but after refusing the divinity professorship at Leyden, he finally settled at Sedan, of which place he became the pastor, filling at the same time the theological chair there. Among his writings are, "A History of Monachism," a treatise "On the recent Origin of Popery," &c. D. 1658.—PETER, his son, was b. in 1600, at Paris, and graduated at Leyden; but going afterwards to England, obtained, like his father, a prebend at Canterbury, and was one of the chaplains to King Charles II. He was the author of "The Peace of the Soul," "Clamor Regii Sanguinis," which, being anonymous, was attributed, by Milton, to Alexander More, and "A Defence of the Protestant Church."—Louis, his brother, became a violent Independent, and wrote "Paranesis ad Edificatores Imperii," dedicated to Oliver Cromwell; and 'Patronus Bonæ

Fidei," a fierce invective against the church of England. D. 1683.

MOULTRIE, WILLIAM, a major-general in the army of the American revolution, was b. in England, but emigrated to South Carolina at an early age. He served with distinction in the Cherokee war in 1760, and in its last campaign commanded a company. At the commencement of the revolution he was a member of the provincial congress, and a colonel of the second regiment of South Carolina. For his brave defence of Sullivan's island in 1776, he received the thanks of congress, and the fort was afterwards called by his name. In 1779 he gained a victory over the British at Beaufort. He afterwards received the commission of major-general, and was second in command to General Lincoln at the siege of Charleston. After the close of the war he was repeatedly elected governor of South Carolina. He published "Memoirs of the Revolution in the Carolinas and Georgia," consisting chiefly of official letters. D. in Charleston in 1805.

MOUNTFORT, WILLIAM, an English actor and dramatic writer, was b. in Staffordshire, in 1659. He was an excellent comic performer; and being in the flower of his age, and one of the handsomest men on the boards, the parts of the lovers were usually allotted to him. In one of these he had captivated the affections of Mrs. Bracegirdle, an actress much admired for her personal charms. This lady had rejected the addresses of a Captain Hill, who, in company with Lord Mohun, waylaid Mountfort one night, in the winter of 1692, as he was returning from the theatre to his lodgings, in Norfolk-street, Strand; and, before he could draw his sword, ran him through the body, and killed him on the spot. Hill made his escape to the Continent, and Lord Mohun was tried by his peers for the murder, but, for the want of sufficient evidence, was acquitted. This nobleman was himself eventually killed by the duke of Hamilton, in a duel fought in Hyde Park. Mountfort was the author of five plays, and was in the zenith of his reputation at the time of his death.

MOURAD BEY, a famous Mameluke chief, was a native of Circassia. After the destruction of Ali Bey, in 1773, he obtained the government of Cairo in conjunction with Ibrahim Bey, which, notwithstanding some severe contests with Ismael Bey and the Turkish gov-

ernment, who tried to dispossess them, they contrived to keep. When Bonaparte invaded Egypt, Mourad opposed the French with great vigor; but he was at length obliged to retreat to Upper Egypt. He subsequently entered into a treaty with General Kléber, and accepted the title of prince of Assouan and Jirgeh, under the protection of France. He d. of the plague in 1801.

**MOZART, JOHN CHRYSOSTOM WOLFGANG AMADEUS**, one of the most eminent musical composers that ever lived, was the son of Leopold Mozart, sub-chapel-master of Salzburg, and himself a respectable musician. He was b. in 1756; and the precocity of his musical talent was most extraordinary. In his sixth year he had made such progress, that his father was induced to take him and his sister Maria Anna, who was also a musical genius, to Munich and Vienna, where the little artists were introduced to the emperor's court, and the unequalled execution of the boy excited universal surprise. In 1770 he composed, in his 14th year, his serious opera of "Mithridate," which had a run of upwards of twenty nights in succession. In 1775 he went to Vienna, and, engaging in the service of the emperor, he satisfied the great expectations which were raised by his early genius, and became the Raphael of musicians. Among the works of his which have remained on the German stage, and will always be the delight of every tasteful nation are, "Idomeneo," the "Nozze di Figaro," the "Zauberflöte," the "Clemenza di Tito," and above all, the splendid "Don Giovanni." D. 1792.

**MUDIE, ROBERT**, author of numerous works in natural history, and others of an entertaining and instructive character, was b. in Forfarshire in 1777. In 1802 he was appointed Gaelic professor and teacher of drawing in the Inverness academy. He subsequently filled other situations of a like nature: but at length turned his attention exclusively to authorship, and commenced his career with a novel, entitled "Glenfurgus." He then for a while sought employment as a reporter for the London newspapers, and his literary efforts were henceforth unceasing. Independently of his contributions to periodicals, upwards of 80 volumes from his fertile pen were in rapid succession brought before the public. D. 1842.

**MULLER, CARL OTTFRIED**, an eminent modern scholar and historian, was b. in 1797, at Brieg, in Silesia. He was

a professor of archæology in the university of Gottingen, and distinguished himself by his researches into mythologic lore, analyzing it and disentangling the allegorical parts from the historical. But his knowledge was by no means confined to that department of literature. His work on the Eumenides of Æschylus, and many others, fully prove his classic erudition; and his histories of the Dorians and the Etruscans have become naturalized in England as standard works. While travelling in Greece with a view to the commencement of an elaborate work on the history of that country, he was taken ill, and d. 1840.—**GERARD FREDERIC**, a German traveller, was b. in 1700, at Herforden, in Westphalia; was educated at Leipsic, and went to reside at St. Petersburg, where he taught Latin, geography, and history. His principal work is, "A Collection of Russian Histories." D. 1783.—**JOHN VON**, an eminent Swiss historian, was b. in 1752, at Schaffhausen, and studied at Gottingen. In 1780 he published the first part of his "History of the Swiss Confederation;" and shortly after he went to Berlin, where he printed "Historical Essays." His other principal work was a "Course of Universal History," but he was also the author of several others, which were published collectively at Tubingen. Muller was successively professor of Greek at Schaffhausen, and of history at Cassel, counsellor of the imperial chancery, secretary of state for the ephemeral kingdom of Westphalia, and director-general of public instruction. D. 1809.

**MUNCER, THOMAS**, in the early part of the 16th century, rendered himself for awhile extremely formidable in Germany, where he preached equality and the community of property, and collected 40,000 followers. He was at length defeated by the landgrave of Hesse, with the loss of 7000 of his followers, and being chased to Franchausen, was taken prisoner, and executed at Mulhausen, in 1526.

**MUNCIHAUSEN, JEROME CHARLES FREDERIC VON**, was a German officer in the Russian service, who served in several campaigns against the Turks. He was a passionate lover of horses and hounds; of which, and of his adventures among the Turks, he told the most extravagant stories, till his fancy so completely got the better of his memory, that he really believed his most extravagant fictions, and felt very



much offended if any doubt was expressed on the subject. Having become acquainted with Burger at Pymont, and related these waking dreams to him, the poet published them in 1787, with his own improvements, under the title of "Wunderbare Abenteuer und Reisen des Herrn von Munchhausen." The wit and humor of the work gave it great success, and it was translated into several foreign languages. D. 1796.

MUNDAY, ANTHONY, a dramatic poet of the 16th century. He was the author of the "City Pageants," enlarged Stowe's Survey of London, and d. 1633.

MUNDEN, JOSEPH SHEPHERD, a celebrated comic actor, who, from 1790 to 1813, delighted the audiences of Covent-garden with his inimitable representations; but from 1813 to 1824, when he retired from the stage, his services were transferred to Drury-lane. His humor was exuberant and raucy; and though often verging on caricature, he could melt the heart by touches of true pathos, as readily as he could stir it into mirth by the exquisite drollery of his ever-varying countenance. B. 1753; d. 1832.

MUNOZ, JOHN BAPTIST, a Spanish historian, was b. in 1745, at Museros, near Valentia. He was appointed cosmographer of the Indies, and undertook by order of the king, a history of America, of which he lived to publish only one volume. His other works are, "De recto Philosophia recentis in Theologia Ususe, Dissertatio," "De Scriptorum Gentilium Lectione," "Institutiones Philosophicae," &c.

MUNSTER, SEBASTIAN, a German divine, was b. at Ingelheim, in 1489, entered into the order of Cordeliers, but left them to join Luther. He then settled at Basle, where he succeeded Pelicanus in the Hebrew professorship. He published a Latin version of the Bible, from the Hebrew, with notes; "Universal Cosmography," a treatise on dialling, a Latin translation of Josephus, and several mathematical works. D. 1552.

MURAT, JOACHIM, ex-king of Naples, one of the most intrepid of the French marshals, was b. in 1771; was the son of an innkeeper at Bastide, near Cahors; and was intended for the church. The army, however, was his choice, and in 1796, Bonaparte made him his aid-de-camp. In Italy, in 1796 and 1797, and in Egypt and Syria, in 1798 and 1799, Murat displayed great valor and military talent. He returned with Bonaparte to France, assisted him in overthrowing

the directory, and was rewarded with the hand of Caroline, the sister of the first consul. At Marengo and Austerlitz he was one of the most distinguished of the French leaders. In 1806 Napoleon created him grand-duke of Berg; and in 1808 he raised him to the throne of Naples. Murat took a conspicuous part in the campaigns of 1806, 1807, 1808, 1812, and 1813; but in 1814, finding that the throne of his patron began to totter, he joined the allies. In the following year, however, he was expelled from his kingdom; and having made a desperate attempt to recover it, he was taken prisoner, and shot at Pizzo, 1815.

MURATORI, LOUIS ANTHONY, an eminent Italian historian and antiquary, was b. in 1672 at Vignola, in the Modenese territories; was made keeper of the Ambrosian library at Milan, and, subsequently, librarian and archivist to the duke of Modena. His great historical collection, entitled "Rerum Italicarum Scriptores, ab anno Æræ Christianæ," "Antiquitates Italicæ, Medii Ævi," "Anecdota Latina," "Anecdota Græca," "Annali d'Italia," with many others, attest the magnitude of his literary labors. D. 1750.

MURILLO, BARTOLOMEO ESTEVEN, one of the greatest of the Spanish painters, was b. in 1618, near Seville. He acquired the rudiments of the art from his uncle, Juan del Castillo, and being encouraged to visit Madrid, he acquired the countenance and patronage of the celebrated painter Velasquez, then in the height of his reputation. He afterwards returned to Seville, and earned by his labors an imperishable fame. While painting the admired picture of St. Catharine, in the church of the Capuchins at Cadiz, he fell from the scaffold, and d. in consequence of the injuries he received, in 1685.

MURPHY, ARTHUR, a dramatic and miscellaneous writer, was b. at Cork, in 1727, and educated at St. Omer's. At the age of 18 he went to London, and tried his dramatic powers in the farce of "The Apprentice," which was soon followed by that of "The Upholsterer;" and, having a great inclination to the stage, he made an effort in the character of Othello, but without success. He then produced the "Orphan of China," a tragedy, which was well received. He also wrote a weekly paper, called the "Gray's Inn Journal;" and two others, in defence of government, entitled the "Test" and the "Auditor." In these, however, he failed. His plays of the

"Grecian Daughter," "All in the Wrong," "The Way to Keep Him," and the "Citizen," had greater success, and produced the author wealth and fame. He also acquired considerable reputation by his "Essay on the Life and Genius of Dr. Johnson," as well as by his translation of Tacitus and Sallust, and the "Life of Garrick." D. 1805.

MURRAY, HUGH, a most voluminous and successful writer on geography and kindred subjects, was b. at the manse of North Berwick, 1779. In the early part of his career he edited the "Scots' Magazine," then in the hands of Mr. Constable, and contributed to the "Edinburgh Gazetteer;" and published successively, discoveries and travels in Africa, Asia, and America, all of which acquired for their author a liberal share of popularity. At a later period of his life he contributed no fewer than fifteen volumes to the "Edinburgh Cabinet Library," on subjects connected with his favorite study; but the work on which his fame will chiefly rest, is his "Encyclopædia of Geography." D. 1846.—JAMES, a Rhode Islander, whose real name was Lillibridge, was a partisan officer in the service of the East India Company. He entered the service of Holkar, the famous Mahratta chief, about the year 1790, and soon became noted for his bravery, military skill, and the good offices he performed to certain British officers, who had been taken prisoners, and who, but for his humane interference, would have been put to the sword. When the war broke out between the British government and Scindia, in which Holkar assisted the latter, Murray joined the British general, Lord Lake, with a body of 7000 cavalry. The marquis of Wellesley at that period had issued a proclamation recalling all British subjects from the service of the native princes, but this order could not extend to Murray, as being an American. He was treated by the British commander with great consideration, and was employed in many dangerous and important services, still retaining the command of the cavalry which he had brought with him. At the siege of Bhurtpore, where the British army lost nearly 10,000 men, in four attempts to take the fort by storm, he was in continual action, and attained the character of being the best partisan officer in the army. D. 1807.—JOHN, an eminent publisher, known wherever the English language is known, was b. 1778. He was a man of considerable literary acquirements;

and while his singular acuteness and judgment insured his success as a man of business, his fluency, his store of anecdote, and a certain dry quiet humor, closely allied to wit, rendered him an agreeable companion for such men as Scott, Byron, Moore, Southey, Lockhart, and a number of other celebrated writers, who were at various times his guests, and at all times, from their first acquaintance with him, his fast friends. D. 1843.—LINDLEY, a grammarian, and moral writer, was b. in 1745, of Quaker parents, at Swatara, near Lancaster, in Pennsylvania. He was originally destined for the mercantile profession; but having been severely chastised for a breach of domestic discipline, he privately left his father, who was then residing at New York, and, taking up his abode in a seminary at Burlington, N. J., he there contracted a love of books and study. He afterwards studied the law, and practised as a barrister; but, in course of time, he quitted the bar for the counting-house, and by mercantile pursuits having realized a competency, he eventually settled at Holdgate, near York. His works consist of an "English Grammar," "English Exercises" and "Key;" the "English Reader," with an "Introduction" and "Sequel" to the same; two French selections, "Le Lecteur François," and "Introduction au Lecteur François." "The English Spelling Book," "The Power of Religion on the Mind," and "The Duty and Benefit of Reading the Scriptures." These publications were all lucrative, and deservedly so; and it is no small satisfaction to know, that his private life was as amiable as his labors in the cause of education and morals were successful. D. 1826.—WILLIAM VAUS, a distinguished diplomatist, was b. in Maryland, about 1762. He studied the law in England, practised it in his native country, and became a senator of the U. S. As minister at the Hague he succeeded in preserving harmony between the American and Batavian republics; and the reconciliation between the U. S. and France was effected chiefly through his agency as envoy extraordinary to the French republic. D. 1803.

MUSÆUS, a philosopher and poet of antiquity, who is said to have been the son of Orpheus, and president of the Eleusinian mysteries at Athens. He versified the oracles, and wrote a poem on the sphere. A hill near Athens was called by his name. He is to be distinguished from Musæus the grammarian,

who wrote a poem, called "The Loves of Hero and Leander."—**JOHN CHARLES AUGUSTUS**, an eminent German writer, b. at Jena, in 1735, was professor at the gymnasium of Weimar, and author of "Physiognomical Travels," "Popular Tales of the Germans," &c. D. 1787.

**MUSGRAVE**, **SIR RICHARD**, an Irish historian, was b. about 1758. He was a member of parliament, and collector of the excise for Dublin. In 1801 he published "Memoirs of the Rebellions in Ireland," a work which gave great offence to the Roman Catholics, on account of the picture exhibited in it of the atrocities committed by the insurgents in 1798. D. 1818.—**WILLIAM**, a physician and antiquary, was b. at Charlton, in Somersetshire, in 1657, and educated at Winchester school, and New college, Oxford. He became a fellow of the royal college of physicians, and also of the Royal Society; to which last learned body he acted as secretary. In 1691 he settled at Exeter, and d. there in 1721. Besides some Latin tracts on the gout, he published four volumes of dissertations on Roman and British Antiquities.—**DR. SAMUEL**, his grandson, was also a physician at Exeter, where he d. in 1782. He rendered himself notorious in 1763, by charging the ministers with having been bribed to settle a peace advantageous to France. As a scholar he is known by an edition of Euripides, and two dissertations on the Grecian mythology and the Olympiads.

**MUTIANA**, **GIROLAMO**, an Italian painter, b. at Brescia. He was a great favorite with Pope Gregory XIII., who employed him to paint a picture of St. Paul the hermit, and another of St. Anthony, for the church of St. Peter. Sixtus V. also held him in esteem, and intrusted to him the designs for the bas-

reliefs of the column of Trajan. At the instance of this artist, Pope Gregory founded the academy of St. Luke, which Sixtus confirmed by a brief; and Mutiano gave two houses to the institution. D. 1590.

**MUTIUS**, **CÆLIUS**, first named Codrus, and afterwards Scævola, an illustrious Roman, who distinguished himself in the war against Porsenna. When that prince besieged Rome, Mutius entered his camp to assassinate him, and, by mistake, stabbed one of his attendants. Being seized and brought before Porsenna, he said that he was one of three hundred who had engaged by oath to slay him, and added, "This hand, which has missed its purpose, ought to suffer." On saying this he thrust it into the coals which were burning upon the altar, and suffered it to be consumed. Porsenna, struck with his intrepidity, made peace with the Romans. The name of Scævola, or left-handed was given him as a mark of distinction to Mutius and his family.

**MYRON**, a celebrated Greek sculptor, whose works are highly praised by the Greek and Latin poets, was a native of Eleutheris, and is supposed to have flourished about 430 B. C.

**MYSON**, one of the seven wise men of Greece. Anacharsis, the Scythian, having inquired of Apollo, who was the wisest man in Greece, was answered, "He who is now ploughing his fields." This was Myson.

**MYTENS**, **ARNOLD**, a painter, was b. at Brussels, in 1541. He painted several capital pictures for churches in Italy; and d. in 1602.—**MARTIN**, a Swedish painter was b. at Stockholm, 1695. He fixed his residence at Vienna, and was greatly esteemed by the Emperor Charles VI. D. 1755.

## N.

**NAHL**, **JOHANN AUGUST**, an eminent Prussian sculptor, b. at Berlin, in 1710. He executed the admirable colossal statue of the landgrave Frederic, which stands in Frederic's square. In 1755 he was created professor in the academy of arts at Cassel, and d. there in 1781.

**NANI**, **GIOVANNI BATTISTA**, a Venetian historian, was b. 1616.—He distinguished himself as ambassador to the French court, where he obtained success for the republic to carry on the war against

Turkey. He was afterwards employed in other missions of importance, for which he was made proctor of St. Mark, and captain-general of the marine. He was the author of "Istoria della Repubblica Veneta," and was historiographer and keeper of the archives of the republic. D. 1678.

**NAPIER**, **JOHN**, lord of Merchiston, in Scotland, a celebrated mathematician, was b. in 1550, and educated at the university of St. Andrew's. After having

travelled in France, Italy, and Germany, he returned to his native country, where he wholly devoted himself to the study of mathematics and theology. Being much attached to astronomy and spherical geometry, he wished to find out a short method of calculating triangles, sines, tangents, &c.: and to the exertions arising out of this desire is to be attributed his admirable invention of logarithms, first made public in 1614, and which alone has immortalized his name. The Napier "bones, or rods," for multiplying and dividing, were invented by him. He also made several improvements in spherical trigonometry, and was regarded by the celebrated Kepler as one of the greatest men of the age. D. 1617.—MACVEY, whose name will long be memorable in connection with the "Edinburgh Review" and the "Encyclopædia Britannica," was professor of conveyancing in the university of Edinburgh, and one of the principal clerks of the court of session. He passed as a writer to the signet in 1799; but he soon discovered a decided bias for literary pursuits; and his various acquirements, literary and legal, his profound erudition, and his sound judgment, found ample scope for their development in the last edition of the "Encyclopædia Britannica," of which he became editor. In 1829 he succeeded Mr. (afterwards Lord) Jeffrey, in the editorship of the "Edinburgh Review." D. 1847.

NARES, JAMES, was b. at Stanwell, 1715. In 1755 he became organist and composer to the king, and was created doctor of music at Cambridge. In 1757 he was appointed master of the choristers of his majesty's chapel. He published, besides his compositions of sacred music, which are marked by great genius, and a thorough knowledge of the science, several books of instructions. D. 1783.—ROBERT, a learned critic and theologian, was the son of the preceding. He was a prebendary of Lincoln, archdeacon of Stafford, canon of Lichfield, and rector of Allhallows, London. He established and conducted the "British Critic," a high church literary review; and among his separate works are, "Elements of Orthodoxy," "A Glossary of Words, Phrases, &c., in the Works of English Authors of the age of Queen Elizabeth." "A Chronological View of the Prophecies relating to the Christian Church," &c. D. 1829.

NASH, RICHARD, commonly called Beau Nash, the once celebrated arbiter of fashion at Bath, was b. 1674, at

Swansea, in Glamorganshire. He was originally intended for the law, but entered the army, which, however, he soon quitted, and took chambers in the Temple. Here he devoted himself entirely to pleasure and fashion; and when King William visited the Inn, he was chosen master of the pageant in which it was customary to welcome the monarch. In 1704 he was appointed master of the ceremonies at Bath, and immediately instituted a set of regulations as remarkable for their strictness as for their judicious adaptation to the wants and society of the place; and as he drew the whole beau-monde to Bath, he was justly regarded as a public benefactor there. While in the plenitude of his power and popularity, Nash lived in the most splendid style, supporting his expenses by a long run of success at the gaming table. His dress was covered with expensive lace, and he wore a large white cocked hat. The chariot in which he rode was drawn by six gray horses, and attended by a long retinue of servants, some on horse, others on foot, while his progress through the streets was made known by a band of French horns and other instruments. His common title was the king of Bath, and his reign continued, with undiminished splendor for more than 50 years. His health then began to decline, and his resources grew less plentiful. As the change in his spirits and circumstances became more evident, his former acquaintances gradually forsook him, and he died in comparative indigence and solitude, in 1761.

NASMITH, JAMES, a divine, was b. at Norwich, in 1740. He published "A Catalogue of Bennet College Library," an edition of the "Itineraries of Simon and William of Worcester," a new edition of Tanner's "Notitia Monastica," &c. D. 1802.—PETER, an eminent landscape painter, was b. at Edinburgh, in 1756. At the age of 20 he removed to London, where his talents soon attracted notice, and procured him the appellation of the English Hobbima. His works are deservedly in high repute, and there are few collections of importance in England but what contain some of them. D. 1831.

NAYLOR, JAMES, a Quaker, b. at Ardsley, near Wakefield, Yorkshire, 1616. He was, in 1641, a private in the parliamentary army, and rose to the office of quarter-master under Lambert, but quitted the military life in 1649. The preaching and conversation of

George Fox converted him to Quakerism, 1651, and thinking himself divinely inspired, he became an itinerant minister. In 1656 he was imprisoned for his extravagant conduct at Exeter, where his followers addressed him as the prince of peace; and afterwards, when liberated from confinement, he went to Bristol. He was accompanied by an enthusiastic cavalcade, who sang before him "Holy, holy, holy, is the Lord God of hosts, Hosanna in the highest." This fanatic zeal was noticed by the parliament. Naylor was accused and condemned as guilty of blasphemy, and as an impostor; he was exposed in the pillory, whipped, and branded on the forehead; his tongue was bored through with a red-hot iron at the Old Exchange, and he was then imprisoned in Bridewell for life. After two years imprisonment he was set at liberty, and, in 1660, he left London to return to Wakefield, to his wife and family, but d. by the way.

NEAL, DANIEL, a dissenting minister, was b. in 1678, in London; was educated at Merchant Tailors' school, and at Utrecht; became minister to a congregation in Jewin-street; and d. in 1743. He wrote a "History of the Puritans," and a "History of New England."

NEANDER, JOHANN AUGUST WILHELM, one of the most distinguished ecclesiastical historians of modern times, was b. at Gottingen, 1789. His parents were Jews. They removed to Hamburgh when their son was very young; and to the excellent institutions of that city he was indebted for great part of his education. In his 16th year he was converted to Christianity, and proceeded to study first at Halle and then at Gottingen, where he gained the reputation of great learning and piety, though struggling with an extremity of poverty that would have crushed a less ardent and heroic soul. After a short sojourn at Hamburgh he removed to Heidelberg, in 1811, and occupied himself in writing his first work, "The Emperor Julian and his Age," which led to his appointment to a chair of theology in that university, in 1812. A few months afterwards he was nominated to the same chair in the then infant university of Berlin, where he had Marheinecke and Schleiermacher for his colleagues; and here he labored assiduously for 38 years, producing his "History of the Christian Church," and other ecclesiastical works of the highest value. He

was a person of simple but eccentric manners, and greatly beloved. D. 1850.

NECKER, JAMES, an eminent financier and statesman, was b. in 1732, at Geneva, and for many years carried on the business of a banker at Paris. His "Eulogy on Colbert," his "Treatise on the Corn Laws and Trade," and some "Essays on the Resources of France," inspired such an idea of his talents for finance, that, in 1776, he was appointed director of the treasury, and, shortly after, comptroller-general. Before his resignation, in 1781, he published a statement of his operations, addressed to the king; and, while in retirement, he produced a work on the "Administration of the Finances," and another on the "Importance of Religious Opinions." He was reinstated in the comptrollership in 1788, and advised the convocation of the states-general; was abruptly dismissed, and ordered to quit the kingdom, in July, 1789; but was almost instantly recalled, in consequence of the ferment which his departure excited in the public mind. Necker, however, soon became as much an object of antipathy to the people as he had been of their idolatry, and in 1790 he left France for ever. D. at Copet, in Switzerland, 1804.—SUSANNA, his wife, whose maiden name was Curchod, was a woman of talent, and wrote "Reflections on Divorce," and "Miscellanies." She was the object of Gibbon's early attachment.

NEEDHAM, JOHN TURBERVILLE, a natural philosopher, was b. in 1713, at London; was educated at Douay; and d. in 1781, director of the imperial academy at Brussels. Among his works are, "Inquiries on Microscopical Discoveries," "New Microscopical Discoveries," "Inquiries concerning Nature and Religion," and an "Essay on the Origin of the Chinese Empire."

NEELE, HENRY, a poet and miscellaneous writer, was b. 1793; followed the profession of an attorney; and put an end to his existence in a fit of insanity, Feb. 7, 1828. He is the author of "Poems," "Dramatic and Miscellaneous Poetry," "The Romance of English History," and "Literary Remains."

NELSON, HORATIO, Viscount, was b. Sept. 29, 1758, at Burnham Thorpe, in Norfolk, of which parish his father was the rector. At the age of 12 he went to sea as a midshipman, with his uncle, Captain Suckling. He reached the rank of post-captain in 1779, and was appointed to the command of the *Hinchinbroke* frigate. During the Ameri-

can war, and the succeeding peace, he gained the character of a good officer; the war of the revolution gave him that of a great one. In 1793 he was appointed to the *Agameñnon*, forming a part of Lord Hood's squadron in the Mediterranean. There he distinguished himself at the sieges of Bastia and Calvi, at the last of which he lost an eye; harassed the enemy with incessant activity; and contributed so largely to the victory of Cape St. Vincent, that he was made a rear-admiral, and received the order of the Bath. In an attack upon Santa Cruz he failed, and lost his right arm. In 1798 he destroyed the French fleet, on the 1st of August, in the bay of Aboukir; and he subsequently took an active part in the expulsion of the French from the Neapolitan and Roman territories. For this he was created a baron. In 1801 he defeated the Danes at the battle of Copenhagen, and was made a viscount; and in 1805, on the 21st of October, he crowned his achievements by the glorious victory of Trafalgar, over the united French and Spanish squadrons. This triumph, however, was dearly earned to his country by the loss of the hero who gained it. He was mortally wounded by a rifle shot, and lived only just long enough to learn that the success was complete.—THOMAS, was b. at New York, in 1738. He received his education in England, and about the close of the year 1761 he returned to his native country, and took up his residence at York. In 1774 he was chosen a member of the house of burgesses, and in the following year he was appointed a delegate to the continental congress. He held a seat in this assembly for two successive years, and again in 1779. In 1781 he succeeded Mr. Jefferson as governor of Virginia. D. 1789.—SAMUEL, b. in 1759, was one of the most ardent of the Irish patriots in 1790, and edited the "*Northern Star*," which produced great effects. On the rebellion being put down, in 1796, he was thrown into prison, where he remained till set at liberty by French interference, at the treaty of Amiens, in 1802. He then retired to America.

NEPOS, CORNELIUS, a Latin historian, is said to have been b. at Verona, or in its vicinity. He flourished under Julius and Augustus Cæsar, and was a favorite of the latter. He wrote the "*Lives of celebrated Greek and Roman Characters*."

NERO, LUCIUS DOMITIUS CLAUDIUS, a Roman emperor, was b. A. D. 37, and

succeeded Claudius, by whom he had been adopted. At the commencement of his reign his conduct excited great hopes in the Romans; but he soon degenerated into one of the basest of tyrants. Some crimes, however, among which is the burning of Rome, appear to have been falsely attributed to him. He put an end to his existence in 68, in consequence of the successful rebellion of Galba.

NEUHOFF, THEODORE STEPHEN, Baron, the son of a Westphalian noble, was b. at Metz, about 1690. While a student at Cologne, he unfortunately killed a young man of rank in a duel, and fled to the Hague. But through the mediation of the Spanish minister he received a lieutenancy in the Spanish regiment of cavalry destined to march against the Moors in Africa, and, on account of his good behavior, was promoted to a captaincy. When the Corsicans, after several unsuccessful attempts to free themselves from the oppressions of Genoa, resolved, in 1735, to form a government of their own, Neuhoif was crowned king, had silver and copper coins struck, and established an order of knighthood, under the name of the order of deliverance. Theodore, however, could not maintain himself against the Genoese and a Corsican opposition. He fled to England. Here his Dutch creditors pursued him, and being arrested, he became a prisoner in the King's Bench for some years. His liberation was effected through the instrumentality of Horace Walpole; but he d. soon after, in 1755.

NEWCORBE, WILLIAM, a learned prelate, was b. in 1729, at Barton le Clay, in Bedfordshire; was educated at Abingdon school, and at Pembroke college, Oxford; was successively bishop of Dromore, Ossory, and Waterford; was raised to the archbishopric of Armagh by Earl Fitzwilliam. Of his works the principal are, "*A Harmony of the Gospels*;" "*An Historical View of the English Biblical Translations*;" and "*Attempts towards an improved Version of Ezekiel and the Minor Prophets*." D. 1800.

NEWCOMEN, THOMAS, a blacksmith of Dartmouth, in Devonshire, lived at the latter end of the 17th century, and the beginning of the 18th. To him belongs the merit of the first great improvement in steam-engines, by forming a vacuum under the piston, and thus bringing into action the atmospheric pressure.

**NEWTON, Sir ISAAC**, the greatest of philosophers, was b. December 25, 1642, at Colsterworth, in Lincolnshire, and early displayed a talent for mechanics and drawing. He was educated at Grantham school, and at Trinity college, Cambridge, and studied mathematics with the utmost assiduity. In 1667 he obtained a fellowship; in 1669 the mathematical professorship; and in 1671 he became a member of the Royal Society. It was during his abode at Cambridge that he made his three great discoveries, of fluxions, the nature of light and colors, and the laws of gravitation. To the latter of these his attention was first turned by his seeing an apple fall from a tree. The "Principia," which unfolded to the world the theory of the universe, was not published till 1687. In that year also Newton was chosen one of the delegates, to defend the privileges of the university against James II.; and in 1688 and 1701 he was elected one of the members of the university. He was appointed warden of the Mint in 1696; was made master of it in 1699; was chosen president of the Royal Society in 1703; and was knighted in 1705. Among his works are, "Arithmetica Universalis," "A New Method of Infinite Series and Fluxions," "Optics," "The Chronology of Ancient Kingdoms amended," and "Observations on the Prophecies of Daniel and the Apocalypse." D. 1727.—**THOMAS**, a learned prelate, was b. in 1704, at Lichfield; was educated there, at Westminster, and at Trinity college, Cambridge; and, after having filled various minor preferments, was made bishop of Bristol, in 1761. He d. in 1782. His principal work is, "Dissertations on the Prophecies." He also published editions, with notes, of "Paradise Lost," and "Paradise Regained."—**GILBERT STUART**, a painter of considerable merit, was b. at Halifax, Nova Scotia, in 1794; visited Italy, about 1820; and, on his return to England, entered himself a student of the Royal Academy. He confined himself chiefly to small pictures, and illustrated many subjects in the "Annals" and other elegant publications, in a highly creditable manner. His female figures are strikingly expressive of innocence as well as beauty. D. 1835.

**NEY, MICHAEL**, a French marshal, prince of the Moskwa, duke of Elchingen, denominated "the bravest of the brave" by his countrymen, was the son of an artisan, and was b. in 1769, at

Sarre Louis. He entered the army in 1787; exerted himself so much in the early campaigns of the revolution that he was called the Indefatigable; and rose to the rank of brigadier-general in 1796. He bore a part in all the achievements of the army of the Rhine, particularly of the battle of Hohenlinden. In all the campaigns from 1805 to 1814, Ney held high commands, and constantly signaled himself by his military skill and his daring valor. He was made a peer by Louis XVIII., and was placed at the head of an army to stop the progress of Napoleon in 1815. Ney, however, went over, with his army, to his former sovereign, and fought for him at Quatre Bras and Waterloo. On the second restoration of the Bourbons, he was condemned to death, and was shot on the 7th of December, 1815.

**NICHOLS, JOHN**, an antiquary and miscellaneous writer, was b. in 1744, at Islington; was apprenticed to Bowyer the printer, and became his partner; conducted "The Gentleman's Magazine" for nearly half a century; and d. November 26, 1826. Among his works are, "The History and Antiquities of Leicestershire," "Anecdotes of Bowyer," "Literary Anecdotes of the Eighteenth Century," and "Illustrations of the Literature of the Eighteenth Century."

**NICHOLSON, JAMES**, an officer in the American navy, was b. in Chestertown, Md., in 1737. He followed the life of a sailor till the year 1773, when he married and settled in the city of New York. Here he remained until 1771, when he returned to his native province. At the commencement of the revolution, the government of Maryland built and equipped a ship of war, called the Defence, and the command of her was intrusted to Nicholson. He performed various exploits during the war, and before the close of it was taken prisoner and carried into New York. He d. in 1806.—**WILLIAM**, an able writer on natural philosophy and chemistry, was b. in 1753, in London; was, successively, in the maritime service, agent on the Continent for Mr. Wedgwood, a mathematical teacher, and engineer to the Portsea water-works; and d. in indigence, in 1815. His chief works are, "An Introduction to Natural Philosophy," "A Dictionary of Chemistry," and "The Navigator's Assistant." In 1797 he established the scientific journal which bears his name, and which he conducted till his decease.

**NICOLAI, CHRISTOPHER FREDERIC**, a German author, who was also a bookseller, was b. at Berlin, in 1733, and d. there in 1811. Among his numerous works are, "The Life and Opinions of Sebaldus Nothanker," "A Tour in Germany and Switzerland," and "Characteristic Anecdotes of Frederic II." He also edited "The Library of Belles Lettres," "Letters on Modern Literature," "The German General Library," and "The New German General Library," the whole forming nearly two hundred volumes.

**NICOLAS, Sir NICHOLAS HARRIS**, an eminent antiquary, was b. in Cornwall, 1799. At an early age he entered the navy, and received his commission as lieutenant in 1815, after an active and adventurous service on the coast of Calabria. But he appears to have been called to the bar in 1825. Shortly afterwards he was elected a fellow of the Society of Antiquaries; and he thenceforward devoted himself almost entirely to antiquarian literature, particularly in the departments of genealogy and history. Almost all his works have a substantial historical value; such for instance as his "History of the Battle of Agincourt," the memoirs in "The Siege of Carlaverock," and the "Scrope and Grovesnor Roll," the "Proceedings of the Privy Council," his "Life of Hatton," and his "Dispatches of Lord Nelson;" but the most useful in aid of other literary men were his "Chronology of History," his "Synopsis of the Peerage," and his "Testamenta Vetusta." D. 1848.

**NICOLSON, WILLIAM**, a learned prelate, was b. in 1655, at Orton, in Cumberland; was educated at Queen's college, Oxford; was successively, in 1702, 1718, and 1727, bishop of Carlisle, and of Derry, and archbishop of Cashel; and d. a few days after he was raised to the archiepiscopal dignity. "The English, Scotch, and Irish Historical Library," and the "Leges Marchiarum, or Border Laws," are his principal productions.

**NIEBUHR, CARSTEN**, a celebrated traveller, was b. in 1733, at Ludingsworth, in the duchy of Lauenberg; was sent, in company with four other learned men, by the Danish government, in 1761, to explore Arabia; was employed for six years on that mission, and was the only one who returned; was liberally rewarded by the Danish monarch; and d. in 1815. Among his works are, "A Description of Arabia," and "Trav-

els in Arabia and the neighboring Countries."—G. B., a son of the foregoing, was, successively, professor at the university of Berlin, counsellor of state, and Prussian ambassador to the pope. While he was at Rome, he discovered some valuable fragments of two of Cicero's orations. He d. in 1830. His great work is "The History of Rome," which is far superior to most of its rivals.

**NIEWLAND, PETER**, a Dutch mathematician, was b. in 1764, at Dimmermeer, near Amsterdam, and d. in 1794; professor of natural philosophy, mathematics, and astronomy, at Leyden. Niewland was an instance of precocious talent. At seven years of age he wrote a poem to the "Deity," and at eight he solved difficult geometrical problems with uncommon facility. He is the author of various scientific works, and of a volume of poetry.

**NIVERNOTS, LOTIS JULIUS BARBON MANCINI MAZARINI**, duke de, was b. in 1716, at Paris; served as colonel in the army, but was obliged by ill health to resign his commission; was, successively, ambassador at Rome, Berlin, and London, in which latter city he negotiated the peace of 1762; was imprisoned by the republicans in 1793; and d. in 1798. Among his works are, "Fables in Verse," "Dialogues of the Dead," "Dramas;" and translations from the Latin. English, and Italian.

**NOBLE, PATRICK**, a governor of South Carolina, distinguished as a lawyer and politician. B. 1787; d. 1840.

**NOLLEKENS, JOSEPH**, an eminent sculptor, the son of a painter, was b. in 1737, in London; studied under Scheemakers, and subsequently at Rome under Cavaceppi; remained nine years in Italy, during which period he gained great reputation as an artist, and also improved his fortune by dealing in antiquities; returned to England in 1770; became a royal academician in 1772; and was so extensively employed, particularly on busts, that he accumulated £200,000. He d. April 23, 1823. In his character Nollekens had more than the usual share of that singularity which is supposed to be attendant upon genius.

**NOLLET, JOHN ANTHONY**, a French natural philosopher, was b. in 1700, at Pimpre, acquired considerable scientific reputation, and became a member of the Royal Society, and of several learned societies, and d. in 1770. Besides various works on electricity, and other sub-



jects, he wrote "Lectures on Experimental Philosophy."

**NORDEN, FREDERIC LOUIS**, an eminent traveller, a captain in the Danish navy, was b. in 1708, at Gluckstadt, in Holstein. He was sent by his sovereign to France and Holland, to collect naval information, and afterwards to Egypt to describe and design the ancient monuments of that country. He d. in 1742. He is the author of "Travels in Egypt and Nubia," and of a "Memoir on the Ruins and Colossal Statues of Thebes."

—**JOHN**, an old English writer, who is conjectured by Wood to have been a native of Wilts. He received his education at Oxford, and wrote some strange books in divinity, with very whimsical titles, as "The Sinful Man's Solace," "Antithesis, or Contrariety between the Wicked and Godly set forth in a Pair of Gloves fit for every Man to wear," &c. He was also the author of the "Surveyor's Dialogue," "Labyrinth of Man's Life," a poem, "England, or a Guide for Travellers," and "Topographical Descriptions of Middlesex, Hertfordshire, and Cornwall." He was surveyor of the king's lands, and d. about 1625.

**NORRIS, Sir JOHN**, a brave naval officer, who served his country nearly sixty years, commencing in 1689, and terminating, with his life, in 1749. The frequent accidents and misfortunes which befell the ships and squadrons under his command, and which could not be warded off by any human prudence or sagacity, procured him the appellation of "Foul-weather Jack;" yet in the duties of his profession no man could be more assiduous.—**JOHN**, an eminent divine and Platonist, was b. in 1657, at Collingbourne Kingston, in Wiltshire, and became rector of Bemerton, near Salisbury, where he d. 1711. He ranks as one of the most eminent of the English Platonists, and was a good man, though a visionary. Among his works are, "The Theory and Regulation of Love," "Reflections upon the Conduct of Human Life," "Practical Discourses," "An Essay towards the Theory of the Ideal or Intelligible World," and "Philosophical Discourse concerning the Natural Immortality of the Soul."

**NORTH, ROGER**, a lawyer and miscellaneous writer, the youngest son of Dudley Lord North, was attorney-general under James II., and d. in 1733. He wrote the "Lives" of his three brothers, Lord Keeper North, Sir Dudley North, and Dr. John North, all of whom

were eminent men; "Examen, or Inquiry into the Credit and Veracity of Kennet's History," "A History of Excellent Fish," and other works.—**FREDERIC**, earl of Guildford, better known as Lord North, was b. in 1732, and educated at Eton, and Trinity college, Oxford. After having held several less important offices, he was, in 1707, appointed chancellor of the exchequer, and, in 1770, first lord of the treasury. His administration continued through the whole of the American war, during which he was incessantly assailed by the opposition, and was often threatened with impeachment. In 1782 he resigned, but in 1783 he was for a few months a member of the coalition ministry. He was blind for some years previous to his decease, which took place in 1792.

**NORTHCOTE, JAMES**, an eminent portrait and historical painter, was b. in 1746, at Plymouth, where his father was a watchmaker. Having a taste for the fine arts, and being flattered by praises bestowed on his early productions, he pursued the practice of drawing and painting with so much assiduity, that Dr. Mudge, a physician of Plymouth, recommended him as a scholar to Sir Joshua Reynolds, with whom he remained five years; and on leaving that great artist he commenced business on his own account, with great success, as a portrait painter. Aspiring, however, to the loftier, though less lucrative department of historical painting, he visited Italy in 1777, and remaining there three years, he returned to London with a vastly increased reputation. In 1787 he became a royal academician, and for a period of thirty years his productions formed a conspicuous part of the exhibitions at Somerset house. He studied deeply, was an acute observer of human nature, and possessed a sound judgment, a quick perception, and great conversational powers. He wrote "The Life of Sir Joshua Reynolds," also, "Fables," "Conversations," and "The Life of Titian," in all of which he was assisted by Mr. Hazlitt. He amassed a large fortune by his profession, and his habits were too penurious to dissipate it. D. 1831.

**NORTON, JOHN**, a clergyman of Boston, was b. in Hertfordshire, England, in 1606. After receiving a theological education, he adopted the creed and practice of the Puritans, and in 1635 emigrated to New England. He was first settled in the ministry at Ipswich, but was afterwards prevailed on to re-

move to Boston. In 1662 he was appointed one of the two agents of the colony to address King Charles on his restoration, but they did not fully succeed in the objects of their mission. He d. in 1663. His theological works were numerous, and he published several political tracts.

**NORWOOD, RICHARD**, an English geometrician, of the 17th century, was the first who measured a degree of the meridian in England. The operation was performed in 1635, and was carried on between London and York. No particulars of his life are recorded. He wrote treatises on "Trigonometry," on "Navigation," and on "Fortification."

**NOSTREDAME, or NOSTRADAMUS, MICHAEL**, a famous astrologer and empiric, was b. in 1503, at St. Reini, in Provence. After having practised physic for some years, he assumed the character of a prophet, and, in 1555, published seven centuries of "Predictions," each of which was comprised in a stanza of four lines. They became popular, and he received valuable presents from Charles IX., Catharine of Medicis, the duke of Savoy, and other eminent persons. D. 1566.

**NOTT, JOHN**, a physician, poet, and translator, was b. in 1751, at Worcester, settled at the Hot Wells, Bristol, in 1793, as a physician, and d. there in 1826. Among his works are various poems; translations from Hafiz, Propertius, Catullus, Horace, Lucretius, Johannes Secundus, Bonefonius, and Petrarch; a "Nosological Companion," and select poems from Herrick's "Hesperides."

**NOUE, FRANCIS DE LA**, a French Calvinist warrior, surnamed Iron-arm, from the loss of his left arm being supplied by an artificial limb of iron, was b. in 1531, in Britany, and distinguished himself in the wars in Italy, the Netherlands, and France. He was killed in 1591, at the siege of Lamballe. La Noue was no less admired for his virtues than for his military talent. He is the author of "Political and Military Discourses," and "Remarks on Guicciardini's History."

**NOVATIAN, or NOVATIANUS**, a Greek philosopher, who embraced Christianity, and was admitted a member of the priesthood. He started the doctrine, that it was sinful to admit persons who had once lapsed to idolatry to communion, a practice then universal

in the church. This produced a schism, in which Novatian had many partisans, who called themselves Catharites, (puritans,) or Novatians, from their founder. This sect, after the council of Nice, fell into disrepute in the Western empire, though they continued to prevail for a much longer period in the East.

**NOVES, LAURA DE**, the female whom Petrarch has immortalized in his poems, was b. near Avignon, in 1307 or 1308, married Hugh de Sade in 1325, and d. in 1348.

**NOY, WILLIAM**, a celebrated lawyer, who may be considered as one of the main authors of the civil war between Charles I. and his people, was b. in 1577, at St. Burian, in Cornwall, and studied at Exeter college, Oxford, and Lincoln's Inn. In the reign of James I. Noy sat in parliament for Helston, and subsequently for St. Ives, and was a stern opponent of the court. But in 1631 Charles converted him by appointing him to the office of attorney-general, and Noy was thenceforth an inveterate enemy of liberty. Among other pernicious measures he is said to have originated the claim of ship money. D. 1634. Among his works are, "A Treatise on the Grounds and Maxims of the Law of England," "The Perfect Conveyancer," and "The Complete Lawyer."

**NUGENT, THOMAS**, was a native of Ireland, but settled in London, where he produced numerous works. Among them are, "A French and English Dictionary," which has been often reprinted, "Travels through Germany," "Observations on Italy and its Inhabitants," "The Tour of Europe," "Condillac's Essay on the Origin of Human Knowledge," "Henault's History of France," &c. D. 1772.

**NUMA POMPILIUS**, the second king of Rome, was b. at Cures, a Sabine village, and married Tatia, the daughter of the king of the Sabines. He was chosen by the Romans as their sovereign after the death of Romulus; introduced many reformations among them during a reign of 43 years. D. 672 B. C.

**NUMERIAN, MARCUS AURELIUS**, a Roman emperor, the son of Carus, succeeded to the throne A. D. 282, and, after a reign of eight months, was murdered by Arrius Aper, his father-in-law. Numerian was a good writer, and an eloquent speaker.

## O.

**OATES, TITUS**, one of the most infamous characters that ever disgraced humanity, was b. about 1619, was educated at Merchant Tailors' school, and at Cambridge; became a Roman Catholic and a Jesuit in 1677, but, shortly after, declared himself a Protestant, and gave information of a pretended popish plot, by which means he excited a popular ferment, and brought many innocent individuals to the scaffold. In the reign of James II. Oates was tried for perjury, and a dreadfully severe sentence was passed upon him. After the revolution he was pensioned. D. 1705.

**OBERLIN, JEREMIAH JAMES**, a German antiquary and philologist, was b. at Strasburg, in 1735. He began his career as teacher in the gymnasium of his native place, and after he had extended his knowledge and reputation by his travels, he was transferred to the university; in 1782 he obtained the chair of logic and metaphysics, to which, in 1787, was added the office of director of the gymnasium. The French revolution interrupted his learned labors, and in 1793 he was imprisoned at Metz, and treated with great cruelty, but at the termination of Robespierre's tyranny he was liberated, and resumed his literary occupations. He published valuable editions of Tacitus, Cæsar, Ovid, and Horace, and produced a number of works on archæology, statistics, &c. D. 1806.

**O'CONNELL, DANIEL**, of Darrynane abbey, the great Irish "agitator," or "liberator," was the son of a small landed proprietor in the county of Kerry, where he was b. Aug. 6, 1775. Educated at the Catholic college of St. Omer, and at the Irish seminary of Douay, he at first intended to enter the church, but after the repeal of the act which prohibited Roman Catholics from practising at the bar, he became a student of Lincoln's Inn in 1794, was admitted a barrister in 1798, and soon acquired a large practice, which yielded him a handsome income. In 1809 he became connected with the associations which had the emancipation of the Catholics for their object, and the powers of eloquence, together with the boundless zeal which he displayed in this cause, soon made him the idol of his Catholic, and the dread of his Protestant, coun-

trymen. In 1815, having applied the epithet "beggarly" to the Dublin corporation, he was challenged by Alderman d'Esterre, who resented it as a personal insult. The challenge was accepted, but the alderman fell. The same year Mr. O'Connell received a hostile message from Mr. Peel, then secretary for Ireland, but their meeting was prevented by the police, who had obtained knowledge of the affair, and Mr. O'Connell soon afterwards resolved that he would thenceforward neither send nor accept a challenge for any injury that he might inflict or receive—a resolution to which he steadfastly adhered. In 1823, in conjunction with Mr. Sheil, he founded a new Catholic association, which soon extended over the whole of Ireland, and from that period down to his decease, his personal history is identified with that of Ireland. In 1828 he resolved, notwithstanding the existing disabilities, to become a candidate for a seat in parliament, and was chosen a member for Clare. He refused to take the prescribed oaths. But early in the next session the Roman Catholic relief bill was introduced and carried. He was therefore, in the month of April, 1829, enabled to sit for Clare without taking the objectionable oaths. He continued a member for eighteen years. In 1841 he was elected lord mayor of Dublin, and in 1843 "monster meetings" was held on the royal hill of Tara, on the Curragh of Kildare, the rath of Mullaghmast, and other renowned localities, for the repeal of the Irish union. A meeting for Clontarf was fixed for the 8th of Oct., when the government interfered. Mr. O'Connell was sentenced to pay a fine of £2000, and to be imprisoned for a year. This judgment was afterwards reversed by the house of lords. He retired soon after from the arena of strife, and commenced a pilgrimage in 1847, more for devotion than for health, towards Rome; but he had proceeded no farther than Genoa, when with comparatively little suffering, he expired, in his 72d year.

**OCCAM, or OCKHAM, WILLIAM**, a divine and philosopher, called the Inevincible Doctor, was b. at Ockham, in Surrey, in the 14th century, was educated at Merton college, Oxford, under Duns Scotus, became a Franciscan friar,

and archdeacon of Stow, but resigned his preferment, wrote boldly against the pope, for which he was excommunicated, and d. at Munich in 1347. He is the founder of the scholastic sect of the nominalists.

OCKLEY, SIMON, a celebrated orientalist, was b. in 1678, at Exeter, was educated at Queen's college, Cambridge, obtained the vicarage of Swanesey, in Cambridgeshire, and d. in indigence in 1720. He is the author of a valuable "History of the Saracens," "The Life of Hai Ebn Yokdan," from the Arabic, an "Introduction to the Oriental Languages," and other works.

OECOLAMPADIUS, JOHN, an eminent German reformer, was b. in 1482, at Weisberg, in Franconia. He was converted to the Protestant faith by reading the works of Luther, became professor of theology at Basle, embraced the opinions of Zuinglius respecting the sacrament, contributed much to the progress of ecclesiastical reform, and d. in 1531.

OEHLENSCHLOEGER, ADAM, the most celebrated dramatic poet of Scandinavia, was b. at Copenhagen, 1777. When still a child he evinced great skill in writing verses; and even in his 9th year he wrote short comedies for private theatricals, in which the chief performers were himself, his sister, and a friend. These and other similar attempts created the wish to go upon the stage, and when he was in his 17th year he put his design into execution. But he soon found that the stage was not in unison with his inclinations, and he abandoned it first for the study of the law, and afterwards for general literature. In 1805 he left Copenhagen with a stipend from the Danish government, on a lengthened tour through Germany and Italy; and on his return, in 1810, he was appointed to the chair of literature in the university of Copenhagen, where he labored assiduously till his death. His earliest works were composed in Danish, but he rewrote most of them in German, and Germany has given them a prominent place in her own literature. His most important works are, "Hakon Jarl," "Correggio," "Palnatoke," "Aladdin," "Der Hirten-Knabe," &c. His "Autobiography" is a beautiful performance, fully displaying the qualities for which he was distinguished through life—strong feelings and earnestness of purpose—and which gained him universal respect while he lived, and more than regal honors at his death. D. 1850.

OELRICHS, JOHN CHARLES CONRAD, a German historian and bibliographer, was b. at Berlin, in 1722, became professor of history and civil law at the academy of Stettin, published many valuable works in Latin and German, obtained the post of counsellor of legation, and resident of the duke of Denx Pons, at the court of Berlin, in 1784, and d. in 1798.

OGILBY, JOHN, a multifarious writer, was b. in 1600, at Edinburgh, and was originally a dancing master. Being compelled by an accident to relinquish that occupation, he became an author. He was also appointed king's cosmographer, and master of the revels in Ireland, where he built a theatre. He d. in 1676. Among his works are, translations of the Iliad, Odyssey, and Æneid, and many geographical productions.

OGILVIE, JOHN, a Scotch divine and poet, was b. in 1733, and educated at the university of Aberdeen, from which he obtained a doctor's degree, was for more than half a century minister of Midmar, in Aberdeenshire, and d. in 1814, respected for his piety and talents. His poetical powers were by no means inconsiderable. His chief works are, "Sermons," "Poems," "Britannia," an epic poem, "Philosophical and Critical Observations on Compositions," and "Examination of the Evidence of Prophecy."

OGLETHORPE, JAMES EDWARD, an English officer, was b. in London, in 1698, and was educated at Oxford. He was an aid-de-camp to Prince Eugene. In 1732 he settled the colony in Georgia, and laid the foundation of the town of Savannah. In 1745 he was made major-general, and was employed to follow the rebels under the Pretender. He d. in 1785.

O'HALLORAN, SYLVESTER, an Irish antiquary, was b. 1728, brought up and practised as a surgeon, and wrote several medical treatises. But it is as an antiquary and historian that he is now principally known. In 1772 he published an "Introduction to the Study of the History and Antiquities of Ireland," which was followed by a "General History of Ireland." D. 1807.

O'HARA, KANE, an Irish dramatist, who had much musical taste, and a happy talent of adapting verses to old airs. His chief productions are "Midas," which was extremely well received, and is still a favorite, "The Golden Pippin," "The Two Misers," "April Day," and "Tom Thumb." D. 1782.

O'KEEFE, JOHN, a celebrated dramatist, was b. at Dublin, in 1748, and was originally intended for the profession of a painter, but his taste for theatrical amusements interfered with his studies, and he soon forsook the easel for the sock and buskin. Having been introduced to Mr. Mossop, he obtained an engagement at the Dublin theatre; and he continued to perform in that city, and in the towns to which the company made summer excursions, for twelve years, as a comedian, with considerable success. His ambition to figure as an author was coeval with his theatrical taste; for, at the age of 15, he attempted a comedy in five acts. Among his early productions which attracted notice, was a kind of histrionic monologue, called "Tony Lumpkin's Rambles through Dublin." He at length left Ireland, about 1780, with the view of obtaining an engagement in London, but, as he did not succeed in his endeavor, he applied himself with great assiduity to dramatic composition, and between 1781 and 1798 he produced nearly fifty comedies, comic operas, and farces. Many of these acquired a flattering popularity, and some still keep possession of the stage, among which are, "Wild Oats," the "Castle of Andalusia," the "Agreeable Surprise," the "Poor Soldier," "Peeping Tom," the "Young Quaker," &c. In 1800, O'Keefe, who was then blind, and had been reduced by misfortune to a state of great embarrassment, had a benefit at Covent-garden theatre. He subsequently published his "Recollections, or Biographical Memoirs," and d. at Southampton, 1833.

OLAFSEN, EGGERT, a learned Iceland-lander, who studied at Copenhagen, after which he returned to his native island, which he travelled over repeatedly in company with his fellow-student Biarne Paulsen. The result of their observations was printed at Copenhagen, 1772. Olafsen was then appointed a magistrate in Iceland, where he devoted much of his time to natural history and poetry, but, about four years before his death, he applied almost wholly to the study of the Scriptures. He was drowned with his wife in crossing the Breidafjord in 1776.

OLDHAM, JOHN, a poet, was b. in 1653, at Shipton, in Gloucestershire, was educated at Tetbury free school, and Edmund hall, Oxford, became usher of Croydon free school, and afterwards tutor in the families of Sir Edward Thurland and Sir William Hicckes, was

patronized by the earl of Kingston, and d. in 1683. His satires are rugged, but full of energy. Dryden, in a beautiful tribute to his memory, calls him

"the young,  
But, ah! too short, Marcellus of our tongue!"

OLDYS, WILLIAM, an antiquary and miscellaneous writer, the natural son of a civilian, was b. in 1696, became librarian to Lord Oxford in 1726, was appointed Norroy king-at-arms, and d. in 1761. Among other works he wrote "The British Librarian," "The Universal Spectator," a "Life of Sir Walter Raleigh," and several lives in the "Biographia Britannica." He also assisted in selecting "The Harleian Miscellany."

OLEARIUS, or OELSCHLÄGER, ADAM, a learned German traveller, was b. 1599, at Ascherleben, in Anhalt; was educated at Leipsic; entered into the service of the duke of Holstein Gottorp, and was appointed secretary to the embassy which that prince sent to Russia and Persia; was, on his return, made counsellor, librarian, and mathematician, to the duke; and d. 1671. He wrote an account of his "Travels," a "Chronicle of Holstein," and other works.

OLIVET, JOSEPH THOUPLIER D', a French grammarian and critic, was b. in 1682, at Salins. He was originally a Jesuit, but quitted the order, to give himself up to literature. In 1723 he became a member of the French Academy, the dictionary of which body he assisted in revising. His principal works are, a valuable edition of Cicero, translations from Demosthenes and Cicero, a "History of the French Academy," and a "Treatise on Prosody." D. 1762.

OLIVER, ANDREW, was graduated at Harvard college, in 1724, and was early engaged in public employments, succeeded Hutchinson as lieutenant-governor of Massachusetts, in 1771, and retained that office till his death, in 1774. He rendered himself very unpopular by accepting from the British government the office of stamp distributor of the province.—WILLIAM ANTHONY, an eminent French naturalist and traveller, was b. 1756, at Frejus; was sent on a scientific mission to Persia by the French government, in 1792, and returned with a valuable collection, after an absence of six years. His chief works are, "Travels in the Ottoman Empire, Egypt, and Persia," "A Natural History of Coleopterous Insects," and a portion of the "Dictionary of the Natural History of Insects," in the "Methodical Encyclopædia." D. 1814.

**O'MEARA, BARRY EDWARD**, the confidential medical attendant of the Emperor Napoleon in his last days, and author of "A Voice from St. Helena," was a native of Ireland, and b. about 1778. He was originally a surgeon in the British navy, and was on board the *Bellerophon* in that capacity, on the 7th of August, 1815, when Napoleon went on board. Napoleon having observed Dr. O'Meara's skill in attending to some of the crew, and his knowledge of Italian, made overtures to him, on being transferred to the Northumberland, to accompany him to St. Helena as his surgeon, his own not being able to go with him. Having obtained Admiral Keith's permission, Dr. O'Meara assented, and remained with the ex-emperor till July, 1818, when he was recalled and deprived of his rank. He was latterly an active partisan of O'Connell's, at one of whose agitation meetings he is said to have caught the illness which terminated fatally, June 3, 1836.

**OPIE, JOHN**, a celebrated painter, was b. 1761, at St. Agnes, near Truro, in Cornwall, and was the son of a carpenter, who destined him to follow that business. At 10 years of age he could solve many difficult problems in Euclid, and at 12 he taught writing and arithmetic at an evening school in his native village. But drawing soon became his principal object, and he made several sketches and copies, which were much talked of in the neighborhood. After having practised for a few years in the provincial towns, he settled in London, in 1780, where he acquired both fame and fortune. He became a royal academician, and professor of painting to the academy. He wrote Lectures, a "Life of Sir Joshua Reynolds," and a "Letter on the Formation of a National Gallery." D. 1807.—**AMELIA**, b. in 1771, at Harwich, was highly distinguished for her literary abilities, and was the author of "A Life of Opie," "Adeline Mowbray," "Simple Tales," "The Eve of St. Valentine," &c.

**OPITZ, MARTIN**, whom the Germans call the father and restorer of their poetry, was b. 1597, at Buntzlau, in Silesia; was educated at Breslau and Frankfort-on-the-Oder; spent several years in travelling in various parts of Europe; was ennobled, and sent on a mission to Paris: and d. in 1639.

**OPPIAN**, a Greek poet, a native of Corycus, in Cilicia, flourished in the 2d century, and was liberally rewarded for his works by Caracalla. He wrote two

poems; the one in five books, called "Haleutics," on fishing; the other in four, with the title of "Cynogeticon," on hunting. Some critics have doubted whether he is really the author of the latter.

**ORANGE, WILLIAM** of NASSAU, prince of, the founder of the Dutch republic, was b. 1533, at the castle of Dillenburg. He was brought up in the court of Charles V., who, in 1554, gave him the command of the army in the Netherlands. Philip II., however, treated him with coldness; and the conduct of the prince, in joining with the Flemish nobles to protect the liberties of the Netherlands, converted that coldness into hatred. He was forced to fly, and, in his absence, was condemned to death. He then took up arms, and after several reverses, succeeded in wresting a part of the Netherlands from the dominion of the Spanish tyrant. But he did not witness the consummation of his labors; being assassinated, in 1584, at Delft, by Balthasar Gerard.—**FREDERIC HENRY** of NASSAU, prince of, stadtholder of Holland, was b. 1584, at Delft, and was brought up by his brother Maurice, whom he succeeded in 1625. He governed with wisdom and equity, and secured the independence of his country by numerous victories and conquests. D. 1647.

**ORELLANA, FRANCIS**, one of the Spanish adventurers to the new world, was b. at Truxillo, early in the 16th century, and accompanied the Pizarros to Peru. Passing the Andes, he embarked on the Amazons, and followed its course to the ocean. He was the first European that navigated that mighty stream, and it still bears his name. D. 1549.

**ORIGEN**, one of the fathers of the church, was b. 185, at Alexandria, and studied philosophy under Ammonius, and theology under Clemens Alexandrinus. Being persecuted by his diocesan, Demetrius, he went to Cæsarea, and afterwards to Athens. During the persecution of Decius, he was imprisoned and tortured. His great works are, "The Hexapla," "Commentaries on the Scriptures," and a "Treatise against Celsus." D. 253.

**ORLEANS, CHARLES**, duke of, was made prisoner at the battle of Agincourt, in 1415. He remained in England 25 years; and on his return to France he undertook the conquest of the duchy of Milan, to which he conceived himself entitled in right of his mother. He was not, however, successful in this enter-

prise; and d. 1495.—Louis, duke of, was the son of Philip the regent of France, and b. at Versailles, in 1703. In study, devotion, and acts of charity he spent his life. In 1733 he saved numbers from perishing by famine in the Orleannois; as he again did throughout France, in the dearth of 1740. He also extended his benevolence to distant countries; while in his own he founded schools, professorships, hospitals, and colleges. But his charitable occupations did not draw him aside from his studies, which he pursued with such diligence as to become master of the oriental languages, and most of the sciences. D. 1752, leaving many works in manuscript, the chief of which were “Commentaries on the Scriptures.”—LOUIS JOSEPH PHILIP, duke of (better known by his republican appellation of Egalité,) was the cousin of Louis XVI., and father of Louis Philippe, the late king of the French. He was b. at St. Cloud, in 1747; married the daughter of the duke of Penthièvre, grand admiral of France, in 1769; was from his youth guilty of the most unbridled licentiousness; and acquired a base notoriety by his conduct during the French revolution. After the death of his father, in 1787, he became possessed of the hereditary title and estates; and, having indulged to satiety in all sensual pleasures, he found a new kind of excitement for his palled appetites in the storms of the revolution, and a new source of pleasure in the gratifications of revenge. He had entered the navy, and was entitled by his birth to the place of grand-admiral; but having been accused of cowardice while in command of a division of the fleet against Keppel, in the action of Ushant, in 1778, instead of receiving promotion in the navy, the post of colonel-general of the hussars was created and bestowed on him. From this time may be dated his hatred of Louis XVI.; and he subsequently adopted every method to obtain popularity, with a view to political power. In the dispute between the court and the parliament, he constantly opposed the royal authority. His object evidently was to reduce the king to a state of tutelage, and procure for himself the formidable office of lieutenant-general of the kingdom. He caused scandalous libels against the queen, whom he pursued with the most bitter hatred, to be distributed; and his bust was carried in triumph through the streets by the populace. He was chosen a member of the national convention,

with Marat, Danton, and Robespierre, in September, 1792, at which time the commune of Paris authorized him to adopt for himself and his descendants the appellation of Egalité, instead of the name and titles of his family; and he not only voted for the death of the king, but was present at his execution. But he was not qualified to profit by the commotions he had promoted; he was as weak as he was wicked, as indecisive as he was ambitious. The Jacobins had no longer any occasion for him; he was struck from their rolls, and included in the general proscription of the Bourbons; and was committed to prison at Marseilles, with other members of the family. Being brought before the criminal tribunal of the department, he was declared innocent of the charges of conspiracy that were preferred against him; but the committee of public safety forbade his liberation; and, after six months' detention, he was transferred to Paris, tried, and condemned to suffer by the guillotine; to which he submitted with firmness and courage, on the same day, Nov. 6, 1793.—FERDINAND PHILIPPE LOUIS, duke of, prince-royal of France, was b. at Palermo in 1810, and was the eldest child of Louis Philippe, then duke of Orleans, and afterwards king of the French, by Maria Amelia, daughter of Ferdinand, king of the Two Sicilies. The prince served with great distinction with the French army at the siege of Antwerp, and in the African war; and his horse was wounded at the time of the murderous attempt upon the life of his royal father in 1835. Young, popular, a patron of the arts and literature, and devotedly attached to his profession, every thing seemed to promise to this prince a career glorious to himself and useful to his country, when he was unfortunately thrown from his carriage, and he d. on the spot, July 13, 1842.—MARIE, princess of, daughter of Louis Philippe, ex-king of the French, was b. at Palermo, 1818. From her earliest years she evinced a remarkable love of the fine arts, and more especially of sculpture, which she cultivated with a zeal and assiduity that soon gave her a prominent place among the most distinguished artists of her time. Her marvellous statue of Joan of Arc, in the museum of Versailles, was finished before she had reached her 20th year; and besides this she produced numerous bas reliefs, busts, and statuettes, of rare beauty and excellence. In 1837 she married Alexander, duke of

Wurtemberg; a union rich in promises of earthly happiness; but she was prematurely cut off by consumption in 1839, to the inexpressible grief of her family and the friends of art.

ORME, ROBERT, an historian, the son of a physician in the East India Company's service, was b. in 1728, at Anjengo, in Hindostan; was educated at Harrow; became a member of the council at Fort St. George, commissary and accountant-general, and historiographer to the company. He is the author of a "History of the Military Transactions of the British Nation in Hindostan," and "Historical Fragments of the Mogul Empire." As an historian Orme is entitled to a place among the most eminent writers. D. 1801.

OROSIUS, PAUL, a Spanish ecclesiastic of the 5th century, was b. at Tarragona, and was a disciple of St. Augustin. His chief work is a "History of Human Calamities," which was written at the request of St. Augustin, and has had the honor of being translated by Alfred the Great. The time and place of his decease are unknown.

ORPHEUS, a Greek poet, musician, and founder of some religious ceremonies, is supposed by some to be an imaginary person, but is probably a real one, though his history is involved in fable. He seems to have been a native of Thrace, son of one of the princes of that country, and to have been b. about a century before the Trojan war. He is said to have been one of the Argonauts, to have subsequently travelled in Egypt, and to have introduced Egyptian science and customs into Greece. The works attributed to him are of a much later period.

ORRERY, CHARLES BOYLE, earl of, was b. 1676, at Chelsea, and was educated at Christ-church, Oxford, under the tuition of Dr. Atterbury. He published, while at college, an edition of "Phalaris." Bentley questioned the authenticity of the epistles; Boyle replied; and this led to a warm controversy, in which Bentley was fruitlessly opposed by a confederacy of wits. Boyle succeeded to the earldom on the death of his brother; was promoted in the army, employed as an ambassador, and made an English peer, by Queen Anne: but was in disfavor during the reign of George I., and was even imprisoned for six months. He wrote "As You Like It," a comedy; and some verses. The astronomical instrument which bears his name was so called

in compliment to him by Graham, its inventor. D. 1731.

ORTELL, ABRAHAM, a learned geographer, who was called the Ptolemy of his age, was b. 1527, at Antwerp. He travelled on the Continent, and in Great Britain, and formed a valuable collection of antiquities. On his return he published an atlas, which gained for him the appointment of geographer to Philip II. of Spain. His principal works are, "Thesaurus Geographicus," and "Theatri Orbis Terrarum." D. 1598.

OSSIAN, an ancient Gaelic bard, is supposed to have lived in the 3d century, and to have been the son of Fingal, a Caledonian hero, whom he accompanied in various military expeditions. His name has derived its celebrity from the publications of Macpherson, which comprise a remarkable series of ballads, on the deliverance of Erin from the haughty Swaran, king of Lochlin, by Fingal. They have been translated into all the European languages, and please by their successful delineation of the passions, picturesque expressions, bold but lovely images and comparisons, deep pathos, and tender melancholy tone.

OSTADE, ADRIAN VAN, a painter of the Flemish school, was b. at Lubeek, in 1610, and studied under Francis Hals. His pictures are characterized by an exact imitation of nature, and usually consist of alehouse interiors, with Dutch peasants smoking, quarrelling, or drinking. His coloring is rich and clear, his touch spirited and free, and all his works are highly finished. D. 1685.

OTHO, MARCUS SALVUS, a Roman emperor, was b. 32. In his early youth he was prodigal and licentious, and a favorite of Nero; but during his ten years' quæstorship of Lusitania, he distinguished himself by his upright and dignified conduct. He espoused the cause of Galba; but, disappointed in his hopes of being adopted by him, he formed a conspiracy against him, and was raised to the throne. Otho, however, retained the imperial authority little more than three months. Having been defeated by the forces of Vitellius, he put an end to his own existence, 69.

OTIS, JAMES, a distinguished American statesman, was b. at West Barnstable, Massachusetts, in 1725, and was graduated at Harvard college in 1743. He pursued the profession of the law, and establishing himself in Boston soon rose to eminence. His public career may be said to have opened with his celebrated speech against writs of as-



sistance. At the next election he was chosen a representative to the legislature, and soon became the leader of the popular party. In 1765 he was a member of the congress which assembled at New York. In 1769 he was severely wounded in an assault committed upon him by some British officers; from one of whom he recovered large damages, which he remitted on receiving a written apology. In 1772 he retired from public life, and in May of the following year was killed by a stroke of lightning. He was a good scholar, a learned and able lawyer, a bold and commanding orator, and possessed infinite powers of humor and wit.

OTTLEY, WILLIAM YOUNG, keeper of the prints in the British museum. He was known as an artist, a collector, and an author. When scarcely 20 years of age he proceeded to Italy, where he remained about ten years, employed in taking copies of the most esteemed and valuable paintings; and on his return to England he produced a series of fac-similes of the original drawings of the best masters, under the title of the "Italian School of Design," a magnificent work, consisting of 84 plates. His other principal works are, "The Florentine School," the "Origin and Early History of Engraving," "The Stafford Gallery," and "The Critical Catalogue of the National Gallery." B. 1772; d. 1836.

OTWAY, THOMAS, a celebrated dramatic writer, was b. 1651, at Trotton; was educated at Winchester school, and Christ-church, Oxford; and, after having made a vain attempt to be an actor, became a writer for the stage. The earl of Plymouth obtained for him a cornet's commission, but at the end of one campaign in Flanders, Otway quitted the military service. The tragedy of "Alcibiades," his first piece, appeared in 1765. His finest tragedies, "The Orphan," and "Venice Preserved," were acted in 1680 and 1682. Otway lived and died poor. It has been said that he was choked by a piece of roll, which he ate too eagerly after having long fasted; but there is reason to believe that his death proceeded from fever, brought on by his violent exertions in pursuit of the murderer of one of his friends. D. 1685.

OVID, PUBLIUS NASO, a celebrated Roman poet, was b. 43 B. C., at Sulmo, and was of the equestrian order. He studied the law under Messala, but soon abandoned the bar for poetry and a life

of pleasure. Virgil, Horace, Tibullus, and Propertius were his friends, and Augustus was a liberal patron to him. At length, however, for some cause which has never been discovered, the emperor banished him to Tomos, in Scythia; nor could all the prayers and lamentations of the despairing Ovid procure a remission of his sentence. D. 17.

OVIEDO, JOHN GONZALES, a Spaniard, who soon after the discovery of America visited the West Indies, to examine the natural productions of that part of the world. He published the result of his researches; and, according to Fallopius, was the first who discovered the virtues of guaiacum in the cure of syphilis. D. 1540.—GONZALVO HERNANDEZ D', a Spanish military officer, who was intendant or inspector-general of commerce in America, in the reign of the Emperor Charles V. He wrote a complete "History of the Indies;" from which succeeding writers have drawn much of their information relative to the intercourse of the Spaniards with America.

OWEN, JOHN, a divine, was b. about 1765, in London, and was educated at St. Paul's school and Cambridge. Having taken orders, he became a popular preacher, and obtained from Bishop Porteus the living of Pagglesham, in Essex, and the curacy of Fulham. On the institution of the British and Foreign Bible Society, he became one of the secretaries, and for eighteen years was the most active of its members. Among his works are, "Travels in different Parts of Europe," "The Christian Monitor," "The Fashionable World displayed," and a "Vindication of the Bible Society." D. 1822.—HENRY, a learned divine of the church of England, was b. in Monmouthshire, and educated first at Ruthin school, and next at Jesus college, Oxford, where he took his degree of M.D., but afterwards entered into orders, and obtained the vicarage of Edmonton, in Middlesex, and St. Olave, Hart-street. He d. in 1795, aged 80. His chief works are, "Observations on the Scripture Miracles," "Remarks on the Four Gospels," "An Inquiry into the Septuagint Version," "Sermons preached at Boyle's Lecture," and "An Introduction to Hebrew Criticism."—JOHN, an epigrammatist, was b. in Caernarvonshire; was educated at Winchester, and New college, Oxford; after which he became master of Warwick school, and d. in 1622. His Latin epigrams possess great point, and several

of them are inferior only to those of Martial.—**JOHN**, a learned Independent divine, was b. at Stadham, in Oxfordshire, in 1616, and educated at Queen's college. In the civil wars he was a zealous advocate for the parliament against the king; and the very day after the execution of Charles I. he preached a sermon before the house of commons, making himself so acceptable to those in power, that Cromwell made him his chaplain, and gave him the deanery of Christ-church, Oxford, where he served the office of vico-chancellor in 1652. At the restoration he was deprived of his deanery; on which he retired to his estate in Essex. He died in 1683. **Dr. Owen** was a very voluminous writer. His principal works are, "An Exposition of the Hebrews," a "Discourse concerning the Holy Spirit," a "Treatise on Original Sin," "Vindiciæ Evangelicæ," "Tracts and Sermons," &c.—**THOMAS**, a learned judge, was b. at Condovery, in Shropshire, and educated at Oxford; from whence he removed to Lincoln's Inn, where he became Lent reader to the society, in 1583. In 1590 he was made serjeant-at-law, and afterwards a judge of the common pleas. D. 1598.—**WILLIAM**, an eminent English artist, was a native of Shropshire. After studying under Charles Catton, and receiving considerable attention from Sir Joshua Reynolds, he made great progress in the art, and in 1813 was appointed principal portrait-painter to the prince regent, who offered to knight him, but he modestly declined the honor. He executed some admirable portraits of distinguished statesmen, &c., and also employed himself occasionally on

historical subjects, some of which were of a first-rate character. B. 1769; d. 1824.

**OWTRAM, WILLIAM**, a learned English divine. He was prebendary of Westminster in the reign of Charles II., and wrote an excellent treatise "De Sacrificiis." D. 1679.

**OXENSTIERNA, Count AXEL**, a celebrated Swedish statesman, was b. in 1583, in the province of Upland, and studied at various German universities. Charles IX. employed him in important negotiations; and Gustavus Adolphus made him prime minister, and reposed in him an unlimited confidence. After the death of Gustavus, he for several years conducted the affairs of the kingdom with vigor and success. D. 1654.

**OZANAM, JAMES**, an able French mathematician, was b. in 1640, at Boulogne. He was brought up for the church, but relinquished the clerical profession on the death of his father. For many years he was in high repute as a mathematical teacher. Among his works are, "A Course of Mathematics," "A Treatise on Gnomonics," "New Elements of Algebra," and "Mathematical and Philosophical Recreations." D. 1717.

**OZEROFF, VLADISLAS ALEXANDROVITSCH**, a celebrated Russian tragic author, was b. in 1770, near Twer, and entered into the civil service after having attained the rank of major-general in the army. He produced, between 1798 and 1809, the tragedies of "The Death of Oleg," "Œdipus at Athens," "Fingal," "Dmitri Donskoi," and "Polixena." He also wrote some lyric poems. D. 1816.

## P.

**PACA, WILLIAM**, a signer of the declaration of American independence, was educated at the college in Philadelphia, and pursued the profession of medicine. He was a delegate to congress from Maryland, and afterwards governor of that state. In 1788 he was a member of the Maryland convention which ratified the federal constitution, and in 1789 was appointed district judge for Maryland. D. 1799.

**PACCA, Cardinal**, was b. at Benevento, 1756. After rising through the usual ecclesiastical degrees, and discharging the office of nuncio at various

courts, he received from Pope Pius VII. the cardinal's hat in 1801, drew up the famous bull which excommunicated Napoleon in 1809, and was in consequence imprisoned at Fenestrella. In 1813 he rejoined Pius VII. at Fontainebleau, where he induced him to withdraw the concessions a short time previously established with Napoleon by a concordat, returned to Rome with the pope in 1814, and finally retired from office in 1816, after having re-established the order of the Jesuits. D. 1844.

**PACUVIUS, MARCUS**, a Latin dramatist, a nephew of Ennius, was b. 218

B.C., at Brindisium, and d. at Tarentum, at the age of 90. He possessed the talent of painting as well as of poetry.

**PADILLA**, Don JOHN DE, a Spanish patriot, of a noble family, was the son of the commander of Castile; espoused the cause of the people; and supported it bravely during the struggle of the Spaniards for liberty, from 1420 to 1422. Being defeated and taken prisoner, at the battle of Villalar, he was put to death on the following day, and met his fate with heroic firmness.—**MARIA PACHECO**, his wife, was worthy of such a husband. During his life she participated in all his labors, and after his death she defended Toledo for several months, gained several advantages at the head of her troops, and did not quit the place till she was deserted by the citizens.

**PAGAN**, BLAISE FRANCOIS, count de, an eminent French military engineer, was b. at Avignon, in 1604. He entered into the army at an early age, and lost an eye, in 1621, at the siege of Montauban. After this he distinguished himself on several occasions, particularly at the passage of the Alps and the barricade of Suza, where he was the first to lead the way over a dangerous height. In 1642 he lost his sight entirely; notwithstanding which he pursued his military studies, and in 1645 published an excellent work, entitled "Traité de l'Fortification." D. 1655.

**PAGANACCI**, JEAN, b. at Lyons, in 1729; d. in 1797. His great work, the "Manuel des Négocians," a commercial encyclopædia, is justly esteemed in France.

**PAGANEL**, PETER, a member of the French legislative assembly and convention, was b. in 1745. He was chosen a deputy in 1791; and when, on the 10th of August, 1792, the unfortunate Louis XVI. sought an asylum in the hall of the representatives, he was one of the first to join in a deputation to the people, in order to restrain their violence; yet he afterwards voted for the king's death. He was consequently obliged to quit France in 1816, and he d. at Brussels in 1826. Paganel was the author of "Essai Historique et Critique sur la Révolution Française," and some other works of minor importance.

**PAGANINI**, NICOLÒ, the inimitable violinist, was b. at Genoa, 1784. His father, who was a commission-broker by trade, but a great musical amateur, initiated him in the principles of music from his earliest years; and the progress

thus made under parental care was still further increased by subsequent instructions from Costa, Rolla, and Paer. His first public engagement was at Lucca. Here he found a zealous patroness in the Princess Bacchiochi, sister of Napoleon; but in 1813 he left Lucca for Milan, and three years later his reputation had so spread abroad, that the "Leipsic Musical Gazette," no mean authority at that time, pronounced him the first violinist in the world. From this epoch dates his wondrous performance on a single string, which at a later period called forth such bursts of applause from innumerable audiences in Germany, France, and England. In 1828 he visited Vienna, where he met with an enthusiastic reception. Thence he visited the chief cities of Germany; and in 1831 he made a musical tour through France and England, where he realized enormous sums, which, however, the gambling table swallowed up, frequently even with greater rapidity than he gained them. His last years were spent at his villa Gajona near Parma; and he d. at Nice, 1840. The most absurd stories were circulated regarding Paganini during his lifetime; nor did they cease even with his death. Crimes of the deepest dye were imputed to him without a vestige of foundation; though it must be admitted that the singular cast of his countenance, his reserved character, his sudden bursts of passion, and the mysterious veil which he was fond of throwing around all his proceedings, were well fitted to awaken public curiosity, with its usual adjunct, excessive credulity.

**PAGES**, FRANCIS XAVIER, an indefatigable French romance writer, &c., was b. at Aurillac, in 1745, and d. at Paris, in 1802. Among his numerous works are, "Histoire Secrète de la Révolution Française," and "Nouveau Voyage autour du Monde, en Asie, en Amérique, et en Afrique, précédé d'un Voyage en Italie."—**PIERRE MARIE FRANCOIS**, viscount de, a celebrated French navigator, was b. at Toulouse, in 1748. He sailed from Cape François, in St. Domingo, in 1797, with a view to explore the Indian seas, and travel through China and Tartary to the Northern Ocean; but on arriving at the Philippine islands in October, 1798, and finding it impossible to penetrate China, he went by sea to Bassora, and travelling through the desert to Syria, he reached France in December, 1771. He afterwards sailed in Kerguelen's expedition to the south

pole, and on his return proceeded as far as 81 degrees and a half of north latitude. He served in the American war, after which he retired to his estate in St. Domingo, where he was murdered during a revolt of the negroes in 1793.

PAGI, ANTHONY, a famous Cordelier, who was four times provincial of his order. B. 1624; d. 1699. He was the author of a "Critique on Baronius's Annals," and a "Dissertation on the Consulates."—FRANCIS, his nephew, also a Cordelier, assisted his uncle in his great work on Baronius, and was the author of "Breviarium Historico-chronologico-criticum." D. 1721.

PAINE, THOMAS, a political writer, was b. 1736, at Thetford, in Norfolk. He was brought up as a staymaker, but became an exciseman. Being, however, dismissed for misconduct, he came over to America, and espoused the cause of the colonies, who were then in arms against the mother country. His first literary production, a pamphlet, with the title of "Common Sense," had a powerful effect, and he was rewarded by a grant of land, and another of £500. He was also employed by the congress. In 1790 he visited England, and, in the following year, he produced his celebrated "Rights of Man," in answer to Burke's "Reflections;" for the second part of which a prosecution was instituted against him. He was, however, beyond the reach of the English law; he having taken his seat as a member of the national convention. As a French legislator he displayed a degree of moderation, which brought upon him the hatred of the Jacobins. He was imprisoned, and was near becoming a victim to the guillotine. He at length returned to America, and d. in 1809. Besides the works already mentioned, he wrote "The Age of Reason," and some political tracts.—ROBERT TREAT, an eminent lawyer, and a signer of the declaration of independence, was b. at Boston, 1731, and was graduated at Harvard college, in 1749. After a visit to Europe of some years, he commenced the study of the law, and about 1759 settled in its practice in Taunton. He took an early and active interest in public affairs, and in 1774 was appointed a delegate from Massachusetts to the general congress. He was a member of the committee of the convention that drafted the constitution of his native state. Under the government that was organized he was appointed attorney-general, and held this office till 1790, when he was appointed a judge of the

supreme court. He remained on the bench till 1804. D. in 1814.—ROBERT TREAT, a poet, son of the preceding, was b. at Taunton, 1773, and graduated at Harvard college in 1791. On leaving college he was placed in a counting-house, but soon turned his attention to literature and theatricals, and published several orations and poems. His poems were very popular and profitable, and by the sale of the song of "Adams and Liberty," he received the sum of \$750. In 1800 he began the practice of law, but failed of success from the want of industry, and passed the close of his life in poverty. D. 1811.

PAISIELLO, JOHN, a celebrated composer, a pupil of Durante, was b. 1741, at Tarento. He began his public career in 1763, by two operas, which raised him at once into popularity throughout Italy. His subsequent works extended his reputation over the whole of the Continent. Several sovereigns invited him into their service. He accepted the offer of the Empress Catharine, and resided in Russia for nine years. He next settled at Naples. In 1801 he went to Paris at the request of Bonaparte; but, after having lived nearly three years in France, he returned to Naples, and d. there in 1816.

PAJOU, AUGUSTIN, an eminent French sculptor, was b. 1730, at Paris; gained the prize at the Academy at the age of eighteen, and was sent to study at Rome, where he remained for twelve years; became professor of the academy of painting and sculpture, and a member of the institute, and of the legion of honor. His countrymen have called him the restorer of the art. Among his numerous works, some of the principal are, "Pluto holding Cerebus chained," "Psyche abandoned by Love," and statues of Demosthenes, Descartes, Bossuet, Pascal, and Turenne. D. 1809.

PALAFIX, DON JOSEPH, immortalized by his heroic defence of Saragossa, in 1808-9, was sprung from an old Aragonese family, and having entered the military service of Spain at an early age, accompanied Ferdinand to Bayonne; but on the resignation of that monarch, he returned to Aragon, and lived in retirement at a short distance from Saragossa. Proclaimed governor of Saragossa by the people who saw themselves menaced on all sides by the armies of France, he took instant measures to sustain a siege; and such was the effect of his combined intelligence and determination, that with a compar-

ative handful of men, the city manfully resisted an overwhelming force, and at length compelled the French general to retreat after a siege of 61 days, and the loss of thousands of his men. But the reduction of Saragossa was of too great importance to the French for them not to strain every nerve to accomplish it; and Marshals Mortier and Monecy marched in November of the same year, at the head of a large army, to recommence the siege. After suffering two defeats before Saragossa, Palafox once more retired within its walls, and commenced the same vigorous course of action which had been already crowned with success; but on this occasion all his efforts were in vain; the besiegers were backed by a force more terrible than themselves, an epidemic fever was raging in the garrison; and Palafox who was attacked by it, was obliged to resign the command on the 20th February, to General St. Marc, who signed the capitulation on the following day. Palafox was now sent into France, and remained a close prisoner at Vincennes, till the restoration of Ferdinand, by whom he was sent on a secret mission to Madrid. In June, 1814, he was appointed captain-general of Aragon; but for nearly thirty years before his death he took no part in public affairs. B. 1780; d. 1847.

**PALESTRINA, GIOVANNI PIETRO ALOISO**, the most celebrated master of the old Roman school of music, was b. at Palestrina, the ancient Præneste, about the beginning of the 16th century. He d. in 1594. Some of his pieces are still performed in the Sistine chapel at Rome.

**PALEY, WILLIAM**, an eminent divine, the son of a clergyman, was b. 1745, at Peterborough, and was educated, as a sizar, at Christ's college, Cambridge, of which he became a fellow in 1766. For ten subsequent years he resided at the university; but in 1776 he obtained the vicarages of Dalston, in Cumberland, and Appleby, in Westmoreland. Within the next nine years he became a prebendary, archdeacon, and chancellor of Carlisle. In 1785, he at once attained high reputation by his "Elements of Moral and Political Philosophy." At various intervals in the course of a few years, this work was succeeded by "Horæ Paulinæ," "A View of the Evidences of Christianity," and "Natural Theology," besides some smaller pieces. His sermons were a posthumous publication. Preferment awaited him as well as competence and fame.

He was successively made vicar of Stanwix, a prebendary of St. Pancras, subdean of Lincoln, a doctor of divinity, and rector of Bishop's Wearmouth. D. 1805.

**PALISSET DE MONTENOY, CHARLES**, a French satirist and miscellaneous writer, was b. 1730, at Nancy, and was throughout his life in a state of violent hostility with the French literary characters of the philosophical sect. His works form six octavo volumes. Among them are "The Dunciad;" some comedies, "Little Letters against great Philosophers," "Memoirs for a History of French Literature," and a "History of the early Ages of Rome." D. 1814.

**PALISSOT DE BEAUVOIS, AMBROISE MARIE FRANCOIS JOSEPH**, an eminent naturalist, was b. at Arras, in the French Netherlands, in 1752. After studying at the college of Harcourt, at Paris, he was in 1772 admitted a counsellor of the parliament of that city; and subsequently became receiver-general of territorial imposts, till the suppression of that office in 1777. He then devoted himself to the study of natural history, and he undertook a voyage to the coast of Guinea, with an intention to travel across the African continent to Egypt; but being unable to execute that design, he sailed for St. Domingo, in 1788, and there occupied some official situations. Having opposed the revolutionary attempts of the negroes, he with difficulty effected his escape to America, purposing to return to France, when he learnt that he had been proscribed as an emigrant. He occupied himself while in America as a teacher of languages, and as a musician, but he did not neglect his favorite pursuits; and on hearing that his name had been erased from the proscribed list, he returned to his native country, taking with him the rich collection of natural curiosities which he had formed. D. 1820.

**PALLADIO, ANDREW**, a celebrated Italian architect, was b. 1518, at Vicenza, acquired in his own country a reputation which has received the sanction of other nations and of posterity; and d. in 1580. His "Treatise on Architecture" is one of the classics of the art.

**PALLAS, PETER SIMON**, an eminent traveller and naturalist, was b. 1741 at Berlin; studied at Halle, Gottingen, and Leyden; and acquired so much reputation by his "Elenchus Zoophytorum" and "Miscellanea Zoologica," that Catharine of Russia invited him to

St. Petersburg, made him a member of the academy, and for six years employed him as a naturalist, in exploring various parts of her vast empire. During his tour he suffered such hardships that his hair turned white, and his constitution was severely injured. In 1794, the empress gave him an estate in the Crimea. There he resided for fifteen years; but at length he quitted Russia, and settled at Berlin. Among his numerous works are his "Travels," which Saussure denominated "an inexhaustible mine for the naturalist and statesman;" "Historical Documents on the Mongols;" and a "Physical and Topographical Description of the Taurida." D. 1811.

PALLAVICINO, SFORZA, was b. in 1647, at Rome; was employed by Pope Innocent X. in various important affairs, obtained a cardinal's hat in 1657; and d. 1667. His chief work is "A History of the Council of Trent."

PALMELLA, duke of, a distinguished Portuguese statesman, was b. in 1781. He took an active part in all the political troubles of his country during the last thirty or forty years; and it was owing to his aid and counsels that the queen of Portugal was indebted, in a great measure, for her establishment on the throne of her ancestors. A very considerable part of his life was dedicated to the diplomatic service of his country, which he represented at the congress of Vienna and in London. In 1820 he made a fruitless voyage to Brazil, to pacify the revolution which had burst forth. He was also selected to attend at the coronation of Queen Victoria; and his great wealth enabled him to vie on that occasion with the representatives of the other courts of Europe. He was several times called on to offer advice to his sovereign, but only held office for a limited period. D. 1850.

PALMER, JOHN, an eminent English actor, was b. in London, about 1742, and made his first appearance in the metropolis at the Haymarket theatre. He was afterwards engaged by Garrick at Drury-lane, and gradually rose to eminence in his profession, both in comedy and tragedy. D. 1798.—JOHN, the first projector of mail-coaches, was a native of Bath, where he was brought up as a brewer, but subsequently solicited and obtained a patent for a theatre in his native city, which concern proved eminently successful under his management. Being much in the habit of travelling from place to place, for the purpose of securing rising performers, the

idea occurred to him that a better mode of conveying the mails was most desirable, and he accordingly matured the plan of transmitting letters by coaches with guards, now superseded by the railway. He succeeded in his object, though not without great opposition; but the utility of the plan soon became manifest, and he was made comptroller-general of the post-office, with a salary of £1500 a year. Some disputes, however, occurring, he lost his situation in 1792, and though he afterwards, through petitions, was reimbursed by parliament, the compensation was very inadequate to the per centage he was to have received, in case his plan succeeded. D. 1818.

PALOMINO DE CASTRO Y VELASCO, ACISCLES ANTHONY, an eminent Spanish painter, was b. 1653, at Bujalance, in Valencia; was a pupil of Valdes; became king's painter, and entered into the clerical profession in his latter days. Among his most remarkable works are, a "Confession of St. Peter," at Valencia, and five pictures in the choir of the cathedral at Cordova. Palomino wrote the "The Pictorial Museum," of which the third volume contains the lives of Spanish artists. D. 1726.

PANARD, CHARLES FRANCIS, a French dramatist, whom Marmontel surnamed the Lafontaine of the Vaudeville, was b. 1694, near Chartres. He wrote eighty pieces, among which are five comedies, and thirteen comic operas. The songs of Panard are remarkable for their easy style and their piquancy. D. 1765.

PANCIROLI, GUY, a civilian, was b. 1623, at Reggio, and was professor of law at Padua, and afterwards at Turin. He is the author of various works; but the one by which he is remembered is a curious treatise on the ancient inventions which are lost, and on those inventions which belong to the moderns. D. 1599.

PANCOUCKE, CHARLES JOSEPH, one of the most eminent booksellers in France, and also a man of literary talent, was b. at Lisle, 1736. He settled at Paris, became connected with most of the distinguished authors of his time, and published many magnificent works. The *Moniteur* was established by him; and he also projected the *Methodical Encyclopædia*. Among his own productions are, a free translation of Lucretius, "On Man, and the Reproduction of different Individuals," and "Philosophical Discourses on the Beau-

tiful." D. 1698.—ANDREW JOSEPH, his father, was a bookseller and author.

PAOLI, PASCAL, a patriot and general, (the son of Hyacinth Paoli, who was also an intrepid assertor of his country's liberty,) was b. 1726, at Stretta, in Corsica; followed his father into exile; and was educated at the Jesuits' college, at Naples. In 1755, his countrymen having elected him their generalissimo, he returned to Corsica, and acted with such vigor against the Genoese, that he confined their dominion within the narrow limits of the fortified seaports. To enact wise laws, introduce reforms, and encourage agriculture, was his next care. But all his noble labors were rendered abortive. The Genoese sold the island to France, and, after a severe struggle against the invading army, Paoli was once more compelled to become an exile. For 20 years he resided in England, subsisting on a pension from the government. In 1789 he was recalled by the constituent assembly; but, in 1793, he was proscribed by the Jacobins, and he subsequently placed Corsica under the protection of Great Britain. D. in London, 1807.

PAPIN, DENYS, an eminent natural philosopher and physician, was b. at Blois, in France. After taking the degree of M.D., he visited England; and, in 1680, became a fellow of the Royal Society. While there he made many attempts to bring the steam-engine to perfection, and published an account of an invention, which still bears his name. His work is entitled "The New Digester, or Engine for the Softening of Bones." Papin assisted Mr. Boyle in his pneumatic experiments; and, on leaving England, he went to Marburg, where he was made mathematical professor, in 1687, and d. 1710.

PAPINIAN, ÆMILIUS, the greatest civil lawyer of antiquity, was b. about 145; was prætorian prefect under the Emperor Severus; and was put to death by Caracalla, in 212, for refusing to justify the murder of Geta. Most of his works are lost.

PARACELSUS, AUREOLUS PHILIP THEOPHRASTUS BOMBAST DE HOHENHEIM, a celebrated Swiss empiric and alchemist, was b. 1493, at Einsiedlen, in the canton of Schwitz. He lived a wandering life for several years; but, having performed some extraordinary cures, he was invited, in 1526, to fill the medical and surgical chair at the university of Basle. This post, however, he held for little more than a year, when he recom-

menced his peregrinations. He introduced mercury and other medicines into practice. D. at Salzburg, 1541.

PARE, AMBROSE, who is called the father of French surgery, was b. at Laval, about the beginning of the 16th century; was successively surgeon to Henry II., Francis II., Charles IX., and Henry III., and d. 1590.

PARINI, JOSEPH, an Italian poet, was b. 1729, at Basizio; was patronized by Count Firmian, governor of Lombardy, and afterwards by Princess Maria Beatrix, of Este; and was professor of belles lettres, eloquence, and the fine arts, at Milan. Parini was one of the most eminent lyric poets of Italy, and excelled also in satire. D. 1799.

PARIS, MATTHEW, an English historian, was a Benedictine monk at St. Albans, into which order he entered in 1217. Paris was an universal scholar, and a man of great probity. His history is a valuable work. D. 1259.—FRANCIS, commonly called the Abbé Paris, was b. in the French capital, where his father was counsellor to the parliament; but the son embraced the ecclesiastical life, and devoted himself to devotion and charity. He d. in 1727, and was buried in the cemetery of St. Medard, where the Jansenists pretended that miracles were wrought at his tomb; in consequence of which such crowds resorted to the place that the government caused the churchyard to be walled up in 1732.

PARK, MUNGO, a celebrated traveller, the son of a farmer, was b. 1771, at Fowlshiets, Scotland, and was brought up to the medical profession. After having made a voyage to Bencoolen, he was engaged, in 1795, by the African Society, to penetrate into the interior of Africa, and explore the course of the Niger. He arrived in the Gambia in June, and, on the 2d of December, proceeded from Pisania, on his adventurous journey. On the 20th of July he came in sight of the long-sought river. After having traced it to a considerable distance, he was under the necessity of desisting from his enterprise. On his return to Scotland, Park married, and entered upon the practice of his profession. In 1804, however, he undertook a second expedition, for the same purposes as the first. He again reached the Niger, and embarked upon it at Bammakou, but was attacked by the natives, and drowned, in his voyage to Houssa.

PARKE, JOHN, a celebrated musician,

b. 1745, was the best hautboy player of his time, and succeeded Fischer, at Vauxhall, in 1770. About the same time Garrick engaged him, on very liberal terms, to play at Drury-lane; and, in 1783, he was attached to the Carlton-house band, at a yearly salary of £100. He was now in the highest reputation; he performed at the concert of ancient music, at the best private concerts, and was also regularly engaged at the great provincial music meetings. D. 1829.

PARKER, MATTHEW, a learned prelate, was b. 1504, at Norwich; was educated at Cambridge; and was successively chaplain to Anne Boleyn, dean of Stoke Clare, master of Bennet-college, and dean of Lincoln. In the reign of Mary he was in great danger of being brought to the stake. Elizabeth raised him to the see of Canterbury, which he filled with honor to himself. He took a share in the "Reformed Liturgy," and the "Bishop's Bible," published editions of some of the old English historians, and wrote "De Antiquitate Britannicæ Ecclesiæ," and some works of less importance. D. 1575.—ISAAC, an eminent lawyer, was b. in Boston, and graduated at Harvard college, in 1786. He studied law in the office of Judge Tudor, and commenced practice at Castine, in Maine, then an integral part of Massachusetts. Removing to Portland, he was sent for one term to congress, as a representative from Cumberland county. He also held, for a short time, the office of United States marshal for that district. In 1806 he was appointed by Governor Strong associate judge of the supreme court of Massachusetts, and soon after took up his residence at Boston. In 1814 he was appointed chief justice of the supreme court, and held that office till his sudden death, in July, 1830, at the age of 63.

PARKES, SAMUEL, a chemist, was b. 1759, at Stourbridge, was educated at Market Harborough. He was a great manufacturing chemist, and a member of the geological and other societies. He is the author of a "Chemical Catechism," which has passed through numerous editions; "Rudiments of Chemistry," "An Essay on the Utility of Chemistry," and "Chemical Essays." D. 1825.

PARKHURST, JOHN, a divine, was b. 1723, at Catesby; was educated at Rugby school, and Clare hall, Cambridge; and d. 1797. He is the author of "A Hebrew Lexicon," "A Greek Lexicon," "An Address to Wesley,"

and "The Divinity and Pre-existence of Christ demonstrated."

PARKINSON, JOHN, a botanist, was b. 1567; was appointed apothecary to Charles I.; was nominated Botanicus Regius Primarius by Charles I. He is the author of "Paradisus Terrestris, or a Garden of all Sorts of Pleasant Flowers," and of "Theatrum Botanicum, or Theatre of Plants." D. 1640.

PARMA, ALEXANDER FARNESE, duke of, one of the most celebrated generals of the age in which he lived, first distinguished himself at the battle of Lepanto. Being appointed to the government of the Netherlands by Philip II. he gained several victories, and restored the greatest part of the provinces to the authority of his sovereign. In 1590 he compelled Henry IV. to raise the siege of Paris; and, in 1592, the siege of Rouen. In the last of these expeditions he received a wound in the arm, which he neglected, and which caused his death, at Arras, on the 2d December, in the forty-seventh year of his age.

PARMENTIER, ANTHONY AUGUSTIN, an eminent French agricultural improver, was b. 1737, at Montdidier, and was successively apothecary to the army in Hanover, and to the Hotel des Invalides at Paris. To Parmentier, France is indebted for rendering the cultivation of the potato general, and for improving and introducing various other alimentary articles. His whole attention was paid to these subjects, and all his works relate to them. D. 1813.

PARNELL, THOMAS, a divine and poet, was b. 1679, at Dublin; was educated at Trinity college, in that city; obtained, in 1705, 1713, and 1716, the archdeaconry of Clogher, a prebend in Dublin cathedral, and the vicarage of Finglass. He was the friend of Swift and Pope, the latter of whom gave the works of Parnell to the press. D. 1717.

PARNY, EVARISTE DESIRE DESFORGES, viscount de, whom his countrymen denominate the French Tibullus, was b. 1753, at the Isle of Bourbon; was sent to France, at the age of nine years; was educated at the college of Rennes; and entered into the military service. His "Elegies," inspired by an unfortunate passion, appeared in 1775, and at once gave him a conspicuous place among poets. Subsequent works sustained his reputation. It is, however, to be regretted that, in his latter years, he sullied his fame by several impious and licentious productions. D. 1814.

PARR, SAMUEL, one of the most pro-



found of Greek scholars, was b. 1746, at Harrow-on-the-Hill, and was educated at the grammar school of that place, and at Emanuel college, Cambridge. Having, in consequence of his youth, been disappointed of becoming head master at Harrow, he established a seminary at Stanmore; which, however, he ultimately gave up, and was successively master of Colchester and Norwich grammar schools. His first church preferment was the rectory of Asterby, which he obtained in 1780. He subsequently received the perpetual curacy of Hatton, the living of Graffham, in Huntingdonshire, and a prebend of St. Paul's cathedral. Among his works are, various "Sermons," the "Preface to Bellendenus," and a "Letter from Irenopolis." D. 1825.—THOMAS, an extraordinary instance of longevity, was b. in Shropshire in 1483. He was bred to husbandry, in which he labored after he was 130 years old. Ten years before this he married a widow; and he exhibited every sign of health, when, in 1635, the earl of Arundel took him to the court of Charles I., where he d. through the change of air and mode of living, at the age of 152 years and 9 months. His body was opened by Dr. Harvey, who discovered no internal marks of decay.—CATHARINE, the sixth and last wife of Henry VIII. In 1547 she married Sir Thomas Seymour, lord admiral of England, who is said to have treated her so ill that she d. of it the year following. She wrote "Prayers," "Meditations," and other religious pieces.

PARRHASIUS, an ancient painter, the cotemporary and rival of Zeuxis, was b. about 420 B. C., at Ephesus. His vanity was equal to his talents, great as they were. Among his most celebrated works were, an allegorical picture of the Athenian people, Meleager, Hercules, and Perseus, and a high priest of Cybele.

PARSONS, THEOPHILUS, a distinguished lawyer, was b. at Byfield, Massachusetts, in 1750, and graduated at Harvard college in 1789. He studied, and pursued the practice of the law, for some years, in Falmouth, now Portland, but when that town was destroyed by the British, he retired to the house of his father in Newbury. About a year afterwards he opened an office in Newburyport. He soon rose to the highest rank in his profession, and made immense acquisitions in legal knowledge. His professional services were sought

for in all directions, and after thirty-five years of extensive practice he was appointed chief justice of the supreme court of Massachusetts. In 1780 he was a member of the convention which formed the constitution of the state, and of the convention which accepted the federal constitution. He was a powerful speaker, without a rival in knowledge of law, and surpassed by few in his acquaintance with science and classical literature. He continued in the seat of chief justice till his death in 1813.

PASCAL, BLAIZE, equally eminent as a geometrician and a writer, was b. 1623, at Clermont, in Auvergne. Though himself a mathematician, his father would not allow him to be taught mathematics; but such was his propensity to that science, that, unassisted and by stealth, he mastered a part of Euclid before he was twelve years of age. He was then suffered to indulge his genius. At sixteen he published a "Treatise on Conic Sections," and at nineteen he invented an arithmetical machine. Unlike many early prodigies, he more than sustained in manhood the fame acquired in youth. But his incessant mental exertions injured his health, and in some degree affected his intellect, without, however, depriving him of the use of his talents. In 1655 and 1656 he published, under the name of Louis de Montalte, his admirable "Provincial Letters." His latter days were spent in the practice of austere devotion. D. 1662.

PASQUIER, STEPHEN, an eminent French civilian and writer, was b. 1529, at Paris; was a pupil of Cujas, and first rose into reputation as an advocate by pleading against the Jesuits before the parliament. In his writings he was also a formidable adversary of that ambitious and powerful order. One of his principal works is, "Inquiries respecting France." D. 1615.

PATERCULUS, CAIUS VELLEIUS, a Roman historian, of an equestrian family, flourished in the reigns of Augustus and Tiberius. He filled the offices of tribune of the soldiers, quæstor, tribune of the people, and prætor, and commanded the cavalry under Tiberius. He is supposed by some to have been involved in the ruin of Sejanus. Only a part of his valuable "Epitome of Greek and Roman history" is extant.

PATRICK, SIMON, a learned prelate, was b. 1626, at Gainsborough; was educated at Queen's college, Cambridge;

and, after having filled with honor several secondary preferments, was raised, in 1689, to the see of Chichester, for his exertions against Catholicity. In 1691 he was translated to Ely; and he d. 1707. His chief work is, "Paraphrases and Commentaries on the Old Testament."—St., the apostle or patron saint of Ireland, is supposed by some to have been a native of Cornwall, whose zeal prompted him to cross the Channel for the conversion of the pagan Irish. By others, however, he is said to have been a native of Kirkpatrick, on the Clyde; and that his name was Sacenthus, until changed by Pope Celestine. Others again assert, that he was b. in Britany, and carried by some freebooters to Ireland, where he was at first employed in keeping sheep. Be this as it may, it is allowed by all that his endeavors were crowned with great success, and that he established there a number of schools and monasteries. Nennius states that his missions continued forty years, and various miracles are attributed to him, particularly the often-repeated assertion of the absence of all venomous creatures from Ireland, ascribed by the superstitious to his holy benediction. We can no more reconcile the conflicting testimonies relative to the place of his birth, than we could determine the validity of his miraculous powers; and perhaps, for the sake of truth, the least that is said of either the better. It would seem that the latter years of his life were devoted to acts of piety and religious meditation; and that he d. at an advanced age, about the year 493. His works, or at least those ascribed to him, were published, with remarks, by Sir James Ware, in 1658.

PAUL, St. VINCENT DE, an ecclesiastic of the church of Rome, was b. in 1576. In a voyage which he made from Marseilles, his ship was taken by the Turks, and he remained in slavery some years; but having made a convert of his master, he obtained his liberty, and returned to France. Louis XIII. made him abbot of St. Leonard de Chalme, and he also had the living of Clichy, where he built a church at his own expense. He was next placed at the head of the council of conscience, and chief of the house of St. Lazare, in which situations his zeal and charity knew no bounds. He projected missions into all parts of the world, and instituted a number of benevolent establishments. He d. in 1660, and was afterwards canonized.

PAULUS, JULIUS, a celebrated Roman

lawyer, of the 8d century, who, being made an imperial counsellor under Severus and Caracalla, distinguished himself by the boldness with which he delivered his opinions. Under Heliogabalus he was banished; but the Emperor Alexander Severus recalled him, raised him to the consular dignity, and appointed him prætorian præfect, after the death of Ulpian.—PETER, grand pensionary of Holland, was b. in 1754. As a minister of the marine department he displayed great activity and intelligence; but having offended the stadtholder's government, he was removed from his situation in 1787, and retired into France. He afterwards returned, and held very important offices in the state. D. 1796. Paulus was the author of a "Commentary on the Treaty of Utrecht," a "Mémoir on the Equality of Mankind," and other works.

PAUSANIUS, a Greek orator and historian, settled at Rome, 170, and d. there at a very advanced age. He is the author of a valuable "Historical Description of Greece," in ten books.

PAUW, CORNELIUS DE, a learned writer, was b. 1739, at Amsterdam; was educated at Liege by a relation; refused the most tempting offers from Frederic the Great, to settle at Berlin; and became canon of Xanten. He is the author of "Philosophical Inquiries respecting the Americans, the Egyptians and Chinese, and the Greeks." All his works are ingenious, but abound with paradoxes and bold theories. D. 1799.

PEACHAM, HENRY, an ingenious writer of the 17th century, was b. at North Mims, in Hertfordshire, and educated at Trinity college, Cambridge. He afterwards went to Italy, and while in that country studied painting, music, and the fine arts generally. His principal work, entitled "The Complete Gentleman," was once extremely popular. Besides this, he published "Minerva Britannica," "Thalia's Banquet," "The Valley of Variety," "The Worth of a Penny," and the "Gentleman's Exercise." D. about 1640.

PEALE, CHARLES WILSON, was b. in Maryland, in 1741, and was successively a saddler, harness-maker, silversmith, watchmaker, carver, portrait painter, naturalist, machinist, and dentist. He founded the extensive museum at Philadelphia, which bears his name. D. 1827.—REMBRANDT, a brother of the above, was also a distinguished artist, who was well known in Philadelphia and New York.

PEARCE, ZACHARY, a learned prelate, was b. 1690, in London; was educated at Westminster school, and at Trinity college, Cambridge; was successively rector of Stapleford Abbots, and of St. Bartholomew, near the Bank, vicar of St. Martin in the Fields, dean of Winchester; and bishop of Bangor and Rochester. He wrote sermons, some papers in the "Spectator" and "Guardian," "A Commentary on the Evangelists and Acts," and other works; and published editions of Longinus, and Cicero's "De Officiis." D. 1774.

PEARSON, JOHN, an eminent English prelate, was b. at Snoring, in Norfolk, in 1612, and d. bishop of Chester, in 1686. He is principally known by his valuable "Exposition of the Creed." He also wrote "Vindiciæ Ignatii, or a Defence of the Epistles of St. Ignatius," and other learned works.—MARGARET EGLINGTON, a lady distinguished for her skill in the art of enamelling, or painting on glass, was the daughter of Samuel Paterson, the bibliographer, and married an artist named Pearson, with whom she established a manufactory of stained glass at Hampstead. Some of her productions have scarcely ever been equalled, particularly her copies of Raphael's cartoons. D. 1823

PEEL, Sir ROBERT, third son of Mr. Peel, of Peel Cross, Lancashire, was b. 1750. This gentleman evinced, at a very early age, a quickness of perception and a spirit of enterprise which led to distinguished acts in the course of his useful life. In 1770 he devoted a great portion of his time to the improvement of machinery. In 1778 he embarked in the cotton trade, accumulated an immense fortune, was created a baronet in 1801, and entered parliament the following year. D. 1830.—Sir ROBERT, son of the preceding, and the greatest statesman of his age, was b. Feb. 5, 1788. He was educated first at Harrow, and afterwards at Oxford, at both of which places he distinguished himself by his patient diligence, his correct taste, and his scholarly achievements. At Oxford he took a first-class degree both in classics and mathematics. No sooner was this accomplished, than his father, in 1809, had him brought into parliament as member for Cashel, whilst he was little more than 21 years of age; and the house of commons became thenceforward the arena of his life. He had not sat long in it until he proved himself an able speaker, and a laborious and sagacious worker. In 1811 he was appointed under-secre-

tary of state for the colonies, under the Perceval administration. In 1812 he was made chief secretary for Ireland, and shortly after carried his measure for the reform of the currency. He in 1822 became secretary of state for the home department. Among many other useful measures identified with his name, during this period of his career, may be mentioned his plan for the reform of the criminal code, which he brought forward and carried in 1826. On the accession of Canning to the premiership in 1827, he refused to take office under that distinguished statesman; but he returned in 1828 to the office of home secretary under the duke of Wellington, and held that post during the difficult times which preceded the dissolution of the tory government in 1830. Hitherto, his political career had borne the aspect of devoted adherence to toryism; but, on accepting office under the duke of Wellington, he entered upon a course in which the influence of a different set of principles came to be apparent; for he had but feebly opposed the bill of Lord John Russell for the repeal of the test and corporation acts, and himself introduced, and carried through, in 1829, the bill for the removal of the Catholic disabilities, to which he had previously been opposed. The death of Earl Spencer, in 1834, having afforded the king a pretext for dismissing his whig ministers, Sir Robert Peel was summoned from Rome, and requested to form an administration. But his position in the house was not yet sufficiently strong to enable him to retain his place, and the government being beaten on more than one question, on the 8th of April, 1835, they resigned, and the whigs once more returned to office. In 1839 he was again prime minister for a still shorter period, the famous "Bed-chamber plot," as it was called, having compelled him to relinquish the reins almost as soon as he had grasped them. In the mean time, however, circumstances were gradually ripening to render his accession to power inevitable. Justly or unjustly, a general impression had gone abroad unfavorable to the whig administration; it was accused of administrative incapacity; and, in the summer of 1841, Sir Robert Peel led on an attack which ended in the resignation of Lord Melbourne, and placed him once more at the head of affairs. In 1842 he proposed one of the most extensive alterations in the tariff of the country that had ever

been effected. Hundreds of imposts—many of them insignificant, but all of them vexatious—were swept away. The corn laws were abolished in June, 1846, and free trade proclaimed as the commercial policy of the country. Simultaneously with the passing of this measure, Sir Robert Peel resigned office, a coalition of whigs and protectionists having defeated him on the Irish coercion bill. From that period he gave a general support to the whigs, declaring that he had no wish to resume office. D. by a fall from his horse, in 1850.

PÉLAGIUS, a British ecclesiastic of the 5th century, whose real name was MORGAN, which he changed for the corresponding Greek term, signifying "born of the sea." He is said to have been abbot of Bangor; and, about the year 400, he went to Rome, where he opposed the doctrines of St. Augustin respecting original sin, irresistible grace, and eternal election, asserting the possibility of man's being saved by his own merits. Accompanied by his countryman, Celestius, he went to Palestine, and met with a kind reception from the bishop of Jerusalem. In the mean time, Augustin and Jerome attacked his tenets with great severity, and the council of Carthage condemned his opinions as heretical. At the accession of Pope Zosimus he took Pelagius and Celestius under his protection, but he afterwards turned against them, and instigated the emperor to persecute their followers.

PELLICO, SILVIO, an eminent Italian poet and martyr, b. 1794, at Florence, Italy. He wrote a fine tragedy on the story of Francesca di Rimini, narrated so pathetically by Dante, and other successful plays, but in 1820 was seized by the inhuman government of Austria and confined for nearly ten years in the dungeons of Spielberg. His "Life," written by himself, gives a most placid and touching account of the sufferings of himself, Maroncelli, and other of his companions, whose only crime was a desire to emancipate their country from ignominious and cruel thralldom. He d. a short time after leaving his prison.

PELISSON-FONTANIER, PAUL, a French author, was b. 1624, at Beziers. He was bred to the law, but was forced to retire from the bar by ill health. He held an office under Fouquet, and when that minister was overthrown, Pelisson was involved in his ruin, and was committed to the Bastille, where he remained during five years. He had, nevertheless, the courage to write three eloquent

and powerful memoirs in behalf of his fallen patron. Louis XIV. at length released Pelisson, and loaded him with favors. Among his works are, "Histories of the French Academy," of "Louis XIV.," and of the "Conquest of Franche Comté." D. 1693.

PELLOUTIER, SIMON, a German historian, of a French family, was b. 1694, at Leipsic; became minister of the French church at Berlin, and librarian of the Academy; and d. 1757, a victim to intense study. His principal work is a valuable history of the Celts, particularly of the Gauls and Germans.

PÉLOPIDAS, an illustrious Theban, the son of Hippoclus, was the friend of Epaminondas; in conjunction with whom he rescued Thebes from the combined tyranny of the nobles and the Lacedæmonians. After having been repeatedly re-elected to the government of Bœotia, and distinguished himself at Tegyra and Leuctra, he was slain, 364 B. C., in a battle against Alexander of Pheræa.

PELTIER, JOHN GABRIEL, a French political writer, a native of Nantes, b. about 1770, began his career in 1789, by the publication of a royalist journal called "The Acts of the Apostles." After the 10th of August he took refuge at London, and for many years published a monthly work, with the title of "Paris pendant l'Année." He afterwards established the "Ambigu," for a libel in which, upon the first consul, he was prosecuted by the attorney-general. He also wrote several pamphlets. D. at Paris, 1825.

PENN, WILLIAM, the founder and legislator of Pennsylvania, whom Montesquieu denominates the modern Lycurgus, was the son of Admiral Penn; was b. 1644, in London; and was educated at Christ-church, Oxford. At college he imbibed the principles of Quakerism, which, a few years afterwards, he publicly professed. He was, in consequence, twice turned out of doors by his father. In 1668 he began to preach in public, and to write in defence of the doctrines which he had embraced. For this he was thrice imprisoned, and once brought to trial. It was during his first imprisonment that he wrote "No Cross, No Crown." In 1677 he visited Holland and Germany, to propagate Quakerism. In March, 1680-81, he obtained from Charles II. a grant of that territory which now bears the name of Pennsylvania; in 1682 he embarked for his new colony; and in

the following year he founded Philadelphia. He returned to England in 1684. So much was he in favor with James II. that, after the revolution, he was more than once arrested on suspicion of plotting to restore the exiled monarch; but he at length succeeded in establishing his innocence. The rest of his life was passed in tranquillity. D. July 30, 1718.—**JOHN**, a signer of the declaration of American independence, was b. in Virginia, in 1719, received a common school education, and after studying the profession, was licensed as a practitioner of law. He removed to North Carolina, and was a delegate to congress from that state. D. 1788.

**PENNANT, THOMAS**, an antiquary and naturalist, was b. 1726, at the family seat of Downing, in Flintshire; was educated at Queen's and Oriel colleges, Oxford; became a fellow of the Royal Society, and of various other learned bodies; travelled in Great Britain and on various parts of the Continent. Among his numerous works may be mentioned his "Literary Life," "British Zoology," "A Tour in Scotland," "Arctic Zoology," "A View of Hindostan," "Outlines of the Globe," "An Account of London," and various tours. D. 1798.

**PEPPERELL, Sir WILLIAM**, lieutenant-general in the British service, was b. in Maine, and engaged in commercial pursuits. He was early appointed an officer in the militia, and for his services in commanding the successful expedition against Louisburg, was rewarded by the king with the dignity of a baronet. His courage and activity were much admired by the colonies. D. 1759.

**PEPYS, SAMUEL**, was b. at Brampton, in Huntingdonshire; was educated at St. Paul's school, and at Magdalen college, Cambridge; was patronized by his relative, Montague, afterwards earl of Sandwich; and accompanied him, as secretary, in the fleet that was sent to bring back Charles II. During the whole of the reigns of Charles II. and James II., with but one short interval, he was secretary of the admiralty, in which capacity he introduced many important improvements into the navy. He resigned after the revolution. For ten years he was president of the Royal Society. He wrote "Memoirs of the Navy;" but his most interesting work is his own "Diary," which has recently been published. D. 1793.

**PERCEVAL, JOHN**, first earl of Egmont, was b. at Barton, in Yorkshire,

in 1683. At the accession of George I. he was created Baron Perceval, and in 1733 was made earl of Egmont. He was a principal promoter of the settlement of Georgia, in America, and d. in 1748.—**JOHN**, his son, second earl of Egmont, was b. at Westminster, in 1711; filled a situation in the household of the prince of Wales, and that of joint postmaster-general; was in 1762 created an English peer by the title of Lord Lovel and Holland; was made first lord of the admiralty in 1763; and d. in 1770.—**SPENCER**, second son of the preceding, was b. in 1762, was educated at Harrow and Cambridge, practised as a chancery barrister, and attached himself at his onset in political life to the system of Mr. Pitt, who brought him into parliament for Northampton. Mr. Perceval's knowledge of finance opened to him a field for promotion; he was appointed one of the counsellors for the crown, and soon became solicitor-general, and, in 1802, attorney-general. He advocated the union of England with Ireland, but was against concession to the Catholics; in short, he was a firm supporter of the measures of ministers during the life of Pitt, and sat on the opposition side during the administration of Fox; at whose decease, in 1807, he obtained a place in the cabinet as chancellor of the exchequer, and also that of chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster. He was supposed to have the lead in the cabinet, although he did not then hold the office of first lord of the treasury, but to this he succeeded at the death of the duke of Portland in 1809. Mr. Perceval kept his exalted station only a short period, for on the 11th of May, 1812, he was shot on entering the lobby of the house of commons, by a person named Bellingham, who avowed that he had been waiting with the view of destroying Lord Leveson Gower, late ambassador to the court of St. Petersburg.

**PERCIVAL, THOMAS**, a physician and miscellaneous writer, was b. in 1740, at Warrington, in Lancashire; studied at Edinburgh and Leyden; and settled at Manchester, where he founded a scientific society. Among his works are "Medical Ethics," "Moral and Literary Dissertations," and "A Father's Instructions to his Children." D. 1804.

**PERCY, THOMAS**, an eminent prelate, related to the Northumberland family, was b. 1723, at Bridgenorth; was educated at Christ-church, Oxford; became chaplain to the king in 1769, dean of Carlisle in 1778, and bishop of Dromora

in 1782. Of his works the principal are, "The Hermit of Warkworth," a poem; a "New Translation of Solomon's Song;" and the "Reliques of English Poetry." D. 1811.—PETER FRANCIS, a celebrated French military surgeon, was b. 1754, at Montagney; was head surgeon to several of the French armies; introduced many improvements into surgical practice, and received from Napoleon the title of baron and commander of the legion of honor. Among his works are, "The Army Surgeon's Manual," and "Practical Surgical Pyrotechny." D. 1825.

PÉREFIXE, HARDOUIN DE BEAUMONT DE, a French historian and divine, was b. 1605, at Paris; studied at Poitiers and his native city; and, after having acquired great popularity as a preacher, was appointed preceptor to Louis XIV. in 1644. In 1648 he was raised to the see of Rhodéz, and, in 1662, was made archbishop of Paris. His principal work is "The Life of Henry IV.," which is the best history of that monarch, and has been translated into every foreign language. D. 1670.

PÉREIRE, JACOB RODRIGUEZ, a native of Estremadura, in Spain, was the first who practised in France the art of teaching the deaf and dumb. His method of instruction was quite different to that of the Abbé l'Épée; but it was considered so good that Louis XV. bestowed on him a pension of 500 francs. He wrote several treatises on the subject, and d. in 1780.

PERGOLESE, JOHN BAPTIST, an eminent musical composer, was b. in 1704, at Casoria. He was a pupil of Gaetano Greco, and was afterwards improved by the lessons of Vinci and Hasse. For a considerable part of his short life his compositions were not popular; but he at length acquired, and still retains, a high reputation. Among his principal works are, the justly celebrated "Stabat Mater;" a Mass and Vespers, written for the duke of Matelon; "Olimpiade," an opera; and the "Salva Regina," which was his last production. D. 1737.

PERICLES, an illustrious Athenian orator, warrior, and statesman, was b. between 490 and 500 B. C., and received the lessons of Zeno, Damon, and Anaxagoras. In opposition to Cimon, he espoused the popular cause, and he acquired a wonderful ascendancy over the minds of his countrymen. For forty years he was at the head of affairs in Athens, during which period he increased the military glory of the state,

and embellished the capital with many magnificent edifices. D. 429 B. C.

PERIER, JAMES CONSTANTINE, an able French mechanist, was b. 1742, at Paris, and became a member of the Academy of Sciences. He and his brother, who was a partner with him, were the greatest manufacturers in France of machinery, particularly of steam-engines, and at one period had no less than ninety-three establishments. He wrote an "Essay on Steam-Engines;" and some essays in the "Transactions of the Academy." D. 1818.—CASIMIR, a celebrated French banker, and subsequently a statesman, was b. at Grenoble, in 1777. He at first entered the army, and served with reputation in the campaigns of Italy, (1799 and 1800,) but on the death of his father, a respectable merchant, abandoned the profession of arms for commercial business. In 1802 he established a banking house in company with his brother, Scipio Perier, in the management of which he acquired an intimate acquaintance with the most difficult and important questions of public credit and finance. At the revolution of 1830 he took a decided part in favor of the national liberties, was subsequently chosen president of the chambers, and finally formed one of the first cabinet of the new king, without holding the portfolio of any department. In March, 1831, he succeeded Lafitte as president of the council; and d. of cholera, in May, 1832.

PERON, FRANCIS, a French naturalist and voyager, was b. 1775, at Cerilly; entered the army in 1792, and served till 1795, during which period he was made prisoner and lost an eye; studied medicine and natural history after his discharge; and was appointed, in 1800, zoologist to the expedition which was sent to the Australian ocean. He is the author of a Narrative of his Voyage, and of "Observations on Anthropology." D. 1810.

PEROUSE, JOHN FRANCIS GALAUP DE LA, a French navigator, was b. 1741, at Albi, and entered into the naval service at an early age. In 1782 he commanded an expedition against the British settlements in Hudson's bay. He was dispatched, in 1785, with two vessels, on a voyage of discovery; and in March, 1788, he sent home an account of his progress. From that period, however, nothing more was heard of him, though vain attempts were made to ascertain his fate. Chance has, at length, recently brought to light that both his vessels

were lost on different islands of the New Hebrides.

**PERRAULT, CLAUDE**, a celebrated French architect, was b. in 1613, at Paris, and was originally brought up to the medical profession, which, however, he abandoned for architecture, and became a member of the Academy of Sciences. The attacks which Boileau made upon him disgraced only the satirist. Perrault was a man of great genius, and his front of the Louvre is one of the noblest architectural productions of modern times. He translated "Vitruvius;" and wrote various works. D. 1688.—**CHARLES**, brother of the foregoing, was b. 1628, at Paris. He practised for some time at the bar, but quitted it for an office under his brother Peter, who was receiver-general of the finances of Paris. Subsequently he rose to be comptroller-general of the royal buildings. He contributed to the founding of the academies of Inscriptions, of the Sciences, and of Painting, Sculpture, and Architecture. His principal works are, "Eulogies of Illustrious Men;" and a "Parallel between the Ancients and the Moderns," the last of which drew upon him the satire of Boileau. The well-known "Fairy Tales" were also written by Perrault. D. 1703.

**PERRONET, JOHN RODOLPH**, a celebrated French civil engineer, was b. in 1708, at Surene, and became a member of many learned societies. Among his works are, the canal of Burgundy, and thirteen bridges. Of his bridges the finest are those of Neuilli, Nemours, Pont Saint Maxence, and Louis XVI. at Paris. That of Neuilli was the first example of an horizontal bridge. D. 1794.

**PERRY, JAMES**, an able whig political writer, b. in 1756, at Aberdeen; was educated at the high school and university of his native place; settled in London in 1777, and was engaged as a writer in "The General Advertiser and London Evening Post." In 1782 he established "The European Magazine," the management of which he quitted at the end of a year, to become editor of "The Gazetteer." He afterwards purchased "The Morning Chronicle," of which he continued to be the sole proprietor till his decease; and he raised it to eminence among the public journals. D. 1821.—**OLIVER HAZARD**, an American naval officer, was b. in Rhode Island, 1785. Entering the navy in 1793, he served in the Mediterranean in the expedition against Tripoli, and distinguish-

ed himself in the late war with Great Britain, by obtaining a splendid victory over a superior force on Lake Erie. For this exploit he was raised to the rank of captain. He commanded the Java in the expedition to the Mediterranean under Commodore Decatur. D. 1820.

**PERSIUS FLACCUS, AULUS**, a Roman satirist, was b. 34, at Volterra; studied at Rome, and imbibed the Stoic philosophy from Cornutus; was intimate with Lucan, Seneca, and other eminent men; and d. in his 28th year. His six satires, animated and often beautiful, but also often obscure, have been translated into English by Dryden, Brewster, Drummond, Howes, and Gifford.

**PERTINAX, PUBLIUS HELVIUS**, a Roman emperor, was b. 126, at Villa Martis. After having signalized himself in arms, particularly against the Germans, and filled various important offices, among which were those of consul and proconsul in Africa, he was raised to the throne on the death of Commodus. He began his reign by restoring discipline and reforming abuses; but he was murdered in 193, by the pretorian guards, after having held the imperial dignity only eighty-seven days.

**PERUGINO, PETER**, an eminent painter, whose real name was VANUCCI, was b. 1446, at Citta della Pieve. He was the master of Raphael, who has introduced him in his picture of the "School of Athens." Perugino was suspicious and avaricious, and Vasari charges him with an utter want of religion. As a painter he has high merit. D. 1524.

**PESCENNIUS NIGER, CARUS**, a Roman emperor, a native of Aquino, of a considerable family, was appointed governor of Syria, and commander of the legions in Asia, by Commodus. On the death of Pertinax, the troops of Pescennius proclaimed him emperor, in 193, but he was opposed by Severus. After having been defeated at Issus, in 195, he was killed by some soldiers, while he was on his flight to the Parthian dominions. His virtues rendered him worthy of a happier fate.

**PESTALOZZI, HENRY**, celebrated for having introduced a new method of education, was b. 1745, at Zurich. After having studied theology and jurisprudence, he relinquished his views with respect to the church and the bar, to cultivate his own small property. Witnessing the wretchedness of the peasantry, he became anxious to ameliorate their situation by cultivating their mental faculties. In the pursuit of his benevolent

purpose he published several works, and considerably injured his fortune. It was not till 1798, however, that his plans were patronized by the Helvetic government. Under that patronage, he, for several years conducted an institution, which acquired extensive celebrity. D. 1827.

**PETER THE HERMIT**, memorable as having been the author of the Crusades, was b. at Amiens, about the middle of the 11th century. He quitted the profession of arms to become a hermit, in which capacity he made, about 1093, a pilgrimage to the Holy Land. Indignant at the insults to which the Christians were subjected, he originated the plan of expelling the Infidels from Palestine. History has recorded the success with which he preached it after his return to Europe. He led the first irregular band of crusaders, but he displayed little talent, and most of his followers were destroyed. D. 1115, abbot of New Moutier, in the territory of Liege.

**PETER I. ALEXEVITSH**, surnamed **THE GREAT**, czar of Russia, was b. 1672. In 1682 he succeeded to a share in the crown, and, in 1696, obtained the sole authority on the death of his brother Ivan. At an early period he began to form projects for the civilization and aggrandizement of his empire. Military and naval improvements were the first objects of his efforts, and he was ably seconded by his confidant and counsellor, Lefort, a native of Geneva. He twice travelled, in 1697 and 1716, to acquire knowledge, and, in the course of his first journey, he worked as a shipwright in the dockyard at Saardam. From all quarters he likewise invited men of talent and mechanical skill to settle in Russia. In 1700 he entered upon a war with Sweden, which lasted till 1721. At the commencement of it he was repeatedly defeated, at Narva and other places, but he at length acquired the ascendancy, gained a decisive victory at Pultowa, in 1709, and wrested several provinces from the Swedes. On part of the territory thus conquered he founded St. Petersburg. In 1711, however, he was less fortunate against the Turks, by whom he was surrounded on the banks of the Pruth, and compelled to sign an ignominious peace. Against Persia he was successful, in 1723, and obliged that power to make extensive cessions to him. But amidst all his glory his latter years were clouded by domestic infelicity; his wife, Catharine, was more than suspected of being un-

faithful to him; and his son, Alexis, was disobedient. The former he spared; the latter he brought to trial, and is believed to have put to death in prison. D. 1725.

**PETERBOROUGH, CHARLES MORDAUNT**, earl of, the son of Lord Mordaunt, was b. in 1658; distinguished himself against the Moors at Tangier, in 1680; contributed to the revolution, and was created earl of Monmouth; succeeded to the title of Peterborough in 1697; was appointed commander-in-chief of the English forces in Spain, in 1705, at the head of which he reduced Barcelona, and obtained other splendid successes, for which he was appointed generalissimo of the imperial forces; was made general of the marines, and a knight of the garter by George I.; and d. 1735.

**PETERS, HUGH**, a celebrated fanatic, was the son of a Cornish merchant; was educated at Trinity college, Cambridge; and, after having been on the stage, in the church, and a resident in America, took a very active part against Charles I., for which he was executed in 1660. He wrote "Discourses;" and a "Last Legacy to his Daughter."—**RICHARD**, an eminent judge, was b. in 1744, and received his education in the city of Philadelphia. He adopted the profession of the law, and soon obtained an extensive practice. At the commencement of hostilities with the mother country, he joined the side of the colonies, and, in 1776, was appointed by congress secretary of the board of war. His exertions in this department were highly meritorious and useful, and, on resigning the post, in 1781, he was elected a member of congress, and assisted in closing the business of the war. On the organization of the new government, he was appointed judge of the district court of Pennsylvania, and performed the duties of this office for thirty-six years. During this time he was engaged in several objects of public improvement, and issued several valuable publications in relation to agriculture. As a judge he possessed powers of a high order, and his decisions on admiralty law form the groundwork of this branch of our jurisprudence. Their principles were not only sanctioned by our own courts, but were simultaneously adopted by Lord Stowell, the distinguished maritime judge of Great Britain. D. 1828.

**PÉTION, ALEXANDER**, a mulatto, whose real name was **SABES**, was the son of a St. Domingo planter; was b. at



Port au Prince, in 1770, and received a liberal education. From the commencement of the struggle between the blacks and the whites in his native island, he bore arms, and distinguished himself on various occasions. In 1807 he was elected president of the republic of Hayti, comprehending the southern and western part of St. Domingo, and this office he filled so worthily, that he was called The Father of his Country. D. 1818.

PETIS DE LA CROIX, FRANCIS, a celebrated orientalist, was b. in 1653, at Paris; was employed in negotiations with the Barbary powers, and was Arabic professor at the royal college; and d. 1713. Among his works are, "A History of Tamerlane," "Persian Tales," and "Turkish Tales."

PETIT, JOHN LEWIS, an eminent surgeon, was b. 1674, at Paris, studied anatomy under Littre, and surgery under Castel; was for some years an army and hospital surgeon, settled at Paris, gave lectures, acquired a well-merited reputation; and became director-general of the surgical school. He invented a tourniquet, and a method of extracting foreign bodies from the œsophagus; and wrote a treatise on "Diseases of the Bones," and a treatise on surgical diseases. D. 1750.

PETITOT, JOHN, an admirable painter in enamel, who so much improved that branch of the art, that he may almost be said to be the inventor of it, was b. 1607, at Geneva, and d. at Vevay, 1691. He was patronized by Charles I. of England, and afterwards, by Louis XIV. Petitot worked in conjunction with his brother-in-law Bourdier, and it is honorable to the character of both, that they lived together for half a century without the slightest disagreement.

PETRARCH, FRANCIS, one of the four greatest of the Italian poets, was b. in 1304, at Arezzo. The dissensions which distracted his country induced his father to remove to Avignon; and the first rudiments of education were received by Petrarch, at Carpentras, from Conventole. Being intended for the law, he studied it at Montpellier and Bologna. His whole soul, however, was devoted to literature; but it was not till he was in his twentieth year that the death of his father allowed him to indulge his inclination. Having settled at Avignon, he saw the beautiful Laura de Noves. Her charms inspired him with a lasting passion, the effusions of which he poured forth in those sonnets and odes

which have rendered his name immortal, but which failed to gain the object of his affections. After having vainly travelled to forget or moderate his love, he settled at Vacluse, a romantic spot, where he wrote some of his finest works. His literary reputation attracted the regard of princes; he was invited to Naples, to Paris, and to Rome; and received the laureate crown in the capitol of the latter city. Among his warmest friends and patrons was the Colonna family. In 1348 his feelings were deeply wounded by the death of Laura. He survived her, however, nearly thirty years, during all which period he was admired and honored by his own countrymen, and by foreign princes. Of all his numerous works, in prose and verse, his Italian poems alone preserve their reputation undiminished; but they are identified with literature itself, and till that is annihilated their fame is secure. D. 1374.

PFEFFEL, CHRISTIAN FREDERIC, a juriconsult and diplomatist, was b. at Colmar, in 1726. Becoming the friend of the count de Bruhl, he was employed on various diplomatic missions, and was made juriconsult to the king; but during the revolution his property was confiscated, and he was placed on the list of emigrants. He was the author of several excellent works, among which his "Abrégé Chronologique de l'Histoire, et du Droit publique d'Allemagne." D. 1807.

PHÆDRUS, JULIUS, an elegant Latin fabulist, was b. on the frontier of Thrace and Macedonia, was a slave of Augustus, by whom he was manumitted, and was persecuted by Sejanus, during the reign of Tiberius. The time of his death is not recorded. After having lain in oblivion for many centuries, his Fables were discovered by Francis Pithou, and given to the press by Peter his brother.

PHALARIS, a native of Crete, whose cruelty, and the horrid instrument with which he wreaked his vengeance on those who fell under his displeasure, have become proverbial. In 571 B. C., he made himself master of Agrigentum, in Sicily, where he was guilty of horrible cruelties. Among other instruments of destruction, he caused a hollow brazen bull to be made, so contrived, that when a fire was kindled under the body, the cries of the unhappy victim within resembled the roarings of the animal it represented. Phalaris, after commending the work, ordered Perillus, the artist, to be the first to make trial of it.

After a sanguinary reign of eight years, the citizens at length seized the tyrant, and with a severe but just retaliation consumed him by a slow fire in his own bull, 563 B. C.

PHIDIAS, one of the greatest of sculptors, an Athenian, is supposed to have been b. about 497 or 498 B. C., and to have d. 431 B. C. Little, however, is known respecting his life. Hippias is stated by some to have been his master, and Eladas by others. He executed several statues of Minerva, particularly that in the Parthenon, (the works of which temple he superintended,) a statue of Jupiter Olympus, and various other admirable productions.

PHILIDOR, FRANCIS ANDREW, a composer, was b. 1726, at Dreux; composed a great number of operas, and set Alexander's Feast, and the Carmen Seculare, to music, and d. in 1795, in London. Philidor had respectable musical talents, but he owes his fame to his consummate skill as a chess player, in which he has seldom been equalled. He wrote "The Analysis of Chess," which has passed through many editions, and may be called one of the classical works upon the game.

PHILIP II. king of Macedon, son of Amyntas II. and father of Alexander the Great, was b. 333 B. C. The art of war he learned under Epaminondas. On the death of his brother Perdiccas, he usurped the throne, at first under the guise of guardian to his infant nephew. After having repeatedly defeated the bordering powers, and enlarged his dominions by successive encroachments, he extinguished the liberties of Greece by the victory of Cheronæa. He was next appointed general of the Greeks against the Persians, and was preparing to invade Asia, when he was assassinated by Pausanias, 336 B. C.—MARCUS JULIUS, a Roman emperor, surnamed the Arab, from his being b. at Bosra, in Arabia, rose from being a common soldier to the highest rank in the army. He gained the throne, in 244, by the assassination of Gordian, and for a while his liberality rendered him popular. He was at length defeated by Decius, and was slain by his own troops in 249.

PHILIPS, JOHN, a poet, was b. 1676, at Bampton, was educated at Winchester school and Christ-church, Oxford, and d. 1708. While at college, he wrote "The Splendid Shilling," the most popular of his works, and the poem of "Blenheim." He is the author, likewise,

of "Cyder," a poem, in imitation of Virgil.—AMBROSE, a poet and dramatist, b. in Leicestershire, in the latter part of the seventeenth century; received his education, and obtained a fellowship at St. John's college, Cambridge, and became registrar of the Irish prerogative court. He wrote poems, the tragedies of "The Briton," "Humphry, Duke of Gloucester," and "The Distressed Mother," and a "Life of Archbishop Williams," and contributed to the periodical paper called the "Freethinker." His pastorals involved him in a quarrel with Pope, by whom they were insidiously attacked in the "The Guardian." D. 1749.

PHILLIPS, THOMAS, a portrait painter of considerable merit, was b. at Dudley, in Warwickshire, in 1770. Having had some initiatory practice in the country, he went to London when he was about 20, and found employment at Windsor, under Benjamin West, who was at that time engaged in decorating St. George's chapel. He was devotedly attached to his profession, but for many years he had to contend with the superior talents of West, Lawrence, Hoppner, &c., who were in their zenith; but by unceasing application, and a laudable emulation which never forsook him, he gained so much celebrity, as to number among his sitters some of most eminent men in the kingdom. He also wrote many occasional essays on the fine arts; and, in co-operation with Turner, Chantrey, Robertson, and others, he planned and successively matured the Artists' General Benevolent Institution. D. 1845.

PHILO, JUDEUS, a learned Jewish writer of Alexandria, who was one of the deputation sent by the Jews to lay their complaints against the Greeks of Alexandria before the emperor Caligula, A. D. 40. He wrote several works in Greek, the principal of which is entitled, "Of the Contemplative Life."—Of Byzantium, an architect, who flourished 300 B. C. He wrote a treatise on the machines used in war; and there is also attributed to him a piece, entitled "De Septem Orbis Spectaculis."

PHILOLAUS, of Crotona, a celebrated Pythagorean philosopher, who flourished 376 B. C. He belonged to the Pythagorean school, and by some is supposed to have written the "Golden Verses of Pythagoras." He is also said to have first taught the true system of the universe, revived by Copernicus, but this supposition is erroneous.

PHILOPEMEN, a celebrated gen-

eral, who has been called the last of the Greeks, was b. 223 B. C., at Megalopolis, in Acadia; became generalissimo of the Archæan league; reduced the Spartans to a tributary state, dismantled Sparta, and abolished the laws of Lycurgus; but was at length taken prisoner in a battle with the Messenians, and was put to death by poison, 183 B. C.

**PIHOION**, an Athenian, illustrious for his virtues no less than for his talents, was b. about 400 B. C., of an obscure family. Plato and Xenocrates were his masters in philosophy. Forty-five times he was placed at the head of the Athenian armies, and on all occasions displayed bravery and skill. He was, however, a lover of peace, and he discouraged hostile proceedings against the Macedonians, because he was convinced that circumstances were such as to render success hopeless. In probity and disinterestedness he was never surpassed. He was, nevertheless, condemned to die by poison, 318 B. C., and was even denied a grave in his own country. When the madness of popular passion had subsided, the Athenians raised a statue to his memory, and put his accuser to death.

**PIAZZI, JOSEPH**, a celebrated astronomer, was b. 1746, at Ponte, in the Valteline; entered into the order of the Theatins, and, after having been a professor at Genoa, Malta, and Ravenna, was invited to Palermo, in 1780, to fill the professorship of the higher branches of mathematics. At Palermo he obtained the establishment of an observatory, and entered into a correspondence with the most eminent European astronomers. He made a new catalogue of stars, containing seven thousand six hundred and forty-six, and, on the 1st of January, 1801, discovered an eighth planet, to which he gave the name of Ceres Ferdinandea. He is the author of "Astronomical Lessons" and of various other scientific works. D. 1826.

**PICARD, JOHN**, an able French astronomer and mathematician, was b. in 1620, at La Flèche, in Anjou, became astronomer to the Academy of Sciences at Paris, and made a voyage to Uraniburg to ascertain the exact longitude and latitude of that observatory. He was the first who observed the phosphoric light in the barometric vacuum, and applied the telescope to quadrants. He edited the "Connoissance des Temps, from 1679 to 1683;" and wrote a narrative of his voyage, and other works. D. 1684.—**LOUIS BENEDICT**, a

celebrated French dramatist and romance writer, was b. 1769, at Paris, and d. there 1824. For many years he was also a popular actor. He wrote nearly a hundred dramatic pieces, most of which were crowned with success. His romances, among which may be mentioned "The History of Gabriel Desodry," "The Gil Blas of the Revolution," and "The Confessions of Laurence Giffard," are inferior to his comedies.

**PICART, BERNARD**, an engraver, the son of Stephen, who was of the same profession, was b. 1663, at Paris; acquired an early reputation for designing as well as engraving, and settled in Holland with his father. Among his best works are, "The Massacre of the Innocents," "Time discovering Truth," and "The Arcadian Shepherds." He also executed the plates for the "Religious Ceremonies of all Nations." D. 1733.

**PICCINI, NICHOLAS**, an eminent composer, was b. 1721, at Bari, and studied under Leo and Durante, of the latter of which masters he was the favorite pupil. He began his career in 1754, and soon acquired an extensive reputation by his compositions, particularly by his "La Buona," "Figliola," and "Olympia." After a residence of nearly twenty years at Rome, he was invited to Paris. His subsequent life was checkered with much vexation and ill fortune. D. 1800.

**PICCOLOMINI, OCTAVIUS**, a leader of the imperial armies, one of the most distinguished generals of the thirty years' war, was b. in Italy, in 1599, and made his first military essays in that country, in the Spanish army. He passed into the service of the emperor, and rendered himself conspicuous for bravery and talent, at Lutzen, Nordlingen, and many other battles. Returning to the Spanish colors, he was appointed commander-in-chief in the Netherlands, but was soon recalled by the emperor, and was made field-marshal. His subsequent exploits gained for him the title of prince. D. 1656.

**PICHEGRU, CHARLES**, one of the most celebrated generals produced by the wars of the French revolution, was b. of poor parents, in 1761, at Arbois, in Franche Comté; was educated by the monks of that town; and was a tutor to the mathematical and philosophical classes at the college of Brienne, when Bonaparte was a student there. He entered into the artillery as a private soldier, and rose to be adjutant before 1789. Subsequent to the revolution he

rapidly attained the rank of general of division. After having commanded the army of the Rhine, he was placed, in February, 1794, at the head of the army of the North. He defeated the allies in several actions, and soon achieved the conquest of the Netherlands and of Holland. But, in 1795, while general of the army of the Rhine, he sullied his fame by entering into negotiations with the exiled Bourbons. In 1797 he was elected a member of the council of five hundred, and was chosen president of that body. He was one of those who were transported to Cayenne by the directory, after its triumph in September; but he contrived to make his escape to England. In 1804, in conjunction with Georges and others, he visited Paris, for the purpose of attempting the overthrow of the consular government. He was arrested, and committed to the Temple; and was found dead in his bed, by strangulation.

PICHLER, CAROLINE, one of the most prolific writers that Germany has produced, was b. at Vienna, 1769. Her maiden name was Greiner. Her father held a high position at the court of Vienna; and his house was long celebrated for its reunions of all that was most distinguished in that metropolis for rank, fashion, and genius. She received a first-rate education, and showed an early predilection for literary pursuits; but it was not till after she had attained her 30th year that she appeared as an authoress, her first work, called the "Gleichnisse," being published in 1799. This was followed from time to time by various other works of considerable merit; but these were all thrown into the shade by her "Agathocles," which appeared in 1808, and was written with the view of counteracting Gibbon's attacks upon the Christian faith. Her works amount to more than 60 volumes, consisting chiefly of dramas and historical romances; of which may be mentioned the "Grafen von Hohenberg," "Die Belagerung Wien's von 1683," "Die Schweden in Prag," "Die Wiedereroberung von Ofen," "Henriette von England," "Die Frauenwürde," and the "Nebenbuhler," &c. D. 1843.

PICKERING, ΤΙΜΟΘΗΥ, an American statesman, was b. at Salem, in 1746, and was graduated at Harvard college in 1763. He took an active part in the popular cause, and, in organizing the provisional government of Massachusetts in 1775, was appointed a judge of the court of common pleas for Essex,

and sole judge of the maritime court for the middle district. During the war he was appointed adjutant-general, and subsequently a member of the board of war. From 1790 to 1798, at different intervals, he was employed on various negotiations with the Indians. He was successively postmaster-general, secretary of war, and secretary of state. From the last office he was removed by President Adams in 1800. From 1803 to 1811 he was a senator in congress from his native state, and from 1814 to 1817 a representative in that body. In public life he was distinguished for firmness, energy, activity, and disinterestedness. D. 1829.

PICTET DE RICHEMONT, CHARLES, was b. in 1755, at Geneva; spent several years in the military service; retired to his estate, where he devoted himself to farming and literature; and was employed in 1815 as negotiator for Switzerland at Paris, Vienna, and Berlin. He conducted (in conjunction with his brother and M. Maurice) "The Britanic Library;" translated various works from the English; and published "A Course of Agriculture," and other productions on the same subject. D. 1824.

PIERCE, EDWARD, an English painter in the reign of Charles I. and II. He was eminent in history and landscapes; but as his works chiefly consisted of altar-pieces and ceilings of churches, there are few of his pictures in existence, most of them having been destroyed in the fire of London. One of his sons was an excellent sculptor, and executed the statues of Sir Thomas Gresham and Edward III., which ornamented the royal exchange before it was destroyed by fire, Jan. 10, 1838.

PIGAFETTA, ANTHONY, a voyager of the 16th century, was one of the eighteen companions of Magellan, who survived the voyage, and returned to Seville, in 1522. In 1524 he was made a knight of Rhodes. He wrote a narrative of the voyage, the MS. of which was supposed to be lost, but was discovered, some years ago, in the Ambrosian library at Milan.

PIGALLE, JOHN BAPTIST, an eminent sculptor, was b. in 1714, at Paris; studied at Rome; became a sculptor to the French monarch, and a knight of the order of St. Michael. Among his best works are, the monument of Marshal Saxe, Love and Friendship, and statues of Silence, Mercury, and Venus. D. 1785.

PIGNOTTI, LAURENCE, an Italian poet and historian, was b. at Figliena,

in Tuscany, in 1739; was educated at Arezzo and Pisa; practised as a physician at Florence; was created historiographer of the court, and became rector of the university of Pisa. His "Fables" have acquired an extensive popularity, but his great fame was acquired by his "History of Tuscany." D. 1812.

PIKLER, or PICHLER, JOHN, the most able gem engraver of the age, was b. in 1734, at Naples, and was the son of JOHN ANTHONY, who was also celebrated for his skill in the same art. He was knighted by Joseph II. His works are numerous, and highly valued. D. 1791.

PILKINGTON, JAMES, an English bishop, was b. at Rivington, in Lancashire, in 1520, and educated at St. John's college, Cambridge, of which he became master. During the persecution under Mary, he was obliged to leave the kingdom, but on the accession of Elizabeth he was made bishop of Durham, and d. in 1575. He wrote some valuable "Commentaries on the Scriptures."

LETITIA, the daughter of Dr. Van Lewen, a physician of Dublin, was b. in 1712. She became the wife of the Rev. Matthew Pilkington, from whom she was separated on account of the irregularity of her conduct. After this she settled in London, where she subsisted partly by writing, and partly by the bounty of her friends. She wrote "The Roman Father," a tragedy; and "The Turkish Court, or London Apprentice," a comedy; "Memoirs of her Life;" and various poems, &c. D. 1750.

PILPAY, an oriental fabulist, was a Brahmin of Hindostan, and counsellor to one of the rajahs. He is said to have flourished 2000 years before the Christian era. His fables were translated from the Persian into French, by Galland, in 1714.

PINCKNEY, CHARLES COTESWORTH, a distinguished officer of the revolutionary army, was b. in South Carolina, received his education in England, and studied law in the Temple. On returning to his native province in 1769, he devoted himself to the successful practice of his profession. On the commencement of hostilities he renounced law for the study of military tactics, and was soon promoted to the command of the first regiment of Carolina infantry. He was subsequently aid-de-camp to Washington, and in this capacity at the battles of Brandywine and Germantown. On the surrender of Charleston he was taken prisoner, and remained so till all

opportunity of gaining fresh reputation in the field had passed. He was a member of the convention which formed the federal constitution, and in 1796 was appointed minister to France. When preparations were making for war on account of the expected French invasion, Mr. Pinckney was nominated a major general, but he soon had an opportunity of retiring to the quiet of private life. He was afterwards president of the Cincinnati society of the United States. D. 1825.

PINDAR, the greatest of lyric poets, was b. about 522 B. C., near Thebes, in Bœotia, and is believed to have d. about 442 B. C. He was patronized by Theron of Agrigentum, and Hiero of Syracuse, at the court of which latter prince he is said to have resided during the closing years of his existence. Little, however, is known of his real history. Of his works which were numerous, and in various kinds of composition, time has spared only four books of Odes; but what it has spared is amply sufficient to vindicate his claim to be ranked among the most illustrious of ancient bards.

PINEL, PHILIP, an eminent French physician, was b. in 1742, at St. Paul, in the department of the Taru; practised with distinguished success at Paris, particularly in cases of insanity; introduced the most important improvements into the mode of treating insane patients; acquired great popularity by his lectures. Among his works are, "A Medico-philosophical Treatise on Mental Alienation," "Philosophical Nosography," and "Clinical Medicine." D. 1826.

PINGRE, ALEXANDER GUY, an able astronomer, was b. in 1711, at Paris; was originally an ecclesiastic, and began the study of astronomy at a late period; and made a voyage, in 1760, to Isle Rodriguez, to observe the transit of Venus, and three subsequent voyages, to try the chronometers of Berthoud and Le Roy. The most important of his works is his "Cometography, or Historical and Theoretical Treatise on Comets." D. 1796.

PINKERTON, JOHN, a fertile but eccentric author, was b. in 1758, in Edinburgh. He was educated at Lanark grammar school, and served five years as clerk to an attorney; after which he settled in London, and gave himself up to literature. He began his career by poetical productions, among which were, Rhymes, Odes, and Tales, but he did not rise above mediocrity. In emulation

of Chatterton he also produced two volumes of pretended ancient Scottish poems. One of his earliest works was "Letters on Literature," under the assumed name of "Robert Heron," in which he displayed a degree of vanity and impudence which has seldom been equalled. In his latter years he took up his abode in France. Among the works of this indefatigable writer are, an excellent "Essay on Medals," "The Treasury of Wit," "A Dissertation on the Origin of the Scythians and Goths," "A History of Scotland," "Iconographia Scotica," "Modern Geography," "A Collection of Voyages and Travels," "Recollections of Paris," and "Petralogy, or a Treatise on Rocks."

PINKNEY, WILLIAM, an eloquent lawyer and statesman, was b. in Maryland, in 1765, and prepared himself for the bar under the instruction of Judge Chase. He was admitted to practice in 1786, and soon gave indications of possessing superior powers. He was a member of the convention of Maryland which ratified the federal constitution. In 1776 he was appointed one of the commissioners under the British treaty. The state of Maryland also employed him to procure a settlement of its claims on the bank of England, and he recovered for it the sum of 800,000 dollars. This detained him in England till the year 1804, when he returned and resumed his professional labors. In 1806 he was sent as envoy extraordinary to London, and in 1808 received the authority of minister plenipotentiary. He returned to the United States in 1811, and soon after was appointed attorney-general. This office he held till 1814. During the incursion of the British into Maryland, he commanded a battalion, and was wounded in the battle of Bladensburg, in August, 1814. He was afterwards representative in congress, minister plenipotentiary to Russia, envoy to Naples, and in 1819 senator in congress. In the last office he continued till his death in 1822.—EDWARD COATE, son of the foregoing, was b. in London, in 1802, passed his infancy in England, and was placed as a student in Baltimore college at the age of 10 or 11. He entered the navy as a midshipman, and continued in the service for several years. On the death of his father he quitted the navy and devoted himself to the practice of the law. He published, in 1825, a volume of poems, which possess much beauty. D. 1828.

PINZON, VINCENT YANEZ, a Spanish

navigator, accompanied Columbus on his memorable voyage; was the first European who crossed the line; discovered Brazil and the river Amazon; was appointed one of the royal pilots; and d. in the early part of the 16th century.

PIOMBO, SEBASTIANO DEL, an eminent painter, b. at Venice, in 1485. He renounced music, of which he was very fond, for painting, and studied under Bellini, but afterwards took the fine coloring of Giorgione as a model. The delicacy of his pencil was much admired, and Michael Angelo encouraged him to enter into competition with Raphael, and even supplied him with designs, which Piombo often executed very happily, although by no means capable of lofty conceptions or sublime inventions. His greatest work is his "Resurrection of Lazarus," now in the British national gallery. D. 1547.

PIOZZI, HESTER LYNCH, a miscellaneous writer, whose maiden name was Salisbury, was b. 1739, at Bodvel, and was united, in 1763, to Mr. Thrale, an opulent brewer. For many years Dr. Johnson was the intimate friend of her and her husband. After the death of Mr. Thrale she accepted the addresses of Signor Piozzi; an act which occasioned a dissolution of her friendship with Johnson. For a considerable period she resided at Florence with her second husband, and while there she contributed to the "Florence Miscellany." Among her works are, "Anecdotes of Dr. Johnson," "Observations in a Journey through France, Italy, and Germany," "British Synonymy," and "Retrospection." D. 1821.

PIRANESI, JOHN BAPTIST, an eminent engraver and antiquary, was b. 1707, at Rome, in which city he d. 1778. Piranesi was one of the most indefatigable of artists, and his talents were equal to his industry.—FRANCIS, a son of the foregoing, and the inheritor of his genius, was b. 1748, at Rome. The magnificent works begun by his father he continued with such a kindred spirit that the labors of the parent and son cannot be distinguished from each other; and he executed many others of equal magnitude. D. 1810.

PIRON, ALEXIS, a French poet, dramatist, and wit, was b. 1689, at Dijon, and was about to become a barrister, when family misfortunes compelled him, not very reluctantly, to relinquish the bar. He went to Paris, and for a while earned a scanty subsistence as a copyist. To

write for the stage was his next resource. He began by composing pieces for the theatre of the Comic Opera, and "Harlequin Deucalion" was his first effort. In 1728 he tried the regular drama, and produced the comedy of "The Ungrateful Son." It was not, however, till 1738, that he gained a place among the highest class of dramatists, by his admirable comedy of "Metromania," which is justly considered as a masterpiece. D. 1773.

**PISISTRATUS**, an Athenian, who flourished in the 5th century before the Christian era, and was distinguished for eloquence and valor. He thrice obtained the sovereign authority at Athens. Twice he was expelled, and in the last instance he remained eleven years in exile, before he could again seize the reins of power. Though bearing the name of a tyrant, Pisistratus was just and liberal. He established a public library at Athens, and collected the poems of Homer in their present form. D. 527 B. C.

**PITT, CHRISTOPHER**, an elegant poet, was b. in 1699, at Blandford; was educated at Winchester and at New college, Oxford; and obtained, in 1722, the living of Pimperne, which he held till his decease, in 1748. His Poems have considerable merit; and his translations of the "Æneid" and of "Vida's Art of Poetry," are of a superior kind.—**WILLIAM**, a celebrated statesman, the second son of the great earl of Chatham, was b. May 28, 1759, at Hayes, in Kent. The earlier part of his education he received at home, under the watchful superintendence of his father, who spared no pains to cultivate his talents, and especially to give him habits of self-possession and of public speaking. At the age of 14 he went to Pembroke hall, Cambridge. In 1780, after having studied at Lincoln's Inn, he was called to the bar, but he only once or twice went to the western circuit. He was destined to move in a higher sphere. Early in 1781 he was returned to parliament for the borough of Appleby, and immediately became one of the most distinguished members of the opposition. He began political life as the friend of parliamentary reform. While the earl of Shelburne was in office, Pitt was chancellor of the exchequer. The triumph of the coalition displaced him for a while; but, on the downfall of their administration, he returned to power as prime minister. In vain the house of commons endeavored to effect his expulsion; the parliament was dissolved; and a general election gave him

an overwhelming majority. From 1786 till 1801, he continued to hold the reins of government, during one of the most stormy periods of our history; and his admirers have conferred on him the title of "the pilot that weathered the storm." He resigned in 1801; but resumed his post in 1804, and held it till his decease, which took place on the 23d of January, 1806. His dissolution is believed to have been hastened by the disastrous result of the continental coalition in 1805. With respect to pecuniary considerations no man was ever more disinterested and incorrupt, and he d. poor. In eloquence he rivalled some of the most illustrious of the ancient orators. As a finance minister he possessed great abilities, though the policy of some of his measures is more than doubtful; but in the conduct of a war he did not shine, for his plans were neither grandly conceived nor vigorously executed.

**PITTACUS**, one of the seven sages of Greece, who was a warrior as well as a philosopher, was b. about 650 B. C., at Mitylene, in the island of Lesbos; expelled the tyrant Melanchrus from Lesbos; governed wisely for ten years; and d. 570 B. C.

**PIUS VI.**, whose secular name was **JOHN ANGELO BRASCHI**, was b. at Cesena, in 1717. His first act was to make a reform in the public treasury; he then completed the museum in the Vatican; but the greatest work of his pontificate was the draining of the Pontine marshes,—a project that baffled several of the emperors, and many of the popes. When Bonaparte entered Italy, he made the pope prisoner in the capital, which was plundered. The venerable pontiff was carried away by the victors, and hurried over the Alps to Valence, where he d. of excessive fatigue and ill-usage, 1799.—**VII.**, or **GREGORY BARNABAS CHIARAMONTI**, the successor of the preceding pontiff, was b. at Cesena, in 1740. He was raised to the cardinalate in 1785; and when Bonaparte entered Imola, in 1796, the cardinal, who was also bishop of that see, found means to conciliate the favor of the French general, and thereby paved the way for his elevation to the papacy in 1800. In July, 1801, he signed the concordat; and in 1804 he crowned Napoleon at Paris, but refused to perform the same office for Louis XVIII. Notwithstanding the courtesy which he showed to Bonaparte, the latter seized the pope in 1809, and imprisoned him at Fontainebleau, where he remained till the downfall of his op-

pressor in 1814, when he returned to Rome to resume his authority. D. 1828. —VIII., by name FRANCIS XAVIERO CASTIGLIONI, was b. at Cingolia, in 1761, was made bishop of Montalto in 1800, created cardinal in 1816, was elected pope on the death of Leo XII., in 1829, and d. in the following year.

PIZARRO, FRANCIS, the conqueror of Peru, was b. in 1475, at Truxillo, in Estremadura, and was the natural son of a gentleman. His father did not even teach him to read, but employed him to keep the hogs at his country house. Having lost one of them, Pizarro took flight, and embarked for Spanish America. There he first distinguished himself, in 1513, under Nunez de Balboa. In 1524, in conjunction with Almagro, he discovered Peru. Charles V. gave him the government of the new-found country. By force and fraud he achieved the conquest of Peru, in 1532. In 1537 a contest arose between Pizarro and Almagro, which terminated in the defeat and execution of the latter. The son of Almagro, however, avenged his father, for, in 1541, he and some of his friends assassinated Pizarro, in his palace at Lima.

PLATO, an illustrious Grecian philosopher, the founder of the academic sect, was styled the Divine by the ancients; was b. 430 B. C., in the island of Ægina; was educated with the utmost care; and, at the age of 20, became the disciple of Socrates. After the death of Socrates, Plato visited Magna Græcia and Egypt, in search of knowledge. On his return to Athens, he opened a philosophical school, and soon numbered among his pupils many distinguished characters. Plato thrice visited the court of Sicily; once invited by the elder Dionysius, and twice by the younger. The former he so much offended, that the tyrant caused him to be seized on his passage home and sold for a slave; and the philosopher was indebted for his liberation to Aniceris of Cyrene. D. 347 B. C.

PLAUTUS, so called, it is supposed, from his feet being deformed, but whose real name was MARCUS ACCIUS, was one of the most celebrated of the Roman comic writers; was b. 227 B. C., at Sarsina, in Umbria; and is believed to have been the son of a slave. The fortune which he gained by his dramatic talents, he is said to have lost in commerce, and to have been reduced to work at a mill. D. 184 B. C.

PLAYFAIR, JOHN, an eminent math-

ematician and natural philosopher, was b. in 1749, at Dundee, was educated at St. Andrew's, resigned a living, and became mathematical professor at Edinburgh, and d. 1819. Playfair was celebrated as a geologist, and a strenuous defender of the Huttonian system. Among his works are, "Elements of Geometry," "Outlines of Philosophy," "Illustrations of the Huttonian Theory," and a "System of Geography." —WILLIAM, an ingenious projector and author, a brother of the foregoing, was b. 1759, at Dundee, was originally apprenticed to a millwright, was for some time a draughtsman at the Soho manufactory, obtained patents for various inventions, engaged in many speculations, and became a fertile writer upon politics and other subjects. Among his works are, "Statistical Tables," "The Statistical Breviary," "The Commercial and Political Atlas," "History of Jacobinism," "British Family Antiquity," "Political Portraits," and "France as it is." D. 1823.

PLINY THE ELDER, or CAIUS PLINIUS SECUNDUS, a celebrated Roman writer, was b. 23, at Verona, or, as some say, at Como, served in the army in Germany, and afterwards became an advocate, was a member of the college of augurs, and procurator in Spain and Africa, and was suffocated 79, while in command of the fleet at Misenum, in consequence of his having approached too near to Vesuvius, in order to observe the phenomena of the eruption. Of his numerous works his "Natural History" is the only one which is extant. —THE YOUNGER, or CAIUS CÆCILIUS PLINIUS SECUNDUS, the nephew and adopted son of the foregoing, was b. in 61 or 62, at Como, was a pupil of Quintilian, and pleaded successfully as an advocate in his 19th year. He was, successively, tribune of the people, prefect, of the treasury, consul, proconsul in Pontus and Bithynia, and augur, and d. universally esteemed, in 115. His "Letters" and his "Panegyric on Trajan" are the only parts of his writings that remain.

PLOTINUS, a Platonic philosopher, was b. 203, at Lycopolis, in Egypt, was a disciple of Ammonius Saccas, encountered great danger in accompanying the Emperor Gordian on his expedition against the Parthians, which he did with a view to obtaining a knowledge of Persian and Indian philosophy, and d. 270. His works were translated into Latin, in 1492, by Ficino.



**PLOWDEN, FRANCIS**, an historian and miscellaneous writer, a native of Ireland and a Roman Catholic, was a barrister and conveyancer. A verdict of £5000 obtained against him in an Irish court, in 1813, for an alleged libel in his "History of Ireland," compelled him to retire to France, where he remained till his decease, at an advanced age, in 1829. Among his works are, "The History of Ireland," "Jura Anglorum," "Church and State," "The Case Stated," and a "Treatise upon the Law of Usury and Annuities."—**CHARLES**, a Jesuit, b. in England, in 1743, but educated at Rome, where he entered into the society in 1759. On his return to his own country after the suppression of his order in 1773, he was one of the most zealous advocates for their reuniting in England. He afterwards became president of the Catholic college of Stonyhurst, in Lancashire, and d. in 1821.—**EDMUND**, an eminent lawyer, was b. in Shropshire, in 1517, and d. 1584. His "Commentaries and Reports" are greatly esteemed.

**PLUTARCH**, a celebrated Greek biographer and philosopher, was b. about 50, at Cheronæa, in Bœotia, and studied at Athens under Annonius, after which he travelled in Greece and Egypt, sedulously acquiring knowledge. For some years subsequently he resided at Rome, where his lectures on philosophy attracted many illustrious auditors. Trajan was one of his hearers, and, after he became emperor, is said to have conferred on him the consular dignity, but this story is apocryphal. Plutarch at length retired to Cheronæa, where he filled the office of archon. He was also a priest of the Delphic Apollo. He is believed to have d. about A. D. 120. His extant works are his "Morals," and his "Lives of Illustrious Men," the last of which, though often erroneous in point of fact, must ever be read with delight.

**POCAHONTAS**, daughter of an Indian chief, and much celebrated in the early history of Virginia, was b. about 1595. She became warmly attached to the English, and rendered them important services on various occasions. She married an Englishman, and in 1616 accompanied her husband to his native country, where she was presented at court. She soon after d. at Gravesend, when about to return to Virginia. She left one son.

**POCOCK, EDWARD**, an eminent orientalist, was b. 1604, at Oxford, was educated at Thame school, and at Mag-

dales hall and Corpus Christi college, Oxford, twice visited the Levant, on one of which occasions he was chaplain to the British factory at Aleppo, was Hebrew professor at Oxford, rector of Childrey, and canon of Christ-church, and d. 1691. Among his works are, "Specimen Historiæ Arabum," "Abulfaragius Historia Dynastiarum," and "Commentaries on the Minor Prophets."

**POE, EDGAR A.**, an eccentric but brilliant American writer, whose various contributions to the magazines and newspapers acquired him considerable reputation as a poet and tale-wright. His tales are marked by a peculiar ingenuity and even power, and his poems, though not always finished, show a wonderful command of rhythmical expression. He was irregular, however, in the exercise of his faculties, and never attained the position that he might have done by more labor and care. B. 1812; d. 1849.

**POGGIO BRACCIOLINI**, an Italian writer of the 15th century, who contributed powerfully to the revival of classical studies, was b. 1380, at Terranova, was educated at Florence, was appointed apostolical secretary by Boniface IX., and held that office under seven other popes, discovered many ancient manuscripts in monasteries, and was appointed chancellor of the Florentine republic. Poggio was a man of eminent talent, but of licentious morals, and a satirical and quarrelsome disposition. His principal works are, a "History of Florence," "Dialogues on Nobility," and "Funeral Orations." D. 1459.

**POISSON, RAYMOND**, a French actor and dramatist of the 17th century, who obtained great celebrity in low comedy. He wrote a number of theatrical pieces, and d. in 1690.—**PAUL**, his son, was eminent as a comic actor. D. 1735.—**PHILIP** and **ARNOULT DE ROINVILLE**, the two sons of Paul, were also distinguished for their theatrical talents: the former was the author of ten comedies, and was a good tragic performer; while the latter fully supported the reputation of his family as a comic actor. D. 1753.—**DENIS SIMEON**, one of the most eminent mathematicians of the age, b. at Pithiviers, 1781. He was educated by his uncle as a surgeon, but revolted, on account of the delicacy of his nerves, from the preparatory anatomical studies; he distinguished himself early by the solution of difficult mathematical problems.

He was soon thereafter made assistant to M. Biot, in the college of France, and subsequently a counsellor of the university. In 1837 he was made a peer of France, and president of the Academy of Sciences. He wrote the "Traité de Méchanique," the "Recherches sur la Probabilité des jugemens en matière Civile et en matière Criminelle, &c.," "Annales de Chimie et Physique," &c. D. 1840.

POLE, Cardinal REGINALD, a statesman and ecclesiastic, descended from the royal family of England, was b. in 1500, at Stourton castle, was educated at Sheen monastery, and Magdalen college, Oxford, opposed the divorce of Henry VIII. from Catharine of Aragon, was papal legate to England, archbishop of Canterbury, and chancellor of both universities, during the reign of Mary, and d. 1558.

POLIGNAC, JULES, prince de, prime minister of Charles X. of France, whose administration produced the revolution of 1830, was sprung from an ancient family, whose vicissitudes of fortune were remarkable even in revolutionary France, and which numbered among its members the famous abbé de Polignac, who d. 1741. Driven from Paris by the clamor of the mob, his parents repaired to Vienna; but scarcely had they reached that capital, before the fate of her mistress and friend, Marie Antoinette, was communicated to his mother, and within a few days she fell a victim to her grief and affection. Deprived of a mother's care, and, before reaching manhood, Jules de Polignac proceeded to Russia, then a refuge for the royalists, and shortly afterwards repaired to Edinburgh, where the count d'Artois, afterwards Charles X., resided. Under the mingled influences of religion and loyalty, he embarked with his brother Armand in Georges' conspiracy in 1804 against Napoleon. The conspiracy was detected, the brothers were arrested, tried, and condemned to death, but, at the intercession of Josephine and Madame Murat, the emperor's sister, the sentence of death was commuted to imprisonment, and the two young men were sent to Vincennes, where they remained six years. On the restoration of Louis XVIII., Jules de Polignac devoted himself heart and soul to the so-called party of the Congregation, in the interest of the pope, the church, and the count d'Artois; and his services were rewarded by the pope conferring on him the title of a Roman prince, by which

he has since been known. In 1823 Prince Polignac was sent as ambassador to London, where he remained six years, and the intrigues of the priestly party being finally crowned with success, he returned to Paris in 1829, to assume the premiership of the new ministry; but the nation was loud in its expression of distrust, till at length the unconstitutional course that he adopted towards the chambers was suddenly arrested by the "three glorious days," which led to his own overthrow, and the dethronement of his sovereign. Pursued and taken at Granville, he was tried before the chamber of peers, and condemned, but his life was spared, and, after undergoing a short imprisonment at Ham, he was allowed to go into exile. His remaining years were spent chiefly at Munich. At length he was allowed to return to France, though not to Paris; but the death of Charles X. and the duke d'Angoulême gave the last blow to a constitution already broken down by many reverses, and he sank into a state of melancholy, from which he never recovered. B. 1783; d. 1847.

POLIZIANO, or POLITIAN, ANGELUS, an eminent Italian scholar, whose family name was CINI, was b. 1454, at Monte Pulciano, was professor of Greek and Latin at Florence, and tutor to the children of Lorenzo the Magnificent, who gave him a canonry in the cathedral of the Florentine capital. Among his works are, "The History of the Conspiracy of the Pazzi," "Poems," the drama of "Orpheus," and a translation of Herodian. D. 1494.

POLK, JAMES KNOX, a president of the United States, was b. in North Carolina, 1795. He became a member of the bar in Tennessee in 1820, and soon took a first rank among his colleagues. He was elected a member of congress in 1825, where he was distinguished for his firmness and industry, and where he was chosen speaker for three several terms. His opinions coincided with those of the democratic party, by which in 1844 he was chosen president of the republic. It was during his administration that the annexation of Texas was effected, the war against Mexico successfully terminated, and the general democratic policy maintained. D. 1849.

POLLOK, ROBERT, a Scotch clergyman and writer of sacred poetry, was b. 1799, at Eaglesham, in Renfrewshire. Being intended for the church, he was sent to the university of Glasgow to

study theology; but his health became so much impaired by study, that he had scarcely entered on his ministry before he found it necessary to quit the north with a view to a residence in Italy, in order to try the effect of change of climate. He left Scotland in August, 1827, but he had only proceeded to Southampton, when his malady increased to such a degree as precluded all hope of recovery, and he d. there in the following month. His principal production is entitled "The Course of Time," a poem. He also wrote "The Persecuted Family," a narrative of the sufferings of the Presbyterians in the reign of Charles II., and "Ralph Gemmel," a tale for youth.

POLO, MARCO, a celebrated Venetian traveller, was b. about 1450, and accompanied his father and uncle, in 1471, into Tartary, where they resided for twenty-four years and acquired great riches. Marco was in high favor with the grand khan, was employed by him in missions to the most distant parts of the empire, and was for three years governor of Yang-chen-fen. After his return to Venice he was appointed to the command of a galley, but had the misfortune to be captured by the Genoese, who kept him four years a captive. To beguile the tedium of captivity, as well as to satisfy the curiosity of numerous inquirers, he wrote the narrative of his travels. An excellent translation, with notes, was published in 1818, by Mr. Marsden. D. 1523.

POLYBIUS, a celebrated Greek historian, son of Lycortas, general of the Achæans, was b. about 205 B. C., at Megalopolis. He was formed for public business by the precepts and example of Philopœmen, the friend of his father, and at the funeral of that general he bore the urn which contained his ashes. He was one of the thousand persons whom the Romans demanded from the Achæans as hostages, and he lived at Rome many years. There he became the friend of the Scipios, one of whom he accompanied to the siege of Carthage. He d. in his own country, at the age of 82. Of his works only a part of his excellent "Universal History" has been preserved.

POLYCARP, St., a Christian father and martyr, who, according to tradition, was a disciple of the apostle John, and by him appointed bishop of Smyrna. He made many converts, and violently opposed the heresies of Marcion and Valentinus; but during the persecution

of the Christians under Marcus Aurelius, he suffered martyrdom with the most heroic fortitude, 169. His "Epistle to the Philippians" is the only one of his pieces that has been preserved.

POLYCLETUS, a famous sculptor, was b. at Sicyon, and flourished about 430 B. C. He is considered to have attained perfection in single figures; and a statue of a boy, executed by him was sold for 190 talents, equivalent to £20,000.

POLYGNOTUS, a painter of Thasos, about 422 B. C. He gained celebrity by a series of pictures on the war of Troy, for which he refused the presents offered him by the states of Greece; he also painted the temple of Delphi, and part of the Pœcile at Athens gratuitously, for which it was decreed that he should be supported at the public expense.

POMBAL, SEBASTIAN JOSEPH CARVALHO MELHO, marquis of, a Portuguese statesman, was b. at Soura, 1699. After having been ambassador to London and Vienna, he was, in 1750, appointed secretary of state for foreign affairs, and, in 1756, prime minister. He introduced many reforms and changes in the government, but as his measures were frequently severe and arbitrary, he raised up many enemies, and on the death of the king, in 1777, he was disgraced, and exiled to his estates, where he d. 1782.

POMFRET, JOHN, an English poet, was b. at Luton, 1667, was educated at Queen's college, Cambridge, and obtained the living of Malden. He was the author of "The Choice," a poem which has ever been popular; but owing to an equivocal expression therein, Dr. Compton, bishop of London, thought him unfit for the clerical office, and refused to induct him to another and more considerable benefice. The prelate was, however, soon after convinced of his mistake; but in the mean time Pomfret, who had been detained in London, caught the small-pox, and d. of it, 1703.

POMPADOUR, JEANNE ANTOINETTE POISSON, marchioness de, the mistress of Louis XV., in whose affections she succeeded madame de Chateauroux, was the daughter of a financier, and b. 1720. At the age of 21 she was married to M. d'Etoiles; first attracted the king's notice while he was hunting in the forest of Senart; appeared at court in 1745, under the title of marchioness of Pompadour, and d. in 1764, aged 44 years. She used her influence with the king in

promoting the progress of the fine arts, but her cupidity and extravagance were unbounded; and many of the evils which oppressed France in the succeeding reign have been attributed to the power she possessed of filling the most important offices of the state with her favorites.

**POMPEY, CNEUS**, surnamed the Great, a Roman statesman and warrior, was b. 106 B. C., and learned the art of war from his father. In his 23d year he joined with three legions the party of Sylla, recovered Sicily and Africa, and obtained the honors of a triumph. He obtained a second triumph for putting an end to the war in Spain, and a third for his splendid successes in Asia, where he considerably extended the dominion of his countrymen. About 60 B. C. he formed the first triumvirate with Crassus and Cæsar, and married the daughter of the latter. In the course of a few years, however, dissensions broke out between Cæsar and Pompey, a civil war ensued, and Pompey sustained a decisive defeat at Pharsalia. He fled to Egypt, and was assassinated there 48 B. C.

**PONIATOWSKI, JOSEPH**, an illustrious Polish general, who was called the Polish Bayard, was b. 1763, at Warsaw, distinguished himself in the cause of his country during the fruitless struggles of 1792 and 1794, entered the French service, and displayed conspicuous bravery and talent in the campaigns of 1806, 1809, 1812, 1813, and 1814, was appointed a marshal on the field of battle at Leipsic, and was drowned in attempting to cross the Elster, on the 19th of October.

**POPE, ALEXANDER**, a celebrated poet, was b. May 22, 1688, in Lombard-street, London. His father, a linen-draper, in which trade he amassed a considerable fortune, retired from business, and settled at Binfield, in Berkshire, soon after the birth of his son. Both parents were Roman Catholics, and, as Pope tells us, were of gentle blood. He himself was born deformed, small in size, and delicate in constitution. The groundwork of learning he acquired at two private schools, and from two priests, who were employed as his tutors; for the rest he was indebted to his own persevering studies. Before he was 12 years old he formed a play from Ogilby's Homer, which was acted by his school-fellows. His "Pastorals" were written when he was 16, and they obtained him the friendship of many

eminent characters. They were succeeded by "The Essay on Criticism," "The Messiah," "The Rape of the Lock," "The Temple of Fame," "Windsor Forest," and "Abelard and Eloisa;" and his reputation as a poet was thus firmly established. The translation of the "Iliad," by which he gained about £5000, was completed in 1720. With the aid of Broome and Fenton he afterwards added a version of "The Odyssey." In 1721 he undertook an edition of Shakspeare, a task in which he failed. With the exception of the "Essay on Man," which was first published in 1733, and completed in the following year, his pen was chiefly devoted to satire during the remainder of his literary career. The first three books of "The Dunciad" appeared in 1723; the fourth, suggested by Warburton, was not written till 1742, and he injured the poem by substituting Cibber as the hero in the place of Theobald. D. May 30, 1744.

**POPHAM, SIR JOHN**, an eminent judge, was b. in Somersetshire, 1531. After serving the offices of attorney and solicitor general, he was appointed, in 1581, chief justice of the King's Bench. He d. in 1607. His "Reports and Cases," show his abilities to great advantage.

**PORDENONE**, (so called from his birthplace, his true name being Giovanni Antonio Licinio,) a painter of the Venetian school, and rival of Titian, was b. 1484. He executed many great works for Mantua, Genoa, and Venice; and d. at Ferrara, 1540.

**PORLIER, JUAN DIAZ**, surnamed El Marqueto, a Spanish patriot and general, was b. about 1775, at Carthage, in South America, where his father held a high public situation. He first entered the navy, and served as a midshipman at the battle of Trafalgar; but when the cry of independence spread through the Peninsula in 1808, he raised a guerrilla corps, of which he became the leader, and distinguished himself in a series of brilliant actions, and effected the celebrated retreat from Santander, closely pursued by a corps four times more numerous than his own. The regency then appointed him captain general of Asturias, in which station he remained till the restoration of Ferdinand VII. Having unsuccessfully attempted to restore the constitution of the cortes in 1815, he was delivered over to the military authorities at Corunna, condemned, and executed.

**PORPHYRY**, or **PORPHYRIUS**, a philosopher, whose original name was Malchus, was b. 233, at Tyre; studied under Origen and Longinus; became a disciple of Plotinus; and d. 304, at Rome. His works against the Christians, to the number of fifteen, are lost. Among his extant productions are, "A Life of Pythagoras;" "A Treatise on Abstinence from Animal Food;" and "Questions on Homer."

**PORSON**, **RICHARD**, an eminent hellenist and critic, was b. 1759, at East Ruston, in Norfolk; was educated at Eton, and at Trinity college, Cambridge; was elected Greek professor in 1793; became librarian of the London Institution; and d. 1808. In profound knowledge of Greek, critical powers, and acuteness, Porson had few equals. Among his works are, "Letters to Archdeacon Travis;" editions of "Æschylus," and some of the plays of Euripides; and Tracts and Miscellaneous Criticisms.

**PORTA**, **BACCIO DELLA**, a painter of Florence, who belonged to the order of Dominicans, and is sometimes called Fra Bartolomeo, or Il Frate. He was intimate with Raphael, and it is said, the two artists benefited by reciprocal instruction. D. 1517.—**GIOVANNI BATTISTA DELLA**, a natural philosopher and mathematician, was b. at Naples, in 1540. He devoted a great part of his life to the sciences, established two academies for its promotion, and was the inventor of the camera obscura. He wrote treatises on natural history, optics, hydraulics, physiognomy, and agriculture, and also produced nearly twenty dramatic pieces.

**PORTER**, **SIR ROBERT KER**, b. at Durham, 1780, became a student of the Royal Academy, and soon showed his skill by the production of several altar-pieces of considerable merit, besides his large pictures of the "Storming of Seringapatam," the "Siege of Acre," and the "Battle of Agincourt," which latter was presented to the city of London. In 1804 he was appointed historical painter to the emperor of Russia, and during his stay at St. Petersburg, he gained the affections of the Princess Mary, daughter of Prince Theodore von Scherbatoff, to whom he was afterwards married. Though he had cultivated his talents as an artist, he had always shown a decided preference for the military profession; and on leaving Russia he accompanied Sir John Moore to Spain, in the hardships and

perils of which unfortunate expedition he shared till its final embarkation at Corunna. From 1817 to 1820 he was engaged in travelling throughout the East. In 1826 he was appointed consul at Venezuela, in South America, where he continued to reside till 1841, when he left his mission on leave of absence, and visited his old friends in Russia, with an intention of proceeding thence to England; but as he was on the eve of preparing for the voyage, he was seized with an apoplectic attack, and expired May 3, 1842. His works consist of "Travelling Sketches in Russia and Sweden," "Letters from Portugal and Spain," "A Narrative of the late Campaign in Russia," "Travels in Georgia, Persia, Armenia."—**ANNA MARIA**, was a sister of the above, and early distinguished herself as a writer of fiction. Among her novels may be mentioned "The Hungarian Brothers," "Don Sebastian," "Tales round a Winter's Hearth," "The Recluse of Norway," "The Knight of St. John," "The Barony," &c. D. 1832.—**JANE**, sister of the preceding, was b. at Durham, 1776. Like her sister, she soon gave indications of superior abilities, and though she did not appear before the world as an author till she was in her 27th year, her first work, "Thaddeus of Warsaw," published in 1803, at once placed her in the foremost rank as a writer of fiction. In 1809 appeared her "Scottish Chiefs," which was no less successful than its predecessor; and this was followed, at intervals more or less distant, by the "Pastor's Fireside," "Duke Christian of Luneburg," "Tales round a Winter's Hearth," (in which she was joined by her sister,) "The Field of Forty Foot-steps," &c. She also contributed largely to the periodicals of the day, and her last separate publication was "Sir Seaward's Dairy," the forerunner of a class of works lately become numerous, and of which perhaps the best specimen is the well-known "Diary of Lady Willoughby." In 1842 she accompanied her brother, Sir R. K. Porter, to Petersburg; and after his death she resided chiefly at Bristol, where it is said she was chiefly engaged in writing her brother's memoirs. D. 1850,

**PORTEUS**, **BELBY**, an eminent prelate, was b. 1731, at York, and entered as a sizar at Christ's college, Cambridge, where he obtained a fellowship. After having been chaplain to Archbishop Secker, he was, successively, rector of Hunton, prebendary of Peterborough,

rector of Lambeth, king's chaplain, and master of St. Cross hospital, near Winchester. In 1776, through the queen's influence, he obtained the bishopric of Chester, whence, in 1787, he was translated to that of London. Among his works are, "Sermons;" "A Life of Secker;" and a Seatonian prize poem on Death. D. 1808.

POSTEL, WILLIAM, one of the most learned men of his age, and one of the wildest visionaries, was b. in Normandy in 1510. In his youth he supported himself at the college of St. Barbe, by waiting upon the other students. His reputation for general learning and antiquarian research induced Francis I. to send him to the East to collect manuscripts, which commission he discharged so well as to be appointed professor of mathematics and languages, but he afterwards fell into disgrace, and lost his appointments. Having wandered about from place to place, he was recalled; but lost his situation again, and d. in a monastery in 1581. Among the wild and extravagant notions that he entertained, one was, that he had died, and risen again with the soul of Adam, whence he called himself "Postellus restitutus," he also maintained that women shall have the dominion over men, and that his writings were revealed to him by Jesus Christ.

POSTHUMUS, MARCUS CASSIANUS LATINUS, a Roman emperor, one of the thirty tyrants, was of obscure birth, but rose rapidly in the army, till he obtained the command in Gaul. He assumed the imperial title in 257; ruled Gaul and a part of Spain, and obtained various successes against the Germans; and was murdered by his soldiers in 267.

POTEMKIN, GREGORY ALEXANDROVITSCH, a Russian prince and field-marshal, the minion of Catharine II., was b. 1736, in the neighborhood of Smolensk, of a noble though poor family, and was intended for the church, but obtained a cornetcy in the horse guards. Over the empress, after the death of her husband, he acquired an unbounded influence, and he retained it till nearly the end of his life. He distinguished himself against the Turks, particularly in the war of 1787, when he commanded in chief. D. 1791.

POTHIER, ROBERT JOSEPH, one of the most eminent of the French juriconsults, was b. 1669, at Orleans; was professor of law in his native city; and d. in 1772, as much beloved for his virtues as admired for his extensive learning.

His great work is his "Digest of the Pandects of Justinian." His treatises on various legal questions form seventeen volumes octavo.

POTOCKI, Count STANISLAUS, a Polish writer and statesman, of a family which has produced several eminent characters, was b. 1757, at Warsaw; was one of those who contributed most actively to establish the constitution of 1791; was appointed a palatine senator and one of the ministers of the grand duchy of Warsaw; was president of the senate in 1818; and d. 1821. Among his works are, "A Treatise on Eloquence and Style;" and "The Journey to Ciemnogrod," a satirical romance.—CLAUDIA, the wife of Count Bernard Potocki, was b. in the grand duchy of Posen, in 1802. She was the lineal descendant of the Polish ambassador, Dzialynski, who was sent to England in Elizabeth's reign, to remonstrate against the infraction of a treaty between that country and Poland, and whose bold and successful eloquence is recorded in history. During the patriotic struggle for Polish freedom, from 1830 to 1833, the Countess Potocki not only became the munificent benefactress of her countrymen, but devoted her personal energies to the sacred cause, and alleviated, by her kind attentions, to the sick and wounded, much of the misery that the unequal contest entailed on the gallant spirits who strove to shake off the oppressor's yoke. Surrounded by wounded warriors, and the victims of cholera in the hospitals of Warsaw, neither the sight of hideous gashes, nor the fear of contagion deterred her from her course of charity: there, for seven successive months, she was constantly occupied; and when the day of adversity came, the remains of her fortune, her influence, her personal exertions, were entirely at the disposal of the unfortunate refugees. At one time, while residing at Dresden, where she had formed a ladies' committee for the relief of these brave men, she pledged her jewels, and most expensive dresses, for 40,000 florins, and the whole amount was instantly sent to its pious destination. For this, the Poles assembled at Dresden, presented to her a bracelet, with an inscription commemorative of the noble act, and pointing it out for national gratitude. She at length fixed her residence at Geneva; and there, in the exercise of those Christian virtues, which will immortalize her name, but worn out by silent grief, she d. in 1836.

POTTER, PAUL, a celebrated Dutch

painter, the son of an artist, was b. 1625, at Enkhuyzen; acquired a perfect knowledge of his profession by the time that he was fifteen; and d. 1654. His pictures are held in high estimation for their fidelity to nature, and the beauty of their execution. In representing animals he was unequalled.—JOHN, a learned prelate, was b. about 1672, at Wakefield; was educated at the free school there, and at University college, Oxford; was made bishop of Oxford in 1715, and archbishop of Canterbury in 1737; and d. 1747. He wrote "Archæologia Græca," and various theological works; and edited Clemens Alexandrinus, and Lycophrón's "Alexandra."—ROBERT, a divine and poet, was b. 1721; was educated at Emanuel college, Cambridge; and was for some years vicar of Scarning, after which he obtained the livings of Lowestoff and Kessingland, and a prebend in the cathedral of Norwich. His original poetry consists of a volume of Poems, and two Odes from Isaiah, and is much above mediocrity. But he is best known by his spirited versions of Æschylus, Sophocles, and Euripides. D. 1804.

POUSSIN, NICHOLAS, one of the greatest of the French painters, was b. in 1594, at Andelys, in Normandy, and received instructions from Varin, Elle, and Lallement, but was more indebted to nature and his own assiduity than to their lessons. In 1624 he went to Rome, where he improved himself by studying the works of Titian, Domenichino, and Raphael, and of the ancient sculptors. Louis XIII. invited him to France in 1639, and gave him a pension, and apartments in the Louvre; but Poussin was soon disgusted with the intrigues of Vouet, Le Mercier, and Fouquieres, who envied and dreaded him for his superior genius. He therefore returned to Rome in 1642, and remained there till his decease in 1665. His pictures are numerous and highly esteemed; in landscape he particularly excelled.—GASPAR, an eminent painter, was b. 1618, at Rome. His name was DEGHER, but he took the surname of his pictorial preceptor, Nicholas, who was his brother-in-law. In landscape he acquired a high reputation. Such was the rapidity with which he worked that he often completed a picture in the course of a day. D. 1765.

POWELL, Sir JOHN, an eminent and honest lawyer, was b. of a very ancient and wealthy family at Pentrymeyrick, in the parish of Llanwrda, Caermarthen-

shire. He was a judge in the court of King's Bench, in 1688, and distinguished himself so much by his integrity and ability on the trial of the seven bishops, that James II., deprived him of his office, but he was restored to it at the revolution, and sat there until his death in 1696.

POWNALL, THOMAS, a learned antiquary and politician, was b. at Lincoln, in 1722. He held several situations under government, and having greatly exerted himself in America to suppress the rising spirit of discontent among the colonists, he was in 1757, appointed governor of Massachusetts's Bay, and subsequently of Carolina. On returning to England in 1761, he was made director-general of the control office, with the military rank of colonel; but the latter part of his life was spent at Bath, in literary retirement. His principal works are, "On the Administration of the Colonies," "Description of part of North America," "Treatise on the Study of Antiquities." "On the Antiquities of the Provincia Romana of Gaul," "Descriptions of Roman Antiquities dug up at Bath," "Intellectual Physics," besides many political tracts. D. 1805.

PRADT, Abbé DOMINIQUE DE, a French ecclesiastic and a political writer, b. at Auvergne in 1759. He was grand vicar at the revolution to the Cardinal Rochefoucauld, and was elected deputy for the Norman clergy to the states-general, 1789. He opposed the union of his order to the *tiers état*, protested against the new order of things, and was consequently obliged to emigrate, establishing himself for a considerable time at Hamburg. In that city he published in 1788, the first of his voluminous series of political pamphlets, called "Antidote to the Congress of Radstadt." In another, termed "Prussia, and her Neutrality," he urged a coalition of Europe against the French republic. But after the revolution, which made Bonaparte first consul, he made interest with his patron, Duroc, to enter Bonaparte's service, and by dint of well-timed flattery, became his grand almoner. On the coronation of the emperor, in 1804, at which he assisted, he was invested with the title of baron, received a gratuity of 40,000 francs, was made bishop of Poitiers, and was ordained by Pius VII. in person, in 1805. On the war against Russia occurring in 1812, he was sent ambassador to the duchy of Warsaw, as he states, in his

"History of the Polish Embassy," painfully and violently against his wish. During the retreat from Moscow, Napoleon had an interview with him at a lone cottage, reproached him with treachery, and divested him of his embassy. On his return to Paris, he found all his employments taken from him. He was ordered to quit Paris for his diocese, and did not return till the fall of Napoleon, and the entry of the Bourbons into France in 1814. He wrote his "Vindictory History" then, but did not publish it till after the battle of Waterloo, and Napoleon's departure for St. Helena. He was made by the Bourbons chancellor of the legion of honor; but a new disgrace overtook him, he retired from the scene, and did not reappear till after the "hundred days." He subsequently ceded all the rights of his archbishop's see to the king of the Netherlands, for a yearly pension of 10,000 francs, and, retiring into private life, occupied himself with the continued publication of political pamphlets. In all these latter publications, however, he espoused the cause of wise and temperate constitutional reform. D. 1837.

PRATT, CHARLES, EARL CAMDEN, a celebrated lawyer, the son of Chief Justice Pratt, was b. 1713; studied at Eton, King's college, Cambridge, and Lincoln's Inn; was chosen member for Downton in 1754; was, successively, recorder of Bath, attorney-general, chief justice of the common pleas, lord chancellor, and president of the council. The title of baron he obtained in 1765, and that of earl in 1786. D. 1794.—SAMUEL JACKSON, a once popular novelist and miscellaneous writer, was b. in 1749, at St. Ives, in Huntingdonshire, and, after having been an actor, an itinerant lecturer, and a bookseller, he became an author by profession. Of his numerous works the principal are, the poems of "Sympathy and Landscapes in Verse;" the tragedy of "The Fair Circassian;" the novels of "Liberal Opinions," "Emma Corbet," "The Pupil of Pleasure," "Shenstone Green," and "Family Secrets;" "Gleanings through Wales, Holland, and Westphalia;" "Gleanings in England," and "Harvest Home." D. 1814.—BENJAMIN, chief justice of New York, was b. in Massachusetts, in 1719, and was graduated at Harvard college. He studied law, and entering on its practice in Boston soon became eminent. Turning his attention to public affairs, he soon rose to political distinction, and by the influence of Governor

Pownell was appointed chief justice of New York. He had made collections for a history of New England, and possessed considerable talent for poetry. D. 1763.

PRAXITELES, a famous Grecian sculptor, is believed to have flourished early in the 4th century B. C., and to have d. at the age of 80. He was long attached to the celebrated Phryne, of whom he executed two statues, one of which was placed in the temple of Delphi, the other in the temple of Love at Thespia. His "Venus" at Cnidus was considered as one of the most finished productions of Greece.

PREBLE, EDWARD, a distinguished naval officer in the American service, was b. at Falmouth, in Maine, 1761, and entered the navy as a midshipman in 1779. He soon rose to the rank of lieutenant, and during the revolutionary war distinguished himself by capturing a British vessel at Penobscot. In 1798 he was appointed to the command of the brig Pickering, and soon after to the Essex. He commanded, in 1803, a fleet sent against the Barbary powers, and repeatedly attacked Tripoli with considerable success. In 1804 he returned to the United States, and d. 1807.

PRENTISS, SARGEANT S., a young lawyer, b. in Maine, went to Natches and New Orleans to practise law. In 1837 he was elected to congress, but the right to his seat was disputed, and he was rejected. But the speeches he made in his own behalf, as well as his arguments before various courts, gave him a reputation as one of the most eloquent speakers in the Union. B. 1810; d. 1850.

PRESCOTT, WILLIAM, a distinguished revolutionary officer, was b. in 1726, at Groton, Mass. At the capture of Cape Breton, in 1758, he was a lieutenant of the provincial troops, and attracted, by his conduct in that campaign, the notice of the British general, who offered him a commission in the regular army, which, however, he declined; in 1774, when the struggle between the colonies and the mother country was at hand, he was appointed to command a regiment of minute-men, organized by the provincial congress, and, on receiving notice of the intended operations of General Gage against Concord, marched with it to Lexington. Before he arrived, however, the British had retreated, and he then proceeded to Cambridge, where he entered the army that was ordered to be raised, the greater part of his officers



and men volunteering to serve with him for the first campaign. On the 16th of June, 1775, he was ordered to Charlestown, with three regiments, and directed to throw up works on Bunker hill. On reaching the ground, it was perceived that the neighboring elevation, called Breeds' hill, was a more suitable station; and on it the defences were erected. The next day, as is well known, General Howe with a force more than quadruple that under the orders of Colonel Prescott, attempted to dislodge him, and, after a contest among the most memorable in the American annals, succeeded in effecting that object with immense loss. Colonel Prescott was one of the last to leave the intrenchments when he found it necessary to order a retreat, and he offered to the commander-in-chief to retake the position the same night, if he would give him two regiments. In 1777 he resigned his command, and returned home; but in the autumn of the same year, he went as a volunteer to the northern army under General Gates, and was present at the capture of Burgoyne. This was his last military service. He subsequently sat in the legislature of his native state for several years. D. 1795.

PREVOST D'EXILES, ANTHONY FRANCIS, one of the most fertile of French writers, was b. 1697, at Hesdin. His early life was restless and changeful. He hesitated between a monastic and a military life, twice made a trial of both, became at last a Benedictine, and ended by flying from the convent, taking shelter in Holland, and adopting the profession of an author. His end was equally singular. In 1763 he was struck by an apoplectic fit in the forest of Chantilly, and was found apparently lifeless. As soon as the surgeon proceeded to use the knife on his body, he screamed and opened his eyes, but the incision was mortal, and he almost immediately expired. His works amount to one hundred and seventy volumes. Of his novels, the best are, "Memoirs of a Man of Quality," the "Dean of Cole-reine," "Cleveland," and "Manon L'Escant." Among his other productions are, "A History of Voyages and Travels," and "The Pro and Con," a periodical paper.

PRICE, RICHARD, an eminent dissenting minister, universally known and celebrated for his great abilities in arithmetical calculations, and for very numerous and valuable writings, theological, moral, and scientific, was b. at Llangun-

nor, in 1723, and became pastor of a nonconformist congregation, of Arian or semi-Arian principles, at Hackney, where he continued as long as he lived. He was the friend of man, and the most intrepid assertor of his rights. During the American war, he printed two pamphlets against that measure, one entitled "Observations on Civil Liberty," and the other, "Observations on Civil Government," for which the corporation of London voted him thanks and a gold box, and the university of Glasgow conferred on him the degree of D.D. In 1778 he had a friendly controversy with Dr. Priestley, on materialism and necessity. On the termination of the war, Mr. Pitt consulted Dr. Price respecting the best mode of liquidating the national debt, the result of which, it is said, was the adoption of the sinking fund. When the French revolution broke out, he distinguished himself by a sermon, "On the Love of Country," in which he hailed that event as the commencement of a glorious era. This drew upon the preacher some strong animadversions from Mr. Burke, in his celebrated "Reflections." D. 1791.

PRIDEAUX, HUMPHREY, a learned divine, was b. in 1648, at Padstow, in Cornwall; was educated at Westminster school, and at Christ-church college, Oxford, and d. in 1724, dean of Norwich. His great work is "The Connection of the History of the Old and New Testament." Among his other productions are, "A Life of Mahomet," and "The Original Right of Tithes."

PRIESTLEY, JOSEPH, an eminent dissenting divine and experimental philosopher, was b. in 1733, at Fieldhead; was educated at Daventry, and, after having been tutor at Warrington, and pastor to various congregations, and having acquired considerable reputation as an experimentalist and author, he became companion to the earl of Shelburne. At the end of a seven years' residence with that nobleman, he received a pension, and settled, in 1780, at Birmingham. There he proceeded actively with his philosophical and theological researches, and was also appointed pastor to a dissenting congregation. In 1791, however, the scene changed. His religious principles, and his avowed partiality to the French revolution, excited the hatred of the high church and tory party, and in the riots which took place in July, his house, library, manuscripts, and apparatus, were committed to the flames by the infuriated mob, and he

was exposed to great personal danger. Quitting Birmingham, he succeeded Dr. Price, at Hackney; but, in 1794, conceiving himself to be insecure from popular rage, he embarked for America. He took up his abode at Northumberland, Penn., at which place he d. May 6, 1804. As a philosopher his fame principally rests upon his pneumatic inquiries. His works extend to between seventy and eighty volumes. Among them are lectures on "General History," on the "Theory and History of Language," and on the "Principles of Oratory and Criticism;" "Charts of Biography and History," "Disquisitions relating to Matter and Spirit," "Hartleian Theory of the Human Mind," "History of the Corruptions of Christianity," "Letters to a Philosophical Unbeliever," "Institutes of Natural and Revealed Religion," "History of Electricity," "History of Vision, Light, and Colors," and "Experiments and Observations on different Kinds of Air."

PRINGLE, THOMAS, a highly esteemed poet and miscellaneous writer, was b. at Blaiklaw, in Teviotdale, in 1789. Soon after his studies at the university of Edinburgh were completed, he obtained a clerkship in the register office; but his poetic aspirations found vent even in the dull routine of such an occupation, and, in 1816, his "Scenes of Teviotdale," which he contributed to the "Poetic Mirror," having attracted the notice of Sir W. (then Mr.) Scott, he was led to embrace literature as a profession. He was, for a short period, editor of "Blackwood's Magazine" in 1817, but a difference of politics between him and the publisher, soon led to his resignation. He became secretary of the anti-slavery society, a situation which he held till the object of that body was accomplished. Besides being the editor of the well-known annual, "Friendship's Offering," he published, in 1828, his "Ephemerides," a collection of songs, sonnets, and other juvenile pieces; and, in 1834, appeared his "African Sketches," which, together with his interesting account of a "Narrative of a Residence in South Africa," seem likely to perpetuate his fame. D. 1834.

PRIOR, MATTHEW, a celebrated poet and statesman, was b. 1664, but whether in Middlesex or Dorsetshire is uncertain. Being left fatherless, he was sent by his uncle, a vintner, to Westminster school; and, after he quitted that seminary, was fortunate enough to attract the notice of the earl of Dorset, who

placed him at St. John's college, Cambridge. While he was at the university he wrote, in conjunction with Montague, "The City Mouse and Country Mouse," in ridicule of Dryden's "Hind and Panther." The work was advantageous to both. In 1691, he was appointed secretary of the embassy which was sent to the congress at the Hague. After having been gentleman of the bed-chamber, and again, in 1697, secretary of embassy, he was, in 1700, made under-secretary of state, and, shortly after, commissioner of trade. During the greatest part of the reign of Anne, he was chiefly engaged in literary pursuits; but, when the whigs were displaced, he was employed to negotiate the treaty of Utrecht, and was subsequently nominated ambassador at the French court. For his share in the treaty, he was committed to prison after the accession of George I., and was threatened with impeachment, but was at length discharged. His poems, which have long been received into the collected works of the British poets, are often spirited, and are very seldom deficient in melody or in elegance. D. 1721.

PRISCIAN, or PRISCIANUS, a celebrated grammarian, was b. at Cæsarea, and was the master of a famous school at Constantinople, about 525. His principal work is a treatise on grammar. His rigid attention to correctness gave rise to the saying of "breaking Priscian's head," which is applied to the violators of grammatical rules.

PROCACCINI, CAMILLO, an eminent painter, b. at Bologna, 1546. He studied the works of Parmegiano and Michael Angelo, and obtained a high reputation for the beauty of his coloring and the lightness of his touch. D. 1626.—GRULLO CESARE, his brother, b. in 1548, adopted the style of Correggio, and surpassed all his other imitators. D. 1626.—CARLO ANTONIO, another brother, excelled as a fruit and flower painter.

PROCIDA, JOHN OF, a native of Palermo, was b. of a noble family, about 1225. He was the chief of the conspiracy against Charles of Anjou; and his efforts to accomplish the expulsion of the French displayed talents of a high order, and were finally crowned with success. D. 1303.

PROCLUS, a Platonic philosopher, was b. in 410, at Constantinople. He studied at Alexandria, and at Athens, where he succeeded Syriacus in the Platonic school, and d. 485. Several of his works are extant.

**PRONY, GASPARD-CLAIR-FRANCOIS-MARIE-RICHÉ DE**, baron de Prony, a distinguished French mathematician. He was the pupil, and, subsequently, the assistant of Perronet, and was much employed by Napoleon, though the latter was deeply offended by Prony's refusal to accompany him to Egypt. Independent of his various missions as an engineer, and of his labors as a professor at the Polytechnic school, M. Prony was author of between thirty and forty volumes, chiefly of most laborious and extensive calculations. B. 1775; d. 1839.

**PROTAGORAS**, a Grecian sophist, was b. at Abdera, about 488 B. C.; exercised in his youth the calling of a porter; opened at Athens a school of philosophy, and acquired great reputation and riches; was banished on a charge of atheism, and perished by shipwreck at the age of seventy. Prodicus was one of his disciples.

**PROTOGENES**, an eminent Grecian painter, a native of Caunus, in Caria, flourished about 336 B. C. A considerable part of his life was spent in obscurity, but he was at length brought into notice by Apelles giving a large price for one of his pictures. His masterpiece was a picture of Ialysus, the founder of Rhodes, on which he was employed for seven years.

**PRYNNE, WILLIAM**, a lawyer and political writer, was b. in 1600, at Swanswick; was educated at Bath grammar school, and Oriel college, Oxford; studied the law at Lincoln's Inn; and was successively made barrister, benchet, and reader. His "Histrio-Mastix," a violent attack on the stage, and his "News from Ipswich," twice brought on him, in 1633 and 1637, the vengeance of the infamous star-chamber. He was branded, deprived of his ears, pilloried, fined ten thousand pounds, and doomed to perpetual imprisonment. He obtained his liberty in 1640, was elected member for Newport, and bore a prominent part in the trial of Laud, his persecutor. After the overthrow of Charles, however, Prynne endeavored to effect an accommodation between him and his subjects; and he opposed Cromwell with such boldness that the protector imprisoned him. He joined in the restoration of Charles II.; was appointed keeper of the records in the Tower; and d. 1669.

**PSALMANAZAR, GEORGE**, the assumed name of a singular character, who began his career in life by acting the part of an impostor. He was b. in

1679, in the south of France, and received an excellent education. Among the many disguises which he assumed was that of a native of Formosa, and to keep up the delusion he invented an alphabet, grammar, and history of the island, which were considered as authentic by many eminent men. The cheat was not discovered till after he had been sent to Oxford. He subsequently gained a subsistence by writing for the booksellers. A large portion of the ancient part of the "Universal History" was written by him; and he left behind him his own memoirs. D. 1763.

**PTOLEMY, CLAUDIUS**, an ancient astronomer and geographer, was b. about 70, in Egypt, but whether at Pelusium, as some say, is doubtful. Alexandria was the place where he resided. He wrote various astronomical and geographical works. The system which makes the earth the centre of the solar and planetary motions takes its name from him.

**PUFFENDORF, SAMUEL**, an eminent German publicist and historian, was b. in 1632, near Chemnitz, in Saxony; was educated at Leipsic and Jena; was, successively, in the service of the elector palatine, Charles XI. of Sweden, and the elector of Brandenburg; and d. in 1694. Of his works the chief are, "The Law of Nature and Nations," "The Elements of Jurisprudence," "The State of the German Empire," and an "Introduction to the History of Europe;" "Commentaries on Swedish Affairs," and "Lives of Scanderbeg, Charles Gustavus of Sweden, and Frederic III. of Brandenburg."

**PUGATSCHOFF, JEMELJAN, or YEMELKA**, the leader of a predatory band in Russia, and a daring impostor, was a Don Cossack, and b. in 1726. After serving in the Prussian and Austrian armies, he returned to his own country; and being possessed of a striking personal resemblance to the lately deceased emperor, Peter III., he was in 1773 encouraged to pass himself for that monarch. At first he had but few followers, but they increased to the number of 16,000 men. He several times defeated the troops of the empress; captured Kasan, the old capital of the empire; and continued his ravages for nearly two years. At length, just as Moscow was threatened, he was betrayed by some of his party, and executed, together with the other rebel leaders, at Moseow, in 1775.

**PUISAYE, Count JOSEPH**, one of the

most able of the French royalist chiefs, was b. about 1754, at Montagne, and was descended from an ancient and noble family. He was intended for the church, but preferred the military profession. In 1789 the nobility of Perche deputed him as their representative to the states-general. He sat in the constituent assembly, and was an enlightened friend of reform. In 1793 he held a command in the departmental army, under Wimpfen, and was consequently proscribed by the convention. He took refuge in Britany, where, by dint of eloquence, talent, and activity, he organized a formidable force, under the name of Chouans. He visited England in 1794, obtained a powerful succor, and returned with it to France in 1795; but his hopes were blasted by envious intrigues of his own party, who occasioned the disaster at Quiberon. After having continued his efforts for two years longer, he resigned his commission, disgusted by the conduct of the Bourbons, and fixed his abode in Canada, whence he afterwards removed to England. D. 1827.

PULASKI, Count, a celebrated soldier, was a native of Poland, and made brave though unsuccessful efforts to restore his country to independence. He came to the United States during the revolutionary war, was appointed a brigadier-general in the American army, and was mortally wounded in the attack on Savannah in 1779. Congress voted to erect a monument to his memory.

PULCI, LOUIS, an Italian poet, was b. 1432, at Florence; was the friend of Lorenzo di Medici, Politian, and other eminent men; was the inventor of that species of heroi-comic poetry which bears the name of *Berni*; and d. about 1487. His great work is the "*Morgante Maggiore*," a truly poetical production, an idea of which may be formed from specimens translated by Lord Byron.

PULTENEY, WILLIAM, earl of Bath, the political antagonist of Sir Robert Walpole, was b. 1682, and educated at Westminster school, and Christ-church, Oxford. On the accession of George I. he was appointed a privy councillor and secretary at war; but a dispute with Sir Robert Walpole caused his removal to the ranks of the opposition. He joined Bolingbroke in conducting a paper, called the "*Craftsman*," the object of which was to annoy the minister. This produced a duel between Pulteney, and Lord Hervey; and the king was so

much displeased with the conduct of the former, that he struck his name out of the list of privy councillors, and also from the commission of the peace. On the resignation of Walpole, in 1741, Pulteney was created earl of Bath; but from that time his popularity and influence ceased. D. 1764.

PURCELL, HENRY, a celebrated English composer, was b. 1658; was organist of Westminster abbey at the age of 18, and was afterwards appointed organist of the chapel royal; and d. 1695. Among his works are, "*Anthems*," "*Sonatas*," "*Orpheus Britannicus*," and the opera of "*Diocletian*."

PURCHAS, SAMUEL, a divine, was b. in 1577, at Thaxted, in Essex; was educated at St. John's college, Oxford; and d. in 1628, rector of St. Martin's, Ludgate. His principal work is the well-known collection of voyages, which bears the title of "*Purchas, his Pilgrimages, or Relations of the World*."

PUTNAM, ISRAEL, an officer in the army of the American revolution, was b. in Salem, Mass., 1718. He received but a meagre education, and removing to Connecticut, engaged in agriculture. In the French war he commanded a company, and was engaged in several contests with the enemy. In 1756 he fell into an ambuscade of savages, and was exposed to the most cruel tortures. He obtained his release in 1759, and returned to his farm. Soon after the battle at Lexington he joined the army at Cambridge, was appointed major-general, and distinguished himself at Bunker hill. In 1776 he was sent to complete the fortifications at New York, and afterwards to fortify Philadelphia. In the winter of 1777 he was stationed with a small body at Princeton, and in the spring appointed to a command in the Highlands, where he remained most of the time till the close of 1779, when he was disabled by an attack of paralysis. He was brave, energetic, and one of the most efficient officers of the revolution. D. 1790.

PYE, HENRY JAMES, a poet of an ancient Berkshire family, was b. in 1745, in London; was educated at Magdalen college, Oxford; ruined his fortune by becoming a candidate for Berks; was appointed poet laureate and a police magistrate, in 1790 and 1792; and d. in 1813. His principal works are "*Alfred*," an epic; "*Translations of the poetics of Aristotle*," "*Six Odes of Pindar*," and "*Homer's Hymns*;" "*The Demo-*

crat," "The Aristocrat," and "Comments on the Commentators upon Shakspeare."

PYM, JOHN, a lawyer, was b. 1534, in Somersetshire. After having finished his education at Broadgate hall, Oxford, he studied law at one of the inns of court, and was called to the bar. During the reigns of James I. and Charles I. he had a seat in parliament, and was a strict Puritan, and a strenuous opponent of the arbitrary measures of the crown. He was one of the five members whom the infatuated Charles demanded to be given up to him by the house of commons. Pym d. in 1643, not long after having been appointed lieutenant of the ordnance.

PYRRHO, a Greek philosopher, who flourished about 340 B. C., was b. at Elea, in the Peloponnesus, and was originally a painter, but became a disciple of Anaxarchus, whom he accompanied in the expedition of Alexander. On his return his fellow-citizens made him their

high priest, and the Athenians gave him the rights of citizenship. He lived to the age of 90. Pyrrho founded the sect of the Sceptics or Pyrrhonists.

PYTHAGORAS, a celebrated philosopher, the founder of that school which is called the Italic, was b. about 586 B. C. at Samos, or, according to some, at Sidon, and began to travel at the age of 18. He visited Phenicia and Asia Minor, and even, it is said, Persia and India, and resided for 25 years in Egypt. On his return he taught geometry at Samos; after which he settled at Crotona, in Magna Græcia, and established a school of philosophy, which became famous. Persecution at length drove him thence, and he took refuge in the temple of the Muses at Metapontum, where he is said, but the truth of the story is doubtful, to have been starved to death, about 497 B. C. Besides being an illustrious metaphysical philosopher, Pythagoras was a great geometrician and astronomer.

## Q.

QUARLES, FRANCIS, a poet, was b. 1592, near Romford, in Essex; studied at Christ's college, Cambridge, and at Lincoln's Inn; was successively cup-bearer to Elizabeth, daughter of James I., and secretary to Archbishop Usher in Ireland; suffered greatly for his attachment to the cause of Charles I., and d. 1644. His principal works are "Emblems," "Argalus and Parthenia," "Divine Fancies," and "Enchiridion." Quarles has been made an object of satire; but, with all its faults, his poetry is above contempt.

QUESNAY, FRANCIS, a physician, and the founder in France of the sect of the Economists, was b. 1694, at Mercy. He was exceedingly fond of farming in his youth, but was brought up to the profession of medicine, and became physician to Louis XV., who loved to converse with him, called him the Thinker, and ennobled him. Besides his medical productions, which are numerous, he wrote "Physiocracy," and various articles in the "Encyclopædia," and in periodicals, to promulgate his doctrines on political economy. D. 1774.

QUEVEDO DE VILLEGAS, FRANCIS, a Spanish poet and miscellaneous writer, was b. 1580, at Madrid, studied at Alcalá, was obliged to quit Spain for

having killed a brutal noble in a duel, held important offices under the duke of Ossuna, viceroy of Sicily; was exiled to his estate on the disgrace of the duke, but was again received into favor at court; lived for several years in retirement, devoted to literary pursuits; was thrown into a dungeon, in 1641, where he remained twenty-two months, on an unfounded charge of having libelled Count d'Olivares; and d. 1645. He stands high among Spanish authors, particularly as a satirist. His "Visions of Hell," and "Comic Tales," have been translated into English.

QUIN, JAMES, almost equally celebrated as an actor and an epicure, was b. 1693, in Covent-garden. His father, who was a barrister, d. 1710, at Dublin, where Quin was educated. Being left resourceless, he went upon the stage, and for a considerable period was confined to inferior parts. At length he rose into high reputation, and was without a rival till the appearance of Garrick. He retired from the stage in 1751, and d. in 1766. George III. was instructed by him in recitation. Thomson, with whom Quin was in habits of close friendship, has paid, in "The Castle of Indolence," an elegant tribute to his talents.

**QUINAULT, PHILIP**, a celebrated French lyrical dramatist, was b. 1635, at Paris, began to write for the theatre at the age of 18, became highly popular, was attacked by Boileau, with much more inveteracy than wit or justice, and d. 1663. In the species of drama to which he devoted his talents he stands without a rival. It has been said of his verses that they were already music when they were placed in the hands of the composer.

**QUINCY, JOHN**, an American citizen, b. 1689. Having graduated at Harvard college, in 1708, was early employed in public life. For forty years without interruption he was a representative and a member of the council; and was long the speaker of the house. He inherited an ample fortune, and discharged with fidelity the various offices with which he was honored. D. 1767, aged 78 years.—**EDMUND**, agent for Massachusetts at the court of Great Britain, was b. at Braintree, 1681, and graduated at Harvard college in 1699. In 1718 he was appointed a judge of the supreme court, and held a seat for a long time in the house of representatives, and in his majesty's council. In 1737 he was selected as an agent to the British court to procure a decision of the controversy respecting the boundary line between Massachusetts and New Hampshire, and d. while in London, on the 23d of February, 1738, in his fifty-seventh year.—**JOSIAH**, a distinguished lawyer and patriot, was b. in Boston in 1743, and was graduated at Harvard college. He soon became eminent in the practice of law, and distinguished by his active exertions in the popular cause. His powers of eloquence were of a very high order. In 1774 he took a voyage to Europe for the benefit of his health, and to advance the interests of the colonies. He d. on his return, on

the 25th of April, 1775, the day that the vessel reached the harbor of Cape Ann.

**QUINTILIAN, MARCUS FABIUS**, a celebrated rhetorician, was b. in 42, at Rome, followed Galba into Spain, and taught rhetoric there; returned to his native city, in 68, and was long a professor of rhetoric; and d. in his 80th year. His "Institutes of the Orator" have been translated into English. "Declamations," and "A Dialogue on Oratory," are also attributed to him; but the latter is sometimes ascribed to Tacitus.

**QUINTINIE, JOHN DE LA**, a celebrated French horticulturist, b. at Poitiers, in 1626.

**QUINTUS CALABER, or QUINTUS SMYRNEUS**, a Greek poet, who wrote a supplement to Homer's Iliad. He is supposed to have lived in the 5th century, and to have been a native of Smyrna.

**QUIRINI, ANGELO MARIA**, a cardinal, b. at Venice, in 1684. Benedict XIII. made him archbishop and cardinal, which dignities he filled with great reputation. D. 1755.

**QUIROGA, JOSEPH**, a Spanish Jesuit, was b. at Lugo, in Galicia, and distinguished himself as a missionary in America. D. 1784.

**QUIROS, PEDRO FERNANDEZ DE**, a celebrated Spanish navigator, of the 16th century, who explored many of the islands afterwards visited by Captain Cook. D. 1614.

**QUITA, DOMINGOS DOS REIS**, a Portuguese poet, who early in life was a barber, but being fond of learning, and making himself master of Italian, Spanish, and French, he wrote verses, and became the author of "Inez de Castro," and four other tragedies; besides many sonnets, elegies, and pastorals. B. 1728; d. 1770.

## R.

**RABANUS-MAURUS, MAGNENTIUS**, a learned German prelate, who became abbot of the monastery at Fulda, and was afterwards archbishop of Mentz. B. 785; d. 856.

**RABAUT DE ST. ETIENNE, JOHN PAUL**, one of the most worthy of the French revolutionists, was b. at Nismes, in 1741, for which city he was chosen a deputy for the constituent assembly in

1789. He attached himself to the party of the Girondists, and was proscribed for opposing the Mountain party in 1793. He was subsequently guillotined. His wife killed herself; and all those who assisted him were guillotined.

**RABELAIS, FRANCOIS**, a humorous and satirical writer, whose works are not so much read as they are talked about. His fame has extended to all

lands, and he ranks with Lucan, Cervantes, Molière, Swift, &c., among the greatest wits of the world. He was b. at Chinar, in Touraine, about the year 1483, and was the son of an apothecary, or as some say, an innkeeper. In early life he became a monk of the Franciscan order, and entered the convent at Fontenay le Comte, where partly repelled by the ignorance and indecorum of his companions, and partly because his rude sarcastic humor made them his enemies, he was soon disgusted, and separating from them joined the Benedictines. But the monkish life not suiting his taste, he studied medicine, and for a while practised the art. Remorse, fear, or some other motive, next induced him to procure an absolution from Paul III. for his departure from his monastic vows, and he spent some time as a canon in the abbey of St. Maur des Fosses, where he wrote a greater part of his famous "Pantagruel." He was afterwards transferred to Meudon as a parish priest. He was a conscientious teacher of his people, and delighted to instruct the children of his cure in sacred music. His house was a favorite resort of learned men, and he was noted for his generosity to the needy. It is not known when he completed his great work. The date of the earliest existing edition of the first and second books is 1535, but there were previous editions which have disappeared. Whenever published, it was attacked on all sides, and on opposite grounds. The champions of Aristotle and his enemies, the friends of the Catholic and of the Reformed doctrines, Ramus and Calvin, the monks and the Sorbonne, felt aggrieved alike by its keen ridicule and cutting satire, and fell upon it without mercy. But as his subjects were the vices of the popes, the luxury and avarice of prelates, the libertinism and knavery of the monastic orders, the barbarous theological philosophy of the Sorbonne, and the no less barbarous jurisprudence of the courts, the wonder is, not that he was opposed, but that he escaped with his life. Francis the First, who pronounced his book delectable, extended to him his protection, and the hearts of the general readers echoed his sentiments and sarcasm. Rabelais wrote other works, most of them on medical topics, but none of them are comparable to the "Gargantua and Pantagruel." It alone has rendered his name immortal. He was the master of fourteen languages, and of all the sciences and most of the arts of his time.

At the age of 70, in the year 1553, he d. at Paris.

**RABENER, GOTTLIEB WILLIAM**, a German satirist, who was controller of the taxes for the circle of Leipsic. His works have been translated into the French and Dutch languages, and republished several times in his own country. B. 1714; d. 1771.

**RABUTIN, ROGER**, a French wit and satirist; he was dismissed the army for writing a lampoon, and afterwards sent to the Bastille, on account of a libel called "The Amorous History of the Gauls." D. 1698.

**RACAN, HONORAT DE BENITE**, a well-known French poet, and one of the earliest members of the Academy. B. 1589; d. 1670.

**RACINE, JEAN**, one of the greatest tragic poets of France, whose reputation and writings have spread over the whole literary world. He was b. at Ferté Milon, December 21st, 1693, but lost his parents when a child, and was educated in the abbey of Port Royal des Champs. He early discovered a love for the old Greek dramatists, especially Euripides, and was a diligent student of their works. His first production, a poem on the marriage of Louis XIV., procured him, through Colbert's mediation, a pension of 2000 livres, and a present of 100 louis d'ors. The "Thebaïde," his first tragedy, appeared in 1664, and was warmly received by the public. It was an imitation of Corneille, and greatly inferior to the works by which it was followed, the "Alexandre," the "Andromache," "Les Plaideurs," "Berenice," "Phèdre," &c., most of which still keep possession of the French stage. After a mistaken piety had withdrawn the poet from the theatre, he wrote "Esther," at the request of madame de Maintenon, which was received with great satisfaction by the court, and was represented by the pupils of St. Cyr, in 1689. But after enjoying court favor for nearly all his life, he fell into disgrace with the king, and was so mortified, that he d. April 22d, 1699. A certain formal stiffness and coldness marked all the productions of Racine; yet his tenderness in the delineation of love gives him a place in the highest rank of French poets. In harmony of versification and grace of expression he is without a rival in his native language.—**BONAVENTURE**, an ecclesiastic, canon of the cathedral of Auxerre, who wrote an ecclesiastical history. B. 1708; d. 1755.

**RADCLIFFE, ANN**, a female novelist of London, whose maiden name was Ward. Her first performance was a romance called the "Castles of Athlin and Dumblaine," and the next the "Sicilian Romance." But her greatest popularity was achieved by the "Romance of the Forest," and the "Mysteries of Udolpho," the latter particularly, which is still read with breathless eagerness and attention by young masters and mistresses, who initiate themselves by stealth into the horrors and excitements of mysterious adventures. She also published a book of travels in Holland and along the Rhine. Her descriptive powers were of a high order, and have been finely appreciated by Scott, in his "Lives of the Novelists." B. 1764; d. 1823.—**JOHN**, a celebrated medical practitioner of Wakefield, in Yorkshire, who afterwards removed to London, and became physician to Princess Anne of Denmark. He was also consulted by William III., whose favor he lost by his free and honest speech. In 1699 the king, returning from Holland with his ankles swollen, and his body emaciated, sent for Radcliffe, and asked, "What do you think of these?" He replied, "Why, truly, I would not have your majesty's two legs for your three kingdoms!" He was never again sent for. He was b. in 1650, and when he d. in 1714, he left £40,000 for the erection of a library at Oxford, which still bears his name.

**RAE, Sir WILLIAM**, an eminent Scottish judge. D. 1842.

**RAEBURN, Sir HENRY**, an eminent portrait painter, knighted by George IV. He ranked second only to Sir Joshua Lawrence. B. at Stockbridge, near Edinburgh, 1786. D. 1823.

**RAFFENEL, CLAUDE DENIS**, a French author, who was killed at the siege of Athens, in 1827. B. 1797.

**RAFFLES, Sir THOMAS STAMFORD**, a distinguished functionary of the English East India Company, who, in 1811, became lieutenant-governor of Java. During his administration he introduced many judicious reforms. He was afterwards at the head of the factory at Bencoolen, in Sumatra, where he continued his reforms, and at last established the free port of Singapore. In the year 1823 he laid the foundation of an Anglo-Chinese college, with the necessary libraries, museums, &c. When he embarked to return to England, all his valuable collections and manuscripts were burnt in a fire which consumed the vessel. He

wrote a "History of Java," in two volumes. B. 1781; d. 1826.

**RAGHIB PACHA, MOHAMMED**, a grand vizier of the Ottoman empire, noted for his literary taste and talent. B. 1702; d. 1768.

**RAGOTSKI, FRANCIS**, a patriotic prince of Transylvania, who entered into secret negotiations with Louis XIV. to bring about the emancipation of his country from Austrian rule; but his schemes having been detected, he was arrested and condemned to death for high treason. He fortunately managed to make his escape, and then roused the people of Hungary against the imperial despotism. For a time he was prosperous in his career, and was proclaimed protector, but, in the end, certain of the Hungarian states entering into an alliance with Austria, his plans were defeated, he renounced his estates, and took refuge in Turkey. He wrote the memoirs of his own life and adventures. B. 1676; d. 1735.

**RAGUENET, FRANCIS**, a French biographer and historian, who wrote lives of Cromwell, Turenne, &c. D. 1722.

**RAGUET, CONDY**, a vigorous writer on subjects of political economy, who flourished during the present century at Philadelphia. His various essays on banking, on tariffs, and the principles of taxation, are remarkable for close logic and force, and created no little influence on the political discussions of the day. B. 1784; d. 1842.

**RAIKES, ROBERT**, a benevolent and pious printer of Gloucester, in England, whose name will long continue to live as that of the first projector of Sunday schools. B. 1735; d. 1811.

**RAIMONDI, MARC ANTONIO**, a famous engraver of Bologna, employed by Raphael, and whose school surpassed all others of the same era. Pope Clement VII. imprisoned him for some over free illustrations of the Aretine verses, but was released on account of his "Martyrdom of St. Lawrence." B. 1743; d. 1540.—**JOHN BAPTISTE**, an orientalist of Cremona, whom Ferdinand de Medici made director of the oriental press, which originated the Propaganda. B. 1540.

**RAINOLDS, JOHN**, a learned Puritan divine, head of Corpus Christi college, at Oxford; who was one of the translators of the Bible into English. B. 1549; d. 1607.

**RALEIGH, Sir WALTER**, an illustrious English navigator and historian, b. at Budley, Devonshire, 1552. He did emi-



nent services for Queen Elizabeth, particularly in the discovery of Virginia, and in the defeat of the Spanish armada, and lived in happiness and honor during her reign; but his sun set at her death; for, on the accession of King James, he lost his interest at court, was stripped of his preferments, and unaccountably accused of high treason, tried, and condemned to die. Being reprieved, however, he was committed prisoner to the Tower of London, where he lay many years; and during his confinement devoted the greatest part of his time to study. His writings have been divided into poetical, epistolary, military, maritime, geographical, political, philosophical, and historical. But his grand work was "The History of the World," to the end of the Macedonian empire, 323 B. C., a work of vast compass and endless variety. He received a commission from the king to go and explore the golden mines at Guiana. In the mean time his design, being betrayed to the Spaniards, was defeated; and his eldest son Walter being killed by the Spaniards at St. Thome, the town was burnt by Captain Keymis. Upon this the Spanish ambassador Gondemar, making complaints to the king, a proclamation was published immediately against Raleigh and his proceedings, and threatening punishment in an exemplary manner. Raleigh landed at Plymouth in July, 1618, and was arrested. It was found, however, that his life could not be touched for any thing which had been done at Guiana: therefore a privy seal was sent to the judges, forthwith to order execution in consequence of his former attainder; and he was beheaded in Old Palace-yard, October 29, suffering his fate with great magnanimity.

RALPH, JAMES, a miscellaneous writer, b. at Philadelphia, who accompanied Benjamin Franklin to England, where his political connections secured him a pension. He wrote a "History of England," the "Case of Authors by Profession," the "Use and Abuse of Parliaments," and an "Answer to the Memoirs of Sarah, Duchess of Marlborough." One of his works was a poem called "Night," which Pope alludes to in the "Dunciad," thus,

"Silence, ye wolves, while Ralph to Cynthia howls,  
Making night hideous,—answer him, ye owls!"

His dramatic attempts were failures. D. 1762.

RAMAGE, ADAM, a native of Scotland, who removed to the United States early in life. His name is identified with

an improvement in the printing-press, which was among the first to enlarge the utility of that powerful engine. It was generally adopted in this country, and the press went ever afterwards by the name of the Ramage-press. B. 1770; d. 1850.

RAMBERG, JOHN HENRY, a distinguished engraver and etcher, who studied under Sir Joshua Reynolds, and became court painter at Hanover. His works were numerous, and particularly good in the line of humorous caricature. The drawings to the magnificent edition of Wieland's works were from his pencil. B. 1767.

RAMEAU, JEAN PHILIPPE, an able French theorist in the science of music. He was early attached to a strolling company of performers, for whom he produced a musical entertainment, to be represented at Avignon, when he was 18. Afterwards he was appointed organist in the Clermont cathedral; and in 1722 printed his "Traité de l'Harmonie." This was speedily followed by the "Nouveau Systeme de Musique Théorique," and his "Génération Musique." He also wrote a great many other works on music. He was 50 years of age when he produced his first opera, "Hyppolyte et Ariæ," which led to "Castor et Pollux," "Dardanus," "Samson," "Pygmalion" and "Zoroastie," besides a large number of ballets and minor pieces. Louis XV. granted him a patent of nobility in honor of his merits. B. 1683; d. 1764.

RAMEL, JEAN PIERRE, a chief of battalion during the French revolution, afterwards appointed commandant of Toulouse, where he was assassinated in 1815. B. 1770.

RAMELLI, AUGUSTIN, an ingenious engineer of Milan, who was distinguished in the army of Charles V. He also wrote a curious book, called "Le Diverse et Artificiose Machine." B. 1581; d. 1590.

RAM KOMUL SEU, a learned Hindoo, who did much to promote the diffusion of knowledge at Calcutta. D. 1844.

RAMLER, CHARLES WILLIAM, a German lyric poet, translator, and critic, professor in the royal military school at Berlin. He attached himself to Frederic the Great, and was called the German Horace, though vastly inferior to the Roman poet of that name. His poetical works appeared in two volumes in 1806. B. 1725; d. 1798.

RAMMOHUN-ROY, Rajah, and by

birth a Bramin, was b. 1776, in the province of Bengal. He was educated in the faith of his sect, but soon discovering the diversities of belief both among the Indian and Christian doctors, he resolved to investigate for himself and form his own opinions. In this view, he first went to Thibet and then to Hindostan, where he studied the Sanscrit and other languages. In 1803 he published a book against "The Idolatry of all Religions," which made him many enemies and forced him to retire to Calcutta, where he studied English, and translated from the Sanscrit into the Hindoo tongue. He afterwards published the "Precepts of Jesus," which gave his views of Christ's teaching. In 1831 he visited England, where he was received with the highest marks of attention. D. 1833.

RAMSAY, ALLAN, a Scotch poet, was b. in 1685, at Leadhills; was originally a wig-maker, but became a bookseller; acquired fame by his talents, and fortune by his trade; and d. in 1758. His poems contain much that is worthy of praise; but his fame rests on his delightful pastoral comedy of "The Gentle Shepherd," which is one of the classics of Scottish literature.—His son ALLAN, who was b. in 1709, and d. in 1784, was an eminent portrait painter; and wrote "The Investigator," and "The Present State of the Arts."—ANDREW MICHAEL, usually called Chevalier Ramsay, was b. in 1686, at Ayr, in Scotland; was educated at Edinburgh and Leyden; was tutor in several families of rank, among which were those of the pretender, and the duke of Argyle; and d. in 1743. His principal works are, "The Travels of Cyrus," "Lives of Turenne and Fenelon," and a "Discourse on Epic Poetry."—DAVID, an American historian, was b. in Pennsylvania, in 1749, was educated at Princeton college, and commenced the study of medicine. After practising a short time in Maryland, he removed to Charleston, South Carolina, in 1773, and soon rose to an extensive practice. He took an active and early part in the cause of the colonies, and was for some time a surgeon in the revolutionary army. In 1782 he was chosen to a seat in congress. He wrote a "History of the Revolution in South Carolina," a "History of the American Revolution," a "Life of Washington," a "History of South Carolina," and a "History of the United States." He d. in 1815.

RAMUS, PETER, a French philoso-

pher, was b. in a village of the Vermandois, in 1515. When a boy, he obtained the place of servant in the college of Navarre, where he devoted his leisure hours to study, and became a most consummate scholar. Having ventured to attack the doctrine of Aristotle, he was interdicted from teaching philosophy; but this judgment was reversed by Henry II., and in 1551 he was made royal professor of rhetoric and philosophy. His spirit of free inquiry ultimately led him to become a Protestant; as this could not be long concealed, he was obliged to leave Paris, to which city he returned in 1571, and lost his life in the massacre on St. Bartholomew's day, in the following year. His works on mathematics, philosophy, logic, &c., are numerous.

RANCE, ARMAND JOHN LE BOUTHILLIER DE, the reformer of La Trappe, was b. in 1626, at Paris, and adopted the ecclesiastical profession. He obtained several benefices before he was in orders, acquired great celebrity as a preacher, and might have risen to the most elevated stations in the church, had he not taken the resolution of retiring from the world. Various reasons are assigned for this; the most probable of which appears to be, that although he was a man of large fortune, and indulged in all the pleasures of the world, the death of the duchess of Montauban, to whom he was attached, produced such a revulsion in his feelings, that he abandoned society, and retired to his abbey of La Trappe, where he introduced a reform of the most rigid kind in the monastic discipline. He was the author of several theological works, and d. 1700.

RANDOLPH, Sir THOMAS, an eminent statesman, was b. in Kent, 1523, and d. 1590. On the accession of Elizabeth he was sent on embassies to Scotland, France, and Russia. His letters are in different collections, and his account of Russia in "Hackluyt's Voyages."—THOMAS, an English dramatic poet, b. 1605; d. 1634. His "Muse's Looking-Glass," a comedy, is well known and much admired.—THOMAS, a learned divine, was the son of the recorder of Canterbury, where he was b. in 1701, and educated at the king's school. After studying at Oxford, and obtaining his degree of D.D., he received church preferment in his native county, and became, in 1763, archdeacon of Oxford, and Margaret professor of divinity. Among his works are, "The Christian's

Faith," "A Vindication of the Doctrine of the Trinity," and "A View of Our Blessed Saviour's Ministry." D. 1783.—**JOHN**, a learned prelate, a son of the preceding, was b. 1749; studied at Christ-church, Oxford, where he graduated, and in 1783 was elected to the regius professorship of divinity. He became, successively, bishop of Oxford, Bangor, and London; but he did not enjoy the latter diocese more than two years, having d. 1813.—**JOHN**, an eccentric and arrogant, but influential statesman, b. June, 1773, in Chesterfield county, Va. and received his education at Princeton college. In 1799 he was elected to congress, where he figured for nearly thirty years, as one of the most sarcastic and eloquent speakers of the house. He was also, for two years in the senate. In 1830, President Jackson appointed him minister to Russia; but he had scarcely been presented to the emperor when he returned to England. The latter part of his life was passed in ill health. D. 1833.—**PEYTON**, first president of the American congress, was a native of Virginia, and one of the most distinguished lawyers and patriots of that state. He was as early as 1756 appointed king's attorney for that colony, and held the office for many years. In 1766 he was elected speaker of the house of burgesses, and in 1773 a member of the committee of correspondence. The following year he was appointed a delegate to the congress which assembled at Philadelphia, and was elected its president, and also presided in the congress of 1775, till obliged to return to Virginia, when Hancock was chosen his successor. He soon resumed his seat in congress, but d. suddenly on the 22d of October, 1775, aged 52.—**EDMUND**, governor of Virginia, was the son of John Randolph, attorney-general of that colony before the revolution. He was an eminent lawyer, and a warm friend of the revolution. After having held several honorable stations in the state, he was in 1779 elected to a seat in congress, and held it till 1782. In 1787 he was a member of the convention which formed the federal constitution, but voted against its adoption. The next year he was chosen governor of Virginia, and in 1789 was appointed attorney-general of the United States, and in 1794 secretary of state, but engaged in an intrigue with the French minister, by which he lost the confidence of the cabinet, and resigned in August, 1795. D. 1813.

**RAPHAEL**, or **RAFFAELLO SANZIO**, **DA URBINO**, the most celebrated of modern painters, was b. at Urbino, 1483, being the son of a painter named Sanzio. At the age of 13 his father placed him under Perugino, where he soon surpassed his numerous compeers. Three years afterwards he went with Pinturicchio to Siena, to assist him in painting the history of Pius II., for the cathedral there; but Raphael soon left that work to visit Florence, where he improved his style by studying the designs of Da Vinci, and Michael Angelo. His favorite artist, however, was Fra Bartolomeo, who gave him a more correct knowledge of coloring. In 1508 he was invited to Rome by Julius II., who employed him to paint the "School of Athens" in the Vatican. In performing this commission, he gave such satisfaction, that the pope ordered all the pictures, already painted in the various rooms, to be obliterated, and the walls prepared for the productions of Raphael alone, who, with difficulty, succeeded in saving from destruction a ceiling, painted by his old master Perugino. On the accession of Leo X. he prosecuted his labors with increased spirit, and executed his "Attila" and the "Deliverance of St. Peter." The "Cartoons" and the "Transfiguration" were among the last of his labors. To his other talents he added that of being an able architect; the principles of which science he studied under Bramante, who recommended him for his successor in conducting the great work of St. Peter's, the general plan of which, as it now stands, was designed by Raphael. He likewise constructed a number of magnificent buildings, particularly the Caffarelli palace at Rome. As a sculptor also he evinced great skill, though in that department of art he was able to pay but little attention. D. 1520.

**RAPIN DE THOYRAS**, **PAUL**, an historian, was b. in 1661, at Castres, in Languedoc. He studied law under his father, who was an advocate, until the revocation of the edict of Nantes drove him to England, and subsequently to Holland, where he entered a company of French cadets. In 1689 he followed the prince of Orange into England, and distinguished himself at the battle of the Boyne, and the siege of Limerick. In 1707 he settled at Wesel, in the duchy of Cleves, and devoted himself to the composition of his "History of England," which was published at the

Hague, and was for a long time in great repute, being the only complete narrative of English events. D. 1725.—**RENAULT**, a French Jesuit and critic, famous for his skill in classical learning. B. 1621; d. 1687.

**RASTALL, JOHN**, a learned printer in London, who wrote a "Dramatic Description of Asia, Africa, and Europe." "Canones Astrologici," "Dialogues concerning Purgatory," "Anglorum Regum Chronicum," &c. He married a sister of Sir Thomas More, and d. in 1536.

**RAULIN, JOHN**, a celebrated French preacher, of the 15th century, whose sermons and letters were greatly admired, and to whom both Rabelais and La Fontaine have been partially indebted for their pathos. B. 1443; d. 1514.—**JOSEPH**, an ingenious French physician, was b. 1708, and d. at Paris 1784. He wrote several medical treatises.

**RAVAILLAC, FRANCIS**, the murderer of Henry IV. of France, was b. at Angoulême, in 1578. Having been ruined by a lawsuit, and for a long time confined in prison for debt, his naturally gloomy disposition degenerated into a morbid fanaticism, and he became accustomed to consider the good and humane Henry IV. as the arch-enemy of the church, to destroy whom would be doing God service. Filled with this notion, he followed the royal carriage from the Louvre to the Rue de la Ferronnerie, and while it stopped in the street, in consequence of some obstruction, he mounted the coach wheel, and thrusting his hand in at the window, armed with a knife, stabbed the king to the heart. He was instantly seized, interrogated, and underwent the torture; but he declared he had no accomplice, and on May 27, 1610, his limbs were torn asunder by horses.

**RAWLE, WILLIAM**, a lawyer and jurist of note, b. at Philadelphia 1759, read law in New York, London, and Paris, and practised in his native city. In 1789 he was chosen a member of the Pennsylvania legislature, and afterwards Washington appointed him district attorney for that state; but though frequently solicited, he never would take office. He was a member of nearly all the literary and scientific societies of the day, and first president of the Penn. Historical Society. His writings were a "View of the Constitution of the United States" and the new Civil Code, prepared by a commission appointed to revise, collate,

and digest the Pennsylvania statutes. D. 1836.

**RAY, JOHN**, a celebrated naturalist, b. at Black Notley, in Essex, in 1628. He received his education at Catharine hall and Trinity college, Cambridge, but lost his fellowship by refusing to comply with the act of uniformity. After this he devoted himself to the study of nature, and in 1663 accompanied Mr. Willoughby on a tour through Europe, of which journey he published an account in 1673. Mr. Ray was elected a fellow of the Royal Society in 1667, and the transactions of that body afford ample proofs of his attention to science. The principal of his works are, "A Collection of English Proverbs," "The Wisdom of God manifested in the Works of the Creation," "Three Discourses concerning the Chaos, Deluge, and Dissolution of the World," "Synopsis Methodica Animalium Quadrupedum," and "Sylloge Stirpium Europeanum extra Britanniam." D. 1705.

**RAYNAL, WILLIAM THOMAS FRANCIS**, an eminent French historian and philosopher, was b. at St. Genies, 1718, and after quitting the Jesuits, by whom he was educated, he became an historical and political writer. He joined the French philosophical party, as it was called, adopted their principles to the fullest extent, and became one of the writers in the "Encyclopædia." He also published several works at Paris, the principal of which was his "Political and Philosophical History of the European Settlements in the East and West Indies." This was followed by an essay on the "Revolution of America," written in a style of declamation, and full of enmity to the English. In 1791 the Abbé Raynal addressed a letter to the constituent assembly, in defence of the rights of property, which greatly irritated the revolutionists, and though he escaped the tyranny of Robespierre, he was stripped of his property, and d. in great indigence at Passy, in 1796. Among his other works are, a "History of the Stadtholdership," "History of the Parliament of England," "Historical Anecdotes," "History of the Divorce of Henry VIII. of England," "The Military School," and "Historical Memoirs of Europe."

**READ, GEORGE**, a distinguished American citizen, of Irish descent, b. in Maryland, 1734. He studied law, and settled in the state of Delaware, where he was attorney-general of the three lower counties from 1763 to 1775. In

1774 he was chosen a member of congress, and was continued during the revolutionary war. He was president of the convention which formed the first constitution of Delaware, a member of the convention which formed the constitution of the United States, and was a senator of the United States. From 1793 to the autumn of 1798, the time of his death, he was chief justice of the state of Delaware. In his several stations of honor and responsibility, he had the reputation for talents and wisdom.—**JOHN**, a lawyer of Boston, Massachusetts, distinguished for genius, learning, wit, patriotism, eloquence, and integrity, was graduated at Harvard college, in 1697. He studied divinity, and preached for some time with popularity, but at length left that profession for the law, and soon became eminent in the practice. He first reduced the redundant and obscure phraseology of the English deeds of conveyance, to the simple form now in use. He held a conspicuous place for some time also in the house of representatives and council. D. at an advanced age, in 1749.

**REAL**, **GASPARD DE**, Seigneur de **CURBAN**, was b. at Sisteron, in 1682, and d. at Paris, in 1752. He wrote an able work on the "Science of Government."

**REAU-MUR**, **RENE ANTOINE FERCHAULT DE**, a philosophic naturalist, b. in 1683, at Rochelle; studied under the Jesuits at Poitiers, and afterwards went through a course of law at Bourges. But his tastes led him to the observation of nature; and having made himself acquainted with the mathematical sciences, he was chosen a member of the Academy of Sciences at Paris, to which he had presented some memoirs on geometry. He discovered the art of manufacturing porcelain, of converting iron into steel, of tinning iron plates, and of making artificial pearls. He ascertained, also, the existence of mines of turquoises in France equal to those of Persia; and he invented a method of hatching eggs by artificial heat. But he is principally celebrated for being the first who reduced thermometers to a common standard; and the instruments constructed upon his principles still go by his name. His chief works are, "Memoirs of his Discoveries," "The History of Insects," and a "History of the Auriferous Rivers of France."

**REBOLLEDO**, **BERNARDIN**, count de, a Spanish soldier, writer, and diplomatist, was b. at Leon 1596, and d. at Madrid in 1677.

**REDESDALE**, **JOHN FREEMAN MITFORD**, Baron, an eminent English lawyer and statesman, was b. 1743, educated at New college, Oxford, and having studied at Lincoln's Inn, was called to the bar; in 1782 he published "A Treatise on Pleadings in Suits in the Court of Chancery." He was afterwards made a Welsh judge. In 1789 he was chosen M.P. for Beeralston; in 1793 he was appointed solicitor-general, and in that capacity he assisted in conducting the state trials of Hardy, Horne Tooke, and Thelwall. He succeeded Lord Eldon as attorney-general in 1799. In 1802 he was raised to the peerage, and made lord chancellor, and a member of the privy council in Ireland; but he resigned the seals in March, 1806, in consequence of the death of Mr. Pitt. D. 1830.

**REDING**, **ALOYS**, baron von, landmann and general of the Swiss, was b. 1755. On the invasion of Switzerland by the French in 1798, he commanded the troops raised to repel them; but though he obtained some advantages over the enemy, his forces were inadequate to the task assigned them, and the Swiss were compelled to submission. Having afterwards endeavored to secure some degree of independence for his country, Bonaparte had him arrested and confined in the fortress of Arbourg, but he was set at liberty in a few months. He was subsequently at no pains to conceal his antipathy to Bonaparte, and he is believed to have favored the passage of the allied troops through the Swiss territories over the Rhine, after the campaign of 1813. D. 1818.

**REED**, **ISAAC**, a critic and miscellaneous writer, was b. in London in 1742, and brought up to the conveyancing business, which he relinquished for literary pursuits. He published the poems of Lady Mary Wortley Montagu, edited the *Seatonian* prize poems, and revised and enlarged Dodsley's "Old Plays." He afterwards also published the "Biographia Dramatica," and four volumes of humorous pieces, under the title of the "Repository;" but the work by which he is most advantageously known is an edition of Shakspeare, embodying in its pages all the most valuable notes and elucidations of former commentators, with much original information. D. 1807.—**JOSEPH**, a dramatic writer, was b. at Stockton-upon-Tees, in 1743, and carried on business as a rope-maker at Stepney, till his death in 1787. He was the author of

"Dido," a tragedy, "Tom Jones," a comic opera, several farces, &c.—**JOSEPH**, a patriot of the American revolution, was graduated at the college in New Jersey, in 1757. While a member of congress in 1778, the British commissioner endeavored to procure his influence to bring about a reconciliation between the colonies and the mother country, he rejected their offers with the reply—"That he was not worth purchasing; but such as he was, the king of Great Britain was not rich enough to buy him." In 1778 he was chosen president of Pennsylvania, and retained that office till his death, 1781.

**REES, ABRAHAM**, a dissenting minister, whose labors as an encyclopædist have gained for him great and deserved celebrity, was b. in Montgomeryshire, 1743, was educated at Hoxton, became theological and philosophical tutor in the new college, founded at Hackney, which place he held till 1795, when that establishment also terminated. In 1776 he was employed as editor of "Chambers's Cyclopædia," which he completed in 1786. After a lapse of 14 years, the proprietors embarked in a more comprehensive undertaking, which also Dr. Rees brought to a conclusion. Besides these literary performances, he published two volumes of "Practical Sermons," and several other works. D. 1825.

**REEVE, CLARA**, a novelist, was b. at Ipswich, and was the daughter of a clergyman who gave her an excellent education. She possessed great learning and research, which she displayed in her first literary essay, a translation of Barclay's "Argenis." Among her subsequent productions are, "The Progress of Romance," "Memoirs of Sir Roger de Clarendon," "The School for Widows," and the well-known tale of "The Old English Baron." D. 1808.—**JOHN**, a celebrated comic actor, b. in London, 1799, made his first appearance on the boards of Drury-lane, as "Sylvester Daggerwood," in 1819; was subsequently engaged at the Haymarket, English Opera-house, and Adelphi, and d. 1833. John Reeve was the absolute personification of hilarious jollity and genuine good-humor.—**TAPPING**, an eminent lawyer, was b. at Brook-Haven, in 1744, and was graduated at Princeton college. He established himself as a lawyer in Litchfield, Connecticut, where he founded the law school, of which, for nearly thirty years he was the principal instructor. He was for many years judge of the supreme court of that state,

and some time chief justice. His legal attainments were of a high order, and as a man he possessed the esteem and respect of the community.

**REGIUS, URBAN, or LE ROI**, a learned poet and controversialist, distinguished also as one of the early reformers, was b. at Langenargen, in Germany. He completed his studies at Ingoldstadt, under Eckius, and when the emperor Maximilian visited that university, he made Regius his poet laureate and orator. He afterwards obtained a professorship, but when the controversy arose between Luther and Eckius, the reformed doctrines operated so strongly upon his conviction, that he sided with the former against his old tutor in polemics. In 1530 he accepted an invitation from the duke of Brunswick to settle as pastor of the church of Lunenberg, and d. in 1541.

**REGNARD, JOHN FRANCIS**, a comic writer, was b. at Paris, in 1655. He went to Italy about 1676, and was returning home with considerable property, when he was captured by an Algerine corsair, and sold for a slave. During his captivity, he obtained the favor of his master by his skill in cookery; but being caught in an intrigue with one of the women, he was required to turn Mahometan, or suffer death. The French consul, however, saved him by paying his ransom, and Regnard returned to France about 1681. After this he wrote a number of successful comedies, besides poems and other works; was made a treasurer of France, and lieutenant of the waters and forests; and d. 1709.

**REGNAULT, MICHAEL LOUIS STEPHEN**, a French advocate and statesman, was b. at St. Jean d'Angeli, in 1760; d. 1819.—**NOËL**, a learned mathematician and philosopher, was b. at Arras, 1683; belonged to the society of Jesuits, and d. at Paris, 1762. He published several scientific and metaphysical works, the principal of which are his "Philosophical Conversations" and his "Ancient Origin of the New Philosophy."

**REGNIER, CLAUDE AMBROSE**, duke of Massa, minister of justice under the government of Napoleon, was b. at Blamont, in La Meurthe, in 1736; practised as an advocate at Nancy, was a member of the constituent assembly, retired from public affairs during the reign of terror; but after the fall of Robespierre, became a member of the council of ancients, and took an active part in the senate. He assisted in the

elevation of Bonaparte as first consul, and, in 1802, he was appointed grand judge, minister of justice, &c. In 1813 he became president of the legislative body, and d. in the following year.—**MATHURIN**, a French poet, and the first who succeeded in France as a satirist, b. at Chartres, 1572. He was brought up to the church, which he disgraced by his debaucheries; yet he obtained a canonry in the cathedral of his native place, with other benefices, and a pension. D. 1613. His "Satires" still retain a place in the standard literature of his country.

**REGULUS**, **MARCUS ATILIUS**, a Roman general, celebrated for his patriotism and devotion in the service of his country, was made consul a second time about 256 B. C., and, with his colleague, Manlius Vulso, commanded in the first war against Carthage.

**REICHARDT**, **JOHN FREDERIC**, a musical composer and author, was b. at Königsberg, in 1751; studied under Kant, was for a long time director of the Italian opera at Berlin, and subsequently had the direction of the French and German theatres at Cassel. Among his compositions, which are very numerous, are the "Tamerlane" of Morel, and the "Panthea" of Berquin. His literary productions are, "Familiar Letters written during a Journey in France in 1792, and again in 1803 and 1804," "Familiar Letters on Vienna," &c.; and "Napoleon Bonaparte and the French People under his Consulate," &c. D. 1814.

**REICHENBACH**, **GEORGE OF**, a distinguished mechanical artist, was b. at Manheim, in 1772, and d. at Munich, in 1826. He and his coadjutor, Fraunhofer, were unsurpassed in the manufacture of optical instruments generally, and quite unrivalled in the execution of telescopes, heliometers, theodolites, &c.

**REID**, **THOMAS**, a celebrated Scotch divine and metaphysician, was b. 1709, at Strachan, in Kincardineshire, and educated at the Marischal college, Aberdeen. In 1764 he succeeded Adam Smith as professor of moral philosophy at Glasgow, and d. in 1796. His principal works are, "An Inquiry into the Human Mind," and "Essays on the Intellectual and Active Powers of Man." Dr. Reid was the first writer in Scotland who attacked the skepticism of Hume, and endeavored to refute the ideal theory which was then prevalent.

**REINHOLD**, **ERASMUS**, a German mathematician and astronomer, was b. at Salfeldt, in Thuringia, in 1511; became

professor of mathematics at Wittemberg, and d. there in 1533. His works are, "Theoria nova Planetarum," "Ptolemy's Almagest, with a Latin version," "Prutenicæ Tabulæ Cœlestium Motuum," and "Primus Liber Tabularum Directionum."

**REMBRANDT VAN RHYN**, **PAUL**, one of the most celebrated painters and engravers of the Dutch school, was b. 1606, near Leyden. His passionate love for art disappointed his father's desire of educating him as a scholar; but he received some instruction in the art of painting from Peter Lastmann, of Amsterdam, but soon returned home, and pursued his labors there, taking nature as his sole guide. He came into notice by taking a picture to the Hague, where a dealer gave him 100 florins for it; which circumstance procured him employment and pupils. Rembrandt was master of all that relates to coloring, distribution of light and shade, and the management of the pencil; and though he was deficient in some of the other requisites of a true artist, it cannot be denied that his pencil is masterly and unique, possessing an energy and effect belonging to no other painter. His etchings possess a wonderful freedom, facility, and boldness. Rembrandt married the handsome daughter of a peasant, who used to sit to him as a model. He resided during the greater part of his life at Amsterdam, and he soon acquired a large fortune. His habits, however, were low, and his avarice insatiable; so that he lived like a beggar, and descended to the meanest tricks to increase his hoard. D. 1674, or, according to some accounts, in 1688.

**REMUSAT**, **JEAN PIERRE ABEL**, an eminent linguist, was b. at Paris, 1788. He was professor of the Chinese and Tartar languages at the college de France; was admitted into the academy of inscriptions in 1816; and, after Visconti's death, in 1818, he was appointed editor of the "Journal des Savans." His principal works are, "Essai sur la Langue et Littérature Chinoises," "Plan d'un Dictionnaire Chinois," "Mélanges Asiatiques," and "Comtes Chinois." D. 1832.

**RENAU D'ELISAGARAY**, **BERNARD**, an able French naval architect, was b. in Béarn, in 1652. He was employed at Brest in the construction of large ships; and, in 1680, he conceived the idea of bomb-vessels, which were used at the bombardment of Algiers, and the success of which led to his being

appointed to conduct several sieges under Vauban. For these services he was made a captain in the navy, honored with the cross of St. Louis, and rewarded with a pension of 12,000 livres. He wrote, "Théorie de la Manœuvre des Vaisseaux," and d. in 1719.

RENNEL, Major JOHN, was b. at Chudleigh, 1742; first entered the naval service as a midshipman, and served in India, but quitted it for the East India company's military service, and became surveyor-general of Bengal. Returning to England in 1782, he was elected a member of the Royal Society; and from this period he held an extensive correspondence with men of learning both at home and abroad. He now published his celebrated "Memoir and Map of Hindostan," and he assisted in the formation of the Asiatic Society. He was also the author of "Observations on the Topography of the Plain of Troy," three memoirs on the "Geography of Africa," the "Geographical System of Herodotus explained," and the "Marches of the British Army in the Peninsula of India." D. 1830.

RENNIE, JOHN, a celebrated civil engineer and mechanist, was b. at Phantassie, in East Lothian, settled in London in 1783, and first became known by the talent he displayed in the construction of the Albion Mills. His next concern was in superintending the new machinery of Whitbread's brewery, the execution of which increased his fame. He soon, however, became eminent in labors of a superior kind, and stood at the head of the civil engineers of Great Britain. Among his public works may be mentioned, Ramsgate harbor, Waterloo, Southwark, and New London bridges; the Breakwater at Plymouth, the Crinan, Lancaster, Kennet, and Avon, and other canals; and several docks and harbors, among which are those of London, Hull, and Sheerness. But the Bell Rock lighthouse, constructed on the same principle as that of the Eddystone, will, perhaps, be deemed the greatest effort of his genius. D. 1821.

REPTON, HUMPHREY, a private gentleman, distinguished by his skill in ornamental gardening and architecture, was b. at Bury St. Edmunds, in 1752. In 1783 he accompanied Mr. Windham to Ireland, and for a short time held a situation at Dublin, under government. On his return to England, he adopted the profession of landscape gardening, in which he soon obtained extensive celebrity. He published several works

on miscellaneous subjects, but his principal productions are on the theory and practice of his art. D. 1818.

RESTOUT, JOHN, a French painter, was b. at Rouen, in 1692, became director of the academy of paintings, and d. in 1768.—His son, who was also a good painter, and a member of the Academy, d. at Paris in 1797.

RETZ, JOHN FRANCIS PAUL DE GONDI, a French cardinal, and a celebrated political character, was b. at Montmirail, in 1613; became coadjutor to his uncle, the archbishop of Paris; and, after many intrigues, and fighting several duels, he was made archbishop of Corinth and a cardinal. He conspired against the life of Cardinal Richelieu, and took a prominent part in opposing Mazarin during the minority of Louis XIV. In short, he was the Catiline of the day. At length Mazarin, who both hated and feared him, imprisoned him in the castle of Vincennes, whence he was removed to Nantes, from which he escaped, and subsequently travelled through Holland, Flanders, and England. In 1675 he wished to give up his cardinal's hat, and retire from the world, but the pope would not receive it; and as the latter years of his life made some amends for his former crimes, he d. at Paris, in 1679.

REUCHLIN, JOHN, a celebrated German philologist, b. at Pfortzheim, in 1455. Having studied the law, and obtained the diploma of licentiate in that faculty at Poitiers, he was employed in several diplomatic missions; and while at Rome with Everard, count of Wirtemberg, he was received with the distinction due to his talents, and was particularly noticed by Lorenzo de Medici, at Florence. After the renewal of the league of Suabia, in 1500, Reuchlin was appointed judge of a tribunal at Tubingen, which office he held eleven years. In his old age he was reduced to poverty, and was persecuted by the ecclesiastics for opposing Pfeffercorn's design of burning all the Jewish books except the Bible. Reuchlin was the preceptor of Melancthon, and d. 1522. He composed the first Hebrew grammar and lexicon for the use of Christians, and he was the author of several other works.

REUVENS, JOHN EVERARD, one of the most profound lawyers Holland ever produced, was b. at Haerlem, in 1753; studied at Leyden; acquired great reputation at the Hague as an advocate; and was appointed, in 1795, counsellor to



the court of justice of the province of Holland. In 1801 he became president of the high court of justice; and under the regal government, in 1806, he was nominated counsellor of state extraordinary, and subsequently vice-president of the council. On the union of Holland to France, in 1810, he became president of the court of appeal at the Hague; but was soon after invited to Paris, and made counsellor of the court of cassation; which office he relinquished, when, in 1814, the independence of his native country was secured, and returned to the presidency he had quitted at the Hague. He went to Brussels in 1816, on a legal mission, and there perished, the victim of a conspiracy, the authors of which have never been discovered.

REYNEAU, CHARLES RENE, an eminent French mathematician, was b. at Brissac, in 1656, and entered into the congregation of the Oratory. Having become well acquainted with geometry, and studied the Cartesian philosophy, he taught mathematics and physics at Toulon and Angers. He was the author of "Analyse Démontrée," and "Science du Calcul des Grandeurs." D. 1728.

REYNER, EDWARD, a nonconformist divine, was b. in Yorkshire, and educated at Cambridge, where he took his degree in arts, and, about 1627, settled at Lincoln; but in 1662 was ejected from his living, and d. soon after. He wrote "Precepts for Christian Practice," "Vindication of Human Learning and Universities," &c.

REYNOLDS, SIR JOSHUA, an eminent English painter, was the son of a clergyman at Plimpton, in Devonshire, where he was b. 1723. He early discovered a predilection for the art of drawing, which induced his father to place him, at the age of 17, with Hudson, the most famous portrait painter in London, with whom he remained three years, and then, upon some disagreement, returned home. He then proceeded to Rome, in which capital, and other parts of Italy, he spent three years. On his return to London, his talent placed him at the head of the English portrait painters; and being a man of literary abilities and an amiable companion, as well as a first-rate artist, he soon numbered among his intimate friends, several of the most distinguished characters of the day. When the Royal Academy was instituted, in 1768, he was unanimously chosen president, and was knighted; and although it was

no prescribed part of his duty to read lectures, yet his zeal for the advancement of the fine arts induced him to deliver annual or biennial discourses before the academy on the principles and practice of painting. Of these he pronounced fifteen, from 1769 to 1790, which were published in two sets, and form a standard work. He was a member of the celebrated club which contained the names of Johnson, Garrick, Burke, and others of the first rank of literary eminence, and seems to have been universally beloved and respected by his associates. In 1773 the university of Oxford conferred on Sir Joshua the honorary degree of doctor of laws, and in 1783 he was appointed principal painter to the king. D. 1792.

REYNAC, FRANCIS PHILIP LAURENS DE, a French ecclesiastic, was b. at Longville, in the Limousin, in 1734. He became canon regular of Chancelade, prior of St. Maclou, at Orleans, and an associate of the academy of inscriptions. He is principally known by his "Hymns to the Sun," in the florid prose style of Fenelon. He also wrote "Idylls in prose," "Sacred Poems," &c. D. 1782.

RHEIFEK, CHRISTOPHER, a German musical composer, b. at Memmingen, in 1748. He produced the operas of "Le Nouveau Pygmalion," "Le Fils Reconnaissant," and "Rinaldo;" besides the oratorio, "Der Todgesang Jesu," and a collection of songs. D. 1796.

RHIGAS, or RIGAS, a modern Greek patriot, b. at Velestini, in Thessaly, about 1753. He was soon distinguished for his ready apprehension and extensive acquirements, being intimately acquainted with the ancient literature of Greece, as well as with the Latin, French, German, and Italian languages. Looking forward for an opportunity when his country might throw off the Turkish yoke, he conceived the project of a grand secret society, and among the discontented chiefs who became associated with him, was the pacha Passwan Oglou. He then proceeded to Vienna, which place he made the focus of an extensive correspondence with persons of intelligence possessing similar principles with himself in various parts of Europe. He also commenced a Greek journal for the instruction of his countrymen, composed a treatise on military tactics, drew up a grand chart of all Greece, in 12 divisions, and translated the travels of "Anacharsis the

Younger," and other French works. But being treacherously denounced to the Austrian government by one of his associates, as a conspirator against the state, he was arrested at Trieste, and ordered to be delivered up to the Ottoman Porte. His conductors, however, fearing to be intercepted by Passwan Oglou, drowned him in the Danube, together with eight of his companions, who had been arrested at the same time, May, 1798.

RIBERA, ANASTASIOS PANTALEON DE, a Spanish poet, called the Scarron of Spain, was b. at Madrid, and on account of his wit was entertained at the court of Philip IV.—JOSEPH, called Lo SPAGNOLETTO, an eminent painter, was b. at Xativa, in Valencia, about 1589. He was at first a pupil of Caravaggio, and on going to Rome, he studied the works of Raphael, the Caracci, &c., with great advantage. He then visited Parma and Modena, and thence went to Naples, where the viceroy named him his own painter. In 1648, when Don John of Austria visited Naples, Ribera imprudently boasted to him of the beauty of his daughters, which led to an intrigue with one of them, and the prince carried her off. This so affected the father, that, according to some accounts, he left his house suddenly one day, in 1649, and was never again heard of. Others state that he d. at Naples, in 1656.

RICARDO, DAVID, celebrated for his writings on finance and statistics, was b. in London, of a Jewish family, in 1772. His character for probity, industry, and talent, early procured for him the means of support; and, becoming a member of the stock exchange, he accumulated immense property. In 1810 he appeared as a writer in the "Morning Chronicle," on the subject of the depreciation of the national currency; he advocated the principles of Malthus concerning population; and published a treatise on "Political Economy and Taxation," which affords a luminous exposition of the origin and fluctuation of national wealth and expenditure. In 1819, Mr. Ricardo was elected into parliament for the Irish borough of Portarlington; but he never spoke, except on subjects of finance and commerce, on which occasions he was always attended to with great deference. D. 1823.

RICAUT, Sir PAUL, an English traveller and historical writer, was the son of a merchant in London; received his education at Trinity college, Cambridge;

and in 1661 went to Constantinople, as secretary to the embassy, and there wrote his "State of the Ottoman Empire." He was next appointed consul at Smyrna, where, by the command of Charles II., he wrote "The present State of the Greek and Armenian Churches;" and on his return home he was made secretary to the lord lieutenant of Ireland, a privy councillor, and a judge of the high court of admiralty. William III. employed him as the English resident in the Hanse Towns, where he continued 10 years. Besides the works before mentioned, he wrote a continuation of Knolles's "History of the Turks," a translation of Platina's "Lives of the Popes," and Garcilasso de la Vega's "History of Peru." D. 1700.

RICCI, LORENZO, the last general of the Jesuits previous to their suppression by Pope Clement XIII., was b. at Florence, in 1703; entered into the order of St. Ignatius at the age of 15; became, successively, spiritual director at the Roman college, and secretary of his order; and succeeded, on the death of Centurioni, in 1758, to the office of general. On the suppression of the Jesuits he was confined as a prisoner in the castle of St. Angelo, and there d. 1775.—SCRIO, an Italian prelate, was a nephew of the preceding, and b. at Florence, in 1741. He was raised to the bishopric of Pistoga and Prato, in 1786; and distinguished himself by strenuously seconding the Grand-duke Leopold in the attempt to introduce a reform into the ecclesiastical discipline of the duchy. By doing this, he incurred the displeasure of the pope, was obliged to resign his bishopric, and subsequently underwent much persecution; though he became reconciled to the holy see, in 1805, by signing a formula of adhesion to the bulls which he had objected to. D. 1810.—MATTHEW, a Jesuit and missionary in China, who was in such high favor with the emperor, that he gave him permission to build a church there. D. 1610.

RICCOBONI, LODOVICO, an eminent comedian and author, was b. at Modena, in 1674, acquired an early reputation on the stage, and was popular both in his own country and at Paris. In 1729 the duke of Parma appointed him inspector of the theatres in his dominions; but in 1731 he returned to Paris, where he devoted his last years to literature, and d. 1752. He wrote several comedies and poems, besides a "History of the Italian

Theatre," and other works on dramatic subjects.—ANTHON FRANCIS, son of the preceding, was b. at Mantua, in 1707, and was also an actor and a dramatic writer. His comedies were very successful, but what he gained by the stage he spent in foolish attempts to discover the philosopher's stone. D. 1772.—His wife was a celebrated French novelist; but from the neglect of her husband she suffered much, and d. in 1792.

RICE, JOHN HOLT, an eminent Presbyterian clergyman of Virginia, who was professor in the Union theological school of that state, established in 1824. He was also for some years editor of the Virginia "Evangelical and Literary Magazine." And he published "Memoirs of Samuel Davis," an "Illustration of the Presbyterian Church in Virginia," and a "Discourse before the Foreign Board of Missions." B. 1779; d. 1831.

RICHARD I., king of England, surnamed Cœur de Lion, was b. in 1157, and ascended the throne on the death of his father, Henry II., in 1189. D. 1199.—II., king of England, the son of Edward, prince of Wales, commonly called the Black Prince, was b. in 1366, and succeeded Edward III., his grandfather, in 1377. D. 1392.—III., king of England, b. in 1450, was the brother of Edward IV., and created duke of Gloucester. He is represented as having been of diminutive stature, deformed from his birth, and of a forbidding aspect; but far more depraved in his mind than forbidding in his person. Slain at Bosworth, 1485.

RICHARDSON, JONATHAN, a painter and author, was b. about 1665. He quitted the profession of a scrivener to become a pupil of Riley, the portrait painter, whose niece he married. After the death of Kneller and Dahl, he was considered at the head of his profession in England. He was the author of an "Essay on the Art of Criticism in Painting," "An Argument in behalf of the Science of a Connoisseur," "Account of Statues, Bas-reliefs, Drawings, and Pictures, in Italy," "Notes and Remarks on Paradise Lost," &c. D. 1745.—JOSEPH, a lawyer and poet, was b. at Hexham, in Northumberland, was entered of St. John's college, Cambridge, in 1774, became a student of the Middle Temple in 1779, and was called to the bar in 1784. He wrote "Criticisms on the Rolliad" and "Probationary Odes for the Laureateship," two satirical

works on public characters, which were very popular at the time, and "The Fugitive," a successful comedy. D. 1803.—SAMUEL, a celebrated novelist, was b. 1689, in Derbyshire, and received his education at a common day-school. At the usual age he was bound apprentice to a London printer, and after the expiration of his time he worked as a compositor and corrector of the press some years. At length he took up his freedom, and set up business for himself, first in a court in Fleet-street, and afterwards in Salisbury square. He became one of the principal in his profession, and, by the interest of Mr. Onslow, speaker of the house of commons, obtained the printing of the Journals. In 1754 he was chosen master of the stationers' company, and, in 1760, he purchased a moiety of the patent of law-printer to the king. In 1740 he published "Pamela," the popularity of which was so great, that it ran through five editions in one year, being recommended even from the pulpit. In 1748 "Clarissa" fully established his literary reputation, and its pathos, its variety of character, and minute development of the human heart, will cause it ever to be regarded as a work of real genius. The "History of Sir Charles Grandison" appeared in 1753, and was received with great applause. Besides these works, all of which have a moral tendency, Mr. Richardson published a volume of "Familiar Letters for the Use of Young People," and an edition of "Æsop's Fables, with Reflections." His "Correspondence" with persons of eminence was published in 1804, with his "Life" by Mrs. Barbauld. D. 1761.—WILLIAM, a poet and miscellaneous writer, was a son of the minister of Aberfoyle, and was educated at the university of Glasgow. He accompanied Lord Cathcart, who had been his pupil, to Russia; and was for more than forty years professor of humanity at Glasgow. Among his works, all of which are marked by eloquence and erudition, are "Anecdotes of the Russian Empire," "Essays on Shakspeare's Dramatic Characters," "Observations on the Study of Shakspeare," poems, and tales. D. 1814.—JOHN J., an eminent judge of South Carolina, and a member of congress elect, from that state, in 1820, but he refused to quit the bench. D. 1850.

RICHELIEU, ARMAND JOHN DU PLESSIS, a cardinal, and minister of state in France, was b. at Paris, 1585. He was

at first intended for the army, but the bishopric of Luçon being open to him by the resignation of his brother, he studied theology, and obtained the mitre before he was 22. He was also appointed grand almoner, and in 1616 made secretary of state. When Mary de Medici fell into disgrace, Richelieu was banished to Avignon, where he wrote his "Method of Controversy." Being soon after recalled to court, he brought about a reconciliation between the king and queen, for which he was rewarded with a cardinal's hat, and appointed prime minister. Being a man of prodigious capacity and of a restless and insatiable ambition, he formed to himself vast designs, which made his whole life a series of agitations and inquietudes: still he showed himself a patron of men of letters, and caused the arts and sciences to flourish in the kingdom. He abounded, however, rather with great qualities than good ones, and therefore was much more admired than beloved. D. 1642, amidst political storms.—**LOUIS FRANCIS ARMAND DU PLESSIS**, duke of, a French marshal, descended from the same family as the cardinal, was b. 1696. After the death of Louis XIV., he was admitted into the court of the regent, duke of Orleans, and he largely participated in its profligacy. He was sent to the Bastille in 1716, for fighting a duel with the count de Gacé, and again in 1719, as an accomplice with the Spanish ambassador, in a conspiracy against the regent. He distinguished himself under Villars, and afterwards at Kehl, Philipsburgh, Dettingen, and Fontenoy; conquered Minorca, forced the duke of Cumberland to submit to the capitulation of Glosterseven, and devastated the electorate of Hanover. In 1781 he obtained the rank of dean of the French marshals; and he concluded his long career, varied as it was with acts of heroism and villany, in 1788.—**ARMAND EMANUEL DU PLESSIS**, duke of, grandson of the preceding, was b. at Paris, in 1776, and eventually became prime minister to Louis XVIII. He emigrated at the commencement of the revolution, entered the Russian service, and distinguished himself at the siege of Ismail, for which he was rewarded with the rank of major-general. In 1801 he revisited France, when Bonaparte endeavored to attach him to his service; but he returned to Russia, and in 1803 he was appointed governor of Odessa, which city, by his prudent measures,

he raised from insignificance to the height of prosperity. On the restoration of the Bourbons, he took his seat in the chamber of peers, accompanied Louis XVIII. to Ghent, and, returning with him to Paris after the battle of Waterloo, was appointed president of the council of ministers, and placed at the head of the foreign department. He soon resigned his post, but again held the office of prime minister in 1820, and d. 1822.

**RICHMOND, LEGH**, a clergyman, was b. at Liverpool, in 1772, became chaplain to the Lock hospital, London, and afterwards rector of Turvey, in Bedfordshire. He is principally known as the author of "Annals of the Poor," containing the "Dairyman's Daughter," and other devotional tales, written with great force, originality, and pathos. He also wrote a work, entitled "The Fathers of the English Church," &c. D. 1827.

**RICHTER, JOHN PAUL FREDERIC**, a celebrated German novelist, was b. in Franconia, in 1763, studied at Leipsic, was intimately associated with Goethe, Herder, and the galaxy of genius that gave its celebrity to Weimar, finally settled at Bairenth, and d. 1825. His works are very numerous. They are generally in the form of romances; but many of them treat of abstruse questions in philosophy, and with all their singularity of style, evince the profoundest erudition, infinite humor, and a richness of imagery which have earned for their author the title of "The only One." Among his most celebrated works are, "Titan," "Hesperus," "Das Campaner Thal," "Selina," and "Levana," and an admirable treatise on education.

**RIDER, WILLIAM**, an English divine, several years under-master of St. Paul's school, and lecturer of St. Vedast, Fosterlane. He published a "History of England," a "Commentary on the Bible," and other compilations. D. 1785.

**RIDGELY, CHARLES G.**, was b. in Baltimore, Md., on the 2d July, 1784, and entered the navy on the 17th of October, 1799. He was the first midshipman appointed from the city of Baltimore. He was with Commodore Preble at the battle of Tripoli, and when the expedition was fitting out to endeavor to cut out the American frigate Philadelphia, then lying under the enemy's guns, and volunteers were called for, he was one of the first to offer, but was refused. Still, being most anxious to participate in that la-

mentable expedition, he concealed himself in the boat, but, being discovered, returned to his ship. For his gallant conduct in the Tripolitan war he received a gold medal from congress. D. 1848.

RIDLEY, GLOSTER, an English divine, and a dramatic and theological writer. B. 1702; d. 1774.—JAMES, his eldest son, was author of "The Tales of the Genii" and some other literary performances.—NICHOLAS, an eminent English prelate and Protestant martyr, was b. in 1500, at Tynedale, and educated at Cambridge. He travelled on the Continent, and, during a three years' absence from his native country, became acquainted with several of the early reformers, whose doctrines he afterwards warmly espoused. Returning to Cambridge, he filled the office of proctor to the university, and as such protested against the claims of the papal see to the supreme ecclesiastical jurisdiction in the realm. He was also chosen public orator, became one of the king's chaplains, and was finally elevated to the see of London, where he discharged the duties of his office with unwearied diligence. He was likewise employed in all the most important ecclesiastical measures of that reign, particularly in the compiling of the liturgy, and the framing of the articles of religion. But one of the most distinguished acts of his life was that of inciting King Edward to endow the three great foundations of Christ's, Bartholomew's, and St. Thomas's hospitals. Having unadvisedly concurred in the proclamation of Lady Jane Grey, he was, on the death of Edward, marked out as one of the most prominent victims of papal authority; and being condemned, as a heretic, to the stake, he suffered, with the venerable Latimer, at Oxford, Oct. 15, 1555.

RIEDELSEL, FREDERICA CHARLOTTE LOUISA, Baroness, wife of Col. Riedesel, who commanded the troops at Brunswick, employed in the English service in America, in 1777, accompanied her husband, and wrote an interesting account of her adventures, entitled "Voyage de Mission en Amérique," &c. She returned to Europe in 1783; and, having lost her husband, fixed her residence at Berlin, where she d. in 1808.

RIEDINGER, JOHN ELIAS, a celebrated painter of animals, b. at Ulm, in Suabia, in 1695; d. 1767.

RIEGO, RAFAEL DEL, a Spanish patriot, was b. in the Asturias, 1735. The enthusiasm with which he embraced

the cause of independence rendered him a zealous patriot, and a long imprisonment in France afforded him leisure to contemplate the miseries of his countrymen. Before he returned to Spain, he visited Germany and England. Till 1820 every effort for liberty had been followed by exile, and the horrors of the inquisition; nearly all the chiefs who favored liberty were in confinement: but the valor of Riego was at once triumphant; he delivered Quiroga from the hands of his jailers, and, on the 1st of January, his troops proclaimed the constitution. General O'Donnell made his victory difficult, but he was victorious; and in the first sitting of the cortes, in 1822, they appointed him their president. At the height of his glorious career his moderation was most conspicuous; he avoided parade, and displayed real magnanimity, prudence, and disinterestedness. Fortune, however, changed; Ferdinand VII. was reinstated. He was taken prisoner after the surrender of Cadiz, conveyed to Madrid, condemned to an ignominious death, and suffered, Nov. 7, 1823.

RIENZI, NICHOLAS GABRINI DE, a native of Rome, who in the 14th century obtained great celebrity by his attempts to restore the republic. He was of low origin, but had received a liberal education, and possessed great eloquence and lofty views, which induced his fellow-citizens to send him as one of their deputies to Pope Clement VI., then at Avignon. Rienzi, on this occasion, drew so affecting a picture of the distressed state of the city, that the pope appointed him apostolic notary, which office he discharged with great credit. But while he appeared actuated by the purest principles, he was secretly forming a conspiracy for the alteration of the government, and he let no opportunity pass of exciting the discontent of the people, by haranguing against the nobility and the defects of the public administration. By these means he became the idol of the people, who conferred upon him the title of tribune, with the power of life and death, and all the other attributes of sovereignty. What was more extraordinary, the pope confirmed the title, and Rienzi for some time governed the city with judgment and moderation. But the intoxication of supreme power betrayed him into extravagances, and he was expelled, and imprisoned for three years by Clement VI. He was released by Innocent II.,

who sent him again to the Roman capital as governor. But Rienzi's cruelties raised him new enemies, and he was massacred in 1354, about seven years after the commencement of his extraordinary career.

**RIGAUD, HYACINTHE**, an eminent portrait painter, was b. at Perpignan, in 1663, and d. at Paris, 1743. He met with distinguished patronage, and has been called the Vandyke of France.—**STEPHEN PETER**, Savilian professor of astronomy in the university of Oxford, was b. at Richmond, in Surrey, and may almost be said to have been the inheritor of scientific pursuits, both his father and grandfather having filled the office of observer in the royal observatory at Kew. His contributions to the scientific works of the day were both numerous and valuable. B. 1775; d. 1839.

**RILEY, JOHN**, an eminent painter, b. in London, in 1646. After the death of Sir Peter Lely he was appointed painter to the king, and rose greatly in public estimation; but, according to the opinion of Lord Orford, he was so distrustful of his own merit, that his modesty and humility were great impediments to his advancement. D. 1691.

**RINGGLI, GOTHARD**, a celebrated Swiss artist, was b. at Zurich, in 1575, and d. in 1635.

**RINUCCINI, OCTAVIO**, a Florentine poet, who went to France with Mary de Medici, and is said to have been the first who invented the opera, or musical drama, in the year 1600. He wrote three pieces, "Daphne," "Eurydice," and "Ariadne." D. 1621.

**RIOJA, FRANCISCO DE**, an eminent Spanish poet, was b. in 1600, and became librarian and historiographer to Philip IV. D. 1659.

**RIPLEY, GEORGE**, an English alchemist and poet, who d. in 1490. He wrote a work, entitled "A Compound of Alchymie," &c., and "Auran Potabile, or the Universal Medicine."

**RIPPERDA, JOHN WILLIAM**, baron de, a celebrated adventurer, was b. of a noble family in Groningen, in 1680; served some time as colonel of infantry in the Dutch army; and, in 1715, was sent on a mission to Spain, where he acquired such an ascendancy over Philip V., that the monarch took him into his service, made him prime minister, and created him a duke. At length he fell into disgrace, and was imprisoned in the castle of Segovia, whence he escaped in 1728, and went to England.

In 1731 he went to Morocco, where he was favorably received by Muley Abdalla, and declaring himself a convert to the Mahometan religion, and taking the name of Osman, he obtained the chief command of the Moorish army at the siege of Centa. But the Moors being defeated, he fell from his second elevation; and, retiring to Tetuan, he there d. in 1737.

**RIQUET, PETER PAUL DE**, a celebrated French civil engineer, b. at Beziers, in 1604. He projected the noble canal of Languedoc, which opens a communication between the Mediterranean and the bay of Biscay. It was commenced in 1666, and carried on during the remainder of his life. After his death, which occurred in 1680, his two sons completed it.

**RISDON, TRISTRAM**, an English topographer; author of a "Description or Survey of the County of Devon." B. 1580; d. 1640.

**RITSON, ISAAC**, a poet and miscellaneous writer, was b. near Penrith, in Cumberland, in 1761; received a medical education at Edinburgh; went to London, where he became an author by profession; and d. in 1789.—**JOSEPH**, an English lawyer and antiquary, was b. at Stockton, in Durham, in 1752; settled in London as a conveyancer, and purchased the office of high-bailiff of the Savoy; and d. in 1803. As an antiquary, particularly in early English poetry, he exhibited much industry and intelligence; but his morbid singularities of temper, and his avowed contempt for religion, more than counterbalanced whatever merit he might have otherwise possessed. It would, however, be uncharitable not to attribute his imperfections to a species of long protracted mental derangement, of which distressing malady he d. in 1803. His principal publications are, "A Collection of English Songs," "The English Authology," "Metrical Romances," "Biographia Poetica," &c.

**RITTENHOUSE, DAVID**, a celebrated American mathematician, was b. in Pennsylvania, in 1732. In 1769 the American Philosophical Society employed him to observe the transit of Venus; and he afterwards constructed an observatory, where he made some important discoveries. After the revolutionary war, he was appointed director of the mint and treasurer of his native province. He also succeeded Franklin as president of the Philosophical society. D. 1796.

**RITTER, JOHN WILLIAM**, a celebrated German philosopher, was b. at Samitz, in Silesia, in 1776. The study of electricity occupied his chief attention; and in 1798 he started the idea that the phenomena of animal life are connected with galvanic action; but, though highly scientific, he advocated the reveries of animal magnetism, &c. He wrote "Physico-Medical Memoirs," and other works. D. 1810.

**RITTERSHUYS, CONRAD**, an eminent civilian and philologist, b. at Brunswick, in 1560. He became professor of law at Altorf; wrote some works on civil law, and notes upon Greek and Latin authors. D. 1618.—**NICHOLAS**, his son, became professor of feudal law at Altorf, where he d. in 1670. He published a collection, entitled "Genealogia Imperatorum, Regum, Ducum, Comitum," &c.

**RIVAROI, ANTHONY**, count de, an able French writer, was b. at Bagnois, in Languedoc, in 1757, and d. at Berlin, in 1801. His chief works are, "Discours sur l'Universalité de la Langue Française," "L'Enfer," translated from Dante; "Lettres sur la Religion et la Morale," "Petit Almanach des grands Hommes," and "Lettres à la Noblesse Française."

**RIVAULT, DAVID**, a French mathematician, b. at Laval, about 1571, who became tutor in mathematics and military tactics to Louis XIII., and was made a counsellor of state. D. 1616.

**RIVAZ, PETER JOSEPH DE**, a skilful French mechanist and chronologer, b. in 1711. He made a watch which had the singular property of winding up spontaneously, invented an improved pendulum, &c. He also drained the mines of Pontpeau, in Brittany, and made many mechanical discoveries. D. 1772.

**RIVIERE, MERCIER DE LA**, a celebrated French political economist, who obtained the post of counsellor of the parliament of Paris in 1747; was afterwards made intendant of Martinique; and, on his return, published his noted work, entitled "L'Ordre naturel et essentiel des Sociétés Politiques." The singularity of his schemes and his high pretensions were ridiculed by Voltaire, Grimm, and others; but had some of his precautionary advice been attended to, it is possible that the revolution, which he lived to witness, would not have taken place. D. 1794.—**The Duke de**, governor of the young duke of Bordeaux, was a devoted servant of the Bourbons.

He emigrated with the French princes in 1789, served in the army of Condé, and became aid-de-camp to the ex-king of France, Charles X. Seven times he entered France in disguise, to correspond with the friends of his royal master; but in 1804 he was arrested, tried, and sentenced to death, from which he escaped through the intercession of Josephine, his punishment being mitigated into an imprisonment for four years.

**RIVINUS, AUGUSTUS QUIRINUS**, an eminent botanist and physician, whose real name was Bachmann, was b. at Leipsic, in 1652. D. 1723.

**RIZZIO, DAVID**, the son of a music and dancing-master at Turin, was b. there in the earlier part of the 16th century. His musical abilities procured him notice at the court of Savoy, while his talents as a linguist caused him to be selected by the ambassador from the grand duke to Mary, queen of Scots, as a part of his suite. In 1564 he first made his appearance at Holyrood house, where he soon became so great a favorite with the queen, that he was appointed her secretary for foreign languages. The distinction with which he was treated by his royal mistress excited the envy of the nobles, and the jealousy of Darnley. A conspiracy, with the king at its head, was accordingly formed for his destruction; and before he had enjoyed two years of court favor, the Lord Ruthven and others of his party were introduced by Darnley himself into the queen's apartment, where they assassinated the unfortunate object of their revenge, who fell at the feet of his royal mistress, having received no less than 56 stabs in her presence, 1566.

**ROBERT, HUBERT**, an eminent French painter, was b. at Paris, 1732, and may be considered the first artist of the French school who studied with effect the decline and ruin of the monuments of ancient architecture. D. 1808.—**PETER FRANCIS JOSEPH**, a French revolutionary statesman, b. near Givet, in 1743. Becoming secretary to Danton, he was elected a deputy to the convention, in which he voted for the death of the king. Having married Mademoiselle Keralio, he adopted the literary profession, and wrote several political works.—**LOUISE FELICITE DE KERALIO**, his wife, was b. at Paris, 1758, and d. at Brussels, 1821. Among her works were, "Histoire d'Elizabeth, Reine d'Angleterre," "Amélie et Caroline," besides several translations from English authors.

**ROBERTS, EMMA**, a lady of distinguished literary talent, and an early friend of the ill-fated Miss Landon. She was the author of "Memoirs of the Rival Houses of York and Lancaster, Historical and Biographical," "Oriental Scenes, Sketches, and Tales," &c. D. at Poonah, in India, 1840; the object of her mission thither having been the further illustration of life and manners in the East.

**ROBERTSON, WILLIAM**, a celebrated historian, was b. in 1721, at Borthwick, where his father was minister. Having completed his theological studies at Edinburgh, he obtained a license to preach, and in 1758 was presented to the living of Gladsnuir, in East Lothian. He soon became distinguished by his eloquence and good taste as a preacher; but it was not till 1759 that, by his "History of Scotland," he acquired a place among British classical writers. The distinction and patronage acquired by this work, which reached a fourteenth edition before his death, appeared in his successive preferments. He became chaplain of Stirling castle in 1759, king's chaplain in 1761, principal of the university of Edinburgh in 1762, and historiographer-royal of Scotland in 1764. Notwithstanding his numerous pursuits and official avocations, he found time to employ himself in his celebrated "History of Charles V.," which, in 1777, was followed by the "History of America;" and his last publication was "An Historical Disquisition concerning the Knowledge which the Ancients had of India." D. 1793.

**ROBESPIERRE, FRANCIS MAXIMILIAN JOSEPH ISIDORE**, one of the most celebrated and most violent leaders of the French revolution, was b. in 1759, at Arras, where his father was a lawyer. He was left an orphan at the age of nine years, but was protected by the bishop of Arras, who placed him at the college of Louis XVI., at Paris. Returning to his native place, he became an advocate in respectable practice. His political career began in 1789, when he was sent a deputy from the bailiwick of Arras to the states-general. He held a seat in all the subsequent legislative bodies, and gradually acquired influence in them, and unbounded popularity among the people, from whom he obtained the title of "the incorruptible." It was in the convention, however, that he rose to his greatest eminence. He was the acknowledged head of the Jacobins, and, after the defeat of the Girondists and

Dantonists, was, in a manner, the ruler of France. He would, perhaps, have established his authority had not some of his accomplices discovered that he had devoted them to the scaffold. A struggle ensued, in which he was defeated, and, with many of his partisans, he was guillotined, July 9, 1794.

**ROBIN, JEAN**, a celebrated French botanist, to whose care the Jardin des Plantes, at Paris, was first confided. B. 1550; d. 1597.

**ROBINS, BENJAMIN**, an English mathematician of great genius and eminence, was b. at Bath, 1707, was a teacher of mathematics, became engineer-general to the East India Company, wrote "New Principles of Gunnery," and was the real narrator of Lord Anson's "Voyage round the World," though it was published under the name of Walter. D. 1751.

**ROBINSON, ANASTASIA**, a public singer of some eminence in the early part of the last century, who quitted the stage in consequence of her marriage with the earl of Peterborough. D. 1750.—**MARY**, a poetess and miscellaneous writer, whose maiden name was Darby, was b. 1758, at Bristol. At the age of 15 she was married to an attorney of the name of Robinson, which precipitate step appears to have embittered the rest of her life. Being reduced in circumstances, she had recourse to the stage, and made her first appearance at Drury-lane, in the character of Juliet, in which she was instructed by Mr. Garrick. Her reception was very flattering, and she continued to perform in various characters till her representation of Perdita, in the "Winter's Tale," when her beauty attracted the admiration of the prince of Wales, (afterwards George IV.,) in consequence of which she quitted the stage, and became his mistress. This connection, however, was but of short duration. In 1784 she had the misfortune to be attacked by a violent rheumatism, which progressively deprived her of the use of her limbs, and she was partly dependent on her pen for the means of living. She wrote a number of poetical pieces under the name of Laura Maria; besides which she was the author of "Vancesza," a romance; "Poems," "Walsingham," a novel; her "Memoirs," &c. D. 1800.—**RICHARD**, archbishop of Armagh and Baron Rokeby, was b. in Yorkshire, in 1709, and d. in 1794. The archbishop, besides building a palace at Armagh, with an observatory, founded a school and a public library there.



which last he furnished with a large collection of books, and left a liberal endowment for its support. He also erected four new churches in his diocese.—**JOHN**, minister of the church in Holland, to which the first settlers of New England belonged, was b. in Great Britain in 1575, and educated at Cambridge. In 1602 he became pastor of a dissenting congregation in the north of England, and removed with them to Holland in 1608. It was his intention to follow his congregation to the new world, but his sudden death in 1625 prevented.

**ROB ROY**, which signifies Robert the Red, was a celebrated Highland freebooter, whose true name was Robert Macgregor, but who assumed that of Campbell, on account of the outlawry of the clan Macgregor by the Scotch parliament, in 1662. He was b. about 1660, and was the younger son of Donald Macgregor of Glengyle, said to have been a lieutenant-colonel in the service of James II., by his wife, a daughter of Campbell of Glenfalloch. Like other Highland gentlemen, Rob Roy was a trader in cattle previous to the rebellion of 1715, in which he joined the adherents of the Pretender. On the suppression of the rebellion, the duke of Montrose, with whom Rob Roy had previously had a quarrel, took the opportunity to deprive him of his estates; and the latter began to indemnify himself by a war of reprisals upon the property of the duke. An English garrison was stationed at Inversnaid, near Aberfoyle, the residence of Rob Roy; but his activity and courage saved him from the hands of his enemies, from whom he continued for some time to levy black mail. The time of his death is uncertain, but he is known to have survived the year 1733, and d. at a very advanced age.

**ROBSON, GEORGE FENNEL**, an eminent draughtsman and landscape painter in water-colors, was b. at Durham, and d. 1833.

**ROCHAMBEAU, JEAN BAPTISTE DONATIEN DE VIMEUR**, count de, marshal of France, was b. at Vendome, in 1725, and entered the army at the age of 16. In 1746 he became aid-de-camp to Louis Philippe, duke of Orleans; and afterwards obtaining the command of the regiment of La Marche, distinguished himself at the battle of Lafeldt, where he was wounded; obtained fresh laurels at Creveldt, Minden, Corbach, and Clostercamp; and, having been made lieutenant-general, was, in 1780, sent with

an army of 6000 men to the assistance of the United States of America. Having disembarked in Rhode Island, he acted in concert with Washington, first against Clinton, in New York, and then against Cornwallis, Rochambeau was raised to the rank of marshal by Louis XVI., and, after the revolution he was appointed to the command of the army of the north; but he was superseded by more active officers, and, being calumniated by the popular journalists, he addressed to the legislative assembly a vindication of his conduct. A decree of approbation was consequently passed in May, 1792, and he retired to his estate, near Vendome, with a determination to interfere no more with public affairs. He was subsequently arrested, and narrowly escaped suffering death under the tyranny of Robespierre. In 1803 he was presented to Bonaparte, who granted him a pension, and the cross of grand officer of the legion of honor. D. 1807.

**ROCHE, REGINA MARIA**, a novelist, whose productions were very popular in their day, was b. 1765. Among her fictions were "The Children of the Abbey," a great favorite also; "The Nocturnal Visit," "The Monastery of St. Columb," and many others. But they have almost faded from the memory, or been overwhelmed by the myriad volumes which have succeeded them. D. 1845.

**ROCHESTER, JOHN WILMOT**, earl of, a witty and profligate nobleman of the court of Charles II., was b. 1648, and, on the death of his father, succeeded to his titles and estates, the latter of which, by extravagance, he soon dissipated. He became the personal friend and favorite of his sovereign, who is said to have encouraged and shared many of his exploits. The levity of his disposition frequently brought him into disgrace, and he was more than once forbidden the royal presence: his companionable qualities, however, which made him necessary to the amusement of his master, prevented his occasional exile from being ever of long continuance. His constitution at length gave way under such excesses; and, at the age of 30, he was visited with all the debility of old age. He lingered for some time in this condition, and d., professing great penitence for his misspent life, in 1680. His satirical poems are keen, but their obscenity and impiety render them alike dangerous and disgusting.

**ROCKINGHAM, CHARLES WATSON**

WENTWORTH, marquis of, a British statesman, b. 1730, succeeded his father in his titles and estates in 1750, and in 1765 became first lord of the treasury. American affairs formed at that time a leading subject of discussion; and Rockingham took the middle way, by repealing the stamp act, and declaring the right of Great Britain to tax the colonies. He was, therefore, deserted by some of his supporters, and retired from the ministry in 1766. He afterwards acted in concert with Chatham, in opposition to the ministry of Lord North; on the fall of which, in 1782, he was again placed at the head of the administration, but d. in the same year, and was succeeded by Lord Shelburne.

RODGERS, Joux, a commodore of the United States navy, was b. in Maryland, 1771; served in the merchant service for several years, and entered the navy in 1797. He first distinguished himself in bringing the French frigate *L'Insurgente*, captured by the *Constellation*, safely into port in her dismantled condition. At St. Domingo he was of great service in saving the white population from the vindictive fury of the blacks. In 1802 he was successful in an engagement with the largest frigate of Tripoli. During the late war with England his exploits were of the most brilliant kind, and useful to his country. D. 1838.

RODNEY, GEORGE BRYDGES, Lord, a gallant English admiral, was the son of Captain Henry Rodney, a naval officer. He entered the navy early in life, and obtained the command of a ship in 1742. In 1749 he was appointed governor of Newfoundland; and on his return, in 1753, married the sister of the earl of Northampton. In 1759 he was made admiral of the blue; and in the same year he destroyed the stores prepared at Havre de Grace for an invasion of England. In 1761 he served on the West India station with such activity that, at the conclusion of the war, he was made a baronet. In 1768 he was elected into parliament for Northampton; but the contest ruined his estate, and he found it necessary to retire to the Continent. The French government made some overtures to him, which would have re-ruined his fortune. These he rejected; and, the fact having transpired, he was placed in command of a squadron, destined for the Mediterranean. In 1780 he fell in with Langara's fleet, off Cape St. Vincent, and completely defeated it; and on the 12th of April, 1782, obtained

a decisive victory over the French fleet under De Grasse, capturing five and sinking one of his largest vessels. A barony and a pension of £2000 were bestowed upon him for his services; and on his decease, in 1792, a monument was voted to his memory, at the national expense, in St. Paul's cathedral.—CESAR, a signer of the declaration of American independence, was b. at Dover, Maryland, in 1730. He was sent as a delegate to the congress of 1774, and remained in that body till the autumn of 1776. He was afterwards president of his native state for about four years. D. 1783.

RODOLPH I., emperor of Germany, and founder of the imperial house of Austria, was b. in 1218, being the eldest son of Albert IV., count of Hapsburg and landgrave of Alsace. D. 1291.

ROEMER, OLAVS, a Danish astronomer, was b. at Arhusen, in Jutland, in 1644. He studied at the university of Copenhagen, where he applied so diligently to the mathematics, that he was appointed tutor to the dauphin of France. In 1681 he returned to his native place, and held several considerable offices previous to his decease, which took place in 1710. He made many scientific discoveries, the most important of which was that of the velocity of light, from the observation of the eclipses of Jupiter's satellites. D. 1710.

ROGERS, JOHN, an eminent English divine of the 16th century, was educated at Cambridge, and became chaplain to the factory at Antwerp, where he assisted Tindal and Coverdale in translating the Bible into English. In the reign of Edward VI. he returned to England, and obtained a prebend in St. Paul's cathedral. He was the first person executed in the succeeding reign on the score of his religion, being burnt at Smithfield, in 1555.

ROHAN, HENRY, duke of, a very distinguished peer of France, b. in 1579. After the death of Henry IV., in 1610, he became the chief of the Huguenots; and having ably maintained three wars against Louis XIII., procured a peace upon advantageous terms, 1629. He distinguished himself also as a political writer, but at length d. of wounds received at the battle of Rhinfeld, in 1638. Among his works are, "Memoirs on French Affairs," "The Perfect Captain," and "Memoirs relative to the War of the Valteline."—His widow, MARGARET DE BETHUNE, daughter of the great Sully,

was a courageous woman, and defended Castres against the *maréchal de Themines*. D. 1660.—ANNA ROHAN, sister of the duke, was distinguished by her spirit, learning, and piety. At the taking of Rochelle, she and her mother refused to be included in the capitulation, and were made prisoners of war. D. 1646.

ROLAND DE LA PLATIERE, JEAN MARIE, a French statesman, was b. at Lyons, in 1732, and held the office of inspector-general of manufactures after the commencement of the revolution. He espoused the popular cause, and becoming closely connected with the Girondist party, he was made minister of the interior in 1792. The downfall of his party, in 1793, exposed him to proscription, but he found a secret asylum at Ronen. On hearing, however, of the condemnation and death of his wife, he deliberately stabbed himself, Nov. 15, 1793.—MANON JEAN PHILIPON, wife of the preceding, b. at Paris, in 1754, was remarkable for her beauty, and received an excellent education. After her marriage, in 1779, Madame Roland took part in the studies and tasks of her husband, and the revolution found in her a ready convert to its principles. On the appointment of her husband to the ministry, she participated in his official duties, writing and preparing many papers, and taking a share in the political councils of the Girondist leaders. She was arrested on the fall of the party, and, when condemned to death, conducted herself with great firmness, exclaiming at the time of her execution, "O Liberty, what crimes are committed in thy name!" Her death took place Nov. 8, 1793. She wrote "An Appeal to Impartial Posterity," and "Miscellaneous Works."

ROLANDINO, an old Italian historian, was b. at Padua, in 1200, and d. in 1276.

ROLLE, DENNIS, a native of Devonshire, who traced his descent from Rollo, first duke of Normandy. In 1766, he purchased a whole district in Florida, whither he proceeded with a thousand persons to people his new possessions; but through the unhealthiness of the climate, and the desertion of those who escaped disease, he soon found himself without colonists and without money; so that, in order to revisit England, he was compelled to work his passage back in an American vessel. He was then satisfied to live on his paternal estate, had a seat in the house of commons, and

filled the office of sheriff for the county. He devoted much of his time to the improvement of the condition of the lower classes. D. 1797.—HENRY, an eminent lawyer and judge, was b. at Heanton, in Devonshire, in 1589, and educated at Exeter college, Oxford; after which he became a student of the Inner Temple, and was called to the bar. In 1640 he was made a sergeant-at-law, and in 1648 he accepted the office of chief justice of the court of King's Bench. He wrote "Reports," and "An Abridgment of Cases and Resolutions of the Law," which was published by Sir Matthew Hale.

ROLLIN, CHARLES, an eminent historian, b. at Paris, in 1661. He was intended for business, but his talents obtained the notice of a learned Benedictine, by which he was enabled to gratify his inclination for learning. After going through a course of theology at the Sorbonne, he received the tonsure, and was twice chosen rector of the university of Paris. When elected a third time, he was deprived of his situation by the intrigues of the Jesuits; but he employed his leisure in composing his excellent work, "On the Manner of Studying and Teaching the Belles Lettres." This was followed by his "Ancient History," and nine volumes of the "Roman History." D. 1741.

ROMILLY, SIR SAMUEL, a celebrated English advocate, and M.P. for Westminster, (descended from a Protestant family, who left France after the edict of Nantes,) was b. in London, in 1757, and placed in the office of a solicitor, which he quitted to study for the bar. Called in 1783, for some years his practice was chiefly confined to draughts in equity; but he gradually rose to distinction in the court of chancery, and ultimately took the lead, being equally distinguished by profound information and forcible eloquence. His general politics agreeing with those of the Whigs, he was, during the short administration of Mr. Fox in 1806, appointed to the office of solicitor-general, and knighted. He was particularly distinguished by the eloquence with which he pleaded the necessity of a revision of the criminal code; or which subject he also composed a very able pamphlet, entitled "Observations on the Criminal Law of England." His knowledge of the law, his great talents, and his known integrity, rendered him the highest authority of his time. This good and useful man was, by the death of his be-

loved wife, afflicted with a brain fever, and, during a paroxysm, he put an end to his valuable life, November, 1818.

ROMNEY, GEORGE, an excellent painter, was b. at Dalton, in Lancashire, in 1734. Having served his time to an artist named Steele, whom he soon surpassed, he came to London with a picture of the "Death of General Wolfe," which obtained the second prize in the exhibition, and sold for a considerable sum. After visiting Italy he returned to London, where he obtained great reputation. D. 1802.

ROMULUS, the founder of Rome, and brother of Remus, was the son of Rhea Sylvia, daughter of Numitor, king of Alba. D. 715 B. C.

RONSARD, PETER DE, a French elegiac and epigrammatic poet, of a noble family. B. 1524; d. 1586.

ROOKE, Sir GEORGE, a gallant British admiral, was a native of Kent, and b. in 1650. He destroyed the French and Spanish fleets in Vigo bay, in 1702, and captured several men of war, and galleons; he also bore a part in the reduction of Gibraltar, in 1704. Admiral Rooke was not less distinguished for disinterestedness than for skill and intrepidity. He d. in 1709, declaring, in allusion to the contracted fortune he left behind him, that, "though small, it was honestly acquired, and had never cost a sailor a tear, or the nation a farthing."—LAURENCE, an eminent geometriician and astronomer, b. at Deptford, in Kent, in 1763; became astronomical professor of Gresham college, and was one of the original members of the Royal Society. D. 1662.

ROSA, SALVATOR, a celebrated painter, poet, and musician, was b. at Naples, in 1615. After studying under Franchanzani, he became a disciple of Ribera, with whom he went to Rome. But his taste was formed more from the study of nature among the wilds of the Apennines, than from the lessons of other artists; and he delighted in delineating scenes of gloomy grandeur and magnificence. He also wrote plays, and performed parts in them; besides which he composed many cantatas. He was liberally patronized by the grand-duke of Florence while residing in that city; the Maffei family also proved great friends to him, and it was at their seat that he wrote his celebrated satires. On his return to Rome, he executed many pictures for churches. His principal merit lay in the representation of the wild scenery of nature, storms, &c. D. 1673.

ROSAMOND, usually called Fair Rosamond, was the daughter of Walter de Clifford, baron of Hereford, and the favorite mistress of Henry II. She had two sons by Henry: William, called Long-sword, and Jeffery, who became archbishop of York.

ROSCIUS, QUINTUS, a Roman actor, b. at Lanuvium, was so celebrated for his powers of representation, that his name has ever since been the characteristic distinction of performers of pre-eminent merit. D. 61 B. C.

ROSCOE, WILLIAM, an eminent biographer and miscellaneous writer, whose life affords a memorable instance of what may be effected by persevering efforts. Placed very early in a lawyer's office, he found leisure, without neglecting any of the duties of a clerk, to make himself master of the Latin language, so as to translate the classics, and also to study other ancient languages; and he then went through the same course with the modern languages, reading the best authors in each. At the age of 16 he published "Mount Pleasant," a poem that was well received. When the projected abolition of the slave trade became a subject of public discussion he warmly interested himself in its success; and his "Scriptural Refutation of a Pamphlet on the Licitness of the Slave Trade," and his "Wrongs of Africa," appeared in 1788. In 1795 he brought out that great work on which his fame chiefly rests, entitled "The Life of Lorenzo de Medici." In 1798 he published "The Muse," a poem, from the Italian; and in 1805 appeared his second great work, "The Life and Pontificate of Leo X., the Son of Lorenzo de Medici." He also subsequently wrote several political pamphlets, and scientific treatises. Mr. Roscoe being attached to the Whig party, they supported him as a candidate to represent Liverpool, and after a severe contest with General Tarleton, in 1806, he was returned. Some time previous to this, he had become a banker at Liverpool; but the house to which he belonged ultimately failed, and his private property was wrecked. D. 1831.—HENRY, youngest son of the preceding, was b. in 1800, studied the law, and was called to the bar in 1826. Independent of many "Digests" of different branches of the law, he was the author of "Lives of eminent British Lawyers," in Lardner's Cyclopædia; a "Life of his Father," and the editor of "North's Lives." D. 1836.

ROSELLINI, IPPOLITO, one of the most celebrated archæologists of modern times, was b. at Pisa, 1800; completed his studies at the university of his native town, in 1821; three years later obtained the chair of oriental languages, which he had prosecuted at Bologna meanwhile with great zeal under the celebrated Cardinal Mezzofante. Having made Egyptian antiquities his peculiar study, he followed eagerly in the steps of the illustrious Champollion, whom he accompanied first to Paris and then to Egypt in the prosecution of his researches; and on whose death he undertook the publication of the splendid work, the result of their united efforts, entitled the "Monuments of Egypt and Nubia," &c. D. 1843.

ROSENMULLER, JOHN GEORGE, a celebrated German theologian, was professor of theology at Erlangen and Leipsic, and distinguished himself as a preacher, and by his activity in the cause of education. B. 1736; d. 1815.—ERNEST FREDERIC CHARLES, his son, a distinguished orientalist, was b. at Leipsic, in 1768; in which university he became professor of Arabic, &c., and rendered important services to oriental literature by various learned works.—Another son, JOHN CHRISTIAN, celebrated as an anatomist, was b. at Hessberg, in 1771; became professor of anatomy and surgery at Leipsic, and d. in 1820. He was the author of "Anatomico-Surgical Delineations," a "Manual of Anatomy," &c.

ROSS, ALEXANDER, a native of Aberdeen, was master of the grammar school at Southampton, and chaplain to Charles I. His works are very numerous; the most known of which is, a "View of all Religions." He was also the author of a curious performance, called "Virgilius Evangelizans," which is a cento on the life of Christ, taken wholly from Virgil. D. 1654.—ALEXANDER, a Scotch poet, b. in Aberdeenshire, in 1699. He was educated at the Marischal college, Aberdeen, and spent his life in discharging the duties of a parish schoolmaster at Lochlee, in Angusshire. It was not till he was nearly 70 years of age that he first appeared as an author, when he published "Helenore, or the Fortunate Shepherdess," a poem which in the north of Scotland is nearly as popular as the writings of Ramsay and Burns. He was also the author of some favorite songs, and d. 1784.—DAVID, a theatrical performer at Drury-lane, contemporary with Garrick. He was edu-

cated at Westminster school; and having the advantages of a good figure and a classical education he acquired reputation both as a tragic and a comic actor. D. 1790.

ROSSLYN, ALEXANDER WEDDERBURN, earl of, an eminent lawyer and statesman, was b. in Scotland, in 1733. He received his education at Edinburgh, and was called to the bar in 1757. In 1771 he was appointed solicitor-general; in 1778, attorney-general; and, in 1780, chief justice of the common pleas, with the title of Lord Loughborough. He adhered to the party of Mr. Fox when Mr. Pitt first came into power; but joined the administration, with many others, under the alarm produced by the French revolution in 1793, when he succeeded Lord Thurlow as chancellor, which office he held till 1801, when he retired with the title of the earl of Rosslyn, and d. in 1805.

ROTHSCHILD, NATHAN MAYER, the richest man of the age, was one of five brothers, who by their wealth, connections, and financial skill have for years exercised a great control over the moneyed, commercial, and political interests of Europe. Mayer Anselm, their father, and the founder of the house of Rothschild, was born at Frankfort. Though educated for the priesthood, he turned his attention to commerce, became eminent as a banker, and being trusted with the most important affairs by the landgrave of Hesse during the dominion of Napoleon in Germany, he executed his trusts so faithfully and successfully, that his house ranked among the most celebrated on the Continent. Mayer Anselm died in 1812, leaving for inheritance to his sons the example of his life and wise counsels, an immense fortune, and unbounded credit; and they, by combining their operations, and always acting in concert, formed among themselves an invincible phalanx, whose power at one time was sufficient to influence the counsels of a mighty empire, and to regulate its financial operations. Their names and residences were as follow: ANSELM, at Frankfort; SOLOMON, at Berlin and Vienna; NATHAN MAYER, at London; CHARLES, at Naples; and JAMES, at Paris. N. M. Rothschild went to England in 1800, where he acted as agent for his father in the purchase of Manchester goods for the Continent. Shortly afterwards through the agency of his father, for the elector of Hesse Cassel and other German princes, he had large sums placed at his disposal.

which he employed with such extraordinary judgment, that his means went on at a rapid rate of accumulation. Besides the essential co-operation of his brothers, he had agencies in almost every city in the world, with hosts of minor dependent capitalists who participated in his loans, who placed implicit confidence in the family, and were ready at all times to embark with them in any operation that was proposed. D. 1836.

ROTTECK, CHARLES VON, a celebrated modern historian, was born at Freiburg, in Baden, in 1775. Carefully educated under the care of his father, who had been ennobled for his medical skill, he joined the university of his native town in 1790 as a law student; and eight years later he obtained the chair of history, where his lectures laid the foundation of the great historical work which has secured him so high a place among the historians of Europe. In 1818 he exchanged the chair of history for that of politics and the law of nations; in 1819 he was chosen member for the university in the first chamber of the states of Baden; and the liberal tenor of his lectures and speeches was well seconded by numerous able works which flowed from his pen on various constitutional questions. The outbreak of the French revolution in 1830 having given fresh vigor to his liberal views, he founded several journals to enunciate and propagate his opinions; but his zeal was viewed with a jealous eye by the government, which not only deprived him of his chair in 1832, but interdicted him from editing any political journal for five years, and sought in various other ways to thwart his designs. Henceforth he was regarded as a martyr to the liberal cause; his name became a watchword to the opposition; and though in 1848 he was restored triumphantly to the enjoyment of his previous rights, the redress came too late, for he d. the same year. His fame chiefly rests upon his "Allgemeine Welt-Geschichte," which has been translated into nearly every European language.

ROUBILLIAC, LOUIS FRANCIS, an eminent sculptor, was a native of Lyons, but came to England in the reign of George I., and was employed on several great works; among which are, the monument of the duke of Argyle, in Westminster abbey; the statue of Handel, at Vauxhall; that of Sir Isaac Newton, at Trinity college, Cambridge; and many other statues and monuments in various parts of the kingdom. He

long stood at the head of his profession, and had also a talent for poetry. D. 1762.

ROUELLE, WILLIAM FRANCIS, one of the earliest of the modern chemists in France, was born at Caen, in 1703. Having devoted great attention to chemical science, botany, and pharmacy, he settled at Paris as an apothecary, and afterwards became professor of chemistry, at the royal botanic garden. He also held the office of inspector-general of pharmacy at the Hotel Dieu, and was a popular lecturer. D. 1770.—HILARY MARINUS, his brother, who was a clever experimental philosopher, assisted him in his lectures, and succeeded him as professor at the royal garden. B. 1718; d. 1779.

ROUSSEAU, JACQUES, a French painter, b. at Paris, in 1630. He studied in Italy, where he acquired great skill in his art; and, returning to France, was employed by Louis XIV. He afterwards went to England, and painted many excellent pictures. D. 1694.—JEAN BAPTISTE, a distinguished lyric poet, was b. at Paris, in 1669. His father, though a shoemaker, gave him a liberal education, and at an early period he displayed a decided taste for poetry. In 1688 he became page to the French minister at the court of Denmark; after which he was secretary to Marshal Tallard, in his embassy to England. In 1701 he was admitted into the academy of inscriptions; but, in 1712, he was banished from France, on the charge of writing some grossly libellous verses, which, during the remainder of his life, and even in his last moments, he solemnly declared were forgeries, devised for his ruin.—JEAN JACQUES, one of the most eloquent writers and singular characters of the age, was the son of a watchmaker at Geneva, where he was b. in 1712. Leaving school he was first placed with an attorney, who soon dismissed him for negligence; he was then apprenticed to an engraver, from whom he ran away before he was 16, and wandered about for some time in Savoy, where he was saved from starving by a priest, and placed in a monastery. It was not long, however, before he found means to escape from this restraint, and a new scene awaited him. The noted madame de Warens, a recent convert to the Catholic church, who had left her husband at Lausanne for the pious work of proselytism, took him under her especial protection, caused him to be instructed in science and music, and continued to live with him, at intervals,

on terms of more intimacy than delicacy, for about eight years. At length he left his once agreeable benefactress; but was so fortunate as to obtain the place of secretary to the French ambassador in Venice, in 1742. But it was not till 1750 that he manifested his splendid literary talents. In that year he gained the prize offered by the academy of Dijon, on the question, "Whether the revival of learning has contributed to the improvement of morals,"—taking the negative side of the question, it is said, at the suggestion of Diderot. From this period his pen became fertile and popular. He soon after brought out his "Devin du Village," a comic opera, of which he had himself composed the music. This piece was received with general favor, and the author was almost worshipped by the French; but the appearance of his celebrated "Letter on French Music," 1753, in which he pointed out its defects, excited a general storm. Singers and connoisseurs, who could not wield the pen, contributed to spread calumnies, pasquinades, and caricatures against the author, who retired to Geneva. By his change of religion he had lost the rights of a citizen. He now again embraced Protestantism, and was formally reinstated in the privileges of a free citizen of Geneva. From Geneva, Rousseau went to Chambery, where he wrote his essay, "Sur l'Inégalité parmi les Hommes," which excited still more sensation than his prize essay. In 1760 he published "Julie, ou la Nouvelle Héloïse," a romance, of the most seductive description. His next work, entitled "Du Contrat Social," was prohibited, both in France and Switzerland. This treatise was followed, in 1762, by "Emile, ou de l'Education;" which was anathematized by the archbishop of Paris, and ordered to be burnt by the parliament of Paris and the authorities of Geneva. Obligated to flee from France and Switzerland, the author took shelter in the principality of Neuchâtel, where he published his "Letter to the Archbishop of Paris," and "Lettres de la Montagne," a remonstrance against the proceedings of the Genevese republic, the citizenship of which he renounced. Thenceforth his existence was passed in frequent changes of place, to escape real or fancied persecution, and in suspecting all his friends of insulting and conspiring against him. D. 1778.

ROWAN, JOHN, an eminent jurist and statesman, b. in Virginia, 1773, but early went to Kentucky, where

he immediately attained the highest rank at the Western bar. In 1799 he was a member of the convention which framed the constitution of the state, in 1804 was made secretary of state, in 1806 was elected to congress, and in 1819 judge of the court of appeals, and in 1824 senator of the United States. In all these positions he took a leading part. D. 1843.

ROWE, ELIZABETH, a lady distinguished for her piety and learning, was the daughter of a dissenting minister named Singer, and was b. at Ilchester, 1674. Her principal works are, "Friendship in Death," "Letters, Moral and Entertaining, in Prose and Verse," the "History of Joseph," a poem, and "Devout Exercises of the Heart." D. 1737.—NICHOLAS, a poet and dramatist, whose father was a sergeant-at-law, was b. in 1673, at Little Berkford, in Bedfordshire; was educated at Westminster school, and was intended for the bar; but on the death of his father he gave up all thoughts of the profession, and devoted himself to the cultivation of literature. His first tragedy, which he published when he was 24, was "The Ambitious Stepmother," and its success gave him encouragement to proceed. It was followed by "Tamerlane," "The Fair Penitent," "Ulysses," "The Royal Convert," "Jane Shore," "Lady Jane Grey," and a comedy called "The Biter." He also wrote miscellaneous poems, and the "Life of Shakspeare;" but his principal performance is a translation of Lucan's "Pharsalia." On the accession of George I. he was made poet laureate, and he also obtained some government situations. D. 1718.

ROWLANDSON, THOMAS, an artist celebrated for his skill in caricature, was b. in London, 1756. He studied drawing at Paris, and, on his return, availed himself of the advantages which an attendance at the Royal Academy afforded him; rose to some degree of eminence in his profession, and d. 1827. Among his works are the plates to "Dr. Syntax," "The Dance of Life," and "The Dance of Death."

ROWLEY, WILLIAM, a dramatic writer in the reign of Queen Elizabeth.—There was also a SAMUEL ROWLEY of the same period, who wrote two historical plays.—WILLIAM, an eminent physician, b. in London, in 1743. He wrote "Schola Medicinæ universalis nova," and several tracts on medical subjects. D. 1806.

ROY, JULIAN LE, a celebrated clock

and watch maker, was b. at Tours, in 1686. When very young, he showed a decided partiality for mechanical pursuits, and acquired the reputation of being a first-rate horologist. D. 1759.—PETER LE ROY, his son, was watch-maker to the king, and d. in 1785. He published "Mémoires pour les Horologers de Paris," "Etrennes Chronométriques," &c.—JULIAN DAVID, another son, became a member of the National Institute, and attached himself to architecture. He wrote "On the Ruins of the finest Monuments of Greece," "On the Construction of Christian Temples," &c.—PETER CHARLES, a French satirist and dramatic poet, was b. at Paris, in 1683. His principal pieces adapted for theatrical representation are, the operas of "Callirhoe" and "Semiramis," the ballets of "The Elements," and "The Senses," and the comedy of "The Captives," imitated from Plautus. D. 1764.

ROYER-COLLARD, PIERRE PAUL, a distinguished French statesman and philosopher, was b. at Sommepeuis, 1763. Not long after his admission to the bar at Paris, he embraced the principles of the revolution in 1789; but he soon became disgusted with the scenes of violence that prevailed, and after an abortive attempt to aid the cause of the royalists, he bade adieu for a time to politics, and gave himself up wholly to literary pursuits. In 1810 he was appointed to a chair of literature and philosophy. After the restoration he once more entered upon a political career, and gradually rose in public favor by his sagacity, moderation, and honesty, till in 1828 he was nominated president of the chamber of deputies, of which he had long been a member, but retired from this office in 1830. He was one of the founders of the school of politicians in France known by the name of Doctrinaires; and as a philosopher he has well-founded claims to esteem for having introduced in France that system of philosophy so clearly illustrated by Cousin, Jouffroy, and Damiron, and which bears so close an analogy to that of Reid and the other Scotch philosophers. D. 1845.

ROZEE, Mademoiselle, an ingenious artist, was b. at Leyden, in 1632. She neither used oil nor water colors in her pictures, but silk floss on the ground, disposed according to the different degrees of the bright and dark tints, which she applied with great judgment and taste. In this manner she executed

historical subjects, landscapes, and portraits. D. 1682.

RUBENS, PETER PAUL, the most distinguished painter of the Flemish school, was b. at Antwerp, in 1577. He received an excellent education; and, after studying in his own country, he went to Italy, where he greatly improved himself after the works of the best masters, but chiefly Titian. While in Italy, he was employed by the duke of Mantua, not only as an artist, but on an embassy to Madrid. In 1620 he was employed by the Princess Mary de Medici to adorn the gallery of the Luxembourg with a series of paintings, illustrative of the principal scenes of her life. While thus engaged, he became known to the duke of Buckingham, who purchased his museum for £10,000. He was afterwards employed by the Infanta Isabella and the king of Spain, in some important negotiations, which he executed with such credit as to be appointed secretary of the privy council. On going to England with a commission from the king of Spain, he obtained the favor of Charles I. While there he painted the Apotheosis of James I. and the picture of Charles I. as St. George; for which he was knighted, and received a chain of gold. D. at Antwerp, 1640. Rubens, beyond all comparison, was the most rapid of the great masters; and, according to Sir Joshua Reynolds, he was the greatest master of the mechanical part of his art that ever existed.—ALBERT, son of the preceding, was b. at Antwerp, in 1614. He succeeded his father as secretary to the council, and was greatly esteemed by the Archduke Leopold, governor of the Low Countries. D. 1657. He wrote "De Re Vestiaria Veterum," "Regum et Imperatorum Romanorum Numismata," "De Vita Flavii Manlii Theodori," &c.

RUDDIMAN, THOMAS, a distinguished grammarian and critic, was b. 1674, at Boyndie, in Banffshire; was educated at King's college, Aberdeen; became assistant-keeper of the advocates' library at Edinburgh; set up a printing-office in conjunction with his brother; was one of the founders of the earliest library society in Scotland, in 1718, and d. 1757. His "Rudiments of the Latin Tongue," long used as an elementary book in schools, is the most popular of his productions; but he wrote other grammatical works, and was the editor of the works of George Buchanan, in Latin. He also established the "Caledonian Mercury."



**RUFFHEAD, OWEN**, a miscellaneous writer, was b. in London, about 1723; entered at the Middle Temple, and was called to the bar; published an edition of the statutes, and conducted a periodical paper, called the "Contest." He also wrote the "Life of Pope," &c. D. 1769.

**RUFINUS**, by some called **TORANTUS**, a priest of Aquileia, in the 4th century. He became so attached to St. Jerome, that he accompanied him to the East; but being persecuted by the Arians under Valens, he was banished into Palestine, where he founded a monastery on Mount Olivet, and employed himself in translating Greek authors into Latin. His version of Origen gave such offence to his old acquaintance, Jerome, that he wrote bitterly against him, and Rufinus was cited to Rome by Pope Anastasius, who condemned his translation, upon which he retired to Sicily, where he d. about 410.

**RUMFORD, BENJAMIN THOMPSON**, Count, was b. 1753, at Rumford, N. H., and was educated at Harvard college. During the American war he espoused the royal cause, obtained the rank of colonel, and was knighted. At the close of the contest he entered the Bavarian service as lieutenant-general, and was created a count, and received the order of the white eagle, for the reforms which he introduced into the army and the police. In 1798 he visited England, where he remained for four years, and took a prominent part in founding the royal institution. On his return to the Continent he married the widow of Lavoisier. He settled near Paris, and d. there August 21, 1814. His experiments and discoveries are recorded in his Essays.

**RUMPH, GEORGE EVERARD**, a botanist, was b. at Hanau, 1637. He took his doctor's degree in physic, after which he went as consul and senior merchant to Amboyna, where he made valuable botanical collections, the results of which were published by Burman, in 1751, under the title of "Herbarium Amboinense."

**RUNCIMAN, ALEXANDER**, a Scotch painter, was the son of an architect, and b. at Edinburgh, in 1736. After serving his time to a portrait painter, he went to Rome with his brother John, a most promising artist, who died in Italy. Alexander continued his studies with diligence, and, on his return home, was employed by Sir James Clerk, to decorate his house with scenes from Ossian. His best pictures are, an "Ascension,"

in the Episcopal chapel at Edinburgh; his "King Lear," "Andromeda," and "Arippina." D. 1785.

**RUPERT, or ROBERT OF BAVARIA**, Prince, the third son of Frederic, king of Bohemia, by Elizabeth, daughter of James I., was b. in 1619, and received a military education. He commanded the cavalry of Charles I. during the civil war, and on various occasions manifested the most daring valor; but his impetuosity and imprudence more than counterbalanced the effects of his bravery; and, at length, having surrendered Bristol to General Fairfax, by whom it was besieged, the king dismissed him from his service. The prince, however, was more successful as a naval commander, particularly after the restoration, in the great Dutch war; on the conclusion of which he led a retired life, occupied wholly in scientific pursuits. He was the inventor of a composition, called the "prince's metal," improved the strength of gunpowder, found out a method of fusing black-lead, and discovered the art of engraving in mezzotint. He was an active member of the board of trade; and to his influence is ascribed the establishment of the Hudson's Bay Company, of which he was governor. D. 1682.

**RUSH, BENJAMIN**, a celebrated physician, was b. in 1741, at Bristol, Penn.; was educated at Princeton college; took his degree at Edinburgh, in 1768; was chosen a member of congress for Pennsylvania, in 1776; was appointed a professor of medicine and clinical practice at the university, and d. 1813. During the devastation caused by the yellow fever in 1793, Dr. Rush highly distinguished himself, and his history of that epidemic is a work of great value. He also wrote "Medical Inquiries and Observations," and "Essays, Literary, Moral, and Philosophical."

**RUSHWORTH, JOHN**, an historian, was b. in Northumberland, 1607, studied at Oxford, and became a barrister. In 1640 he was appointed assistant clerk of the house of commons, was much employed in negotiations during the civil wars, and after the restoration he became secretary to the lord-keeper, Bridgman. His "Historical Collections" is a laborious and highly useful compilation.

**RUSSELL, WILLIAM**, fifth earl, and first duke of Bedford, was b. in 1614; received his education at Magdalen college, Oxford; was a member of the long parliament in 1640, and commanded the reserve of horse at the battle of Edge-

hill; but, in 1643, he joined the royal standard, and fought with great bravery at the battle of Newbury. He was not, however, in favor with the royal party, and he retired to private life till the restoration, when he assisted at the coronation, and was elected a knight of the garter. He also attended the coronation of William and Mary, who, in 1694, exalted him to the rank of marquis of Tavistock and duke of Bedford. D. 1700.

—WILLIAM, Lord, third son of the preceding, was a distinguished supporter of constitutional liberty, and was b. about 1641. In 1679, when Charles II. found it necessary to ingratiate himself with the whigs, Lord Russell was appointed one of the members of the privy council. He soon, however, found that his party was not in the king's confidence, and the recall of the duke of York, without their concurrence, induced him to resign. Although his temper was mild and moderate, his fear of a Catholic succession induced him to take decisive steps in the promotion of the exclusion of the duke of York. In June, 1680, he went publicly to Westminster hall, and, at the court of King's Bench, presented the duke as a recusant, and, on the November following, carried up the exclusion bill to the house of lords, at the head of 200 members of parliament. The king dissolved the parliament, evidently resolved to govern thenceforward without one; and arbitrary principles were openly avowed by the partisans of the court. Alarmed at the state of things, many of the Whig leaders favored strong expedients in the way of counteraction, and a plan of insurrection was formed for a simultaneous rising in England and Scotland. Among these leaders, including the dukes of Monmouth and Argyle, the lords Russell, Essex, and Howard, Algernon Sidney, and Hampden, different views prevailed; but Lord Russell looked only to the exclusion of the duke of York. He was, however, accused of having engaged in "the Rye-house Plot," which had for its object the assassination of the king on his return from Newmarket; and on this pretext he was committed to the Tower, tried, condemned, and executed in July, 1683, being then in the 42d year of his age. After the revolution, the proceedings against him were annulled.

—Lady RACHEL, wife of the preceding, was daughter of the earl of Southampton, and widow of Lord Vaughan. In 1667 she was married to Lord William Rus-

sell, and the affectionate zeal with which she assisted him when in trouble, and the magnanimity of her behavior after his death, have excited for her a general feeling of respect and sympathy. Being refused counsel upon his trial, and allowed only an amanuensis, she stood forth in that capacity, and took down the notes. She survived his lordship 40 years, which period she occupied in the exercise of pious and social duties. Her "Letters," which do equal credit to her understanding and heart, have been often reprinted. D. 1723.—WILLIAM, an historical writer, was b. in the county of Mid-Lothian, 1746. He was brought up as a printer, which business he for a time followed, and then became an author by profession. His works are, "A History of America," "A History of Modern Europe," and "A History of Ancient Europe," which was completed by Dr. Coote. D. 1793.

RUST, GEORGE, a learned prelate, was b. at Cambridge. He became fellow of Christ's college, but at the restoration he went over to Ireland, and was preferred to the deanery of Connor and the rectory of Magee. He was afterwards made bishop of Dromore, where he d. in 1670.

RUTHERFORD, DANIEL, a natural philosopher and physician, was b. at Edinburgh, in 1749; studied in that university; succeeded Dr. John Hope as professor of botany and keeper of the botanic garden, in 1786; and d. 1819. He was the discoverer of nitrogen, and was the first who represented oxygen gas (then called vital air) as the necessary constituent of all acids.—THOMAS, an English divine, was b. at Papworth Everard, in Cambridgeshire, 1712; was educated at St. John's college, Cambridge; where, in 1745, he was appointed professor of divinity; and d. rector of Barley in Hertfordshire, with the archdeaconry of Essex, in 1771. His most important works are, "A System of Natural Philosophy," "An Essay on the Nature and Obligations of Virtue," "A Discourse on Miracles," "Institutes of Natural Law," and "Sermons."—JOHN, a senator of the United States from New Jersey, during Washington's administration. D. 1840.

RUTLEDGE, EDWARD, an eminent lawyer, and a signer of the declaration of American independence, was b. in Charleston, S. C., in 1749. His legal education was completed in England, and in 1773 he returned to his native country, and entered upon the duties of

his profession. In 1774 he was appointed a delegate to the congress at Philadelphia and took an active part in the discussions of the day. After a successful practice of his profession for seventeen years, in 1798 he relinquished his station at the bar, and was elected chief magistrate of South Carolina. D. 1800.—**JOHN**, an eminent patriot of South Carolina, who early distinguished himself in the cause of the American revolution. He was a member of the first congress in 1774. When the temporary constitution of South Carolina was established in March, 1776, he was appointed the president, and commander-in-chief of the colony. He continued in this station till the adoption of the new constitution in 1778. In 1779 he was chosen governor. In 1784 he was a judge of the court of chancery; in 1789 a judge of the supreme court of the United States; in 1791 chief justice of South Carolina; and in 1796 chief justice of the United States. He was a man of eminent talents, patriotism, energy, and firmness. Judge Rutledge was a native of Ireland, but came to America about the year 1735. D. 1800.

**RUYSCH**, **FREDERIC**, an eminent anatomist, was b. in 1638, at the Hague, and d. in 1731.—**HENRY**, his son, published "Theatrum Animalium."—**RACHEL**, one of the most celebrated painters of fruit and flower pieces, was b. at Amsterdam, in 1664, and d. in 1750. Her pictures are distinguished for truth and splendor of coloring, united with great finish.

**RUYSDAAL**, **JACOB**, a celebrated Dutch painter, was b. at Haarlem, in 1636. He stood unrivalled in the representation of woods, groves, and pieces of water, particularly cataracts; and d. in 1681.

**RUYTER**, **MICHAEL ADRIAN**, a gallant Dutch admiral, was b. in 1607, at Flushing. He entered the naval service when he was only 11 years old, and, by dint of bravery and skill, rose to the summit of his profession. On many occasions he nobly distinguished himself when engaged against the English, especially in the terrible battle fought in February, 1653, near the mouth of the channel, when Blake commanded the English, and Van Tromp and Ruyter the Dutch. In the reign of Charles II., Ruyter gained an advantage over Prince Rupert and

Monk; but, two months afterwards, another battle was fought, in which the Dutch were defeated. The following year, however, he avenged himself, by riding triumphantly in the Thames, and destroying several English men-of-war at Sheerness. He d. in the port of Syracuse, in consequence of a wound received a few days before, when engaging with the French fleet off Messina.

**RYDER**, **SIR DUDLEY**, an eminent English lawyer, was descended from an ancient Yorkshire family, and b. in 1691. He held the office of attorney-general from 1736 to 1754, was made lord chief justice, and d. 1756.

**RYLAND**, **JOHN**, a dissenting minister, who kept an academy, and officiated many years to a Baptist congregation at Northampton. He published "The Christian Student and Pastor," "Elements of Mechanics," "The Preceptor," and several tracts and sermons. D. 1792.—**WILLIAM WYNNE**, an engraver, was b. in London, in 1732. He attained great excellence in his art; but his end was truly melancholy, for, in order to extricate himself from some embarrassments, he, in 1782, committed a forgery on the East India Company, and was tried and executed the year following.

**RYMER**, **THOMAS**, a critic and antiquary, was a native of Yorkshire; studied at Cambridge and at Gray's Inn; and, succeeding Shadwell, in 1692, as royal historiographer, employed the opportunities afforded him by his office to make a valuable collection of public treatises, which he began to publish in 1704, under the title of "Fœdera, Conventiones, et eujuscunqve Generis Acta publica, inter Reges Angliæ, et alios Principes," 15 vols. folio, five more being added by Robert Sanderson. He also wrote some poetical pieces, and left an unpublished collection relating to English history, in 58 vols., now in the British Museum. D. 1713.

**RYSBRACH**, **JOHN MICHAEL**, an eminent statuary, was b. at Antwerp, in 1694. He went to England early in life, and derived considerable reputation and profit from the exercise of his art. Westminster abbey, and other cathedral churches, contain specimens of his abilities, among which should be noticed the monuments of Sir Isaac Newton and the duke of Marlborough. D. 1770.

## S.

**SAAVEDRA FAXARDO, DIEGO DE**, a Spanish writer and diplomatist, was b. at Algezares, in Murcia, in 1584. He became secretary to the embassy at Rome, and afterwards was appointed sole agent for Spain at the papal court. He also assisted at some diets in Switzerland, and enjoyed for his reward the collar of St. Jago, a canonry of the church, and a seat in the council-board for the Indies. He d. in 1648.

**SABATIER, ANTOINE, or SABATIER DE CASTRES**, was b. at Castres, in 1742. He was a celebrated French writer, and was early connected with Helvetius and the philosophical party of the literati; but he soon left these, and showed his opposition to them in his work, "Les Trois Siècles de la Littérature Française," which procured him many enemies, but brought him into notice. Among his numerous works are, "Les Siècles Païens, ou Dictionnaire Mythologique, Héroïque, Politique, Littéraire, et Géographique de l'Antiquité Païenne," and "Les Caprices de la Fortune," &c. D. 1817.

**SABELLIUS, a heretic**, b. at Ptolemais, in Libya, in the 3d century, was a disciple of Noetus of Smyrna. He advanced the doctrine of unity in the Deity, declaring the Son and the Holy Ghost to be mere qualities. These tenets obtained many proselytes, and met with great success till the opposition of St. Denys caused them to be formally condemned.

**SACCHINI, ANTONIO MARIA GASPARD**, a celebrated Italian composer, was b. at Naples, in 1735. D. 1786.

**SACHEVERELL, HENRY**, an English divine, was educated at Oxford. In 1705 he was appointed preacher of St. Saviour's, Southwark, during which period he preached two famous sermons, the objects of which were to create alarm for the safety of the church, and to excite hostility against the dissenters. Being impeached in the house of commons, he was sentenced to be suspended from preaching for three years. This persecution, however, established the fortune of Sacheverell, who was collated to a living near Shrewsbury; and the same month that his suspension terminated, was appointed to the valuable rectory of St. Andrew, Holborn. D. 1724.

**SACKVILLE, GEORGE**, Viscount, a soldier and statesman, was the third son of the first duke of Dorset, and was b. 1716. He distinguished himself at the battles of Dettingen and Fontenoy; and in 1758 was made a lieutenant-general; but the year following he fell into disgrace for his conduct at the battle of Minden. He was tried by a court-martial, and sentenced to be dismissed from the service. Under the administration of Lord Bute, however, he was restored to favor, and in 1775 he was appointed colonial secretary of state, which he held during the American war. On quitting office, in 1782, he was created viscount. D. 1785.

**SACY, BARON SILVESTRE DE**, a profound and various scholar, but especially eminent as an orientalist, was b. 1758. During the stormy times of the revolution, and the sway of Napoleon, as well as under Louis XVIII., Charles X., and Louis Philippe, his splendid talents obtained for him the highest and most valuable literary appointments. His "Arabic Grammar," "Anthologie Grammaticale Arabe," and other Arabic works, are especially valuable to students. D. 1839.

**SADI, SHEIK MOSLEHEDIN**, one of the most celebrated poets of Persia, was b. at Shiraz, in 1175, and d. in the 120th year of his age. He studied at Bagdad, and pursued a religious course of life under the direction of the famous Sophi Abd al Kadir Ghilani, whom he accompanied on a pilgrimage to Mecca. He fought against the infidels, and carried his arms into India and Asia Minor. Being, however, taken prisoner by the Turks, he was put to work on the fortifications of Tripoli; but was redeemed by a merchant of Aleppo, who gave him his daughter in marriage with a dowry. Towards the close of his life he built a hermitage near the walls of Shiraz, where he passed his time in exercises of piety; and his tomb, on the spot where he had lived, was long visited by the admirers of his genius and devotion. He wrote "Gulistun, or the Garden of Roses," and other works.

**SADLER, MICHAEL THOMAS**, was b. at Snelston, in Derbyshire, in 1780. In 1825 he was chosen a member of parliament. Mr. Sadler wrote two works, "Ireland, its Evils, and their Remedies,"

and his "Law of Population," in which the Malthusian doctrines were impugned and refuted. D. 1835.

SAEMUND, SIGFUSSON, a celebrated Icelandic priest, poet, legislator, and historian in the 11th century. He had a share in forming the ecclesiastical code, wrote a "History of Norway," and was the compiler of that Scandinavian collection of poetry, termed "Edda." D. 1135.

ST. BEUVE, JACQUES DE, a celebrated theologian, b. at Paris, in 1613. He was famous for his controversies relative to the doctrines of grace and predestination, which agitated the French church in the middle of the 17th century. D. 1677.

ST. CLAIR, ARTHUR, a general in the American army, was b. at Edinburgh, was a lieutenant under General Wolfe, and afterwards settled in Pennsylvania, and became a naturalized citizen. On the commencement of the revolution, he embraced the cause of the American army, and in February, 1777, was appointed major-general. He served with distinction, and in 1783 was elected president of the Cincinnati society of his adopted state. In 1785 he was elected a delegate to congress, and in 1787 was chosen president of that body. He was afterwards governor of the Northwest Territory, and in 1790 commanded an army against the Miami Indians. He resigned his commission of major-general in 1792. His latter years were passed in poverty. D. 1818.

ST. JUST, ANTHONY, a political agent and associate of Robespierre, was b. in 1763, and was educated for the legal profession. He voted for the death of Louis XVI., materially assisted in the destruction of the Girondists, acted as a commissioner of the national convention to the army in Alsace, where he was distinguished for his severity; and, on his return to Paris, becoming involved in the ruin of Robespierre, was guillotined, in July, 1794.

ST. LAMBERT, CHARLES FRANCES DE, a member of the national institute of France, was b. at Nancy, in 1717. He entered the army, which he left at the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle, and obtained an office in the court of Stanislaus of Poland; became a devoted adherent of Voltaire's, and a favored admirer of madame de Chatelet; again entered the army, and d. in 1805. Among his works are, "The Seasons," a poem; "Oriental Tales," and a philosophical work, entitled "Catéchisme Universel."

ST. MARC, CHARLES HUGH LEFEBVRE

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DE, a French author, b. at Paris, in 1698. His most important work is, "A Chronological Abridgment of the History of Italy, from the Downfall of the Western Empire."—JEAN PAUL ANDRE DES RAINSES, marquis de, a French lyric poet, author of "Adèle de Ponthieu," &c. B. 1723; d. 1818.

ST. PIERRE, JACQUES BERNARDIN HENRI DE, a most ingenious and philosophical French author, was b. at Havre, in 1737, was educated in the engineer school at Paris, for a time followed the military profession in the service of Russia, afterwards obtained a commission in the engineer corps of France; and, retiring from a military life, he devoted the remainder of his days to literature. In 1784 appeared his "Études de la Nature," and, in 1788, his "Paul et Virginie," which, after passing through fifty impressions in one year, has been translated into almost all the languages of Europe. He was also the author of "La Chaumière Indienne," and several other works. D. 1814.

ST. REAL, CÆSAR VICHARD DE, an able French author, was b. at Chamberri, in Savoy, where he d. in 1692. He wrote "De l'Usage de l'Histoire," "Conjuration des Espagnols contre la République de Venise in 1618," and several other treatises on morals, politics, and philosophy.

ST. SIMON, CLAUDIUS HENRY, count de, was b. at Paris, 1760. He was the founder of a politico-philosophical sect, whose leading dogma is, that industry is the definitive purpose of life, and that those engaged in it constitute the superior class of society. He published a variety of works to give currency to his doctrines; among which are, an "Introduction to the Scientific Labors of the Nineteenth Century," and "Political, Moral, and Philosophical Discussions." D. 1825.—LOUIS DE ROUVROI, duke of, was b. 1675. In 1721 he was appointed ambassador extraordinary to the court of Spain, to negotiate a marriage between the Infanta and Louis XV.; and d. in 1757. His "Memoirs of the Reign of Louis XIV. and the Regency," containing a vast mass of anecdotal information, form 13 vols.

SALADIN, a famous sultan of Egypt, equally renowned as a warrior and legislator. He was b. in 1137, raised himself from the station of an officer to that of a sovereign, and supported himself by his valor and the influence of his amiable character, against the united efforts of the chief Christian potentates of Eu-

rope, who carried on the most unjust wars against him, under the false appellation of crusades. He obtained various successes over the Christians, but was defeated by Richard Cœur de Lion, and d. in 1193.

SALE, GEORGE, an English writer, who was well versed in the oriental languages. His greatest work is an excellent translation of the Koran, to which he prefixed a curious dissertation. He was also one of the principal authors of the "Ancient Universal History." B. 1680; d. 1736.

SALLUST, CAIUS CRISPUS, a Roman historian, distinguished equally for his talents and profligacy, was b. at Amiternum, 85 B.C. He was expunged from the list of senators, in consequence of his extravagance and shameless debaucheries; but being restored by Julius Cæsar, and made governor of Numidia, he there amassed an enormous fortune by acts of rapine. He d. 35 B.C. His "History of the Jugurthine War" and "The Conspiracy of Catiline," bear ample testimony to his genius; but the rigid morality displayed in his writings forms a curious contrast to the vices of the author.

SALMASIUS, or SAUMAISE, CLAUDE, an eminent French scholar, was b. at Saumur, in 1588, and succeeded Scaliger as professor of history at Leyden. In 1649 he wrote a defence of Charles I., king of England, which was forcibly and conclusively replied to by Milton. The year following he went to Sweden, on an invitation from Queen Christina; and d. in 1653. His principal works are, "Historiæ Augustæ Scriptores Sex," "De Modo Usurarum," "De Militari Romanorum," "Hellenistica," and several editions of ancient authors.

SALVIATI, FRANCESCO ROSSI, an eminent Italian painter, whose style of designing approached that of Raphael, though greatly inferior in sublimity and grandeur of composition. B. in Florence, 1510; d. 1563.

SANCHO, IGNATIUS, a negro, whose literary abilities attracted much notice, was b. 1729, on board a slave-ship, and carried to Carthage. While a boy he was taken to England by his master, and given to three maiden ladies, sisters, living at Greenwich, who named him Sancho. The duke of Montague afterwards took him into his service, and encouraged his love of learning; and the duchess left him an annuity at her death. He numbered among his friends, Sterne, Garrick, and other literary char-

acters; and was the author of letters, poems, &c. D. 1780.

SANCROFT, WILLIAM, archbishop of Canterbury, was b. at Fresinfield, in 1616. He was one of the seven bishops sent to the Tower by James II.; but at the revolution he refused to take the oaths, for which he was deprived of his see. D. 1693. He wrote "The Predestinated Thief," "Modern Politics, taken from Machiavel," &c.

SANDEMAN, ROBERT, a Scotch minister, was b. at Perth, in 1723, and educated at St. Andrew's. He formed a sect which still goes by his name. In 1765 he came to New England, made many proselytes, and d. in 1772.

SANDERSON, JOHN, distinguished as a scholar and a writer, was b. at Carlisle, Pa., in 1785. He was a teacher at Clermont seminary for some time, and a contributor to "Dennie's Port Folio," and other periodicals. In 1820 he published two volumes of "Lives of the Signers of the Declaration." In 1833 he went to Europe, and on his return wrote the "American in Paris," a vivacious sketch of his impressions while abroad. He was then elected professor of Greek and Latin in the High school of Philadelphia. D. 1844.

SANDS, ROBERT C., was b. in the city of New York, 1799, and was educated at Columbia college. In 1820 he commenced the practice of the law, but his first attempt as an advocate was unsuccessful, so he turned his attention to literature. His attainments in the modern as well as ancient languages, were solid and extensive, and his mastery of his own language complete. He became an editor of the "Commercial Advertiser;" but his labors in this sphere did not interfere with his cultivation of general literature. He wrote an "Historical Notice of Cortes," which was translated into Spanish, besides essays on "Domestic Literature," the "Cæio-Græco of Monti," "Isaac, a type of the Redeemer," the "Garden of Venus," &c., the "Simple Story," "Salem Witchcraft," "Monsieur de Viellicour," and, in conjunction with Mr. Eastburn, the poem of "Yamoyden." He was also engaged with Mr. William C. Bryant and Mr. Gulian C. Verplanck, in the editorship of the "Talisman." Mr. Sands was a gentleman of the finest wit, and noble character. His last poem was "The Dead of '32," which appeared about a week before his own death.

SANDYS, EDWIN, an eminent English prelate, was b. 1519, at Hawkshead, in

Lancashire. At the accession of Mary he was vice-chancellor, and on refusing to proclaim her, he was deprived of his office, and sent first to the Tower, and afterwards to the Marshalsea. When Elizabeth came to the throne he was appointed one of the commissioners for revising the liturgy. He was also made bishop of Worcester, and had a share in the translation of the Scriptures, commonly called the "Bishop's Bible." In 1570 he was translated to London, and in 1576 to York, where a conspiracy was laid by Sir Robert Stapleton, to ruin him by the imputation of adultery; but it was discovered, and the parties concerned in it were punished. D. 1588.

SANSEVERO, RAYMOND DI SANGRO, eminent for his mechanical inventions and scientific discoveries, was b. at Naples, in 1710, and d. 1771. Among the multifarious and extraordinary machines invented by himself was a four-wheeled vehicle, to pass over the surface of the water, which he exhibited on the bay of Naples.

SANSON, NICHOLAS, a celebrated geographer and engineer, was b. at Abbeville, in 1600; and constructed, even while a youth, a map of ancient Gaul, remarkable for its excellence and accuracy. He subsequently produced upwards of three hundred maps, all on a large scale, with several volumes to illustrate them; reached the head of his profession, and was appointed geographer and engineer to the king. D. 1667.—NICHOLAS, WILLIAM, and ADRIAN, his three sons, who also were excellent geographers, collected and published the works of their father, as well as several of their own.

SANSOVINO, GIACOMO FATTI, an eminent sculptor and architect, was b. at Florence, in 1479. D. 1570.

SANTERRE, JEAN BAPTISTE, a French painter, was b. at Magny, near Pontoise, in 1651. He painted historical subjects, on a small size, and with great delicacy. D. 1717.

SAPPHO, a celebrated Greek poetess, b. at Mitylene, in the island of Lesbos, about 600 B. C. Her writings were highly esteemed by the ancients, and she is regarded as the inventress of the metre which bears her name; but of her works there at present exist only a "Hymn to Venus," an ode, and a few trifling fragments.—Another SAPPHO, of a later date, who is usually confounded with the foregoing, from being also a native of Lesbos, was no less distinguished for amorous propensities than

for the warmth of her lyrical effusions, and is said to have thrown herself into the sea, from the promontory of Leucate, in consequence of the neglect she experienced from Phaon, her lover.

SARGENT, WINTHROP, governor of Mississippi, was a native of Massachusetts, and graduated at Harvard college in 1771. He entered the revolutionary army in 1775, and served in various capacities with reputation to the close of the war. In 1786 he was appointed by congress surveyor of the northwestern territory, and in 1787 secretary of the government established there. He attended General St. Clair as adjutant-general in his unfortunate expedition against the Indians, and was also adjutant-general and inspector under General Wayne. D. 1820.

SARPI, PETER, better known under the name of Father Paul, or Fra Paolo, was b. in 1552, at Venice. So precocious were his talents, that, at the age of 17, he publicly maintained theological and philosophical theses, consisting of 309 articles. His eloquence was equal to his learning. He did not confine his studies to theology; for anatomy and astronomy also engaged much of his attention. He was of the order of the Servites, and became provincial of the order. The Venetian government appointed him its consulting theologian, and reposed unbounded confidence in him; which he justified and repaid, by defending the ecclesiastical liberties of his country against the encroachments of the Roman pontiff. His patriotism roused the vengeance of Rome against him, and in 1607, five ruffians made an attempt to assassinate him. They failed, however, in their purpose, though they gave him fifteen wounds. He d. in 1628. His greatest work is, "A History of the Council of Trent."

SAUMAREZ, JAMES, Lord de, a distinguished officer in the British navy, was b. in the island of Guernsey, in 1757, and was descended from a French family, whose ancestor accompanied William the Conqueror to England. D. 1836.

SAURIN, JAMES, an eminent French Protestant preacher, was b. at Nismes, in 1677; was the author of 12 vols. of "Sermons," "The State of Christianity in France," "Discourses, Historical, Critical, and Moral, on the most remarkable Events of the Old and New Testaments," &c. D. 1730.—JOSEPH, brother of the preceding, was b. 1659, and distinguished himself as a mathematician.

He was originally a Protestant minister; but, in 1690, he embraced the Catholic faith, and was pensioned by Louis XIV. He contributed for some years to the "Journal des Savans," and d. 1730.—**BERNARD JOSEPH**, son of the last mentioned, was b. 1706, at Paris; and quitted the bar to become a dramatic writer. He was the author of "Spartacus," a tragedy; "Mœurs des Temps," a spirited comedy; and a variety of other dramas. D. 1781.

**SAUSSURE, HORACE BENEDICT DE**, a celebrated naturalist, was b. at Geneva, in 1740; attained an early proficiency in the mathematical and physical sciences, and was for several years professor of philosophy at Geneva. He travelled in France, England, Italy, &c.; and by the valuable observations which he made, particularly among the glaciers of the Alps, he contributed much to the advancement of geology and meteorology. He also showed great ingenuity in the construction of improved instruments adapted to scientific uses, viz., a thermometer, an hygrometer, a eudiometer, and electrometer, &c. D. 1799.

**SAVAGE, RICHARD**, an English poet, celebrated for his genius, irregularities, and misfortunes, was b. in London, about 1698. He was the natural son of the countess of Macclesfield by Earl Rivers. No sooner did he see the light, than a most unnatural hatred took complete possession of his mother, who placed him with an old woman in the lowest state of indigence, with directions that he should be brought up in utter ignorance of his birth, and in the meanest condition. He was an apprentice to a shoemaker, when this woman dying suddenly, some of Lady Mason's (the mother of the countess) letters, which he found among her papers, discovered to him the secret of his birth. From this moment his attempts to obtain the notice of his mother were incessant, but all his assiduities and applications were unavailing; and in justice to the countess of Macclesfield it must be observed, that she always asserted that her child d. while quite young, and that Savage was an impostor. He now became an author, and, in 1723, produced the tragedy of "Sir Thomas Overbury," the profits of which produced him £200; and he was rising in reputation, when, in 1721, he accidentally killed a Mr. Sinclair, at a house of ill-fame, in a drunken quarrel. For this he was tried, and found guilty; but obtained the royal pardon, through

the intercession of Lady Hertford. Soon after, Lord Tyrconnel became his patron, received him into his house, and allowed him £200 a year; but the bard and the peer quarrelled, and he was again turned adrift upon the world. A "Birth-day Ode," addressed to the queen, procured him a pension of £50., but on her majesty's death this was discontinued, and he subsequently endured much misery and privation; till at length, in 1743, he d. in the debtors' prison, at Bristol.

**SAVILLE, Sir HENRY**, one of the most profound and elegant scholars of his age, was b. in 1549, and after graduating at Brazenose college, Oxford, removed on a fellowship to Merton college, in the same university. In his 29th year he made a tour on the Continent for the purpose of perfecting himself in elegant literature, and on his return was appointed tutor in Greek and mathematics to Queen Elizabeth. D. 1622.

**SAVONAROLA, JEROME**, a Dominican, was b. at Ferrara, in 1452. He was regarded by some as an enthusiast, and by others as an impostor; but he preached with great zeal against the corruptions of the Roman church, for which he was condemned to the flames in 1498. He wrote "Sermons," a treatise entitled "The Triumph of the Cross," and other works.

**SAXE, MAURICE**, count de, marshal-general of the French armies, was b. at Dresden, in 1696. He was the natural son of Frederic Augustus II., king of Poland, by the Countess of Königsmark, and d. in 1750.

**SAXO, GRAMMATICUS**, a Danish historian, who flourished in the 12th century.

**SAY, JEAN BAPTISTE**, an eminent French writer on political economy, b. in 1767. He concerted with Chamfort (who was guillotined) the "Decade Philosophique," during the revolution. Bonaparte, on going to Egypt, made him his librarian extraordinary, and afterwards appointed him a member of the tribunate, from which post he was dismissed by his patron, for having the consistent honesty to vote against the creation of an emperor and empire. His "Traité d'Economie Publique" is a most valuable work, and has been compared to Adam Smith's "Wealth of Nations." Among his other works are, "Observations sur l'Angleterre et les Anglais," "Cours complet d'Economie Politique." D. 1832.



**SCALIGER, JULIUS CÆSAR**, generally known as the elder Scaliger, a celebrated scholar, was b. 1484, at the castle of Riva, on lake Garda, and became a page of the Emperor Maximilian, whom he served in war and peace for 17 years. When he was about 40, he quitted the army, and applied himself to the study of natural law, medicine, and the learned languages. In 1525 he accompanied the bishop of Agen to his diocese in France, where he d. 1558.—**JOSEPH JUSTUS**, son of the preceding, was b. at Agen, in 1540; was made professor of polite literature at Leyden, and is said to have been master of no less than 13 languages. D. 1609.

**SCANDERBEG**, (which means the **BEY ALEXANDER**,) whose proper name was George Castriot, was the son of John, prince of Albania, and was b. 1404. Being given by his father as a hostage to Sultan Amurath II., he was educated in the Mahometan religion, and at the age of 18 was placed at the head of a body of troops, with the title of sangiac. After the death of his father in 1432, he formed the design of possessing himself of his principality; and having accompanied the Turkish army to Hungary, he entered into an agreement with Hunniades to desert to the Christians. This design he put into execution; and, having ascended the throne of his fathers, he renounced the Mahometan religion. A long warfare followed; but although frequently obliged to retire to the fastnesses of mountains, he always renewed his assaults upon the first favorable occasion, until the sultan proposed terms of peace to him, which were accepted. He, however, renounced his treaty with the sultan, obtained repeated victories over the Turkish armies, completely established his power, and d. 1467.

**SCARLATTI, ALESSANDRO**, b. at Naples, in 1658, was educated at Rome under Carissimi, and d. 1728. The Italians called him the "glory of the art," and the first of composers. He composed about 100 operas, a great number of motets, and nearly 200 masses.—**DOMENICO**, his son, b. 1683, resided for a time at Rome and Naples, but finally settled at Madrid, where he obtained the appointment of chapel-master to the queen of Spain. He produced several operas and some good church music, and was on terms of friendship with Handel.

**SCARPA, ANTONIO**, a celebrated Italian anatomist, was b. 1746, at Friuli; and d. at Pavia, in 1826. He enjoyed

an extensive reputation throughout Europe, by his admirable description of the nerves in his "Tabula Necrologie."

**SCARRON, PAUL**, a comic poet and satirist, was b. at Paris, 1610, and was intended for the church, to which he was averse, and for which his habits were decidedly unfit. At the age of 24 he travelled into Italy, where he gave himself up without restraint to indulgences of every kind, and continued his excesses after his return to Paris. At the age of 27, having appeared during the carnival at Mans as a savage, he was pursued by the populace, and being obliged to hide himself in a marsh, he lost the use of his limbs. Notwithstanding his sufferings, he never lost his gaiety; and, settling at Paris, his wit and social powers gained him a wide circle of acquaintance, among whom was the beautiful mademoiselle d'Aubigné, who after his death was known as the widow Scarron, and who was eventually rendered still more famous as madame de Maintenon. His principle writings are, his "Comic Romance" and his "Virgilie Travestie." D. 1660.

**SCHADOW, JOHANN GEOFFROY**, a distinguished modern sculptor, was b. at Berlin, 1764. Having evinced an early predilection for the fine arts, he repaired to Rome in 1785 for the cultivation of his taste, and after initiating himself in the school of the best Italian masters, he returned to Berlin in 1788, where he was appointed professor of sculpture in the university of that city, and subsequently director-in-chief of the academy of the fine arts. Here he lived and labored for the long period of 62 years. D. 1850.—**ZONO RIDOLFO**, an Italian sculptor, was b. at Rome, 1786; and was instructed by Canova and Thorwaldsen. He executed many admired sculptures and bass-reliefs, and d. 1822.

**SCHEELE, CHARLES WILLIAM**, an eminent chemist, was b. in 1742, at Stralsund, in Swedish Pomerania; was brought up as an apothecary at Strasburg, became proprietor of a pharmaceutical establishment at Kœping, and d. in 1786. He wrote "Chemical Essays," and was the discoverer of the oxalic, fluoric, malic, and lactic acids.

**SCHILLER, JOHN CHRISTOPHER FREDERIC VOX**, one of the most illustrious names in German literature, was b. at Marbach, in Wirtemberg, in 1759. After having studied medicine, and become surgeon in a regiment, he, in his 22d year, wrote his tragedy of "The

Robbers," which at once raised him to the foremost rank among the dramatists of his country. It was performed at Manheim, in 1782. But some passages of a revolutionary tendency having incurred the displeasure of the duke of Wirtemberg, he left Stuttgart by stealth, and made his way to Manheim, where, after various wanderings and many hardships, he got his tragedy of "Fiesco" brought out on the stage. The tragedies of "Cabal and Love" and "Don Carlos" were his next productions. In 1785 he repaired to Leipsic and Dresden, where he found many admirers. Here he wrote his singular romance called the "Geisterseher," and his "Philosophical Letters," and collected materials for a "History of the Revolt of the Netherlands, under Philip II." In 1787 he repaired to Weimar, where he was welcomed with great warmth by Wieland and Herder, undertook the management of a periodical called the "German Mercury," and not long afterwards made the acquaintance of Goethe, which soon ripened into a friendship only dissolved by death. In 1789 he was appointed to the chair of history in the university of Jena, and besides lecturing to crowded audiences, he published his celebrated "History of the Thirty Years' War," and engaged in various literary enterprises, which have more or less had great influence on the literature of Germany. "Die Horen" and "Der Musen-Almanach," to which the most eminent men in Germany contributed, belong to this category. He soon after settled at Weimar, in order to direct the theatre in conjunction with Goethe, in accordance with their mutual tastes and opinions; and here he at intervals published the works which, together with those above mentioned, have immortalized his name. Among these are, "Joan of Arc," "Mary Stuart," "Wallenstein," "William Tell," "History of the Remarkable Conspiracies and Revolutions in the Middle and Later Ages." &c. D. 1805.

SCHLEGEL, AUGUST WILHEM VON, a celebrated critic, poet, and philologist, was b. at Hanover, 1767. After finishing his studies at Göttingen, he became professor at Jena, where he lectured on the theory of art, and joined his brother Friederich in the editorship of the "Athenæum." In 1802 he repaired to Berlin, as a wider field for his literary predilections; accompanied madame de Staël, in 1805, on a tour through Italy, France, Germany, and Sweden; deliv-

ered lectures in Vienna, in 1808, on dramatic art; became secretary to Bernadotte, the crown prince of Sweden, in 1813; and, after studying Sanscrit in Paris, obtained in 1818 the professorship of history at Bonn, which he held till his death, 1845.—FRIEDERICH VON, a celebrated German critic and philologist, and a younger brother of the preceding, was b. in 1772, and studied at Göttingen and Leipsic. His first production of any importance was the "History of the Poetry of the Greeks and Romans." He then joined his brother in conducting a periodical called the "Athenæum," and after publishing the philosophical romance of "Lucinda," he visited Paris, where he delivered lectures on philosophy, and occupied himself with the fine arts. In 1804 he published a "Collection of the Romantic Poetry of the Middle Ages." After this he repaired to Vienna, and, in 1809, received an appointment at the head-quarters of the Archduke Charles, where he drew up several powerful proclamations. When peace was concluded, he delivered in Vienna the lectures known as "The History of Ancient and Modern Literature." In 1812 he edited the "German Museum," and gained the confidence of Prince Metternich by the composition of various diplomatic papers; in consequence of which he was appointed Austrian counsellor of legation at the Germanic diet, which he held from 1814 to 1818. He then returned to Vienna, and resumed his literary occupations with great zest, contributing to various journals, and producing his "Philosophy of Life," and his "Philosophy of History," which rank among his best literary efforts. Like his brother, Friederich Schlegel became a Roman Catholic; and his strong devotional tendencies may be seen in his interesting "Letters on Christian Art." D. 1829.

SCHLEIERMACHER, FREDERIC ERNEST DANIEL, equally distinguished as a theologian, a philologist, a critic, an orator, and a translator, was b. at Breslau in 1768; studied at Halle in 1781; and, after holding various ecclesiastical appointments in different parts of Germany, was called to Berlin in 1809 as preacher, and about the same time received the chair of theology in the university of that city. The influence of his writings on the German mind was and still is very great; but it was far surpassed by that which his oral instructions, and the purity and piety which his personal character exercised

over those who lived within his sphere. D. 1834.

SCHOEFFER, PETER, one of the inventors of printing, was b. at Gernsheim, in the territory of Darmstadt, was a partner with Guttemberg and Faust, and having married the daughter of the latter, became sole possessor of the printing establishment. D. about 1502.

SCHOMBERG, HENRY DE, marshal of France, was descended from a German family. He served in 1617, in Piedmont, under marshal d'Estrées, and afterwards against the Huguenots in the civil wars. In 1625 he was made field-marshal, and two years afterwards defeated the English at the isle of Rhé. In 1629 he forced the passage of Susa, on which occasion he was severely wounded. The next year he took Pignerol, and relieved Casal. In 1632 he defeated the rebels in Languedoc at the famous battle of Castelnaudari, for which he was made governor of that province. He wrote a "Narrative of the War of Italy," and d. 1633.—FREDERIC ARMAND, duke of, was b. of an illustrious family, but different from the preceding. He began his military career under Frederic Henry, prince of Orange, and his son William; but in 1650 he passed into the French service, became acquainted with Condé and Turenne, and obtained the government of Gravelines and Furnes. He accompanied the prince of Orange to England at the revolution, was created a peer, made knight of the garter, and obtained a grant of £100,000. In 1689 he went with William to Ireland, and was accidentally shot as he was crossing the Boyne, by the French refugees of his own regiment.

SCHOPENHAUER, JOHANNA, a German authoress of great celebrity, was b. at Dantzic, 1770. Her chief works are, "Fernow's Leben," "Ausflug an den Rhein," "Jugendleben und Wanderbilder," an English translation of which was published in 1847, "Sidonia," "Die Tante," and above all "Gabriele," which presents a charming picture of female character. D. 1838.

SCHREVELIUS, CORNELIUS, a learned critic, was b. at Haerlem, about 1614. His father was rector of the school at Leyden, in which office he succeeded him. His name is now principally known by his "Greek and Latin Lexicon." D. 1667.

SCHUBERT, FRANCIS, an eminent musical composer, was b. at Vienna, 1796. His melodies, known by their German name, "Lieder," have attained

great celebrity throughout Germany, France, and England; among the best known are the "Erl König," "Ave Maria," "Der Wanderer," and "Die Erwartung," &c. D. 1830.

SCHUMACHER, HEINRICH CHRISTIAN, a distinguished astronomer, was b. in Holstein, 1780, was successively professor of astronomy at the university of Copenhagen, director at the observatory of Mannheim, in the grand duchy of Baden, and for many years astronomer in the observatory at Altona, and editor of the "Astronomische Nachrichten." He was a diligent and accurate observer, one of his latest labors being connected with Encke's planet Astræa. D. 1850.

SCHURMANN, ANNA MARIA DE, b. at Cologne, in 1607, whose acquirements in the learned languages, the fine arts, and polite literature were so great, that she obtained the appellation of the modern Sappho. This erudite and accomplished lady, who understood the Hebrew, Greek, Latin, Chaldee, and several modern languages, and who was mistress of painting, engraving, sculpture, and music, at length became the victim of fanatical delusion. In 1650 she appeared as a zealous disciple of the enthusiast Labadie, to whom, it is said, she was secretly married; and, after his death, she retired to Weivart, in Friesland, where she d. in 1678. Her "Opuscula, or Pieces in Latin, Greek, and Hebrew," were printed in 1652. She also wrote "Latin Poems" and a "Defence of Female Study."

SCHUYLER, PHILIP, an officer in the American army, was appointed major-general in 1775, and was dispatched to the fortifications in the north of New York, to prepare for the invasion of Canada. He afterwards fell under some suspicion, and was superseded in the chief command by General Gates. He was a member of congress before the adoption of the present constitution, and afterwards twice a senator. D. 1804.

SCHWANTHALER, LUDWIG VON, an eminent sculptor, descended from a family that for generations had been distinguished in the art, was b. at Munich, 1802. At the age of 16 he entered the academy of Munich, where he soon attracted the attention of Cornelius, by whose advice he repaired to Rome; and after enjoying there the friendship and instructions of Thorwaldsen, he returned to his native city in 1827, where he found ample scope for the development of his genius in the numerous commis-

sions intrusted to him by the royal family of Bavaria. It would be difficult with our limits to point out even a tithe of his productions; suffice it to say, that rich as Munich has become in works of art, it owes no small portion of its celebrity to this artist, whose marvellous power of composition and versatility of genius showed themselves no less in his admirable statues and reliefs, than in his frescoes and cartoons. D. 1848.

SCHWARTZ, BERTHOLD, a monk of the order of Cordeliers, at the end of the 13th century, was a native of Fribourg in Germany, and an able chemist. It is said, that as he was making some experiments with nitre, it led to his invention of gunpowder, which was first applied to warlike purposes by the Venetians in 1300. There is, however, much discrepancy in the accounts of this discovery; and it is certain that Roger Bacon, who died in 1292, was acquainted with an inflammable composition similar to gunpowder, the knowledge of which Europeans appear to have derived from the Orientals.—CHRISTIAN FREDERIC, a German missionary to the East Indies. In 1767, he was employed by the English society for the promotion of Christian knowledge, and he continued throughout his life to labor in the sacred cause with unceasing zeal. He was held in high esteem for his character by the Hindoos, and the rajah of Tanjore made him tutor to his son. D. 1798.

SCHWARTZENBERG, CHARLES PHILIP, Prince, an Austrian field-marshal, was b. of an ancient and illustrious family at Vienna, in 1771. He entered into the army early, and rapidly proceeded through all the grades of military rank until he became a general officer. D. 1820.

SCOTT, JOHN, a Quaker poet, b. at Bermondsey, in 1739. He resided, during the greater part of his life at Amwell, and d. in 1782. He was the author of "Amwell," and other poems, a "Digest of the Highway Laws," "Critical Essays."—JOHN, the original editor, of the "London Magazine," and the author of "A Visit to Paris in 1814," &c. His remarks on some articles in "Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine" having given offence to the editor of that work, a quarrel ensued, which ended in a duel between a friend of the editor and Mr. Scott, who, a few days after, d. of the wound he had received from his adversary.—MICHAEL, a celebrated Scottish philosopher of the 18th

century, whose knowledge of the occult sciences caused him to pass among the unlettered for a magician, was b. at Balwirie, in Fifeshire. He travelled in France, Germany, and England, and was received with great distinction by the respective sovereigns; received the honor of knighthood from the Scottish monarch, Alexander III., and d. 1293.—MICHAEL, the author of "Tom Cringle's Log," was b. in Glasgow, 1789; received his education at the high school and university of that city, repaired to Jamaica in 1806, where he remained till 1822, and finally settled in Scotland, where he embarked in commercial speculations. D. 1835.—REGINALD, or REYNOLD, was a native of Kent, and received his education at Hart hall, Cambridge. He had both the good sense and courage to oppose the absurd opinion, at that time prevalent, of the existence of witches, by publishing his "Discoveries of Witchcraft." D. 1599.—SAMUEL, an eminent painter of scenery, who took Vandervelde for his model, and often excelled him. D. 1772.—Sir WALTER, who is generally placed at the head of English novelists in the 19th century, was b. at Edinburgh, in 1771. He passed the years of his youth between the pleasures of hunting, the study of the law, and an indulgence of his taste in reading old plays, romances, travels, and marvellous adventures. The antiquities and ancient poetry of Scotland seem to have early inflamed his imagination; he read the old chronicles, and made himself acquainted with the customs, obsolete laws, and even the traditions of individual families, and was versed in the localities and the superstitious belief of the inhabitants of the Scottish mountains. He made his debut as an original author in "Specimens of Ancient Scottish Poetry," which had great success. His next work, the "Lay of the Last Minstrel," was received with still greater favor. "Marion" and "Rokeby" followed, and gave a climax to his poetical reputation; but it was soon afterwards eclipsed by the rise of Lord Byron's poetical star, his vigorous and impassioned verses diverting the public poetical taste into an entirely new channel. Subsequently appeared "Paul's Letters to his Kinsfolk" and the "Battle of Waterloo," the first successful, the latter a failure. His novels, however, are his great passport to fame. Those masterly productions, on which criticism would be out of place, need hardly be enumerated: "Waverley,"

"Tales of my Landlord," "Ivanhoe," "The Monastery," "The Abbot," "Quentin Durward," "Peveril of the Peak," "Woodstock," "Rob Roy," "The Heart of Mid Lothian," "Chronicles of the Canongate," &c. Sir Walter Scott was made a baronet by George IV., in 1821. Though from the time of the publication of "Waverley," Sir Walter had been generally considered the author of the "Scotch Novels," yet he had managed to preserve his incognito by various modes of evasion and half-denials whenever the subject was publicly mooted; and the author, whoever he might prove to be, was fancifully styled the "Great Unknown." At length, the mystery was solved. At the annual dinner of the Theatrical Fund Association in 1827, Sir Walter, in returning thanks for the honor which the company had done him by drinking his health, unreservedly declared that they were wholly and solely his own compositions. His emoluments were very large, but pecuniary difficulties with his publishers involved him in the common failure. His debts he nobly determined to reduce by new efforts, many of which, though they answered the end which the author had in view, added little to his fame, and utterly destroyed a robust constitution in writing them. D. 1832. — JOHN, a distinguished lawyer and judge of Virginia. B. 1782; d. 1850.

SECKER, THOMAS, archbishop of Canterbury, an eminent and pious prelate, was b. at Sibthorpe, in Nottinghamshire, in 1693, and was educated with a view of becoming a dissenting minister. He, however, declared that he could not conscientiously assent to the tenets held by his family, and he therefore conformed to the church of England, took orders, and obtained preferment. D. 1768.

SEDGWICK, THEODORE, a judge of the supreme court of Massachusetts, was b. at Hartford, Ct., in 1746. He was graduated at Yale college, and in 1766 began the practice of the law in Berkshire county, Mass. In 1776 he served as aid to General Thomas in the expedition against Canada. In 1785 he was a member of congress under the old confederation. His exertions during 1787 to suppress the insurrectionary spirit of the state, in what is known as Shay's rebellion, were efficient and honorable. In 1789 he was again in congress; and in 1796 a member of the U. S. senate. In 1802 he was appointed judge. D. 1813. — THEODORE, a son of the pre-

ceding, was b. at Sheffield, Mass., 1780; was educated at Yale college, and practised law in Albany. He was twice a member of the legislature of Massachusetts, and twice the democratic candidate for congress. But his life was mainly devoted to literary and agricultural pursuits. He wrote "Hints to my Countrymen," and "Public and Private Economy." D. 1839.

SEDLEY, SIR CHARLES, a celebrated wit, courtier, and poet, of the age of Charles II., was b. at Aylesford, in Kent, in 1639; d. 1701.

SEGUR, JOSEPH ALEXANDER, viscount de, second son of the marshal de Ségur, engaged when young in the military service, but having attained the post of *maréchal de camp* in 1790, he gave up his time entirely to the cultivation of literature, and published several romances. D. 1805. — LORIS, count de, a French diplomatist and historical writer, was the eldest son of the marshal de Ségur, and b. in 1753. He served during two campaigns in the American war, and was afterwards ambassador to St. Petersburg and Berlin. On the overthrow of the French monarchy he relinquished his connection with affairs of state; he was, notwithstanding, arrested by order of the committee of public safety; but being liberated shortly after, he quitted France, and did not return till after the fall of Robespierre, when he was made a peer. D. 1830.

SELDEN, JOHN, an English antiquary, law writer, and historian, of most extensive acquirements, was a native of Sussex, and b. 1534. So early as 1607 he drew up a work, entitled "Analectum Anglo-Britannicum," which was quickly succeeded by several others; and in 1614 appeared his "Titles of Honor." Next followed his "De Diis Syriis" and "Mare Clausum." He now entered the field of politics, and in 1640 was elected member of parliament for Oxford. At the commencement of the disputes between Charles and the parliament, he acted with great moderation, and uniformly endeavored to prevent an ultimate appeal to the sword. In 1643, the house of commons appointed him keeper of the records of the Tower, and, the following year, one of the commissioners of the admiralty, voting him £5000 as a reward for his services. He employed all his influence for the protection of learning, and was universally esteemed for his urbanity of manners and goodness of heart. D. 1654.

SELKIRK, ALEXANDER, a sailor, was

b. at Largo, in Scotland, about 1680. He was a good navigator, and made several voyages to the South Sea, in one of which, having a quarrel with his commander, he was put ashore on the island of Juan Fernandez, with a few necessaries, a fowling-piece, gunpowder, and shot. Here he remained in solitude nearly three years, till he was taken away by Captain Woods Rogers, in 1709. On his return to England, he is said to have employed Daniel Defoe in drawing up a narrative of his adventures for the press, from which source originated the popular and interesting "Adventures of Robinson Crusoe."

SENECA, LUCIUS ANNEUS, a celebrated Roman philosopher, moralist, and statesman, the son of Marcus Anneus, an eminent orator, was b. at Corduba, in Spain, during the first year of the Christian era. His reputation soon extended to the imperial court; and his various learning and practical wisdom caused him to be appointed tutor to Nero, and procured him several important places. After his accession to the throne, his imperial pupil for a while loaded him with favors; but at length resolving to rid himself of his old preceptor, the tyrant charged him with being an accomplice in the conspiracy of Piso, and he was condemned to death. The method of his execution was, however, left to his own choice. He consequently, with the characteristic ostentation of a stoic, finished his life in the midst of his friends, conversing on philosophical topics while the blood was flowing from his veins, which he had caused to be opened for that purpose. D. 65.

SERVETUS, MICHAEL, a learned Spaniard, memorable as the victim of religious intolerance, was b. at Villanueva, in 1509; was educated at Toulouse, studied medicine at Paris, and was in constant correspondence with Calvin, whom he consulted in respect to his Arian notions. He published several anti-trinitarian works, which excited against him the violent hatred of both Catholics and Protestants; and though he was so fortunate as to escape from the persecutions of the former, he could not elude the vengeance of the latter, headed and incited as they were by his implacable enemy, the stern and unforgiving reformer of Geneva. He was seized as he was passing through that city, tried for "blasphemy and heresy," and condemned to the flames, which sentence was carried into execution, October 27,

1553. Servetus is supposed by many to have anticipated Harvey in the discovery of the circulation of the blood.

SERVIUS TULLIUS, king of Rome, was the son of a female slave. He married the daughter of Tarquin the elder, whom he succeeded, 577 B. C., and was murdered by his son-in-law, Tarquin Superbus, 534 B. C.

SETTLE, ELKANAH, an English poet, was b. at Dunstable, 1618; educated at Trinity college, Oxford; was much engaged in the political squabbles of the age, and wrote some smart pieces both in prose and verse. He was also an indefatigable writer for the stage, but none of his dramas are now acted. D. 1724.

SEVIGNE, MARY DE RABUTIN, marchioness de, daughter of the baron de Chantal, was b. in 1626. At the age of 18 she married the marquis de Sevigné, who was killed in a duel seven years afterwards. Being thus left a widow, with two children, she paid great attention to their education; and when her daughter married the count de Grignan, she kept up a correspondence with her; to which circumstance the world is indebted for those letters which are regarded as models of epistolary composition. D. 1696.

SEWARD, ANNA, daughter of the Rev. Thomas Seward, himself a poet and the author of an edition of Beaumont and Fletcher, was b. at Eyam, in Derbyshire, in 1747. She evinced a poetical taste in early life. In 1782 she published her poetical romance of "Louisa;" and she subsequently printed a collection of sonnets, and a "Life of Dr. Darwin," in which she asserted her claim to the first fifty lines of that author's "Botanic Garden." D. 1809. — WILLIAM, a biographical writer, was b. in London, 1747. He was educated at the Charter house and at Oxford; was intimate with Dr. Johnson, and other eminent literary characters; and was the author of "Anecdotes of Distinguished Persons," "Biographiana," &c. D. in 1799.

SEWELL, GEORGE, a poet and miscellaneous writer, was b. at Windsor, and after completing his education at Peter-house, Cambridge, studied medicine in Holland under the celebrated Boerhaave, and settled at Hampstead as a physician. His chief literary productions are, "Sir Walter Raleigh," a tragedy; "A Vindication of the English Stage;" translations of parts of Lucan, Ovid, and Tibullus; and "Epistles to Mr. Addison." D. 1726.

**SFORZA, JAMES**, called the Great, was b. of humble parentage, at Cotignola, in 1639. A company of soldiers happening to pass through his village, young Sforza joined them, and, after passing through the inferior military ranks, became a general. He obliged Alphonsus, king of Aragon, to raise the siege of Naples, and he retook several important places which had revolted; but being too eager in pursuing the flying enemy, he was drowned in the river near Pescara, in 1424.—**FRANCIS**, natural son of the preceding, commanded with distinction in the service of Naples; after which he married the daughter of the duke of Milan, on whose death he was chosen general of the duchy; but he abused that trust, and usurped the sovereignty. D. 1466.

**SHADWELL, Sir LANCELOT**, vice-chancellor of England, was b. 1799; educated at Eton and Cambridge, where he took his degree of B.A. in 1800. He was called to the bar by the honorable society of Lincoln's Inn in 1803, was appointed a king's counsel in 1821, sat for Ripon as M. P. in 1826, and was elevated to the vice-chancellorship of England in 1827. D. 1850.—**THOMAS**, a dramatic poet, was b. 1640, at Stanton Hall, Norfolk, and was educated at Cambridge. When Dryden was removed from the offices of laureate and historiographer royal, Shadwell was appointed his successor, which exposed him to the severity of that poet's satire, who ridiculed him under the appellation of Macfleeknoe. D. 1692. His principal plays are, "Epsom Wells," "Timon the Misanthrope," the "Virtuoso," the "Gentleman of Alsace," and the "Lancashire Witches."—**CHARLES**, supposed to have been the son or nephew of the preceding, wrote some plays, the best of which is entitled the "Fair Quaker of Deal." D. 1726.

**SHAKSPEARE, WILLIAM**, the most illustrious dramatic poet of England, was b. at Stratford-upon-Avon, April 23, 1564, and was the son of a dealer in wool, who appears also to have carried on the business of a butcher. His education was confined to what he could attain at the free-school of his native place; and being taken from it early, he made no further progress than the rudiments of Latin. In his 18th year he married Ann Hathaway, a farmer's daughter, who was considerably older than himself. Of his occupation at this period, nothing determinate is recorded; but it appears that he was wild and ir-

regular, and that he was more than once concerned with others in stealing deer from the park of Sir Thomas Lucy, of Charlecote, near Stratford. For this he was prosecuted by that gentleman; but he retaliated by a severe lampoon on him, and then fled to London, in order to escape another prosecution. Here he formed an acquaintance with the players, and was enrolled among them, though what sort of characters he performed does not appear. Mr. Rowe observes, that he could never meet with any further account of him as an actor, than that his highest part was the Ghost in his own "Hamlet." Queen Elizabeth had several of his plays acted before her, and, without doubt, gave him many marks of her favor. She was so pleased with the character of Falstaff in the two parts of Henry IV., that she commanded him to exhibit him in love, on which occasion Shakspeare wrote his rich and admirable comedy of the "Merry Wives of Windsor." The earl of Southampton is said on one occasion to have presented him with £1000; and he enjoyed the friendship of his most eminent literary cotemporaries. Having become proprietor and manager of the Globe theatre, he realized a handsome fortune, which enabled him to spend the close of his life at his native town, where he purchased a house and estate, to which he gave the name of New Place. The house and lands continued in the possession of the poet's descendants till the restoration, when they were repurchased by the Clopton family. Here Shakspeare planted the famous mulberry tree, which remained an object of profit to the people of Stratford, and of veneration to visitors, till about 1759, when the possessor, out of hatred to the inhabitants, cut it down. Shakspeare died on his 52d birthday, in 1616, and was buried in the church of Stratford, where his monument still remains. In 1741, a monument was erected to him in Westminster abbey, and paid for by the proceeds of benefits at the two great theatres. In 1769, by the efforts of Garrick, a festival was celebrated in honor of the poet in his native town. The only notice recorded of the person of Shakspeare is to be found in Aubrey, who says that "he was a handsome, well-shaped man," and adds, that he was "verie good company, and of a verie ready, pleasant, and smooth witt." Besides his immortal plays, Shakspeare was the author of two poems "Venus and Adonis," and "Lucrece," which, although lost in the blaze of his

dramatic genius, exhibit much of poetry that is worthy of admiration.

SHARP, JAMES, archbishop of St. Andrew's, a distinguished prelate of the 17th century, was b. in Banffshire, 1618, and obtained a professorship in the university of St. Andrew's. The presbytery being overturned by parliament, under Charles II., Sharp, who had treacherously promoted that measure, was rewarded with the primacy, and appointed archbishop of St. Andrew's. The wanton cruelties which followed, confirmed the horror entertained against him, and raised the fury of some of his more bigoted opponents to take his life. D. 1679.

—GRANVILLE, distinguished for his philanthropy and learning, was b. at Durham, 1734. He obtained a place in the ordnance office, which he resigned at the commencement of the American war, because he disapproved of its principles; after which he devoted his life to private study, and the active exercise of a benevolent mind. He established the right of negroes to their freedom while in England, instituted the society for the abolition of the slave trade, advocated the principles of parliamentary reform, and distinguished himself with equal zeal in other patriotic and benevolent objects; the last of which was the promotion of the distribution of the Scriptures. He was critically skilled in the Hebrew and Greek languages, and was the author of various works, the principal of which are, "Remarks on the Uses of the Definite Article in the Greek Testament," a "Short Treatise on the English Tongue," "Remarks on the Prophecies," "Treatises on the Slave Trade," on "Duelling," "The People's Right to a share in the Legislature," the "Law of Nature, and Principles of Action in Man," &c. D. 1813.

SHARPE, GREGORY, an eminent oriental scholar and able divine, was b. in Yorkshire, 1713, was educated at Westminster and Aberdeen, and eventually became master of the Temple. Among his writings are, "A Review of the Controversy on the Demoniaes," "Defence of Dr. Clarke against the Attacks of Leibnitz," "Dissertations on the Origin of Languages, and the Powers of Letters, with a Hebrew Lexicon," "Dissertations on the Latin and Greek Tongues," "Three Discourses in Defence of Christianity," an "Introduction to Universal History," and "The Rise and Fall of the City and Temple of Jerusalem." D. 1771.

SHEE, Sir MARTIN ARCHER, president

and senior member of the Royal Academy, was b. in Dublin, 1769. On his first arrival from Ireland in the British metropolis, he was introduced to the notice of Sir Joshua Reynolds, and to some other distinguished persons, by his illustrious friend and countryman, Edmund Burke. He became an exhibitor at the Royal Academy for the first time in the year 1789. In 1791 he sent four portraits to the exhibition; in 1792 he exhibited seven works; and, in 1796, he reached what is now the full academical number of eight portraits. He continued equally industrious for many successive years; and was in such favor with his fellow-artists, that he was elected an associate of the Royal Academy in 1798. In 1800 he was elected a full royal academician; and of his thirty-nine brethren by whom he was chosen, he was the last survivor. D. 1850.

SHELDON, GILBERT, an eminent prelate, was b. at Stanton, in Staffordsliire, 1598. On the death of Archbishop Juxon, he was raised to the primacy, and expended above £66,000 in charitable uses. But the greatest of his works was building the theatre at Oxford. D. 1677.

SHELLEY, PERCY BYSSHE, an eminent modern poet, eldest son of Sir Timothy Shelley, Sussex, was b. at Field Place, in that county, 1792. He was sent to Eton, whence, owing to his eccentricity of character, he was removed to Oxford, much before the usual period. Here a repetition of youthful irregularities occasioned his expulsion: and his family were estranged by an ill-assorted marriage. After the birth of a boy and a girl, he separated from his wife, who died shortly after. Mr. Shelley then married Miss Godwin, daughter of the author of "Political Justice" and the famed "Mary Wolstoncroft," and soon after retired to Marlow, in Buckinghamshire, where he wrote his "Revolt of Islam." About this time the guardianship of his children was taken from him, by an infamous order of the chancellor, on the ground of alleged atheistical and skeptical notions, and of certain avowed opinions regarding the intercourse of the sexes, which were deemed immoral and dangerous. He now repaired to Italy, with his second wife and a new family, and renewed an acquaintance with Lord Byron, to whom he had been known during a former visit to the Continent. There, in conjunction with his lordship and Mr. Leigh Hunt, he contributed to "The Liberal," a period-



ical miscellany, which contained the "Vision of Judgment," by Lord Byron, and other original productions; but which, partly owing to Shelley's untimely death, was very soon discontinued. He was drowned by the wreck of his own small sailing-boat in a violent storm, on his return from Leghorn to his house, on the gulf of Lerici, July 8, 1822. Fifteen days afterwards his body was discovered, and, agreeably to his own desire, often expressed to his friend Byron, it was burnt on the sea-shore, and the ashes conveyed to Rome, where they are interred in the burial-ground near the pyramid of Caius Cestus. The poetical works of this writer are, "Prometheus Chained," "Alastor, or the Spirit of Solitude," "Queen Mab," and "Cenci;" the whole of which display a poetical genius of the highest order, and a character of the utmost purity and benevolence.—His wife, above alluded to, b. 1797, gained great distinction by her "Frankenstein," published in 1817. She was also the authoress of the "Lives of Eminent Literary Frenchmen," published in "Lardner's Cabinet Cyclopædia;" and, among other literary performances of merit, she edited with notes her husband's poems. D. 1851.

**SHENSTONE, WILLIAM**, an English poet, b. 1714, at Hales Owen, in Shropshire, was the son of a gentleman farmer, residing on his own estate, called the Leasowes. He was educated at Oxford, and, on coming into possession of his paternal property, he relinquished all views of an active life, and occupied himself with rural embellishments, and the cultivation of poetry. His great desire to render the Leasowes famous for picturesque beauty and elegance, led to expenses which he could but ill support, and he was by no means a happy inhabitant of the Eden which he had created. His works consist of songs, elegies, pastorals, and miscellaneous essays. D. 1763.

**SHERBURNE, Sir EDWARD**, an ingenious writer, was b. in London, 1618. He held the office of clerk of the ordnance under Charles I., and suffered greatly during the civil war; but was restored to his office, and knighted by Charles II. D. 1702. He translated "Seneca's Tragedies," the "Sphere of Marcus Manilius," and other works, into English, and wrote poems.

**SHERIDAN, THOMAS**, (the well-known friend of Dean Swift,) was b. in 1684, and d. in 1738. He was eminent as a

teacher, but, being singularly thoughtless and extravagant, he closed his life in great poverty. He was the author of some sermons, and a translation of the satires of Persius.—**THOMAS**, son of the preceding, was b. in 1721, at Quilca, in Ireland, and was educated at Westminster school, and at Trinity college, Dublin. In 1742 he went upon the stage, and gained much celebrity as a tragedian, both in his native country and in England. He next became manager of the Dublin company, but being ruined by the opposition of a rival theatre and by riots in his own, he relinquished the profession, and commenced as a lecturer on elocution, which for a time was very successful. During the ministry of Lord Bute, he obtained a pension of £200 a year. He subsequently became manager of Drury-lane theatre; but some disputes taking place, he retired from the situation, and resumed his attention to oratory. His principal works are, an "Orthoepical Dictionary of the English Language," and a "Life of Swift." D. 1788.—**FRANCES**, wife of the preceding, was the writer of "Sidney Biddulph," a novel; "Nourjahad," an Eastern tale; and the comedies of "The Discovery" and "The Dupe." B. 1724; d. 1767.—**RICHARD BRINSLEY**, third son of the preceding, distinguished as a statesman, wit, and dramatist, was b. at Dublin, 1751. He was educated at Harrow school, and became a student of the Middle Temple, but was not called to the bar. His first dramatic attempt was "The Rivals," which was acted at Covent-garden in 1775, with moderate success; but the "Duenna," a musical entertainment, which followed, was received with general admiration; and his "School for Scandal" gained him the highest reputation as a comic writer. On the retirement of Garrick from Drury-lane theatre, he purchased a share in that property, which qualified him for a seat in parliament; and, in 1780, he was chosen member for the borough of Stafford. He attained distinguished celebrity as an orator, and made the grandest display of eloquence during the progress of the impeachment of Warren Hastings. The political changes consequent on the death of Pitt, in 1806, occasioned the exaltation of the party with which Sheridan was connected, and he obtained the lucrative post of treasurer of the navy, and the rank of a privy councillor. This administration being weakened by the loss of Mr. Fox, who survived his celebrated rival only a few months, new

alterations took place, and he was deprived of office, to which he never returned. At the general election in 1806, he obtained a seat for Westminster, the great object of his ambition; but he was afterwards nominated for the borough of Ilchester, which he continued to represent during the remainder of his parliamentary career. The latter part of the life of this highly talented individual was embittered by misfortunes, principally arising from his own improvidence. His profuse habits involved him deeply in debt; his failure of a seat in parliament deprived him of protection from arrest; intemperance had undermined his constitution; mental anxiety completed the destruction of his health; and his death took place amidst a complication of difficulties, fears, and sorrows, July 7, 1816. Besides the pieces already noticed, he was the author of part of "A Translation of Aristænetus," the farces of "The Critic," a "Trip to Scarborough," and "St. Patrick's Day," a "Letter to Henry Dundas," "Pizarro," a drama altered from Kotzebue, and poems. Mr. Sheridan was twice married, first to Miss Linley, a celebrated singer; and the second time to Miss Ogle, daughter of the dean of Winchester.

SHERLOCK, WILLIAM, an eminent English divine, b. 1641. He became dean of St. Paul's, and wrote numerous books and pamphlets, the greater part of which were of the controversial kind. His "Practical Treatise on Death," however, has been highly valued and very much read. D. 1770.—THOMAS, an eminent prelate, son of the preceding, b. in 1678, was distinguished as a warm and spirited controversial writer. His works are very numerous, and his sermons particularly to be admired for their ingenuity and elegance. He was, successively, dean of Chichester, and bishop of Bangor, Salisbury, and London. D. 1761.

SHERMAN, ROGER, a signer of the declaration of American independence, was b. at Newton, Mass., in 1721, and with only a common-school education, rose to distinction as a lawyer and statesman. His early life was passed in the occupation of a shoemaker. Removing to Connecticut in 1743, he was admitted to the bar in 1754, and soon became distinguished as a counsellor. In 1761 he removed to New Haven, four years after was appointed a judge of the county court, and in 1776 advanced to the bench of the superior

court. He was a delegate to the celebrated congress of 1774, and was a member of that body for the space of nineteen years. He was a member of the convention that formed the constitution of the United States. D. 1793.

SHIEL, RICHARD LALOR, was b. in Dublin, 1794, was educated at Trinity college, and studied law at Lincoln's-Inn. To defray the expenses of his education, he betook himself to writing tragedies. "Adelaide" to which the passionate acting of Miss O'Neil lent a charm, was followed by the "Apostate," "Bellamira," and "Evadne." In 1831 he entered parliament, where his success as a speaker was very great. He took a deep interest in Catholic emancipation, and was the right hand of O'Connell. He was ultimately preferred to the commissionership of Greenwich hospital, and shortly afterwards made vice-president of the board of trade, with a seat in the privy council. Mr. Shiel was the first Catholic commoner upon whom this dignity was bestowed. From the general election in 1841, to the time of his departure for Florence, in 1850, he represented Dunganon. On the return of the Whigs to office, in 1846, after the repeal of the corn-laws, Mr. Shiel succeeded to the mastership of the mint, which place being abolished last session, he proceeded to Florence as British minister at the Tuscan court. D. 1851.

SHIPPEN, WILLIAM, an eminent physician, was b. in Pennsylvania, and was graduated at Princeton college in 1754. His medical studies were completed at Edinburgh, and on his return in 1764, he began at Philadelphia the first course of lectures on anatomy ever delivered in the country. He assisted in establishing the medical school of that city, and was appointed one of its professors. D. 1808.

SHIRLEY, JAMES, an eminent English dramatic writer and poet of the Elizabethan age, was b. in London, about 1594. He became a fertile writer for the stage; and having obtained considerable celebrity, was taken into the service of Queen Henrietta Maria. He afterwards accompanied the earl of Kildare to Ireland, but returned on the breaking out of the rebellion, and resumed his scholastic employment in the Whitefriars. At the restoration many of his plays were again acted, and he appears to have been comparatively prosperous; but having lost all his property by the fire of London, in

1666, both he and his wife were so affected by the calamitous event, that they died of grief and terror within 24 hours of each other.

SHORE, JANE, the beautiful and unfortunate mistress of Edward IV., was the daughter of a London citizen, and the wife of a rich jeweller in Lombard-street. Her personal charms are represented as being transcendent; her connubial state, infelicitous; and the monarch's admiration of her, unbounded. Her virtue was not sufficiently strong to resist her royal lover, and she unreluctantly yielded to his desires. After the king's death she became attached to Lord Hastings, and their known partiality to the young princes rendered them obnoxious to the duke of Gloucester, who accused them of witchcraft. On this charge Hastings was beheaded, and his pretended accomplice committed, by the tyrant's order, to the Tower. After undergoing the form of a mock trial, she was ordered to do penance in St. Paul's, in a white sheet, and was paraded through the public streets, the bishop of London heading the procession. Her house and fortune was seized by the protector, and the unfortunate woman was reduced to the greatest distress; but her perishing in a ditch, which is said to have given rise to Shoreditch, does not appear to be founded upon fact. Where or when she died is not known; but it is certain she was living in the reign of Henry VIII.

SHORT, WILLIAM, a native of Virginia, who was secretary of legation to France when Jefferson was minister, and afterwards chargé de France, and minister to Spain, by the appointment of Washington. His state papers were marked by great cleverness and ability. B. 1759; d. 1850.

SHRAPNEL, Lieut.-general HENRY, the inventor of the case-shot known as Shrapnel-shells, received his commission as second lieutenant in the royal artillery in 1779, and attained the rank of lieutenant-general in 1837. Shortly after the siege of Gibraltar, he invented the spherical case-shot. On the adoption of these shells by the artillery, he was granted a pension of £1200 per annum in addition to his regular pay. D. 1842.

SHUCKFORD, SAMUEL, a learned divine, who was educated at Caius college, Cambridge, and became prebendary of Canterbury, and rector of All-hallows, in Lombard-street. He wrote

two works, "On the Creation and Fall of Man," and "The History of the World, Sacred and Profane." D. 1754.

SHUTER, EDWARD, a celebrated comic actor, whose talents in the delineation of humorous characters rendered him a public favorite. D. 1776.

SHUTTLEWOOD, the Right Rev. PHILIP NICHOLAS, bishop of Chichester, was b. in 1782, at Kirkham, Lancashire. He received his education at Winchester, and New college, Oxford, and was distinguished at both these learned seminaries by his superior attainments. For some considerable time he resided in Oxford, and filled the situation of tutor to his college; and when, in 1822, the wardenship of New college became vacant, he was unanimously elected to that honorable station. In 1840, Dr. Shuttleworth was promoted to the see of Chichester; but his episcopal dignity was of brief duration, this able prelate dying in January, 1842. His principal works are, a "Discourse on the Consistency of the whole Scheme of Revelation with itself and with Human Reason," "Scripture not Tradition," in which his objections to Puseyism are stated with great force and learning; a volume of excellent sermons, &c.

SICARD, ROCH-AMBROSE CUCURON, an eminent teacher of the deaf and dumb, was b. in 1742, at Fousseret, near Toulouse. On the death of l'Epée, in 1789, the Abbé Sicard was called to Paris, to succeed him in the direction of the establishment there. In 1792 he was arrested amidst the scholars, sent to prison, and was in imminent danger of becoming a victim in the ensuing massacres. He, however, obtained his liberty, and in 1796 took part in compiling the "Religious, Political, and Literary Annals of France," for which he was sentenced to transportation, but escaped. When this storm had passed away, he resumed his situation as a teacher of the deaf and dumb, which office he held for many years with great credit to himself and advantage to his pupils. He wrote several valuable works relating to tuition, &c.; and d. 1822.

SIDDONS, SARAH, the most celebrated of English tragic actresses, was a daughter of Roger Kemble, manager of an itinerant company, and b. at Brecknock, in 1775. She commenced her theatrical career as a singer, but soon relinquished that line, and attempted tragedy. In her 18th year she was married to Mr. Siddons; when she and her husband played at Liverpool

and other places, gaining both reputation and profit. In 1775 she tried her powers on the London boards, but was unsuccessful. She then obtained an engagement at Bath, where she improved rapidly, and became a general favorite. Time, with study and practice, matured her powers; and when she reappeared at Drury-lane, in October, 1782, as Isabella, her success was complete; and, from that time forward, her theatrical career was one continued triumph. She possessed every requisite, personal and acquired, for the high dramatic walk she had aspired to; and those who witnessed her in the meridian of her splendid career, never forgot her surpassing intellectual powers, or her unparalleled dignity of deportment. D. 1831.

**SIDMOUTH, HENRY, Viscount, &c.**, was the eldest son of Dr. Addington, an eminent physician; was educated at Winchester, and Brazenose college, Oxford; and was intended for the profession of the law, which, however, he abandoned almost as soon as he was called to the bar, in order to follow the political fortunes of his boyhood's friend, the second William Pitt. Entering parliament for Devizes, in 1784, he in 1789 succeeded Lord Grenville as speaker of the house of commons. In 1805 he accepted the office of president of the council, under Mr. Pitt's government, and was elected to the peerage. This office he more than once resigned, and reaccepted the office of president of the council; but, on the formation of the Liverpool administration, he accepted office as home secretary. B. 1757; d. 1844.

**SIDNEY, Sir PHILIP**, one of the most accomplished men of the reign of Elizabeth, was the son of Sir Henry Sidney; was b. in 1554, at Penshurst, in Kent; was educated at Shrewsbury school, Christ-church, Oxford, and Trinity college, Cambridge; and subsequently travelled in France, Germany, and Italy. On his return he became a favorite of the queen, and was sent by her, in 1576, on an embassy to the Emperor Rodolph. He was knighted in 1583. When his maternal uncle, the earl of Leicester, was appointed to the command of the auxiliary forces in the Netherlands, Sidney was nominated general of cavalry. He was, however, mortally wounded, in September, in a victorious action near Zutphen, and d. on the 17th of October, 1586. Sidney was universally beloved and admired.

So high did his character stand that, in 1585, he was named as a candidate for the crown of Poland. He wrote "The Arcadia," "The Defence of Poetry," and various poems.—**ALGERNON**, the second son of the earl of Leicester, was b. about 1620, and received an excellent education under the eye of his father. In 1643 he returned from Ireland, where he had served during the rebellion. He joined the standard of the parliament, and was appointed a colonel, and subsequently lieutenant-general of horse. He was nominated a member of the court instituted to try Charles I., but he took no part in the proceedings, though he did not disapprove of them. To the usurpation of Cromwell he was decidedly hostile. At the restoration he became a voluntary exile, and he continued abroad for seventeen years, till his father obtained for him a special pardon. Sidney, however, was too firm a friend of liberty to be tolerated by the minions of despotism. He was involved in the Rye-house plot, and was brought to trial after Lord William Russell. The most infamous perversion of justice was resorted to, in order to convict him; and he met death with heroic fortitude, Dec. 7, 1683. Sidney is the author of "Discourses on Government."—**MARY**, countess of Pembroke, was the sister of Philip, and possessed kindred talents, which she assiduously cultivated. She wrote an "Elegy" on her lamented brother, a "Pastoral Dialogue in praise of Queen Elizabeth," a "Discourse of Life and Death," &c. D. 1601.

**SIEYES, Count EMANUEL**, usually called the **ABBE SIEYES**, was b. 1748, at Frejus. He was, in 1787, named a member of the provincial assembly which Necker had established at Orleans. He advocated the necessity and expediency of calling the states in 1787, and in 1789 published his pamphlet, "Qu'est ce que le Tiers Etat?" which gained immense reputation, and undoubtedly hastened the crisis of the revolution. Soon after he became one of the members for Paris in the states-general; and it was at his instigation that they assumed the name of national assembly. In 1790 he brought forward a project for repressing the licentiousness of the press, and voted for the establishment of civil and criminal juries. When the Mountain ruled, in 1795, he declined sitting in the convention, but went to Berlin as ambassador. After the 18th he was named one of the three consuls; and from that time he

remained steady to the constitutional principles he first asserted, opposing the Jacobins, declining union with Bonaparte, though he remained a tacit member of the senate. In 1816 he was obliged to retire from France, in consequence of the decree against the members of the convention who voted for the death of the king in 1793, and he took up his abode in Brussels. After the revolution of 1830, he, like the other French exiles, returned to his native country; but he never reappeared on the political scene. D. 1836.

SILSBEE, NATHANIEL, a distinguished merchant of Massachusetts, who served in the senate of the United States from 1826 to 1835. D. 1850.

SIMEON, CHARLES, an eminent English divine and theological writer, was b. at Reading, in 1759. D. 1836.—The STYLITES, a ridiculous fanatic, b. about 392, at Sison, on the borders of Syria. In the plenitude of ascetic extravagance, he adopted the strange fancy of fixing his habitation on the tops of pillars, (whence his Greek appellation,) and with the notion of climbing higher and higher towards heaven, removed by degrees from a pillar of six cubits high to one of 40 cubits; and, what is truly wonderful, he was enabled to pass 47 years of his wretched existence upon his pillars. Such was the extraordinary folly of the age, that this madness was regarded as a proof of holiness; and when he died, at the age of 69, his body was taken down from his last pillar by the hands of bishops, and conveyed to Antioch by an escort of 6000 soldiers, and buried with almost imperial honors.

SIMONIDES, a Grecian philosopher and poet, was b. 558 B.C., in the island of Ceos, and d., aged 88, at the court of Hiero, king of Syracuse. He excelled in lyric poetry and elegy.

SIMPSON, THOMAS, an eminent mathematician, was b. 1710, at Market Bosworth, in Leicestershire, and was the son of a weaver, who brought him up to his own trade, and, perceiving his inclination for reading, took away his books. He in consequence left his father, and after many vicissitudes, one of which was his becoming a fortune-teller, he acquired a perfect knowledge of mathematics, and rose to be a mathematical professor at the Royal Academy, Woolwich, and a member of the Royal Society. He wrote "Treatises on Fluxions, Annuities, and Algebra," "Elements of Geometry," and other scientific works. D. 1761.

SINCLAIR, or SINCLAIRE, GEORGE, professor of philosophy at Glasgow during the period of the commonwealth. He was distinguished for his researches in philosophical science; was an able engineer, and published treatises on hydrostatics and other branches of the mathematics. He was also the author of a book, entitled "Satan's Invisible World Discovered," which was for a long time popular among the Scottish peasantry. D. in 1696.—Sir JOHN, an active and enlightened philanthropist, was b. at Thurso castle, in the county of Caithness, in 1754. D. 1835.

SIMONDI, CHARLES SIMONDE DE, one of the most eminent of modern historians and political economists, was b. at Geneva, in 1773. In 1794 the house of his father, who had been an eminent member of the government of Geneva, was pillaged, two fifths of his property confiscated, and both father and son condemned to 12 months' imprisonment. The future historian, as soon as he obtained his release, sought safety and peace in Tuscany; but here he was even more unfortunate than in his native country, for the French imprisoned him as being an aristocrat, and the Italian insurgents imprisoned him as being a Frenchman. In 1800 he returned to Geneva, where in the following year he commenced his career as an author, by the publication of "A View of the Agriculture of Tuscany." His subsequent works have been numerous and varied, including history, political economy, criticism, and biography. But the works by which he is the most widely known, and which in fact have gained him a European celebrity, are his "History of the Italian Republics during the Middle Ages," "History of the Fall of the Roman Empire," and his elaborate "History of the French." In 1838 he was elected one of the five foreign members of the institute of France, in the department of moral and political sciences. D. 1842.

SIX, JOHN, a Dutch dramatic poet, was b. in 1618, and d. 1700. The works of Six are remarkable for purity of style. He was the friend and patron of Rembrandt, and his portrait was engraved by that artist.

SKELTON, JOHN, an old English poet, was b. towards the close of the 15th century, in Cumberland; was educated at Oxford, was made poet laureate, and obtained the living of Diss, in Norfolk. He was a coarse and caustic satirist, and was obliged to take refuge in

the sanctuary of Westminster, in consequence of his satires on Wolsey and the mendicant friars. D. 1529.

SKINNER, STEPHEN, a philologist, was b. in London, about 1622; was educated at Christ-church, Oxford; settled as a physician at Lincoln, and d. 1667. He was author of "Etymologicæ Linguæ Anglicanæ."

SLOANE, SIR HANS, a distinguished physician and naturalist, was b. at Killyleagh, Ireland, in 1660. He was the first in England who introduced into general practice the use of bark, not only in fevers, but in a variety of other disorders. He also formed a valuable museum of the rarest productions of nature and art, which together with his library, consisting of upwards of 50,000 volumes and 3,566 manuscripts, were purchased of his executors for £20,000 by act of parliament, and made part of the collection of the British Museum. D. 1652.

SMART, CHRISTOPHER, an English poet, b. 1722, at Shipbourne, in Kent, was educated at Pembroke college, Cambridge, where he obtained a fellowship, but vacated it by marriage, and having settled in London commenced author. The gayety of his disposition and the buoyancy of his spirits rendered him an acceptable companion to the wits and public writers of the day, with many of whom, particularly Pope, Johnson, Garriek, and Hawkesworth, he became intimate. He translated Pope's "Ode on St. Cecilia's Day," and the "Essay on Criticism," into elegant Latin verse; wrote a poetical version of the "Psalms;" a volume of original poems, "Hannah," an oratorio, with several odes, fables, &c. He also gave to the world translations of the works of Horace, both in prose and verse. Poverty, however, overtook him, and his distresses, aided by intemperance, so unsettled his intellects, that he was placed for awhile under personal restraint. D. 1771.

SMEATON, JOHN, an eminent civil engineer, was b. in 1724, at Austhorpe, near Leeds. His father, who was an attorney, was desirous of bringing up his son to the same profession; but he became a mathematical instrument maker. In 1759 he received the gold medal of the Royal Society, of which he was a member, for a paper on the power of wind and water to turn mills, and as an engineer he gradually rose to the summit of his profession. In 1755 the Eddystone lighthouse was burnt down,

and Mr. Smeaton being recommended to the proprietors of that building as an engineer every way calculated to rebuild it, he undertook the work, and executed it in such a manner, as almost to bid defiance to the power of time or accident. His last public employment was that of engineer for the improvement of Ramsgate harbor. D. 1792.

SMELLIE, WILLIAM, a printer at Edinburgh, distinguished also as a man of science and learning, was b. 1740. He was the translator of Buffon's "Natural History," and author of the "Philosophy of Natural History," and of many other ingenious works. He was a fellow of the Royal Society of Edinburgh, and was much esteemed among the literati of his native city, where he d. in 1795.

SMITH, ADAM, a celebrated writer on morals and political economy, was b. at Kirkaldy, in Scotland, in 1723. He received his education first at Kirkaldy school, and afterwards at the university of Glasgow, where he became professor of logic and moral philosophy, and took his degree of doctor of laws. In 1759, by the publication of his "Theory of Moral Sentiments," he acquired a reputation which was greatly heightened and extended by his "Inquiry into the Nature and Causes of the Wealth of Nations," which soon became a standard work in Europe, and may be considered the precursor of the modern science of political economy. Dr. Smith was the intimate friend of Hume, and published an "Apology for his Life," which was severely animadverted on by Dr. Horne for advocating sentiments and opinions that, in a religious point of view, were wholly indefensible. D. 1790.—CHARLOTTE, a novelist and poet, whose maiden name was Turner, was b. in Sussex, in 1749. At the age of 16 she married a West India merchant, who was subsequently ruined; and her pen, which she had used before merely for her amusement, now became the support of her husband and family. Her first production was entitled "Elegiac Sonnets and other Essays." After this, she published "The Romance of real Life," the novels of "Emmeline," "Marchmont," "Desmond," "Ethelinda," "Celestine," and "The Old Manor House;" besides several poems, and tales for youth; all of which were well received. D. 1806.—ELIZABETH, a young lady of extraordinary accomplishments, the daughter of a gentleman residing at Burnhall, near Durham, was b. in 1776. According to

Miss Bowdler's memoir of her, she possessed a knowledge of the mathematics, and an exquisite taste for drawing and poetry; understood the French, Italian, Spanish, and German languages; made herself acquainted with the Latin, Greek, Hebrew, Syriac, Arabic, and Persian; and was thoroughly versed in biblical literature. She d. of consumption, in 1806. Her translations of the book of Job, and the "Life of Klopstock," have been published.—Sir JAMES EDWARD, an eminent English physician and naturalist, was b. at Norwich, in 1759; studied medicine at Edinburgh, and took his degree at Leyden, in 1786; visited France and Italy; and, on his return to England, published "A Sketch of a Tour on the Continent." He established the Linnæan society, and was its first president; received the honor of knighthood from George IV., and d. 1828.—JAMES and HORACE, were the sons of Robert Smith, solicitor to the board of ordnance, and b. respectively in London, Feb. 10, 1775, and Dec. 31, 1779. James was articled to his father, was subsequently taken into partnership, and eventually succeeded to his business as well as to his official appointment. Horace became a member of the stock exchange. Their first effusions were contributed to the "Pic Nic" newspaper, established by Colonel Greville, in 1802. They also wrote largely for the "Monthly Mirror" and the "London Review," and some of their best *vers de société* appeared in the "New Monthly Magazine," while under Thomas Campbell's editorship. But the work by which the brothers are best known, and by which they will be longest remembered, is the "Rejected Addresses," which appeared on the opening of Drury-lane theatre in 1812, and of which twenty-two editions have been sold. The popularity of this work appears to have satisfied the ambition of the elder brother. But soon afterwards Horace became an indefatigable novel writer. He commenced his novels with "Gayeties and Gravities," in 1825, and ended them with "Love and Mesmerism," in 1845; and within these twenty years he also gave to the public "Brambletye House," "Tor Hill," "Reuben Apsley," "Zillah," "The New Forest," "Adam Brown," &c., all of which were well received. James d. in 1839; Horace, 1849.—JAMES, a signer of the declaration of American independence, was a native of Ireland, removed with his father to this country at an early age, and established himself

in the practice of law at York, in Pennsylvania. He was a delegate from York county to the continental congress. D. 1806.—JOHN, an adventurer, was b. at Willoughby, in Lincolnshire. In the wars of Hungary, about 1602, he served against the Turks with such valor, that Sigismund, duke of Transylvania, gave him his picture set in gold, and a pension. After this he came to America, and contributed to the settlement of New England and Virginia. D. 1631. He wrote "A History of Virginia, New England, and the Summer Isles," "Travels in Europe," &c.—JOHN PUE, an eminent nonconformist divine, was b. at Sheffield, 1775. D. 1851.—MILES, a learned bishop, was b. at Hereford, in 1568. He was well acquainted with the oriental languages, and was one of the principal persons engaged in the translation of the Bible, to which he wrote the preface. D. 1624.—ROBERT, a divine and mathematician, b. in 1689, was educated at Trinity college, Cambridge, of which he became master on the death of Dr. Bentley; and was mathematical preceptor of the duke of Cumberland. He wrote "A System of Optics," and "Harmonics, or the Philosophy of Musical Sounds." D. 1768.—Sir WILLIAM SIDNEY, a chivalric and far-famed British admiral, was the son of a captain in the army, John Spencer Smith, esq., of Midgham, Sussex, where he was b. 1764. D. 1840.—SIDNEY, canon residentiary of St. Paul's, rector of Combe Florey, Somersetshire; who, for half a century, rendered himself conspicuous as a political writer and critic, was b. at Woodford, in Essex; received his education at Winchester college, and was thence elected to New college, Oxford, in 1780. He commenced his ministry as curate of Netheravon, Wilts; but soon removed to Edinburgh, where he was one of the founders of the "Edinburgh Review." His contributions to that periodical, and various other productions of his fertile and witty pen, have been collected, and have gone through numerous editions; and, more recently, his "Sketches of Moral Philosophy," or lectures upon that subject, delivered at the royal institution, have been published. D. 1845.—THOMAS, a learned English divine, historian, biographer, and critic; b. in London, in 1638, d. 1710. He wrote numerous works, among which is one "On the Credibility of the Mysteries of the Christian Religion."

SMOLLETT, TOBIAS, was b. at Dal-

quhurn, in Dumbartonshire, in 1721; was apprenticed to a surgeon at Glasgow, and became surgeon's mate in a man-of-war, but quitted the service in 1746, and, settling in London, commenced his career as an author. The tragedy of "The Regicide," the "Tears of Scotland," a spirited poem, and "Advice" and "Reproof," two satires, were his first productions. In 1748 his novel of "Roderick Random" appeared, which at once rendered him popular; and it was followed, at intervals, by "Peregrine Pickle," "Count Fathom," a translation of "Don Quixote," "Sir Lancelot Greaves," the "Adventures of an Atom," "Humfrey Clinker," a "Continuation of Hume's History of England," and "Travels through France and Italy." In 1756 he established "The Critical Review," for a libel in which, upon Admiral Knowles, he suffered fine and imprisonment. When Lord Bute came into power, Smollett was engaged to support him in a weekly paper, called "The Briton," which soon had a formidable opponent in the "North Briton" of Wilkes, and was unable long to maintain its ground. As a novelist, Dr. Smollett exhibits considerable originality, with much knowledge of life and manners, and an exuberance of humor, but he is open to the charge of indelicacy. As a poet, he appears to considerable advantage in his "Tears of Scotland" and the "Ode to Independence;" but as a satirist he is coarse and virulent. D. while on his travels, near Leghorn, in 1771.

SMYTH, WILLIAM, professor of modern history in the university of Cambridge, was b. 1764. In 1807 he was appointed to the chair of modern history, which he held for forty-two years. In 1806 he published "English Lyrics," a volume of poetry, which was very favorably received; but his chief title to fame are his "Lectures on Modern History," and "On the French Revolution," and his "Evidences of Christianity." D. 1849.

SNELL, RODOLPH, an eminent mathematician and philological writer, was b. at Oudewarde, in Holland, in 1547. He became professor of mathematics, and afterwards of Hebrew, in the university of Leyden, where he d. in 1613. He published "Apollonius Batavius," and several treatises on the works of Ramus. — WILLEBROD, his son, b. at Leyden, in 1591, succeeded his father in the mathematical chair, and d. in 1626. He discovered the law of the

refraction of the rays of light; and undertook the measurement of the earth, or a degree of the meridian, which Muschenbroek afterwards corrected. He published some of the works of the ancient mathematicians, and a few learned treatises of his own on mathematical subjects.

SNORRO-STURLESON, an historian and antiquary, was b. in 1178, at Dale-Syssel, in the west of Iceland, was governor of his native island, and was assassinated in 1241. He compiled the "Edda" which bears his name, and collected the "Sagas," or traditions, relative to the Norwegian monarchs.

SNYDERS, FRANCIS, a celebrated painter of the Flemish school, b. at Antwerp, in 1579. He studied under Henry Van Balen, and, after visiting Italy for improvement, settled at Brussels, under the patronage of the Archduke Ferdinand. His battles and hunting pieces are admirable, and in the representation of animals none have ever surpassed him. D. 1657.

SOANE, SIR JOHN, an eminent architect, was b. at Reading, in Berkshire, in 1752, went to London at an early age with his father, who was a builder, was placed with Mr. Dance, the celebrated architect, when about 15, and afterwards acquired more practical experience in the art under Mr. Holland. In 1772, being a student of the Royal Academy, he was awarded the silver medal for the best drawing of the Banqueting-house, Whitehall. Four years afterwards he obtained the gold medal for the best design for a triumphal bridge. Soon after this he was introduced to George III., by Sir W. Chambers, and was sent to pursue his studies at Rome. On his return to England he was employed on many public works, as well as private buildings; and on the death of Sir Robert Taylor, in 1788, he was appointed architect and surveyor to the Bank of England. Most of the public buildings of London were his. D. 1837.

SOBIESKI, JOHN III., king of Poland, surnamed the Great for his military genius and warlike exploits, was b. 1629, of an illustrious family, at the castle of Olesko, in Poland. In spite of the enormous disparity of numbers with which he had to contend in the Polish wars, from 1648 to 1674, he was often eminently successful. After coming to the throne, in 1674, he led his troops to fresh victories; overrunning Moldavia and Wallachia, and crowning all his former brilliant exploits by rais-



ing the siege of Vienna, in 1683; whereby Europe was saved from the dreadful calamities to be apprehended from an irruption of the Ottoman forces. D. 1696.

**SOCINUS, LÆLIUS**, an Italian sectary, was b. at Sienna, in 1525, studied at Bologna, and in 1546 became member of a secret society formed in the territory of Venice, on the principle of free inquiry. This institution being soon broken up, Socinus quitted Italy to join the reformers in Switzerland, and d. at Zurich, in 1562.—**FAUSTUS**, nephew of the preceding, was b. at Sienna, in 1539. Having imbibed the opinions of his uncle, he propagated them with such zeal, as to become the founder of a sect called by his name. He resided some years at the court of Florence, where he held a civil employment; but in 1574 he went to Germany, and next to Poland, where he strenuously labored to reconcile the differences existing between the Unitarian churches. The tenets of Socinus differed but little from Arianism, by rejecting the divine nature of Christ altogether, and regarding his mission as merely designed to introduce a new moral law. D. 1604.

**SOCRATES**, the most eminent of the Grecian philosophers, and the only one who is handed down to us as a model of wisdom and virtue, was b. in Attica, 470 B. C. His father was a statuary, in which employment Socrates was brought up, but the cultivation of his mind was the object nearest his heart, and to that his attention was unremittingly devoted. He attended the lectures of the most celebrated philosophers of his time; and studied the principles of eloquence, poetry, music, and the mathematical sciences. But the moral improvement of his fellow-men was the end and aim of all his studies and all his exertions. His method of teaching was by proposing to his hearers a series of questions in such a manner as to produce in their minds a conviction of the truth of the proposition originally advanced; a mode of argument ever since termed Socratic. As a citizen he discharged, with exemplary faithfulness, all his public duties. Three times he served in the army of his country, excelling his fellow-soldiers in the ease with which he endured the hardships of their campaigns. The last part of his life occurred during that unhappy period when Athens had sunk into anarchy and despotism, in consequence of the unfortunate result of the Peloponnesian

war. Amid the general immorality, hatred, envy, and malice of such an epoch, Socrates was charged, by the infamous Melitus and Anytus, with introducing new gods, of denying the ancient divinities of the state, and of corrupting youth, &c. He defended himself with the calm confidence of innocence; but was condemned by a majority of three voices, and sentenced to drink poison. When the cup of hemlock was presented to him, he received it with a steady hand; and after a prayer to the gods for a favorable passage to the invisible world, he serenely swallowed the fatal draught.

**OLON**, one of the seven sages of Greece, and the celebrated legislator of Athens, was b. at Salamis, in the 6th century B. C. Inheriting but a small patrimony, he had recourse to commerce; but at the same time he applied himself to the study of moral and political wisdom, and soon became distinguished by his superior knowledge in state affairs. After having enhanced the glory of his country by recovering Salamis, he refused the sovereignty of Athens; but being chosen archon by acclamation, 594 B. C., he set himself down to the task of improving the condition of his countrymen. He abolished most of the cruel laws of Draco, and formed a new constitution, founded on the principle that the supreme power resided in the people. When Solon had completed his laws, he caused them to be engraved on wooden cylinders, and bound the Athenians by an oath not to make any changes in his code for ten years. He then left the country, to avoid being obliged to make any alterations in them; and visited Egypt, Cyprus, and Lydia. On his return, after an absence of ten years, he found the state torn by party violence, and his kinsman Pisistratus aiming at the sovereignty. He then withdrew from Athens, and is supposed to have d. at Cyprus, aged 80.

**SOMERVILLE, WILLIAM**, the author of "The Chase" and other poems, was b. at Edston, in Warwickshire, in 1692, where he inherited a considerable paternal estate, on which he chiefly lived, mingling an ardent attachment to the sports of the field with the studies of a man of letters. D. 1742.

**SOPHOCLES**, a celebrated tragic poet, who carried the Greek drama to perfection, was b. at Athens, about 496 B. C. In his 95th year he is said to have expired from excessive joy, in consequence

of the unexpected success of one of his dramas at the Olympic games. Of his numerous plays, only seven have reached modern times, but they are sufficiently meritorious to establish his fame.

**SORBONNE, ROBERT DE**, founder of the college of that name at Paris, was b. in 1201. He was confessor and chaplain to St. Louis, who gave him the canonry of Cambray. D. 1274.

**SOUTH, ROBERT**, an eminent divine, was b. at Hackney, in 1633, and educated at Westminster school, and Christ-church, Oxford. In 1660 he was chosen public orator of the university, and successively became chaplain to the earl of Clarendon, prebendary of Westminster, canon of Christ-church, and rector of Islip, in Oxfordshire. In 1693 he carried on a controversy with Sherlock, on the doctrine of the Trinity, when both disputants were charged with heresy, for attempting to explain an indefinable mystery. He was a man of great wit, and did not spare to display it even on serious occasions. His "Sermons" possess the merit of earnestness and originality. D. 1716.

**SOUTHCOTE, JOANNA**, was b. in the west of England, of parents in humble life, in 1750. When about 40 years of age, she assumed the airs of a prophetess; and her numerous converts, who are said at one time to have amounted to at least 100,000, put implicit faith in her rhapsodies. After having passed her grand climacteric, she was attacked with a disease which had the outward appearance of pregnancy, and she boldly announced to the world that she was destined to be the mother of the promised Shiloh. So fully persuaded, indeed, were her followers of its truth, that they made the most splendid preparations for the reception of the miraculous babe when, about the close of 1814, her death put an end to their expectations.

**SOUTHERN, THOMAS**, an eminent dramatic poet of the age of Charles II., was b. in Dublin, in 1660, became a servitor in Pembroke college, Oxford, and then settled in London. He wrote the "Persian Prince," "Isabella, or the Fatal Marriage," and "Oroonoko," tragedies; the "Disappointment," the "Rambling Lady," and the "Wife's Excuse," comedies. His tragedy of "Isabella" is one of the most pathetic and effective dramas in the language. He held a commission in the army, which with his writings produced him a handsome competency. D. 1746.

**SOUTHEY, ROBERT**, was the son of a respectable linendraper, and was b. at Bristol, in 1774. After receiving the rudiments of education at the hands of country schoolmasters, he was sent to Westminster school, and thence to Balliol college, Oxford, his early display of more than ordinary talents and a corresponding steadiness of character having led his friends to choose the church as his destination. At Oxford, however, he remained but two years, the then unsettled state of his opinions as to both church and state causing him to quit the university, and wholly renounce the idea of taking orders, in the year 1794. After travelling in Spain and Portugal, and residing in Ireland as secretary to Mr. Corry, he having for some time been married, he at length settled at Keswick, in Cumberland, in 1803. He was already pretty extensively known as the author of "Joan of Arc," "Wat Tyler," "Lines on Bradshaw the Regicide," and other pieces, which indicated more political and poetical fire than political judgment or personal prudence, and in settling at Keswick he commenced an almost unexampled career of industry on literary composition of every description: his overflowing mind and ready pen being equal to whatever could be demanded of them, a mere list of his separate publications would form a long article, not to speak of his numerous and elaborate contributions to the "Quarterly Review." But though he wrote so much, he wrote every thing both carefully and well. His biographies especially are admirable; that of the great Nelson is, perhaps, the most perfect biography in our language; while that of Wesley is highly appreciated for its candor and impartiality. The intense labors of a long life at length overpowered even his fine mind, and he remained in a state of mental darkness to the day of his death. He had received the appointment of poet laureate in 1813, and in 1835 he received a pension of £300 per annum.

**SOUTHWELL, ROBERT**, an English Jesuit and poet, was b. 1560, studied at Rome, and afterwards returned to England as a missionary. In 1592 he was sent to prison, where he remained three years before he was brought to trial, when, owning that he came to England in order to propagate the Catholic religion, he was condemned and executed, in 1595. He was the author of several poems possessing considerable merit.

**SOUTHWICK, SOLOMON**, a somewhat

noted New York politician, who was originally a baker in his native state of Rhode Island, but afterwards a printer at Albany, N. Y., where he published the "Albany Register," the leading democratic paper of the state. He took an active part in the anti-mason excitement, and was once a candidate for governor. His writings have not survived him. D. 1839.

SOUZA, JOHN DE, a Portuguese historian, b. at Damascus, in Syria, about 1730, and d. at Lisbon, in 1812.

SPALLANZANI, LAZARUS, an eminent naturalist, was b. at Scandiano, in Italy, in 1729. He studied at Modena, and next at Bologna, where his cousin, Laura Bassi, was at that time one of the most distinguished professors in Italy. After having held professorships at Reggio and Modena, he became professor of natural history, and director of the museum at Pavia, where he devoted himself to experimental researches into nature, and published many valuable works on physiology. He travelled over a great part of Europe and Asia, and was enrolled among the associates of numerous societies. D. 1798. His principal works are, "Experiments on the Reproduction of Animals," an "Essay upon Animalcula in Fluids," "Microscopical Experiments," "Travels in the Two Sicilies and the Appenines," and an elaborate "Correspondence" with the most celebrated naturalists of the age.

SPARROW, ANTHONY, bishop of Norwich, in the time of Charles II., was a prelate distinguished for his learning, piety, and benevolence; and is known as a writer by his "Rationale of the Book of Common Prayer." D. 1685.

SPARTACUS, a Thracian general, who had been taken by the Romans, and made a gladiator; but escaping with a few of his companions from his tyrants, he rallied round his standard a formidable army, and repeatedly defeated the Roman forces. He was at length slain, 71 B.C.

SPEED, JOHN, a well-known English chronologist, historian, and antiquary, b. 1555. He is the author of "The Theatre of the Empire of Great Britain," "A Cloud of Witnesses," and "The History of Great Britain, from Julius Cæsar to James I." D. 1629.

SPELMAN, Sir HENRY, an eminent English historian and antiquary, was b. at Congham, in Norfolk, in 1561. James I. frequently employed him on public

business, and he received the honor of knighthood for his services. He d. in 1641, leaving many valuable works, among which his "Glossarium Archæologicum" and "Villare Anglicanum" are still highly esteemed.—Sir JOHN, his son, inherited his father's taste for archæological inquiries, and was the author of a "Life of Alfred the Great." He was knighted by Charles I., and d. at Oxford, in 1643.

SPENCE, JOSEPH, a divine and critic, was b. 1698, and received his education at Oxford, where he obtained a fellowship, and was elected professor of poetry. He afterwards held the living of Great Horwood, and a prebend in Durham cathedral. He wrote an "Essay on Pope's Odyssey," but his principal work is entitled "Polymetis; or, an Inquiry into the Agreement between the Works of the Roman Poets and the Remains of Ancient Artists." The "Anecdotes collected by him, concerning eminent Literary Characters," have been published. His death, which happened in 1768, was occasioned by his having accidentally fallen into a pond.

SPENCER, JOHN, an ingenious and learned English divine and critic, was b. in 1630, at Boughton, in Kent; became master of Corpus Christi college, archdeacon of Sudbury, and dean of Ely; and d. in 1695. His principal and most erudite work is, "De Legibus Hebræorum Ritualibus et earum Rationibus."—JOHN CHARLES, Earl (better known as Viscount ALTHORP), was b. in 1782, and was educated at Harrow, and Trinity college, Cambridge. He first entered the house of commons as member for Northampton; but from the year 1806 to 1834, when he succeeded to the peerage, he represented the county of Northampton, generally supporting all the important measures advocated by the Whig party. Shortly after the accession of William IV., he was made chancellor of the exchequer. D. 1845.—WILLIAM ROBERT, the best writer of *vers de société* in his time, was the younger son of Lord Charles Spencer, and was b. in 1770. He was educated at Harrow and Oxford; and in 1796 published a translation of Burger's "Lenore," beautifully illustrated by Lady Diana Beauclerc. In proof of his astonishing power of memory, it is gravely asserted that he undertook, for a wager, to get the whole contents of a newspaper by rote, which he won, by repeating it without the omission of a single word. He held the situation of

a commissioner of stamps. D. 1834.—**AMBROSE**, late chief justice of the state of New York, was b. 1765, in Salisbury, Conn. He devoted himself to the law. In 1786 he was appointed clerk of Hudson, and in 1793 he was elected a member of the assembly of the state from Columbia county. In 1795 he was elected to the senate for three years, and in 1798 was re-elected for four years. In 1796 he was appointed assistant attorney-general for the counties of Columbia and Rensselaer. In February, 1802, he was appointed attorney-general of the state; and in 1804 he received the appointment of a justice of the supreme court, of which he was made chief justice in 1819. For many years Judge Spencer exercised a very powerful influence in the affairs of the state of New York. In 1812 he united heartily with Daniel D. Tompkins, then governor, in the memorable struggle that preceded the declaration of war against Britain, to prevent the charter of the six-million bank. In 1823 Judge Spencer retired from the bench, and resumed for a while the practice of his profession, and was subsequently employed in various public duties, particularly that of mayor of the city of Albany, and for one term, that of representative in congress. D. 1848.

**SPENSER, EDMUND**, one of the most illustrious among our early poets, was b. in London, about 1553; was educated at Pembroke hall, Cambridge, and, on leaving the university, took up his residence with some relations in the north of England, probably as a tutor. In 1580 he accompanied Lord Grey de Wilton, viceroy of Ireland, as his secretary, and procured a grant of 3028 acres in the county of Cork, out of the forfeited lands of the earl of Desmond; on which, however, by the terms of the gift, he was obliged to become resident. He accordingly fixed his residence at Kilcolman, in the county of Cork, where he was visited by Sir Walter Raleigh, who became his patron in lieu of Sir Philip Sidney, then deceased, and whom he celebrates under the title of the "Shepherd of the Ocean." Sir Walter persuaded him to write the "Faerie Queen," the first edition of which was printed in 1590, and presented to Elizabeth, who granted the poet a pension of £50 per annum. In 1595 he published his pastoral of "Colin Clout's come home again;" and, the year following, the second part of his "Faerie Queen;" but the poem, according to

the original plan, was never completed. About this time Spenser presented to the queen his "View of the State of Ireland," being the clerk of the council of the province of Munster." In 1597 he returned to Ireland; but when the rebellion of Tyrone broke out, he was obliged to fly with such precipitancy, as to leave behind his infant child, whom the merciless cruelty of the insurgents burnt with the house. The unfortunate poet came to England with a heart broken by these misfortunes, and d. at Westminster, Jan. 16, 1598-9. His remains were interred at the expense of the earl of Essex, in Westminster abbey, where the countess of Dorset raised a monument to his memory.

**SPINOLA, AMBROSE**, Marquis, a celebrated Spanish general, was b. in 1569. He commanded an army in Flanders, and in 1604 he took Ostend, for which he was made general of all the Spanish troops in the Low Countries, where he was opposed by Maurice of Nassau. In the war occasioned by the disputed succession to the duchy of Cleves and Juliers, Spinola took Aix-la-Chapelle, Wesel, and Breda. He was subsequently employed in Italy, where he made himself master of the city of Casal; but not being able to subdue the citadel, owing to the imprudent orders sent to him from Madrid, he exclaimed, "They have robbed me of my honor," and fell a prey to chagrin, in 1630.

**SPINOZA, BENEDICT**, one of the most profound thinkers of the 17th century, and the founder of modern pantheism, was b. at Amsterdam, in 1633. His parents were Portuguese Jews, who gave him the name of Baruch, which, on renouncing his religion, he altered to Benedict. He resided chiefly at the Hague; and strenuously refused to accept of any of the numerous proposals he received to enter upon a career that might have led to his worldly advancement. He was for some time a Calvinist, and afterwards a Mennonist, but at last adopted the views, religious and political, with which his name is now connected, and in support of which he published numerous works. His "Tractatus-theologicus-politicus" was reprinted in London in 1765, by Hume, though without his name or that of the author. D. 1677.

**SPIZELIUS, THEOPHILUS**, a learned German ecclesiastic, author of an elaborate "Commentary on the State of Literature among the Chinese," and other works. D. 1691.

**SPONTINI, GASPARO**, a distinguished musical composer, was b. at Majolatti, near Jesi, in the Roman states, 1778. He was educated at the Conservatorio de la Pietà of Naples, and began his career when 17 years of age, as the composer of an opera, "I Puntigli delle Donne." In 1807 he was appointed music-director to the empress Josephine; and in 1808 he produced his most famous work, "La Vestale," with brilliant and decisive success. His "Fernando Cortez" appeared in 1809; and the next year witnessed his appointment to the directorship of the Italian opera in Paris, which he held for ten years. In 1820 the magnificent appointments offered by the court of Prussia tempted him to leave Paris for Berlin, in which capital his last three grand operas, "Nourmahal," (founded on "Lalla Rookh,") "Alcidor," and "Agnes Von Hohenstauffen," were produced with great splendor, but with little comparative success. D. 1851.

**SPOTSWOOD, or SPOTISWOOD, JOHN**, archbishop of St. Andrew's, in Scotland, was b. in 1565, educated at Glasgow, and in 1601 went as chaplain to the duke of Lennox in his embassy to France. On the accession of James VI. to the throne of England, he accompanied him; and the same year was raised to the archbishopric of Glasgow, and made one of the privy council in Scotland. In 1615 he was translated to St. Andrew's. He crowned Charles I. at Holyrood house, in 1633; and, two years afterwards, was made chancellor of Scotland; but, on the breaking out of the rebellion, he retired to London, where he d. in 1639, and was buried in Westminster abbey. He wrote the "History of the Church of Scotland."

**SPRANGHER, BARTHOLOMEW**, an eminent painter of Antwerp, was b. in 1546, and d. in 1623.

**SPRAT, THOMAS**, bishop of Rochester, an historian and poet, was b. in 1636, and d. in 1718. He wrote the "History of the Royal Society," the "History of the Rye-house Plot," "The Life of Cowley," a volume of sermons, and a few poems.

**SPURZHEIM, GASPARD**, a celebrated physiologist, was b. near Treves, in 1776, and received his medical education at Vienna, where he became acquainted with Dr. Gall, the founder of the science of phrenology. To this science Spurzheim became exceedingly partial; and he soon joined Gall in making inquiries into the anatomy of the brain. They

quitted Vienna in 1805, to travel; visited Paris; and lectured in England, Scotland, and Ireland, and then Spurzheim came to the United States, where he d. 1832. He was a man of rare benevolence and integrity.

**STACKHOUSE, THOMAS**, a divine, was b. in 1690, but the place of his birth is not known; became, in 1733, after many vicissitudes, vicar of Beuham, in Berkshire; and d. there in 1752. He wrote several works, of which the most important is, "A History of the Bible."

**STAEL-HOLSTEIN, ANNE LOUISA GERMAINE**, baroness de, a celebrated female writer, the daughter of M. Necker, the French financier, was b. in 1766, at Paris. Her talents were so early displayed that she was said never to have been a child, and the utmost care was taken to cultivate them. In her 20th year she married the Baron de Staël, the Swedish ambassador. From that period she took an active part in literature, and an almost equally active one in politics. It was through her influence with Barras that Talleyrand was appointed minister of the foreign department. At the commencement of Bonaparte's career she was one of his admirers, but she afterwards became hostile to him; and, in 1801, in consequence of her attempting to thwart his government, she was ordered to quit Paris. After having visited Germany, Prussia, and Italy, she returned to France, whence, however, she was again expelled. Her peregrinations were next extended to Moscow, Stockholm, and London; nor did she again behold her favorite abode of Paris till after the restoration of the Bourbons. In 1811 she married M. de Rocca, but their union was kept secret. D. 1817. Of her works, which form seventeen volumes, the principal are, the romances of "Delphine" and "Corinne," "Considerations on the French Revolution," "Dramatic Essays," "Considerations on Literature," "Germany," and "Ten Years of Exile."

**STAHL, GEORGE ERNEST**, an eminent German physician and chemist, was b. in 1660, at Anspach; studied at Jena; became physician to the king of Prussia; and d. 1734, at Berlin. Stahl invented the theory of phlogiston, which was long prevalent. His chemical and medical works are numerous.

**STANDISH, MILES**, the first captain at Plymouth, New England, was b. in Lancashire, in 1534, and accompanied Mr. Robinson's congregation to Plymouth in 1620. His services in the

wars with the Indians were highly useful, and many of his exploits were daring and extraordinary. D. 1656.

STANHOPE, CHARLES, Earl, a politician and man of science, was b. in 1753; was educated at Eton and Geneva; was member for Wycombe till he took his seat in the house of peers, in 1786, on the death of his father; was a strenuous republican, and enemy to Mr. Pitt's administration; and d. 1816. Among his many inventions are, an improved printing-press, a monochord, an arithmetical machine, a mode of securing buildings from fire, and a double inclined plane. He wrote several political and scientific pamphlets and papers.—Lady HESTER, a very highly accomplished, but no less eccentric, English lady, niece of the celebrated William Pitt. Soon after the death of that great statesman, with whom she was domesticated, and with whose pursuits she so much sympathized, as to act upon some occasions as his private secretary, she went to Syria, assumed the dress of a male native of that country, and devoted herself to astrology, in which vain science she was a most implicit believer. She had a large pension from the English government, and for many years was possessed of considerable influence over the Turkish pachas, which, however, when habitual carelessness in money matters had deprived her of the means of bribing them, she lost. B. 1766; d. 1839.

STANSBURY, TOBIAS E., a distinguished citizen of Maryland, who from the beginning of the revolutionary war till the time of his death, participated actively in national and state affairs, and was repeatedly speaker of the house of delegates. D. 1850.

STARK, JOHN, a general in the army of the American revolution, was b. in Londonderry, New Hampshire, in 1728. During the French war, he was captain of a company of rangers in the provincial service, in 1755, and was with Lord Howe when that general was killed, in storming the French lines at Ticonderoga, in 1758. On receiving the report of the battle of Lexington, he was engaged at work in his saw-mill; and, fired with indignation, seized his musket and immediately proceeded to Cambridge. He was at the battles of Bunker's hill and of Trenton, and achieved a glorious victory at Bennington. He rose to the rank of brigadier-general, and was distinguished throughout the war for enterprise and courage. D. 1822.

STEELE, Sir RICHARD, was b. in 1671, or, according to some accounts, in 1675, at Dublin; was educated at the Charter house and at Merton college, Oxford; and entered the military service, in which he rose to the rank of captain. The "Christian Hero," which was printed in 1701, was his first production. It was followed by the comedies of "The Funeral," "The Tender Husband," and "The Lying Lover." In the beginning of Queen Anne's reign he obtained the office of gazetteer, and, in 1710, he was made a commissioner of stamps. The "Tatler" he began in 1709, and he subsequently was, in part or in whole, the author of "The Spectator," "Guardian," "Englishman," "Spinster," "Lover," "Reader," and "Theatre." In 1713 he was elected M. P. for Stockbridge, but was expelled for what the house was pleased to consider as libels. He afterwards sat for Boroughbridge. During the reign of George I. he was knighted, made surveyor of the royal stables, manager of the king's company of comedians, and one of the commissioners of forfeited estates, and gained a large sum by "The Conscious Lovers;" but his benevolence and his lavish habits kept him in a state of constant embarrassment. A paralytic attack at length rendered him incapable of literary exertion, and he retired to Llangunnor, in Caermarthenshire, where he d. 1729.

STEEN, JAN, an eminent painter, was b. at Leyden, in 1636. One of his masters was Van Goyen, whose daughter he married; but Steen proved a dissipated character, and totally neglected his family. D. 1689.

STEENWICK, HENRY, a Flemish painter, was b. 1550, and d. 1603.

STEEVENS, GEORGE, a commentator, was b. in 1736, at Stepney; was educated at King's college, Cambridge; and d. in 1800. He was a man of talent and extensive reading, but his disposition was not amiable. His first work, published in 1766, was an edition of twenty of Shakspeare's plays; the notes to which, and additions, were afterwards incorporated with those of Johnson.

STEPHENS, ALEXANDER, a miscellaneous writer, was b. in 1757, at Elgin; studied at Aberdeen; was designed for the law, but gave himself up to literature; and d. in 1821. He wrote a "History of the War of the French Revolution," and "Memoirs of John Horne Tooke;" and contributed to the "Monthly Magazine," "Public Characters," and "The Annual Obituary."

**STERNE, LAURENCE**, a miscellaneous writer, was b. in 1713, at Clonmel, in Ireland; and was educated at a school near Halifax, and at Jesus college, Cambridge. He successively obtained the living of Sutton, a prebend at York, the rectory of Stillington, and the curacy of Coxwold. In 1760 he published the first two volumes of "Tristram Shandy;" the remainder appeared in 1761, 1762, 1765, and 1767. Some of his latter years were spent in travelling on the Continent, and his travels gave birth to "The Sentimental Journey." D. 1768.

**STEPHENSON, GEORGE**, whose name will be for ever identified with the greatest mechanical revolution effected since the days of Watt—the application of steam to railroads—was b. near Newcastle, in 1781. His father was an engine-tender at a colliery; and he himself began life as a pit-engine boy at 2*l.* a day's wages. A lucky accident having given him an opportunity of showing some skill, he was advanced to the office of engineman. He was afterwards employed in forming railway planes and engines under ground, and all his leisure time was spent in working out the great problem, which he at last so happily solved. His first attempt to carry out his design was at Hetten; he subsequently planned the line between Stockton and Darlington: but his crowning achievement was the great Manchester and Liverpool line. He at once took the lead in railway engineering, became an extensive locomotive manufacturer at Newcastle, a railway contractor, and a great colliery and iron-work owner; but he always retained the manly simplicity of character which had marked his early career.

**STERLING, JOHN**, an accomplished critic and essayist, whose promising career was broken by long-continued illness, and at last prematurely closed, was b. at Kames castle, in the isle of Bute, 1806. His father, who was a distinguished political writer, had him educated chiefly at home. In 1824 he went to Trinity college, Cambridge, where he had Archdeacon Hare for his classical tutor; and a year later he entered Trinity hall with the intention of graduating in law; but he left Cambridge in 1827 without taking a degree, and during the next few years he resided chiefly in London, employing himself actively in literature, contributing to the "Athenæum" and other literary journals, and preparing himself, in familiar intercourse with Coleridge, Wordsworth, and many

other distinguished persons, for the peculiar career he had marked out for his exertions. Soon after his marriage in 1830, he was forced by threatening pulmonary symptoms to seek a temporary home in St. Vincent, where his family held some property. He returned to Europe in 1832. D. 1844.

**STERNHOLD, THOMAS**, a poet, was b. in Hampshire, and educated at Oxford; after which he became groom of the robes to Henry VIII. and Edward VI. He d. in 1549. Sternhold versified 51 of the psalms; the remainder were the productions of Hopkins, Norton, and others.

**STEBEN, FREDERIC WILLIAM AUGUSTUS**, baron de, was a Prussian officer, aid-de-camp to Frederic the Great, and lieutenant-general in the army of that distinguished commander. He arrived in America in 1777, and immediately offered his services to the continental congress. In 1778 he was appointed inspector-general, with the rank of major-general, and rendered the most efficient services in the establishment of a regular system of discipline. During the war he was exceedingly active and useful, and after the peace he retired to a farm in the vicinity of New York, where, with the assistance of books and friends, he passed his time as agreeably as a frequent want of funds would permit. The state of New York afterwards gave him a tract of 16,000 acres in the county of Oneida, and the general government made him a grant of \$2,500 per annum. D. 1795.

**STEWART, DUGALD**, an eminent philosopher and writer, was b. in 1753, at Edinburgh, and was the son of the professor of mathematics; was educated at the high school and university of his native city: and attended the lectures of Dr. Reid at Glasgow. From Glasgow he was recalled, in his 19th year, to assist his father; on whose decease, in 1785, he succeeded to the professorship. He, however, exchanged it for the chair of moral philosophy, which he had filled in 1778, during the absence of Dr. Ferguson in America. In 1780 he began to receive pupils into his house, and many young noblemen and gentlemen, who afterwards became celebrated, imbibed their knowledge under his roof. It was not till 1792 that he came forward as an author; he then published the first volume of the "Philosophy of the Human Mind." Among his works are, "Outlines of Moral Philosophy," "Philosophical Essays," "Memoirs of Adam

Smith, and Drs. Robertson and Reid;" and "Prefatory Dissertations in the Supplement to the Encyclopædia Britannica." D. 1828.

STILLING, HEINRICH, a pseudonyme adopted by Hienrich Jung in one of the most remarkable autobiographies ever written, was b. at Florenburg, in Nassau, 1740. His father was a tailor, and his son at first followed the same trade; but his great natural abilities soon burst through the trammels of his lowly position, and after acquiring by his own exertions considerable knowledge of Greek and of medicine, he found means to proceed to the university of Strasburg, where he prosecuted his studies with such ardor and success that he was soon appointed to a professor's chair, and raised himself to eminence both by his ability as a lecturer and as an operator. He wrote several novels, the best of which are, "Theobald," "Herr von Morgenthan," "Das Heimweh," &c., besides several medical and mineralogical treatises; but his name is chiefly connected with his autobiography, entitled "Jugend-Jüngling-jahre, Wanderschaft und Alter von Heinrich Stilling," which, it may safely be said, has never been surpassed in interest and fidelity. D. 1817.

STILLINGFLEET, EDWARD, a prelate, was b. in 1635, at Cranbourne, in Dorsetshire; was educated at St. John's college, Cambridge; obtained various preferments, among which were, in 1677 and 1678, the archdeaconry of London and the deanery of St. Paul's; and was promoted to the see of Worcester at the revolution. Among his works are, "Origines Sacræ," and "Origines Britannicæ." Among his latest literary efforts was a controversy with Locke, on some points in the "Essay on Human Understanding." D. 1699.

STOCKTON, RICHARD, a signer of the declaration of American independence, was graduated at Princeton college in 1743, and entering on the practice of the law soon rose to eminence. He settled in New Jersey, was appointed to the office of judge, and was a delegate to the congress of 1776. D. 1781.

STOLBERG-STOLBERG, FREDERIO LEOPOLD, Count, a German writer, was b. in 1750, at Bramstedt, in Holstein; was educated at Halle and Gottingen; and was employed in negotiations by the duke of Oldenburg and the prince regent of Denmark. He translated the Iliad, and the tragedies of Eschylus; and wrote "A History of the Christian

Religion;" "Travels in Germany, Switzerland, and Italy;" poems, and dramas. D. 1819.

STONE, EDMUND, an eminent mathematician, the son of the duke of Argyll's gardener, was b. in Scotland, towards the close of the 17th century. Before he was nineteen he taught himself arithmetic, geometry, Latin, and French, without any assistance. He wrote "A Treatise on Fluxions," and a "Mathematical Dictionary;" translated "Bion on Mathematical Instruments;" and published an edition of Euclid, with a Life. D. 1767.—THOMAS, a signer of the declaration of American independence, was b. in Charles county, Maryland, in 1743, and was educated to the profession of the law. He was a delegate to the continental congress of 1776, and was again a member of that body when Washington resigned the office of commander-in-chief. D. 1787.

STORCH, HEINRICH FREDERIC VON, an eminent political economist, was b. at Riga, 1766, studied at Jena and Heideberg, and on the advice of Count Rountantsof repaired to St. Petersburg, where he entered on a brilliant career as a statist and political economist, which procured for him at once the confidence of the czar, and the highest literary honors in his gift. His chief works are, his "Cours d'Economie Politique," and his "Tableau Historique et Statistique de l'Empire de Russie à la fin du 18me Siècle." D. 1835.

STORY, JOSEPH, a distinguished judge and juridical writer, was b. at Marblehead, Mass., 1779; studied at Harvard university, where he took his degree in 1798; was called to the bar in 1801, and soon acquired a distinguished reputation as a pleader. After representing Salem in the state legislature for four years, he was sent to congress in 1809, where his talents as a forensic debater were so well appreciated, that in 1811 he was appointed associate justice in the supreme court of the United States. In this capacity he displayed a thorough knowledge of the most intricate questions relating to international law, and earned such distinction as a jurist, that his name has been carried far beyond the limits of his native land. His "Commentaries on the Conflict of Laws" is looked upon as an authority in every state in Europe. D. 1845.

STOTHARD, THOMAS, an eminent English artist, was b. in London in 1755; received his education at a school in Yorkshire; and was apprenticed to a



calico-printer, in Spitalfields. During his apprenticeship he showed a decided taste for the painter's art; and, having been once introduced, soon found ample employment in making designs for the book-sellers. The designs made by Mr. Stothard exceed 5000 in number; it is difficult, therefore, to select from among so vast a stock; but perhaps those which particularly claim our attention are, "The Pilgrimage to Canterbury," "The Wellington Shield," etched by the artist himself; "The Four Periods of a Sailor's Life," and "The Flitch of Bacon." D. 1834.—CHARLES ALFRED, a painter and antiquary, son of the eminent artist of the same name, was b. in 1787, and early displayed a talent for drawing. He became a member and historical draughtsman of the Society of Antiquaries, and was deputed by that body to take drawings from the famous tapestry at Bayeux, in Normandy. He was killed by a fall in 1821. He published "Monumental Effigies of Great Britain."

STOW, JOHN, an antiquary, was b. about 1525, in Cornhill. By trade he was a tailor, but applied himself to the study of British antiquities under the patronage of Archbishop Parker and the earl of Leicester. In his old age he was reduced to such indigence as to solicit charity by means of a brief. He wrote "A Survey of London," and "Annals of this Kingdom." D. 1605.

STOWELL, WILLIAM SCOTT, Lord, son of W. Scott, a merchant of Newcastle, and elder brother of Lord Eldon, was b. at Helworth, Durham, in 1745; was educated at Oxford, and began to practise law in 1779. He was knighted in 1788, and in 1793 became judge of the high court of admiralty and a privy councillor. In 1790 he entered parliament as the representative of Downton, and in the following year had the honor of being unanimously elected as member for the university of Oxford; which he retained till the coronation of George IV., when he was created a peer. He was the profoundest jurist of his day. D. 1836.

STRAFFORD, THOMAS WENTWORTH, earl of, an eminent statesman and minister, the eldest son of Sir William Wentworth, was b. in 1593, in London, was educated at St. John's college, Cambridge, and after having travelled, was knighted, and made *custos rotulorum* of the west riding of Yorkshire. In 1621 he was chosen one of the representatives of the county of York. For a

few years he was one of the most active friends of the popular cause; stood prominently forward as an advocate for the petition of right; and was even imprisoned for refusing to contribute to a forced loan. But his seeming patriotism sprang rather from hatred of Buckingham than from principle, and was not proof against corruption. In 1623 he was gained over to the court. His apostasy was paid for by the titles of baron and viscount, and the offices of privy councillor and president of the North. In the latter capacity he acted with the most arbitrary rigor. In 1632 he was sent to Ireland as lord deputy. His conduct there, during a government of seven years, was that of a despot. It would, however, be unjust to deny that Ireland derived some benefits from his administration. In 1639, on visiting England, he obtained the garter, the title of earl of Strafford, and the dignity of lord-lieutenant. He demonstrated his gratitude by violent counsels to the infatuated Charles. But his downfall was at hand. In 1640 he was impeached by the commons, and was brought to trial, March 22, 1641. He defended himself with an eloquence and dignity worthy of a better cause. No moral doubt could exist of his crimes, but the legal proof was defective. In order to secure their victim, the commons themselves lost sight of justice, and resorted to a bill of attainder. It was passed, and Strafford, deserted by his sovereign, was brought to the block, on the 12th of May, 1641.

STRONG, CALEB, governor of Massachusetts, was b. at Northampton in 1744, and graduated at Harvard college. He pursued the profession of the law, and established himself in his native town. Taking an early and active part in the revolutionary movements, he was appointed in 1775 one of the committee of safety, and in the following year a member of the state legislature. He was a member of the convention which formed the constitution of the state, and of that which formed the constitution of the United States. Subsequently he was senator to congress, and for 11 years at different periods, chief magistrate of Massachusetts. D. 1820.

STRUTT, JOSEPH, an engraver, antiquary, and miscellaneous writer, was b. in 1749, at Springfield, in Sussex; was a pupil of Ryland, and a man of considerable talent, produced "A Dictionary of Engravers," "Sports and Pastimes of the People of England,"

"Dresses and Habits of the People of England," "Regal and Ecclesiastical Antiquities of England," "Chronicle of England," "Manners, Customs, &c., of the Inhabitants of England," "Queen Hoo Hall," "Ancient Time," and "The Test of Guilt." D. 1802.

STUART, GILBERT, an historian and miscellaneous writer, was b. in 1742, at Edinburgh, where also he was educated. He studied jurisprudence, but became an author by profession; sometimes residing in London, and sometimes in his native city. Stuart was a man of genius, but of a most unamiable disposition. He wrote "The History of Scotland," "History of the Reformation in Scotland," and other works; contributed to the "Monthly Review;" and was editor of the "Edinburgh Magazine and Review." D. 1786.—GILBERT, a celebrated painter, was b. in Newport, Rhode Island, in 1755. Soon after becoming of age, he went to England, where he became the pupil of Mr. West. He soon rose to eminence as a portrait painter, and obtained a high reputation both in England and Ireland. In 1794 he returned to his native country, chiefly residing in Philadelphia and Washington, in the practice of his profession, till about the year 1801, when he removed to Boston. Mr. Stuart was not only one of the first painters of his time, but was also a very extraordinary man out of his profession. D. 1823.

SUCKLING, Sir JOHN, a poet and courtier, was b. in 1609, at Whitton, in Middlesex; served in Germany, under Gustavus Adolphus; acquired reputation as a wit and dramatist after his return to England; raised a regiment to serve against the Scotch, in 1639; was obliged to retire to France, in consequence of having participated in a project to liberate the earl of Strafford; and d. there, in 1641. His poems have obtained a place in the standard collections.

SULLIVAN, JOHN, an officer in the army of the American revolution, was b. in Maine, and established himself in the profession of law in New Hampshire. Turning his attention to military affairs, he received, in 1772, the commission of major, and in 1775 that of brigadier-general. The next year he was sent to Canada, and on the death of General Thomas, the command of the army devolved on him. In this year he was promoted to the rank of major-general, and was soon after captured by the British in the battle on Long Island.

He commanded a division of the army at the battles of Trenton, Brandywine, and Germantown; and was the sole commander of an expedition to the island of Newport, which failed through want of co-operation from the French fleet. In 1779 he commanded an expedition against the Indians. He was afterwards a member of congress, and for three years president of New Hampshire. In 1789 he was appointed a judge of the district court, and continued in that office till his death, in 1795.—JAMES, was b. at Berwick, Me., in 1744, and after passing the early part of his life in agricultural pursuits, adopted the profession of the law. He took an early part in the revolutionary struggle, and in 1775 was chosen a member of the provincial congress. In 1776 he was appointed a judge of the superior court. He was subsequently a member of congress, a member of the executive council, judge of probate, and in 1790 was appointed attorney-general. In 1807 he was elected governor of Massachusetts, and again in the following year, in the December of which he died. He was the author of a "History of Land Titles," a "History of the District of Maine," and an "Essay on Banks." His rank at the bar was in the very first class, and in his private character he was distinguished for piety, patriotism, and integrity.

SULLY, MAXIMILIAN DE BETHUNE, duke of, a French warrior and statesman, equally brave in the field and wise in the council, was b. in 1560, at the castle of Rosny. At an early age he was placed about the person of the king of Navarre, afterwards Henry IV., to whom he ever continued to be strongly attached. He narrowly escaped being one of the victims of the massacre of St. Bartholomew. In the majority of the battles and sieges which occurred during the struggle between Henry and his enemies, Sully bore a conspicuous part. He commanded the artillery at the battle of Coutras, and had two horses killed under him, and was dangerously wounded at the battle of Ivry. Though himself a zealous Calvinist, it was he who advised the king to secure the crown by conforming to the Catholic religion. In 1597 he was placed at the head of the finances, which were then in the most dilapidated state; and by his prudent administration he at once increased the revenue and lightened the burdens of the people. After the death of Henry IV. Sully retired

from public affairs, and d. 1641. His "Memoirs," written by himself, are highly interesting.

**SURREY, HENRY HOWARD**, earl of, eldest son of the duke of Norfolk, was b. about 1515; studied at Christ-church, Oxford; travelled in France, Germany, and Italy, in the last of which countries he fell in love with the Geraldine whom he celebrates in his verses; was captain-general of the army at Boulogne in 1546; and fell a victim, on the scaffold, to the tyranny of Henry VIII., in 1547. "He was," says Raleigh, "no less valiant than learned, and of excellent hopes;" and Warton considers him as "the first English classical poet."

**SUVAROFF, or SUWARROW**, Prince **ALEXANDER**, a celebrated Russian field-marshal, was b. in 1730, at Suskoi, in the Ukraine, and was educated at the cadet school of St. Petersburg. He distinguished himself during the seven years' war; in Poland, in 1768, against the Confederates; in 1773, against the Turks; and in 1782, against the Nogay Tartars. For these services he was rewarded with the rank of general-in-chief, the government of the Crimea, the portrait of the empress set in diamonds, and several Russian orders. In the war against the Turks, from 1787 to 1790, he gained the battle of Rymnik, took Ismail by storm, and obtained other important advantages. In 1794 he defeated the Poles who were struggling for freedom, and carried Praga by assault. When Russia joined the continental coalition, in 1799, he was placed at the head of the combined army in Italy, and, after several sanguinary battles, he succeeded in wresting that country from the French. He was less successful in Switzerland, whence he was obliged to retreat. D. 1800.

**SWEDENBORG, EMANUEL**, was the son of the bishop of Skara, and was b. 1689, at Stockholm. He was not twenty when he published a volume of Latin poems. On returning from his travels he was appointed assessor extraordinary to the college of Mines, and, in 1719, was ennobled. Of his many works on mining, the principal is his "Opera Philosophica et Mineralogica." In 1743 he imbibed a belief that he was admitted to an intercourse with the invisible world, and this belief he retained till his decease, 1772. On this subject he published several works, among which are "Arcana Cœlestis," "Heaven and Hell," "Divine Providence," "True Christian Religion," "Divine Love and Wisdom,"

&c. Swedenborg was no impostor, but a learned and pious man, and his books richly repay the most careful study.

**SWIFT, JONATHAN**, a celebrated writer, was b. in 1667, at Dublin, and was educated at Kilkenny school, Trinity college, Dublin, and Hertford college, Oxford. For some years he lived with Sir William Temple as a companion, and when that statesman died he left him a legacy and his posthumous works. From King William he entertained expectations of preferment, which were disappointed. Having accompanied Lord Berkeley, one of the lord justices of Ireland, as chaplain, he obtained from him the livings of Laracor and Lathbeggan, on which he went to reside, and to which he invited the lady whom he had celebrated under the name of Stella. He eventually married her, but would never acknowledge her as his wife. His conduct to two other ladies, Miss Waring and Miss Vanhomrigh, with whom he coquetted, was equally devoid of proper feeling. In 1701 he took his doctor's degree, and on the accession of Queen Anne he visited England. In the course of the nine ensuing years he published several works, but it was not till 1710 that he became active as a political writer. Having gone over to the Tories, and become intimate with Harley and Bolingbroke, he exerted himself strenuously in behalf of his new allies. Among his labors in this cause were, "The Examiner," and "The Conduct of the Allies." It was not, however, till 1713 that he obtained preferment, and even then he was frustrated in his hope of an English mitre, and received only the deanery of St. Patrick. When he returned to Ireland he was exceedingly unpopular, but he lived to be the idol of the Irish. Of the writings by which this change was produced, "The Drapier's Letters," published in 1724, stand foremost. In 1726 he gave "Gulliver's Travels" to the world. As he advanced in years he suffered from deafness and fits of giddiness; in 1739 his intellect gave way, and he expired in October, 1745.—**ZEPHANIAH**, a learned lawyer, was graduated at Yale college, and established himself in the legal profession, in Windham, Conn. He was for 13 years a judge of the superior court of that state. He published a "Digest of the Laws of Connecticut," on the model of Blackstone. D. 1823.

**SYDENHAM, THOMAS**, an eminent physician, was b. in 1624, at Winford

Eagle, in Dorsetshire; was educated at Wadham college, Oxford, studied medicine at Montpellier; and settled in Westminster, where he deservedly attained a high reputation. D. 1689.—FLOYER, an eminent Greek scholar, was b. in 1701, and was educated at Wadham college, Oxford. In 1759 he began a translation of the works of Plato, a part of which he published; but the want of patronage involved him in embarrassments; he was thrown into prison for a small debt which he had contracted for his frugal meals; and there he perished in 1788. His fate gave rise to the establishment of the literary fund.

—CHARLES WILLIAM POULETT, Lord, governor-general of Canada, was the son of Mr. J. Poulett Thompson, a London merchant, and b. 1793. When about 20, he became resident in St. Petersburg as the correspondent of his father's firm; and, until his accession to public office in 1830, he continued to be connected with the mercantile business. His political life commenced in 1826, as member for Dover; but in 1830 being returned for both Dover and Manchester, he gave preference to the latter. On the formation of the reform cabinet, he was appointed vice-president of the board of trade and treasurer of the navy; he

became president of the board of trade in 1834; and, in 1839, succeeded Lord Durham as governor-general in Canada. Whilst riding near Kingston, Lord Sydenham met with an accident by the falling of his horse, and d. September 19, 1841.

SYLLA, LUCIUS CORNELIUS, a celebrated Roman, was b. 137 B.C. After having spent a part of his youth in licentious pleasures, he distinguished himself in Africa, under Marius; in Pontus, as commander-in-chief, and on various other occasions. He rose to the consulship in the forty-ninth year of his age. He subsequently reduced Greece, and vanquished Mithridates; and, returning to Italy, overcame the Marian party, and assumed the dictatorship. By his merciless edicts of proscription he deluged Rome with blood; but, at the very moment when no one dared to dispute his power, he retired into private life. D. 78 B.C.

SZALKAI, ANTHONY, an Hungarian poet, who is considered as the founder of the dramatic literature of his country. He held an office in the house of the archduke palatine, Alexander Leopold, and d. 1804, at Buda. His "Pikko Hertzog" was the first regular drama composed in the Hungarian language. He also wrote a travesty on the *Æneid*.

## T.

TACITUS, CAIUS CORNELIUS, a Latin historian, was b. about 56, and was of an equestrian family. The place of his birth is not known. He early cultivated poetry; he became an advocate, and he is supposed also to have borne arms. He was successively quæstor, ædile, and prætor, and in 97 attained the rank of consul. Pliny the Younger was his bosom friend, and Agricola was his father-in-law. He is believed to have d. about 115.

TALBOT, JOHN, Lord, a famous warrior, was b. in 1373, at Blechmore, in Shropshire; obtained various successes against the Irish, distinguished himself in France by his skill and valor during the reigns of Henry V. and VI., for which he was rewarded by the earldoms of Shrewsbury, Wexford, and Waterford; and was killed at the battle of Castillon, in 1453.

TALLIEN, JOHN LAMBERT, one of the most prominent characters in the

French revolution, was the son of a nobleman's porter; was b. 1769, at Paris, received a good education, and early in life was successively clerk to an attorney, and in a public office, and foreman to a printing establishment. On the breaking out of the revolution, he took a violent part against the court, and he gradually acquired considerable influence. As a member of the convention, he voted for the death of the king, and for a while he participated in all the enormities of the Jacobins. At length, however, he became more moderate, and it was mainly to his courage and eloquence that France was indebted for the downfall of Robespierre. He continued to be an active member of the legislature till 1798, when he accompanied Bonaparte to Egypt. He enjoyed a place under the consular and imperial governments; remained unmolested after the accession of Louis XVIII., and d. 1820.

**TALMA, FRANCIS JOSEPH**, the greatest of French actors, was b. 1763, at Paris, and spent his childhood in Flanders and England, where his father was a dentist. At the age of nine years he was sent to France to be educated, whence he returned to England. The stage was early his delight, and he was at one time on the point of appearing at Drury-lane. On his settling in France, he for eighteen months followed the profession of his father; but in 1787 he came out upon the French theatre, in the character of Seide. For some time, however, he was kept in the background; but at length he attained the highest rank as a tragedian. Talma also accomplished in France a complete reformation of theatrical costume. D. 1826.

**TAMERLANE, TIMUR LENC**, or **TIMUR BEG**, was b. 1336 A. D., in the province of Kersch, the ancient Sogdiana, where his father was the chief of a tribe. He attained the sovereign authority at Samarcand, 1370. He subsequently conquered Persia, India, Syria, and many other countries; made prisoner Bajazet, the Turkish sultan; and was on the point of invading China, when he d. in 1405.

**TANNAHILL, ROBERT**, a Scottish poet, was b. at Paisley, in 1774, and bred a weaver. He read the works of Burns with enthusiasm, and, like many more of his countrymen, he burned to emulate him, and though he fell immeasurably short of his model, he produced some very delightful songs, and other lyric effusions. D. 1810.

**TASSIE, JAMES**, a modeller, was b. in the first half of the eighteenth century, near Glasgow, and was originally a stone mason, but acquired, from Dr. Quin, the art of imitating gems in colored pastes, and was so successful that he gained both reputation and fortune. He likewise modelled in wax. D. 1799.

**TASSO, BERNARDO**, an Italian poet, was b. in 1493, at Bergamo; was successively in the service of the prince of Salerno and the dukes of Urbino and Mantua; and d. 1569. Of his poems the principal is "Amadis de Gaul," in a hundred cantos.—**TORQUATO**, one of the greatest of the Italian poets, was the son of Bernardo, and was b. 1544, at Sorrento. He may almost be said to have "lisped in numbers;" and at twelve years of age he had acquired extensive knowledge. After having been educated at Rome, he went to Padua, to study law, in compliance with the wishes of his father. It was while he was

there, and in his eighteenth year, that he published the poem of "Rinaldo." In 1565 Duke Alphonso of Ferrara invited him to his court, and with the exception of the time occupied by a journey to France, Tasso resided there till 1577. During this period, besides many minor pieces, he produced his "Aminta," and completed the "Jerusalem Delivered." In 1577 he secretly quitted Ferrara; having, it has been supposed, incurred the anger of the duke by his passion for the Princess Leonora of Este, his patron's sister. He returned, however, but his intellects being now in some degree affected, he was ungenerously shut up in a mad-house by Alphonso, where for seven years he experienced the most unworthy treatment. The remonstrances of several Italian princes at length procured his release. In 1592 he settled at Naples, and began to write a new poem on the subject of his "Jerusalem." This poem he finished to his own satisfaction, but posterity has not ratified his partiality for it. D. 1595.

**TASSONI, ALEXANDER**, an Italian poet, was b. 1565, at Modena; was successively in the service of several princes; and d. in 1635, counsellor to the duke of Modena. He was a man of extensive literary and scientific knowledge, and wrote various works; but it is to "The Rape of the Bucket," a heroic-comic poem, that he owes his reputation.

**TATE, NAHUM**, a poet, was b. in Dublin, 1652, and was educated in the college of his native city. On going to London he assisted Dryden in some of his works; and succeeded Shadwell as poet laureate. He altered Shakspeare's play of Lear, and wrote several poems; but he is best known by the "Version of the Psalms," which he executed in conjunction with Brady.

**TAYLOR, JEREMY**, a prelate and eloquent writer, the son of a barber; was b. 1613, at Cambridge; and was educated at the grammar school of his native place, and at Caius college. He became chaplain to Archbishop Laud, and subsequently to Charles I., and obtained the rectory of Uppingham. During the civil war he gained a subsistence by keeping a school, till he was interdicted from teaching. Lord Carbery then appointed him his chaplain, and it was while he resided with that nobleman that he wrote most of his pieces. He was twice imprisoned by the republican government. At the restoration he was made bishop of Down

and Connor; along with which see he held that of Dromore, and the vice-chancellorship of Trinity college, Dublin. D. 1667.—**BROOK**, an eminent mathematician, was b. 1685, at Edmon-ton, in Middlesex; was educated at St. John's college, Cambridge; became a fellow and secretary of the Royal Society, to the "Transactions" of which body he largely contributed; and d. 1781. Among his works are "Methodus incrementorum," "New Principles of Linear Perspective," and "Contemplatio Philosophica." Taylor invented the analytical formula which bears his name, and which Lagrange has made the basis of his theory of analytical functions.—**GEORGE**, a signer of the declaration of American independence, was b. in Ire-land, 1716. Emigrating to America, he became the proprietor of extensive iron works at Durham, on the river Dela-ware. He was for some years a rep-resentative for Northampton county to the provincial assembly, and in 1776 was elected to the continental congress. D. 1781.—**JANE**, the daughter of an artist in London, was b. in 1783, and very early in life gave evident indica-tions of poetic talent. Her first publica-tion, "The Beggar Boy," appeared in 1804; and from that time forward she con-tinued to publish, occasionally, miscel-laneous pieces in verse. The principal of these are, "Original Poems for Infant Minds," and "Essays in Rhyme on Morals and Manners." She also wrote a prose tale, entitled "Display," which met with much success. D. 1823.—**JOHN**, usually called the Water Poet, from his being a waterman, was b. in Gloucestershire, about 1580. In 1596 he served in the fleet under the earl of Es-sex, and was present at the attack upon Cadiz. After his return he plied on the Thames, and was for many years col-lector for the lieutenant of the Tower, of his fees on the wines imported into London. He also styled himself the king's water poet, and the queen's waterman. When the civil wars began he retired to Oxford, where he kept a public house, as he afterwards did near Long Acre. At this place he manifested his loyalty by assuming for a sign, the "Crown in Mourning," which proving offensive, he substituted his own por-trait. D. 1654.—**THOMAS**, a learned Gre-cian, commonly termed the Platonist, was b. in 1758, and placed, at 9 years of age, at St. Paul's school, with a view to orders; but he changed his mind when 15, and went to a relation, an

officer at the port of Sheerness. There a celebrated dissenter instructed him in the rudiments of Latin and Greek, and he applied himself with indefatigable ardor to the study of Greek, especially the works of the Platonic sophist. Hav-ing contracted an early love marriage, he was compelled to become under-usher in a school, and, subsequently, clerk to a banker, for subsistence; but he still found time to pursue his early studies. He afterwards gave public lec-tures in Greek and on the Platonic writ-ers, which introduced him to the favor of the duke of Norfolk, who furnished the funds for his great work, the excel-lent translation of Plato. His transla-tions are very voluminous; the most important are the works of Aristotle, Plato, and Pausanias. D. 1835.—**WIL-LIAM**, a distinguished critic, translator, and *littérateur*, was the only son of an eminent merchant of Norwich, where he was b. 1765. He was originally des-tined for his father's business; but his early bias for literary pursuits proved so strong, that his father gave way to his inclinations, and after one or two somewhat lengthened sojourns in France and Germany, he gave himself up almost entirely to the "cultivation of the Muses" and of politics. He first became known by a translation of Bürger's "Lenore;" and stimulated by the success which followed his first attempt, he made various other translations from the same author, and from time to time contribu-ted specimens of other German poets to different magazines and periodicals. In 1798 he formed an acquaintance with Southey, which soon ripened into the warmest friendship; and in 1802 he be-came the editor of the "Norwich Iris," which he made the organ of his peculiar political and religious opinions; but he soon abandoned this speculation, and henceforth engaged in the business of "reviewing," for which he found a main vent in the "Monthly Review," then under the editorship of Dr. Griffiths. Among his works should be mentioned his "English Synonyms;" and in 1830 he published a "Survey of German Po-etry," consisting chiefly of his collected translations, with explanatory notes. D. 1836.—**WILLIAM COOKE**, an eminent writer on miscellaneous subjects, was b. at Youghal, 1800. After prosecuting his studies at the university of Dublin with great distinction, he repaired to the metropolis, and entered upon a lit-erary career, which, for constancy of ap-plication, and variety of subject, has

had few equals in modern times. He was employed in 1846, by the British government, to inquire into the system of education on the Continent; and he was just on the eve of being placed in a position on the establishment of the lord-lieutenant of Ireland, to carry out his views, when he was cut off by the pestilence that ravaged Great Britain and Ireland in 1849. Among his chief works are, his "Manuals of Ancient and Modern History," "Life and Times of Sir Robert Peel," "History of Mahomedanism," "Revolutions and Remarkable Conspiracies of Europe;" and his last, and perhaps his most important work. "The History of the House of Orleans," published only a few weeks before his death. D. 1849.—ZACHARY, president of the United States, was b. in Virginia, 1786. His father, who had fought at the side of Washington during all the war of independence, at its conclusion settled in Kentucky, and conducted his family to their forest-home, where his son, amid the perils of savage life, had ample opportunities of developing those military qualities of which he afterwards gave so signal a proof. At the outbreak of the war with England, in 1807, he hastened to join the army, and was appointed to guard the banks of the Wabash. In 1812, while in command of the garrison of Fort Henderson, consisting only of fifty-two men, he was suddenly attacked at midnight by a hostile party, who succeeded in setting fire to the fort. But Taylor, with his handful of men, extinguished the flames, and forced the enemy to retreat. For this exploit he was raised to the rank of major. In the war against the Indians, both in Florida and Arkansas, he passed successively through all the grades of his profession, till he reached the rank of general. Nominated in 1846 to the command of a corps of observation on the frontiers of Mexico, an attack of the Mexicans gave him an opportunity of crossing the Rio Grande, and of gaining his first battle at Palo-Alto. The victories of Resaca de la Palma, Monterey, and Buena-Vista proved him at once a valiant soldier and an able general, and marked him out to the suffrages of his countrymen for the presidency. Chosen in Nov. 1848, he entered on his high office in March, 1849; but he had only filled the chair of Washington and Jefferson for sixteen months, when he was suddenly attacked by cholera, and d. July, 1850.

TELL, WILLIAM, one of the champions

of Swiss liberty, was b. in the latter part of the 18th century, at Burglen, in the canton of Uri. Some doubt exists as to the truth of the story, that he was compelled to shoot at an apple on the head of his child, and that he shot the Austrian governor Gessler; but there is no doubt that he contributed to emancipate his country, and that he fought at the battle of Morgarten. D. 1854.

TEMPLE, SIR WILLIAM, an eminent statesman and writer, was b. 1628, in London, and was educated at Bishop Stortford grammar school, and at Emanuel college, Cambridge; Cudworth was his college tutor. In his 19th year he began his travels, in the course of which he resided for two years in France, and visited Flanders, Holland, and Germany. On his return he obtained a seat in the Irish parliament. Charles II. employed him as a diplomatist, in which capacity Temple displayed abilities of no common kind. He was twice dispatched on a secret mission to the bishop of Munster; as envoy extraordinary to the Hague he concluded within the short space of five days the treaty of triple alliance; he was one of the negotiators at the congress of Aix la Chapelle; he signed the peace of 1673; was appointed ambassador to the Hague in 1674, and contributed to bring about the marriage of the prince of Orange with the Princess Mary; and lastly, was one of the negotiators at Nineguen. In 1679 he was appointed one of the king's new council, but was soon displaced for his freedom of speech. After this he retired into private life, and never again took part in public affairs. D. 1698.

TENCIN, CLAUDINE ALEXANDRINA GUERIN DE, a French writer, was b. in 1681, at Grenoble, and d. in 1749. She was early bound by monastic vows, from which she succeeded in obtaining her release, and she subsequently spent many years in political, and especially in love intrigues; in the course of which she was imprisoned, unjustly, however, on a charge of having murdered one of her lovers, D'Alembert was her son. At length she adopted a more regular mode of living, and her house became the resort of wits and men of letters. Of her novels, "The Count de Comminges" is that which is most esteemed; but they all have great merit.

TENIERS, DAVID, the elder, an eminent painter, was b. in 1582, at Antwerp; studied under Rubens, and at Rome under Elsheimer; and d. 1649. His pictures of rural festivities, conver-

sations, fairs, fortune-tellers, and similar subjects, are usually of a small size, and are much valued.—**DAVID**, the younger, a son of the foregoing, was b. in 1610, at Brussels, and was instructed in painting by his father, and by Adam Brouwer and Rubens. In his youth such was his facility of imitating the styles of various masters that he was called the Proteus and the Ape of Painting. He soon, however, had the good sense to choose nature as his model, and he rose into high reputation. He was patronized by the Archduke Leopold William, the king of Spain, Christina of Sweden, and other distinguished personages. D. 1694.

**TERENCE**, or **TERENTIUS**, **PUBLIUS**, a Latin comic writer, is believed to have been a native of Carthage, and to have been b. about 192 B. C. Being taken a captive to Rome, he was sold to Terentius Lucanus, who gave him a good education, and enfranchised him. He was in his 25th year when he brought out his first play. His talents acquired for him illustrious friends, among whom were Scipio and Lælius. He quitted Rome when he was 35, and is supposed to have perished at sea in a storm. Of his admirable comedies only six are extant.

**TERTULLIAN**, **QUINTUS SEPTIMUS FLORENS**, one of the most learned men of the primitive church, was b. about 160, at Carthage. Originally a bitter enemy of the Christian faith, he was converted by witnessing the firmness of the martyrs, became a priest, and was thenceforth one of the most eloquent defenders of the doctrines which he had despised. Late in life he adopted the opinions of the Montanists, and afterwards formed a sect of his own. He d. about 245. Among his works are, "An Apology for the Christians," a "Treatise against the Jews," and the five books against Marcion.

**TETZEL**, **JOHN**, a Dominican monk of the 16th century, was b. at Piern. Being appointed, in 1517, to vend the indulgences issued by Pope Leo X., for the completion of St. Peter's church at Rome, he represented them as possessing the virtue of pardoning all sins, past, present, and future. This first roused the indignation of Luther, and may truly be said to have been the primary cause of the reformation. The papal government, seeing the mischief likely to accrue from the indiscreet zeal and bigotry of Tetzal, so severely rebuked him, that he is said to have died of a broken heart, in 1519.

**THALES**, one of the seven sages of Greece, was b. 639 B. C., at Miletus, in Ionia, or, as some affirm, was a native of Phœnicia. He travelled in Egypt and other countries, and d. in the 96th year of his age. Thales was the founder of the Ionian school of philosophy, and was an admirable astronomer and geometrician. He was the first who accurately calculated a solar eclipse.

**THEMISTOCLES**, an illustrious Athenian, was b. 535 B. C., at Phreas. Licentious in his youth, he was reclaimed from his follies by the love of glory. He bore a conspicuous part in the battle of Marathon, and the trophies gained there by Miltiades were a stimulus to the ambition of Themistocles. When, after the banishment of his rival Aristides, he acquired the management of the Athenian affairs, he displayed splendid talents. It was by his persuasion that his countrymen were induced to confide their safety to their navy, and to him were the Greeks indebted for the glorious victory of Salamis. He rebuilt the walls of Athens, fortified the Piræus, and prevented the Spartans from gaining an ascendancy in the Amphictyonic council. The popular favor, however, was at length withdrawn from him, and he was banished for five years. Further proceedings being meditated against him, he sought an asylum at the court of Artaxerxes, and was hospitably received. He d. 470 B. C. Some attribute his death to poison taken by himself, rather than assist the Persian monarch against Athens, while others affirm that he died a natural death.

**THEOBALD**, **LEWIS**, a dramatist and commentator, was b. at Sittingbourne, in Kent, and was brought up to his father's profession, that of a lawyer, but quitted it for literature. Having offended Pope, by editing a rival edition of Shakspeare, that poet made him the hero of the "Dunciad." Yet, in spite of the wit of the satirist, Theobald is not despicable as a commentator on the bard of Avon. D. 1744.

**THEOCRITUS**, a celebrated Greek pastoral poet, was b. at Syracuse, and flourished in the 3d century B. C. Ptolemy Philadelphus invited him to his court, and treated him munificently. It is said that he was strangled by Hiero, tyrant of Syracuse, for having written satires upon him, but there is little or rather no evidence in support of the assertion.

**THEODOSIUS**, **FLAVIUS**, surnamed the Great, a Roman emperor, was b. in



346, in Spain. In his 18th year he defeated the barbarians, and drove them across the Danube. Gratian rewarded him with the purple, and the sway over the eastern provinces. In the course of his reign Theodosius triumphed over the Goths, and various other enemies of the empire. He vanquished Arbogaste, in 394, and added the western provinces to his dominions. D. 395.—II., surnamed the Younger, emperor of the East, grandson of the great Theodosius, was b. 400, and succeeded to the throne at the age of eight years. The early part of his reign was marked by some success against the Persians; the remainder of it was not fortunate. The code which bears his name was formed by his order, and was the work of seven lawyers. D. 450.

**THEOPHRASTUS**, a celebrated Greek philosopher, was b. 371 B. C., at Eresus, in Lesbos. He was a disciple of Plato and of Aristotle, the latter of whom he succeeded, and with splendid success, in the Lyceum. Twice he was persecuted by his enemies, but in both instances he eventually triumphed. Of all his numerous works time has spared only a "Treatise on Stones," parts of his "Characters," and of a "History of Animals," and some fragments quoted by other authors.

**THESPIAS**, a Greek poet, b. at Icaria, in Attica, flourished 576 B. C. He is considered as the inventor of tragedy, from his having introduced actors in addition to the chorus. His stage is said to have been a cart, and the faces of the performers were smeared with wine lees, or, according to Suidas, with white lead and vermilion.

**THEVENOT**, JOHN, a French traveller, was b. in 1633, at Paris. His fortune enabling him to gratify his love of travelling, he visited several parts of Europe, and afterwards explored many countries of the East. He d. in Persia, in 1657, as he was returning from Hindostan. His "Voyages and Travels" have been often reprinted.

**THOMPSON**, WILLIAM, a poet and divine, was b. at Brough, in Westmoreland; was educated at Queen's college, Oxford, and d. about 1766, dean of Raphoe, in Ireland. His poems have been deservedly admitted among the collected works of the British poets. His poem on "Sickness" contains many fine passages, and his "Hymn to May" breathes more of the spirit of Spenser than most modern imitations of him. He also wrote "Gondibert and Bertha,"

a tragedy, and published an edition of "Bishop Hall's Satires."

**THOMSON**, JAMES, one of the most popular of English poets, was the son of a Scotch clergyman; was b. 1700, at Ednam, in Roxburghshire; and was educated at Jedburgh and at Edinburgh. Relinquishing his views in the church, he removed to London, where, in 1726, he published his "Winter." The three other seasons appeared in 1728, 1729, and 1730. During the same period he also produced the tragedy of "Sophonisba," the poem of "Britannia," and a poem on Sir Isaac Newton. Among the friends whom he gained by these splendid proofs of his genius, was Lord Chancellor Talbot, who chose him as a proper companion to accompany his son on the grand tour. Thomson was thus occupied for three years, in the course of which he visited most of the European courts. After his return he was made secretary of briefs by the chancellor, but the death of his patron soon deprived him of that place. For this loss, however, he was indemnified by the office of surveyor-general of the Leeward Islands, and a pension from the prince of Wales. His pen, meanwhile, was not idle. He wrote the tragedies of "Agamemnon," "Edward and Eleonora," "Tancred and Sigismunda," and "Coriolanus;" the masque of "Alfred," in conjunction with Mallet; and the poems of "Liberty," and "The Castle of Indolence." D. 1748.

**THORNHILL**, Sir JAMES, a painter, was b. 1676, in Dorsetshire, and after his return from his travels in Holland, Flanders, and France, rose into considerable reputation as an artist. He was employed to paint the dome of St. Paul's, the refectory and saloon at Greenwich hospital, and some of the apartments at Hampton-court. D. 1734.

**THORNTON**, BONNEL, a witty miscellaneous writer and poet, was b. 1724, in London; was educated at Westminster school, and at Christ-church, Oxford; took the degree of bachelor of medicine, but never practised; was in habits of friendship with many of the wits of that period; and d. 1763. The "Connoisseur" was the joint production of him and Colman. He translated a part of Plautus, and wrote a "Burlesque Ode on St. Cecilia's Day," "The Battle of the Wigs," and a variety of humorous pieces.—**MATTHEW**, was b. in Ireland, in 1714, and when about two or three years old his father emigrated to

America, and finally settled in Worcester, Mass. He pursued the study of medicine, and commenced the practice of his profession in Londonderry, N. H. In 1776 he was chosen a delegate to the continental congress, and affixed his name to the declaration of independence. He was afterwards chief justice of the court of common pleas, and judge of the superior court of his adopted state. D. 1803.

THORWALDSEN, ALBERT, the great Danish sculptor, was the son of a carver on wood, but though the circumstances of the parent were narrow, the boy, having early shown great talent for drawing, was gratuitously and well educated at the Copenhagen academy of arts. Here he studied so effectually that he obtained two gold medals and a travelling studentship, which entitles the fortunate competitor to a salary for three years. Thus far fortunate, Thorwaldsen proceeded to Rome, where he worked with zeal and energy, but where he is said to have been for some time so overwhelmed by the magnificence of ancient art, by which he saw himself surrounded, as to have broken up not a few of his earlier works as soon as they were completed. His Jason once finished, his fortune was virtually made; orders at vast prices poured in upon him from all parts, and the splendid works completed by him from the commencement of 1800 to the close of 1837, place him in the first rank of modern sculptors. His countrymen were justly proud of him, and honored him with a public funeral. D. 1844, aged 73.

THUCYDIDES, a Greek historian, descended from the kings of Thrace, was b. 469 B. C., at Athens. Having failed to relieve Amphipolis, which was besieged by the Lacedemonians, he was banished by his countrymen, and he retired into Thrace, where he had large possessions. Nothing certain is known of the remainder of his life, but he is supposed to have d. about 400 B. C. As an historian he ranks high among the writers of ancient times.

THURLOE, JOHN, a statesman and political writer, was a native of Essex, and b. in 1616. He was secretary of state during the protectorate; and though immediately after the restoration he was arrested on a charge of high treason, yet such was Charles II.'s opinion of his talent and integrity, that he afterwards often invited him to take part in his administration, which he thought proper to decline. D. 1668.

His state papers have been published, and form a very valuable collection.

THURLOW, EDWARD, lord high chancellor of Great Britain, was b. in 1732, and was called to the bar in 1758. He filled the offices of solicitor-general and attorney-general, was chosen M.P. for Tamworth, and became a warm and powerful supporter of the ministry in the house of commons. He retired from office in 1783, but resumed it again on the dissolution of the coalition ministry, and continued to hold the seals under the premierships of Mr. Pitt, till 1792. D. 1806.

TIBERIUS, CLAUDIUS DRUSUS NERO, a Roman emperor, was b. 34 B. C. at Rome. During the reign of Augustus, he was successful at the head of the armies in Spain, Armenia, Germany, and other provinces, but, falling into disgrace, he resided for some years, as an exile, at Rhodes. He was, however, restored to favor, and he was again victorious as the leader of the legions in Germany. On his accession to the throne, his acts gave promise of a beneficent sovereign; but he soon became licentious and sanguinary, and, after a reign of nearly twenty-three years, he d. universally hated, at Misenum, 37.

TIBULLUS, AULUS ALBIUS, a Latin poet of an equestrian family, was b. at Rome. He was the friend of Horace, and of many other eminent cotemporaries, and is believed to have d. shortly after Virgil. His four books of "Elegies" have placed him at the head of the elegiac poets.

TICKELL, THOMAS, a poet, was b. in 1636, at Bridekirk, in Cumberland; was educated at Queen's college, Oxford; was the friend of Addison, who made him under secretary of state; was appointed, in 1724, secretary to the lords justices in Ireland, and held that office till his death, in 1740. His poems, which have much sweetness and elegance, form a part of the collected works of the British poets. His translation of the first book of the Iliad occasioned the rupture between Pope and Addison.—RICHARD, a grandson of the foregoing, was b. at Bath; obtained a pension and a place in the stamp office, and was killed, in 1793, by throwing himself, in a fit of frenzy, from the window of his apartments in Hampton-court palace. He wrote two poems, "The Project," and "The Wreath of Fashion;" "Anticipation," and other political pamphlets; and the "Carnival of Venice," a comic opera.

**TIEDEMANN, DIETRICH**, an eminent writer, was b. 1748, at Bremervorde, in the duchy of Bremen, and d. 1803. His principal works are, "An Essay on the Origin of Languages," "System of the Stoic Philosophy," an "Investigation of Man," "The first Philosophers of Greece," and "The Spirit of Speculative Philosophy."

**TIEDGE, CHRISTOPHER AUGUSTUS**, a German elegiac poet, b. 1752; his chief works are, "Urania," "The Echo, or Alexis and Ida," "Denkmale der Zeit," &c. His latter years were passed at Dresden. D. 1841.

**TIERNEY, GEORGE**, a distinguished statesman and political writer, was b. in London, 1756, and, in 1796, he was elected M.P. for Southwark. He soon proved himself an able debater, and was one of the most formidable opponents of Mr. Pitt. During a debate in the year 1798, some words spoken in the house were the cause of a duel between him and Mr. Pitt. When Mr. Addington became minister, in 1802, he made Mr. Tierney treasurer of the navy. In 1806, under the Grenville administration, he became president of the board of control, but went out of office early in the following year, on the resignation of the ministry. On the formation of the Canning ministry, he was appointed to the mastership of the mint; from which he retired, with Lord Goderich, in 1828, and d. 1830.

**TILGHAM, WILLIAM**, an eminent jurist, was b. 1756, in Talbot county, on the eastern shore of Maryland. In 1772 he began the study of law in Philadelphia, but was not admitted to the practice of the profession till 1783. In 1788, and for some successive years, he was elected a representative to the legislature of Maryland. In 1793 he returned to Philadelphia, and pursued the practice of the law in that city till 1801, when he was appointed chief judge of the circuit court of the United States for the third circuit. After the abolition of this court, he resumed his profession, and continued it till 1805, when he was appointed president of the courts of common pleas in the first district of Pennsylvania. In the following year he was commissioned as chief justice of the supreme court of that state. D. 1827.

**TILLI, JOHN TZERCLAES**, count de, a celebrated German general, was b. at Brussels, of an illustrious family, towards the close of the 16th century. Originally he was a Jesuit, but he quit- ted that order to take arms. He first

signalized himself in Hungary against the Turks. Subsequently he rose to high command in the Bavarian service, and next in the Imperial, and gained several victories between 1620 and 1631; in which last year he eternally disgraced himself by his cruelty at the storming of Magdeburgh. Gustavus Adolphus defeated him at Lutzen, in 1631, and again at the passing of the Lech, in 1632, in which action Tilli was mortally wounded.

**TILLOCH, ALEXANDER**, was b. 1757, at Glasgow, where he received a liberal education. While resident at his native place he invented stereotype printing; but, after having joined with Mr. Foulis to carry it on, and taken out a patent, he had the mortification to find that the process had been previously discovered by Ged. Settling in London, he became editor and one of the proprietors of the "Star" newspaper, and, in 1797, he established the "Philosophical Magazine." D. Jan. 26, 1825. Tilloch made some improvements on the steam-engine.

**TILLOTSON, JOHN**, an eminent prelate, was b. 1630, at Sowerby, in Yorkshire, and was educated at Clare hall, Cambridge. He was of a Puritan family, and was brought up in their religious principles, but he conformed to the church in 1662. Between that period and 1669, he was, successively, curate of Cheshunt, rector of Keddington, preacher in Lincoln's Inn, lecturer at St. Lawrence Jewry, and gained reputation both as a preacher and a controversialist. In 1670 he was made a prebendary, and, two years afterwards, dean of Canterbury. In 1683 he attended Lord Russell on the scaffold, and labored, but, of course, in vain, to draw from him a declaration in favor of passive obedience. This blot in his character is to be regretted. At the revolution, he was appointed clerk of the closet to his majesty, and, in the following year, he exchanged his deanery for that of St. Paul's. In 1691, after fruitless attempts to avoid the honor, he accepted, with unfeigned reluctance, the see of Canterbury, which was become vacant by the deprivation of Sancroft. This promotion, however, he did not long survive, as his decease took place in 1694. He died poor, the copyright of his "Posthumous Sermons," which sold for 2500 guineas, being all that his family inherited. His works form three folio volumes.

**TINDAL, MATTHEW**, a deistical writer, was b. about 1657, at Beer Ferrers, in Devonshire; was educated at Lincoln

college, Oxford, and obtained a fellowship in All Souls, and d. 1733. Among his works are, "The Rights of the Christian Church Asserted," and "Christianity as old as the Creation."—NICHOLAS, nephew of the foregoing, was b. 1687, in Devonshire; was educated at Oxford; obtained various livings, and the chaplainship of Greenwich hospital; and d. 1774. He wrote a continuation of Rapin, translated Calmet and Cantemir, and abridged Spence's "Polymetis."

TINTORETTO, a celebrated painter, whose real name was JAMES ROBSTI, was the son of a dyer, from which circumstance he derived his pictorial appellation. He was b. 1512, at Venice, and was a pupil of Titian, who became jealous of his talents, and dismissed him from his school. He rose to high reputation, and was employed by the Venetian government to paint a picture of the victory gained over the Turks in 1571. Most of his finest compositions are at Venice, where he d. 1594.

TIRABOSCHI, JEROME, an Italian writer, was b. 1731, at Bergamo, and d. 1794, counsellor and librarian to the duke of Modena. Among his works are, "Memoirs of Modenese Writers," and "Notices of Painters, Sculptors," &c., but his great production is "The History of Italian Literature."

TISSOT, SIMON ANDREW, an eminent Swiss physician, was b. 1728, at Grancy, in the Pays de Vand; studied medicine at Montpellier; and settled at Lausanne, where he became celebrated, particularly for his new method of treating the small-pox; was for three years medical professor at Pavia; and d. 1797, at Lausanne.

TITIAN, whose name was TIZIANO VECELLI, the greatest painter of the Venetian school, was b. 1477 or 1480, at Pieve de Cadore, in Friuli; was a pupil of Zuccati and Bellini; and improved his original style by observing the works of Giorgione. He was patronized and highly honored by Charles V., Philip II., and other princes. His powers continued undiminished till almost the latest period of his existence, and, as he was indefatigable in his art, and lived to the age of nearly a hundred, his works are numerous. They still retain their rank among the highest efforts of pictorial skill. D. of the plague, 1576.

TITUS SABINUS VESPASIANUS, FLAVIUS, a Roman emperor, the son of Vespasian, was b. 40. After having distinguished himself in arms, particularly at the siege of Jerusalem, he ascended

the throne A. D. 79. His early licentiousness inspired fears as to his future conduct, but he discarded his vices, and acted in such a manner as to be denominated the delight of the human race. He was the father of his people. On one occasion, having within the twenty-four hours performed no act of kindness, he exclaimed, "My friends, I have lost a day!" He reigned little more than two years.

TOBIN, JOHN, a dramatic writer, was b. 1770, at Salisbury; was educated at private schools at Southampton and Bristol; and was brought up as a solicitor. He had an irresistible propensity to dramatic composition, and at the age of twenty-four had written several plays; and he continued his labors till the close of his existence. In his applications to theatrical managers, however, he was uniformly unsuccessful; little to the credit of their judgment. It was not till he was sinking into the grave from consumption that his "Honey Moon" was accepted, and he did not live to witness its success. D. 1804.

TOLAND, JOHN, a deistical writer, was b. in 1699, near Londonderry; was originally a Catholic, but became a dissenter, and, lastly, a skeptic; was educated at Glasgow, Edinburgh, and Leyden; was employed in secret missions to the German courts; and d. 1722. Among his works are, "Christianity not Mysterious," "Nazarenus," "Pantheisticon," "Amyntor," "Tetradymus," and "A Life of Milton."

TOMLINE, GEORGE, whose family name was PRETTYMAN, a prelate and writer, was b. about 1750, at Bury St. Edmund's, where his father was a tradesman. He was educated at Bury school, and at Pembroke hall, Cambridge, and was senior wrangler in 1772. Mr. Pitt, to whom he had been academical tutor, made him his private secretary, gave him the living of Sudbury, and a prebend of Westminster, and, in 1787, raised him to the see of Lincoln, whence, in 1820, Dr. Tomline was translated to that of Winchester. D. 1827.

TOMPKINS, DANIEL D., was the son of Jonathan G. Tompkins, a revolutionary patriot, and was b. June 21st, 1774. He received his education at Columbia college, in the city of New York, and graduated in 1795. He commenced the practice of law in New York, and took a prominent part in the great party struggle which resulted in the elevation of Mr. Jefferson to the presidency of the United States. In 1803 Mr. Tompkins

was appointed chief justice of the superior court of New York, which office he filled with reputation to himself, and to the approbation of the public. He was elected governor of the state in 1807, and during a period of great political excitement, was an active and upright chief magistrate. In 1817 he was elected to the vice-presidency of the United States, James Monroe at the same time having been raised to the presidency. In this honorable station he served his country for two terms; and finally retired from public life, in March, 1825. He d. suddenly, at his residence, in Richmond county, Staten Island, June 11th, 1825.

TONE, THEOBALD WOLFE, an Irish revolutionary politician, and founder of the "Society of United Irishmen," was b. in Dublin, in 1763, and was bred to the bar. In 1790 he published a pamphlet, the object of which was to expose the mismanagement of the English government regarding Ireland; and, in 1793, he established the society above mentioned. He afterwards became involved in a treasonable correspondence with France, but made a sort of compromise with the British government, and was allowed to withdraw himself. He accordingly came to America in 1795, from whence he proceeded to France in the following year. By his persuasions, the French directory fitted out an expedition, consisting of 17 sail of the line, 13 frigates, &c., with 14,000 troops on board, and upwards of 40,000 stand of arms, besides artillery and warlike stores. Tone was appointed chef de brigade, under General Hoche, the commander-in-chief. They set sail Dec. 15, 1796; but, before they had all reached their destination, (Bantry bay,) a hurricane arose, in consequence of which three ships of the line and a frigate only remained together. This bold attempt being thus frustrated by the elements, the scattered ships made the best of their way back to France, and Tone was foiled in all his future endeavors to persuade the French government to undertake another expedition on a large scale. But he still persevered in those plans which he conceived would lead to a separation of Ireland from Great Britain; and he at length embarked in one of those petty armaments, the inefficiency of which, he thought, perhaps, might be remedied by his own courage and experience. He was taken prisoner in the Hoche, after fighting bravely in a desperate action, was tried by a military

commission, and sentenced to be hanged. The execution of his sentence, however, he avoided, by cutting his own throat in prison, November 19, 1798.

TOOKE, JOHN HORNE, a politician and philologist, who for many years was known by his family name of Horne, was b. 1736, in Westminster; was educated at Westminster and Eton schools, and at St. John's college, Cambridge; and in 1760 was inducted to the chapelry of New Brentford. The clerical profession, however, was little suited to his habits and feelings, and he took an active part in politics. The cause of Wilkes he warmly espoused for a considerable time, but at length they became enemies. In 1771 he was attacked by Junius, but he defended himself with spirit and success against that formidable writer. Resigning his living at Brentford, he studied law at the Temple, but his ecclesiastical character proved an obstacle to his being admitted to the bar. In 1775 he was sentenced to imprisonment on a charge of having libelled the king's troops in America. Out of this circumstance arose his Letter to Dunning, which formed the basis of his subsequent philological work, "The Diversions of Purley," published in 1786. In 1790, and 1796, he stood, ineffectually, as candidate for Westminster; and in 1794 he was one of the persons who were tried at the Old Bailey, and acquitted, on a charge of treason. In 1801 he was returned to parliament for Old Sarum; but he sat only during that session, a bill being passed to prevent individuals in orders from sitting in future. D. 1812.

TOPLADY, AUGUSTUS MONTAGUE, an eminent Calvinistic divine, was b. in 1740, at Farnham, in Surrey; was educated at Westminster school, and at Trinity college, Dublin; and d. 1778, vicar of Broad Hembury, in Devonshire. Toplady was a strenuous opponent of Wesley.

TORQUEMADA, THOMAS DE, the first inquisitor-general of Spain, a man infamous for his barbarity, was b. in 1420; was a monk of the order of St. Dominic; became inquisitor-general in 1483; and d. in 1498. In the course of sixteen years he gave to the flames no less than 8,800 victims, besides executing nearly as many in effigy, condemning 90,000 to perpetual imprisonment and other severe punishments, and expelling from Spain above 800,000 Jews.

TORRICELLI, EVANGELISTA, a celebrated Italian geometrician, was b. in

1608, at Modigliana, or, as some assert, at Piancaldoli; began his education under the Jesuits at Faenza, and completed it at Rome; was invited to Florence by Galileo; and succeeded that eminent man as professor of mathematics. The grand-duke also appointed him his mathematician. D. 1647.

**TORRINGTON, GEORGE BYNG**, Viscount, a British admiral, was b. 1668, in Kent; became a rear-admiral in 1703; and, during the reign of Queen Anne, distinguished himself at the taking of Gibraltar, the battle of Malaga, and the relieving of Barcelona. In 1718 he defeated the Spanish fleet of Sicily; in 1721 he was created a viscount; and was afterwards appointed first lord of the admiralty. D. 1733.

**TOUSSAINT L'OUVERTURE**, a negro of great talents, was b. in 1743, in St. Domingo. His early years were spent in slavery on the estate of Count Noe. When the blacks threw off the yoke, the abilities and courage of Toussaint soon raised him to the highest rank among them. By his wise measures he succeeded in expelling the English, reducing the Spanish part of the island, and restoring peace and order in the colony; for which the central assembly of St. Domingo raised him the dignity of governor and president for life. Anxious to recover so valuable a possession, Bonaparte, in 1801, dispatched General Leclerc with a large army. A desperate contest ensued, in which Toussaint was overcome. He was sent a prisoner to France, and d. in the fort of Joux, 1803.

**TRADESCANT, JOHN**, a Dutch naturalist, who, after visiting various parts of Europe, settled in England, established at Lambeth a garden of exotics, and was appointed gardener to Charles I. He d. about 1652.—**JOHN**, his son, who d. in 1662, published, with the title of "Museum Tradescantium," a description of his father's collection of curiosities. The flower called Tradescantia was brought from Virginia by the latter.

**TRAJAN, MARCUS ULPIS CRINITUS**, a Roman emperor, surnamed *Optimus*, was b. A. D. 52, at Italica, in Spain. After having distinguished himself at the head of the legions in Lower Germany, he was, at the age of 42, adopted by Nerva. On the death of that monarch, A. D. 98, Trajan was invested with the imperial purple. The adoption of Nerva and the choice of the senate were justified by the conduct of the emperor. In

his civil capacity he ruled for the welfare of his people; in his military character he sustained the glory of Rome by defeating the Dacians, Parthians, Arabians, Armenians, and Persians. The column which bears his name was raised in the Roman capital to commemorate his victories. D. 117.

**TRENCK, FREDERIC**, baron de, a Prussian officer, celebrated for his adventures, was b. 1726, at Königsberg, and made such rapid progress in his studies, that, at the age of 17, he was presented to the king, as the most remarkable student in the university. Frederic rapidly advanced him in the army, and manifested much regard for him; but the personal and mental accomplishments of Trenck having won the heart of the Princess Amelia, the monarch, her brother, resolved to punish him. Trenck was confined at Glatz, but contrived to escape. He then visited the north of Europe, Austria, and Italy. In 1758 he was seized at Dantzic, and was conveyed to Magdeburgh, where, loaded with irons, he was incarcerated for nearly ten years in a horrible dungeon. After his liberation he withdrew to Vienna. He was subsequently a wine merchant at Aix-la-Chapelle, and a cultivator of his estate in Hungary. In 1791 he settled in France, and in 1794 he closed his eventful career under the axe of the guillotine. He wrote his own "Memoirs," and some other works of considerable merit.

**TRESHAM, HENRY**, a painter and poet, was b. in Ireland, and imbibed the principles of art from West, of Dublin. He accompanied Lord Cawdor to Italy, and resided for fourteen years in that country. On his return to England he became a royal academician. He wrote three poems, "The Seasick Minstrel," "Rome at the close of the Eighteenth Century," and "Britannicus to Bonaparte." D. 1814.

**TREVETT, SAMUEL R.**, a surgeon in the army of the United States, was b. at Marblehead, Massachusetts, in 1783, and was graduated at Harvard college. After studying the profession of medicine, he commenced practice in Boston, but being naturally of a chivalrous cast of character, he sought and obtained an appointment in the medical department of the navy. He was in the Constitution during her cruise before the last war, on board the United States when she captured the Macedonian, and was in the President when she was captured by the British fleet. He distinguished

himself very much by his intrepid conduct when a passenger in the steamboat *Phoenix*, which was burned on Lake Champlain, in September, 1819. After the war he had been appointed surgeon of the Navy Yard at Charlestown, and in 1822 he was stationed as surgeon on board the sloop of war *Peacock*, bound on a summer cruise to the West Indies. He was seized with the yellow fever, and d. at Norfolk in November of that year.

**TRIBONIAN**, a celebrated juriconsult, was b. about the beginning of the sixth century, at Sida, in Pamphylia; obtained reputation at the bar, and rose, through a succession of state offices, to those of prætorian prefect and consul. Justinian intrusted to him the superintendence of the compiling of his new code of laws. This task was begun in 530 and completed in 534. Tribonian, whose rapacity and venality were at least equal to his talents, d. about 547.

**TRIMMER**, SARAH, an active and intelligent female, the daughter of Kirby, who wrote on *Perspective*, was b. in 1741, at Ipswich, and d. 1810.

**TRISSINO**, JOHN GEORGE, an Italian poet, was b. in 1478, at Vicenza; was educated at Rome and Milan, and had Chalcondyles for one of his tutors; was employed by Leo X. and his successor Clement on various diplomatic missions; and d. in 1550. Among his works are, "The Deliverance of Italy from the Goths," an epic poem; and the tragedy of "Sophonisba."

**TROMP**, MARTIN HERBERTSON, a celebrated Dutch admiral, was b. 1597, at Brill; began his naval career at an early age; defeated the Spaniards in 1637 and 1639; fought with great gallantry against the English, during the war which began in 1652; and was killed in an engagement in 1653.—**NICHOLAS**, his son, who was b. 1629, and d. 1697, emulated the fame of his father, particularly in the four days' action in the Downs, in 1666.

**TROWBRIDGE**, EDMUND, a learned jurist, was b. at Newton, in 1709, and was graduated at Harvard college. He pursued the profession of the law, rose to distinction, in 1749 was appointed attorney-general, and a judge of the supreme court of Massachusetts in 1767. In 1772 he resigned his seat on the bench, and d. in retirement, in 1793.

**TRUMBULL**, JOHN, the author of "McFingal," was b. in Connecticut, in 1750, and was educated at Yale college, where he entered at a very early age.

In 1772 he published the first part of his poem, "The Progress of Dulness." In the following year he was admitted to the bar in Connecticut, and, removing to Boston, continued his legal studies in the office of John Adams. He returned to his native state in 1774, and commenced practice at New Haven. The first part of "McFingal" was published at Philadelphia, in 1775: the poem was completed and published in 1782, at Hartford, where the author at that time lived. More than thirty editions of this work have been printed. In 1739 he was appointed state-attorney for the county of Hartford, and in 1801 was appointed a judge of the superior court of errors, and held this appointment till 1819. In 1825 he removed to Detroit, where he d. 1831.—**JONATHAN**, governor of Connecticut, was b. at Lebanon, in 1710, and graduated at Harvard college at the early age of 17. He early engaged in public affairs, and served his native colony in many important offices. In 1769 he was elected governor, which office he discharged with great skill and prudence for fourteen years, embracing the whole period of the revolution. In his official station he enjoyed the confidence of Washington, and the other sages and patriots of that eventful period. D. 1755.—**JONATHAN**, a son of the preceding, was b. at Lebanon, 1740, and was educated at Harvard college, where he graduated in 1759. For several succeeding years he resided in his native town; but when the revolution commenced, he was found among the foremost in defence of his country's rights. In 1775 he was appointed paymaster to the northern department of the army, and continued in that office until the close of the campaign of 1783. He was soon afterwards attached to the family of Washington, in the capacity of secretary and first aid. He enjoyed, in an eminent degree, the confidence and friendship of the commander-in-chief, with whom he continued until the close of the war. In 1789 he was a member of congress, and for ten years represented his native state in that body, in the house of representatives, of which he was some years speaker, and in the senate. In 1798 he was elected governor of Connecticut, and filled that office until his death, 1809.—**JOHN**, a son of the preceding, was b. at Lebanon, 1756, and early in life served as an aid to Gen. Washington. He was rapidly promoted, but quitted the army in 1777, when he applied himself to painting visited Eu-

rope to get the instructions of West, and rose to the highest rank in his profession. His great national pictures, some of which adorn the Capitol at Washington, and others are at Yale college, are valuable historical monuments. D. in 1843.

TRUXTON, THOMAS, an officer in the American navy, was b. on Long Island, in 1755. In 1775 he commanded a vessel, and distinguished himself by his depredations on British commerce during the revolution. He subsequently engaged in commerce, till the year 1794, when he was appointed to the frigate *Constitution*. In 1799 he captured the French frigate *L'Insurgente*; and in the following year he obtained a victory over the *La Vengeance*. On the close of the French war he retired from the navy, and d. at Philadelphia, in 1822.

TUCKER, ABRAHAM, a metaphysical writer, b. in 1705, in London, was the son of a merchant, and was educated at Bishop Stortford school, and Merton college, Oxford. He studied for a while at the Inner Temple, but was not called to the bar. D. 1774. His great work is, "The Light of Nature pursued," in seven volumes octavo, of which the first half was published by himself, under the fictitious name of Edward Search.—ST. GEORGE, an American lawyer and statesman, distinguished by the title of "The American Blackstone," was a zealous promoter of the independence of the United States, and bore a part in its accomplishment, not only with his pen, but his sword. D. 1828.

TUCKERMAN, JOSEPH, an eminent philanthropist of Boston, who devoted his life to the ministry of the poor, in which he displayed equal benevolence and judgment. D. 1840.

TUDOR, WILLIAM, a man of letters, was b. in the state of Massachusetts, and was graduated at Harvard college in 1796. He soon after visited Europe and passed several years there. After having been some time a member of the legislature of his native state, he was appointed, in 1823, consul at Lima, and for the ports of Peru. In 1827 he was appointed chargé-d'affaires of the United States at the court of Brazil. D. at Rio de Janeiro, 1830. Mr. Tudor was the founder, and for two years the sole editor of the "North American Review." He was the author of "Letters on the Eastern States," and a "Life of James Otis," and left a number of volumes in manuscript, nearly prepared for the press.

TULL, JETHRO, an agricultural writer, was b. about 1680; studied at one of the universities and the Temple, and was admitted a barrister; but, on returning from his travels, he settled on his estate, and devoted himself to agriculture. D. 1740.

TURENNE, HENRY DE LA TOUR D'AUVERGNE, viscount de, a consummate general, second son of the duke of Bouillon, was b. in 1611, at Sedan; had from his childhood an irresistible propensity to a military life; and was initiated in the art of war by five years' hard service under his uncles, Maurice of Nassau and Prince Frederic Henry. On his returning to France a regiment was given to him. He displayed such talent in Lorraine, Germany, Italy, and Roussillon, that, anxious to fix him in his interests, Mazarin gave him the marshal's staff in 1644. In 1645 he was defeated at Mariendahl, but was soon amply avenged by the victory of Nordlingen. During the war of the Fronde, he at first espoused the cause of the princes, and was beaten at Rhetel; but, having rejoined the royal party, he was more successful in the battles of Gien and the suburb of St. Antoine. In the war against the Spaniards, from 1654 to 1659, he gained the battle of the Downs, and a variety of other advantages. He now enjoyed some years of repose, during which he abandoned the faith of his fathers, and became a Catholic. In the campaign of 1672 all the other marshals employed were placed under his orders. Between that period and 1675 he compelled the elector of Brandenburg to sign a peace, gained the battle of Sintzheim, and, by a movement of the most masterly kind, expelled the Imperialists from Alsace, and drove them over the Rhine. He sullied his glory, however, by his barbarous conduct in the Palatinate, which country he utterly devastated by fire and sword. In 1675 he was opposed to Montecuculi, and the game of war was never played with greater skill than by the two generals. Turenne believed that he had at length found a favorable opportunity of attacking his enemy, when he was killed, July 27, 1675, by a cannon-ball, and the consequence of his death was the immediate retreat of the French.

TURGOT, ANNE ROBERT JAMES, a French statesman, was b. 1727, at Paris. He studied at the Sorbonne, and was intended for the church, but relinquished the clerical profession, and was made master of requests. In 1761 he was ap-



pointed intendant of Limoges, which office he held for twelve years, greatly to the advantage of the inhabitants of the Limousin. In 1774 he was made comptroller-general of the finances; but his benevolent views were thwarted by intrigues, and he was removed in 1776. He d. in 1781. His works form nine volumes octavo.

TURNER, WILLIAM, an English naturalist of the 16th century, was b. at Morphet, in Northumberland; was educated at Pembroke hall, Cambridge; and d. in 1568, dean of Wells. He wrote, among other things, "A History of Plants," which is the earliest English herbal.—SHARON, the well-known historian of the Anglo-Saxons, was b. in London, 1768. He was principally educated at Pentonville, and having chosen the law for his profession, he was articulated to an attorney in the Temple at the age of 15. The death of his master before his articles of clerkship were expired left him free to decide on his future career; but at the suggestion of an old client, who promised him support, he took up the business, and notwithstanding the great amount of time occupied by his literary pursuits, he continued to conduct a large professional business, which he transmitted to his family. His chief works, (or rather series of works, (for they were published separately,) are, the "History of England from the earliest Period to the Death of Elizabeth," and the "Sacred History of the World;" they have been repeatedly reprinted, and may be now said to form part of the standard literature of the country. Shortly before his death he published a poem, entitled "Richard III." D. 1847.—DANIEL, a commodore in the U. S. navy, who gave gallant aid to Perry in the battle of Lake Erie. The state of New York presented him a sword in testimony of honor for his services. D. 1850.

TWISS, RICHARD, an English traveller, was b. in 1747, at Rotterdam. He was a man of fortune, and spent several years in visiting various parts of the Continent. He d. in 1821, at an advanced age. Among his works are, "Travels through Spain and Portugal," "A Tour in Ireland," "A Trip to Paris in 1792," "Anecdotes of Chess," and "Miscellanies." His illiberal attack on the natives of Ireland drew on him a severe literary chastisement from the Irish

poet Preston.—HORACE, a distinguished member of the British parliament, and a prolific writer, who held several political appointments, and wrote the life of Lord Eldon. He was vice-chancellor in 1844. D. 1849.

TYLER, ROYALL, a lawyer and miscellaneous writer, was b. in Boston, and graduated at Harvard college in 1776. In 1790 he removed his residence to Vermont, and soon distinguished himself in his profession of law. For six years he was an associate judge of the supreme court of that state, and for six years more chief justice. He was the author of several dramatic pieces of considerable merit; a novel called "The Algerine Captive," and numerous pieces in prose and verse published in the "Farmer's Museum," when edited by Dennie. In addition to these he published two volumes, entitled "Vermont Reports." D. 1825.

TYRTÆUS, a Greek poet, who flourished about 684 B. C., is said to have been a native of Miletus, and to have settled at Athens. He was lame, and blind of one eye. Defeated by the Messenians, the Spartans applied for a general to the Athenians, who, in derision, sent Tyrtaeus, to them. The bard, however, so inspired the Spartans by his warlike songs that they were victorious. Some fragments of his battle strains are extant.

TYTLER, WILLIAM, an historical and miscellaneous writer, was b. in 1711, at Edinburgh, was educated at the grammar school and university of his native city, followed the profession of a solicitor, and d. 1792. His principal work is "An Historical and Critical Inquiry into the Evidence produced against Mary, Queen of Scots."—ALEXANDER FRASER, son of the foregoing, was b. in 1747, at Edinburgh, in which city he was educated. After having been professor of universal history, at the university, and deputy judge advocate for Scotland, he was appointed a senator of the college of justice in 1802, on which occasion he took the title of Lord Houselee. In 1811 he was appointed a commissioner of judiciary. Among his works are, "Decisions of the Court of Sessions," "A Treatise on Military Law," "Elements of General History," "An Essay on Translation," "An Essay on the Life of Petrarch," and "Memoirs of Lord Kames." D. 1818.

## U.

ULLOA, DON ANTHONY DE, an able Spanish naval officer and mathematician, was b. 1716, at Seville, entered the navy in 1733, and at the age of only 19 was chosen as one of the scientific characters who were appointed to measure a degree of the meridian of Peru. He was ten years a resident in South America. After his return he rose to high rank in the navy, and was employed in various important offices by the government. Spain is indebted to him for many important improvements. D. 1795. He published his "Travels," and a physico-historical work on South America.

ULPIILAS, or WUULFILAS, a Gothic bishop, who flourished about the middle of the 4th century. He was deputed by the Goths, in 377, to obtain leave from the Emperor Valens to settle in one of the Roman provinces. His decease is supposed to have taken place in the following year. He translated the "Gospels," and some other parts of the Scriptures, into the Gothic language.

ULPIAN, DOMITIUS, an eminent Roman civilian, was tutor to the Emperor Alexander Severus, who made him his secretary, and afterwards prætorian prefect. Having disobliged the soldiery by his reforms, Ulpian was murdered by them in 228. Some fragments of his works are extant.

UNDERHILL, JOHN, one of the earliest settlers of Massachusetts, was sent

by Sir Henry Vane to command the troops at Saybrook in 1637. He was engaged in the expedition against the Pequots, and displayed great valor and enterprise. In 1641 he was elected governor of Exeter Dover. Removing to New York, he d. at Medford.

URFE, HONORIUS D', a French writer, was b. 1557, at Marseilles, distinguished himself as a soldier during the wars of the league, and as a negotiator at Turin and Venice, and d. in 1625. He is the author of the romance of "Astrea," which was once exceedingly popular in France, but is now completely forgotten.—His brother, the count de Lyon, wrote a volume of sonnets, with the title of "Diana."

USHER, JAMES, a divine and historian, was b. 1580, at Dublin, and was educated at Trinity college, in that city. In 1601, he took orders, in 1620 he was made bishop of Meath, and, in 1624, was raised to the archbishopric of Armagh. The rebellion in Ireland drove him from his see, and deprived him of every thing but his library. To the cause of Charles I. he was warmly attached. He d. in 1656, at Ryegate, in Surrey. Usher is the author of many learned works, among which may be mentioned, "De Ecclesiarum Christianarum Successione et Statu," "Britannicarum Ecclesiarum Antiquitates," "Annals of the Old and New Testament," and "Chronologia Sacra.

## V.

VADE, JOHN JOSEPH, a French writer of broad farces and songs, was b. 1720, at Han, in Picardy. His career was cut short, in 1757, by the consequences of the dissipation in which he had spent his early youth. He was the first who introduced on the stage the coarse but emphatic slang language of the Parisian mob.

VAILLANT, JOHN FOR, a celebrated French numismatist, was b. 1632, at Beauvais, and was brought up as a physician. To the study of medals he was first led by a farmer bringing him some which he had found; and he pursued it eagerly and successfully. Employed by

Colbert to collect medals for the king's cabinet, Vaillant made numerous visits to Italy, Sicily, and Greece. In one of his voyages, being pursued by an Algerine pirate, he swallowed twenty scarce gold medals, to save them from the pursuers. D. 1706.—SEBASTIAN, an eminent botanist, b. 1669, at Vigny, near Pontoise. Under his father, who was an organist, he when a child acquired a proficiency in music; but he quitted music for the study of surgery. The lectures of Tournefort, at Paris, revived Vaillant's early predilection for botany, and to that science he devoted himself D. 1722.

VALCKENAER, LOUIS GASPAR, one of the most able of modern philologists and critics, was b. 1715, at Leenwarden, in Friesland, and studied at Franeker and Leyden, at which latter university he d. in 1785, professor of natural history, and of the Greek language and antiquities. Among his works are editions of various classical productions. His "Opuscula" were published in 1809.

VALDO, PETER, the founder of the sect called the Vaudois, or Waldenses, was b. in the 12th century, at Vaux, in Dauphny, and acquired a considerable fortune as a merchant at Lyons. The sudden death of a friend produced such an effect upon his mind, that he distributed all his property to the poor, and began to translate the Bible, and explain it to them. He also taught that the laity had the same right as the clergy to preach and administer the sacraments. The general council of Lateran, in 1179, condemned his doctrines, and he and his followers were obliged to take refuge in the mountains of Dauphny and Piedmont, where, for a long period, they were brutally persecuted. A remnant of them still exists in Piedmont.

VALENS, FLAVIUS, a Roman emperor, the son of Gratian, count of Africa, was b. about 328, in Pannonia. In 364 he was admitted by his brother Valentinian to a share in the imperial authority, and he took the government of the East. After having defeated the Persians and Goths, he suffered the latter to settle in Lower Mæsia. They, however, revolted, and Valens was defeated by them, in 378, near Adrianople. A house, to which the wounded emperor was conveyed, was set on fire by the victors, and he perished in the flames.

VALENTINE, BASIL, an alchemist and chemist, of whose life little is recorded, is said to have been b. 1394, at Erfurth, and to have been a Benedictine monk. The properties of antimony were discovered by him. His "Curus Triumphalis Antimonii" has been translated into English.

VALENTINIAN I., FLAVIUS, a Roman emperor, the eldest son of Count Gratian, was b. in 321, in Pannonia; was chosen successor to Jovian, in 364; was victorious over the Alemani and the Quadi, and d. 375.—II. FLAVIUS, the son of the foregoing, was b. in 371, succeeded to the empire in 375, with his brother Gratian, and had Italy for his portion; was dispossessed by Maximus, but was restored in 388, and was

found dead in his palace in 392, supposed to have been strangled by some of his domestics.—III., FLAVIUS PLACIDUS, emperor of the West, was b. in 419, at Ravenna, and was assassinated in 455, in revenge for his having dishonored the patrician Maximus, by intriguing with his wife.

VALERIAN, PUBLIUS LICINIUS, a Roman emperor, was raised to the imperial dignity in 254. After having reigned seven years, he was defeated and taken prisoner, near Edessa, by Sapor, king of Persia. The imperial captive is said to have been treated with the utmost indignity by the victor, and to have been at length flayed alive.

VALERIUS MAXIMUS, a Roman historian, was b. in the reign of Augustus. After having served in Asia, under Sextus Pompey, he settled at Rome, and withdrew from public affairs that he might devote himself to literature. He is the author of a valuable work, "De Dictis Factisque Memorabilibus," which he dedicated to Tiberius; and which was one of the first books that was published after the invention of printing.

VALLA, LAURENCE, one of the most eminent philologists of the 15th century, who contributed greatly to the diffusion of classical literature, was b. in 1406, at Rome; was a celebrated professor at several Italian universities; was liberally patronized by Alphonso, king of Aragon and Naples; and d. in 1457. Valla was of a contentious disposition, and had several violent literary disputes with Poggio and others. His attack on the pretensions of the holy see exposed him to danger from the Inquisition. One of his principal works is "A Treatise on the Elegancies of the Latin Language."

VALLISNIERI, ANTHONY, an Italian naturalist, was b. 1661, at Tresilico, in the duchy of Modena; was appointed professor of practical medicine at Padua, in 1700; and d. in that city in 1730.

VALMIKI, the oldest and most celebrated of the epic poets of India, is the author of "Raymayana," which narrates the exploits of Rama against the giant Ravanna. He is said to have existed at a very remote period, and the stories which are told of him are manifestly fabulous. Two books of the Sanscrit text of the Ramayana, with a literal version, have been published by Carey and Marshman.

VALPERGA DI CALUSO, THOMAS DESCOMTES MASINO, an Italian mathema-

ician and author, was b. in 1737, at Turin; was for a while in the Maltese naval service, and afterwards entered the church. Settling at Turin, he became professor of Greek and the oriental languages in the university, and president and director of one of the classes of the academy of sciences and literature. D. 1815.

VALPY, RICHARD, an eminent classical scholar, was a native of Jersey, and b. 1745, and completed his studies at Oxford, having been appointed to one of the scholarships founded in Pembroke college for the natives of Jersey and Guernsey. From Oxford he removed first to Bury St. Edmund's, and afterwards to Reading, where he had been unanimously elected headmaster of the school founded by Henry VII. D. 1836.—EDWARD, an eminent scholar, brother of the preceding, was educated at Trinity college, Cambridge, and after having been assistant several years in the school at Reading, obtained the mastership of the grammar school at Norwich. He was rector of All Saints, Thwaite, and vicar of St. Mary, Walsham, Norfolk. He published "Elegantia Latinæ" and other classical works. D. 1832.

VALSALVA, ANTHONY MARIA, a celebrated Italian anatomist, was b. in 1666, at Imola, was professor of anatomy in the university of Bologna, and surgeon of the hospital of Incurables; and d. in 1723. Among the services which he rendered to surgery are the simplifying of many instruments, and the abolition of the practice of cauterizing the arteries of an amputated limb. He had several eminent pupils, among whom was Morgagni. His principal work is the "Anatomy of the Ear," which was the result of sixteen years' labor.

VALVASONE, ERASMUS DI, an Italian poet, was b. 1523, in Friuli; resided upon the lordship which belonged to him and bore his name; spent his time in literature and in hunting, and d. 1593.

VANBRUGH, Sir JOHN, a dramatist and architect, of whom it was said that, though he wanted grace he never wanted wit, was b. about 1672, in London. He was early in the army, but does not appear to have remained in it long. His first comedy "The Relapse," was produced in 1697. It was followed by the "Provoked Wife" and "Æsop." In 1707 he joined Betterton and Congreve in establishing the Haymarket

theatre, on which occasion he brought out "The Confederacy." In 1704 he was appointed clarencieux king-at-arms, in 1714 he was knighted; and soon after, was made comptroller of the board of works and surveyor of Greenwich hospital. Though his licentiousness as a dramatist must be condemned, his talent is undeniable. As an architect much ridicule has been cast on him by ignorant or tasteless critics, but against such puny attacks the splendid piles of Blenheim and Castle Howard are alone sufficient to defend his fame. D. 1726.

VANCOUVER, GEORGE, a British navigator, was b. about 1750; entered early into the naval service; and served as midshipman under Captain Cook, in his second and third voyages. In 1790, he was appointed to command an expedition to explore the western coast of North America, to ascertain whether any communication by water exists between the Atlantic and the Pacific. On this service, which he performed skilfully, he was five years employed. He d. in 1798, when he had nearly completed for the press the account of his voyage.

VANDERVELDE, WILLIAM, called the Old, a celebrated painter, was b. in 1610, at Leyden, and was bred to the sea, but quitted it for painting. He was invited to England, with his son, by Charles II.; lived there many years, and d. in London in 1693. He excelled in marine subjects and battles; and was so anxious to be correct in his representations that he would sail, in a light vessel, close to the fleets while they were hotly engaged.—WILLIAM, called the Young, the son of the foregoing, was b. in 1633, at Amsterdam; accompanied his father to England, where his works became exceedingly popular, and d. in 1707. He surpassed even the elder Vandervelde in marine painting. Walpole denominates him the Raphael of this branch of art.—ADRIAN, an admirable landscape painter, was b. in 1639, at Amsterdam; was a pupil of Wynants; and d. 1672. Though landscape was the peculiar department of Adrian, yet he was no mean historical painter, and he drew figures with such excellence that his assistance was often sought for by his own master, and by Ruysdael, Hobbema and others.

VANDERWERF, ADRIAN, an eminent painter, was b. 1659, at Ambacht, near Rotterdam; was a pupil of Picolet and Vandermeer; was patronized by the

Electoꝛ Palatine, for whom he executed many of his best works; and d. in 1718. His small history pieces are much esteemed.—His brother, PETER, who was b. at Rotterdam, in 1665, and d. in 1718, acquired fame as a painter of portraits and conversation pieces.

VANDYKE, SIR ANTHONY, one of the greatest of portrait painters, was b. March 22, 1598-9, at Antwerp, and was the son of a merchant. His mother distinguished herself as a flower painter. Henry Van Balens and Rubens were his tutors in the pictorial art; the latter, with whom he was a favorite, cultivated his talents with great care, and advised him to visit Italy. After having resided for some time at Rome, and other Italian cities, Vandyke returned to Antwerp, whence he passed over to England. Charles I. was a liberal patron to him. He knighted and pensioned him, and obtained for him in marriage the daughter of Lord Gowrie. D. 1641. His works are numerous, and are deservedly held in the highest estimation.

VANE, SIR HENRY, the younger, the son of Sir Henry Vane, was b. 1612, and was educated at Westminster school and Magdalen hall, Oxford. Having imbibed the principles of the Puritans, he emigrated to America, and was elected governor of Massachusetts. Returning to England, he was chosen member for Hull, and, during the struggle between the king and the parliament, he took an active part on the side of the latter. He had, however, no part in the trial or death of Charles. To the authority of Cromwell he was steadily hostile, and after the death of the protector, he labored strenuously to establish a republican government. He was executed for high treason, in June, 1662, in violation of justice, and of the king's plighted word. Vane was a man of talent, and, though he was an enthusiast in religion and politics, there seems to be no valid reason to doubt his sincerity.

VANINI, LUCILIUS, a philosopher, was b. 1585, at Taurosano, in the kingdom of Naples; studied philosophy and theology at Rome: entered into the ecclesiastical state; travelled in various parts of Europe; and was at last burnt, in 1619, at Toulouse, on a charge of atheism, which appears to have been unfounded. He is the author of "Amphitheatrum Æternæ Providentiæ," "De Admirandis Naturæ," "Dialogues," and other works.

VANLOO, Joux, a great painter, was b. at Aix, in Provence, in 1684. He became painter to the king of Sardinia, and

realized a good fortune, which he lost in the Mississippi scheme. He then went to England, and was the fashionable portrait painter of the day. D. 1746.—CHARLES ANDREW, his brother, whose performances are to be found in the churches of Paris, was also a celebrated painter. D. 1765.

VAN SWIETEN, GERARD, an eminent physician, was b. 1700, at Leyden; studied at the university of that city, and of Louvain, and was a pupil of Boerhaave; became medical professor at Leyden, but lost his office in consequence of being a Catholic; and was invited to Vienna, in 1745, by the empress, who made him her principal physician, director-general of medicine in Austria, imperial librarian, a professor, and a baron. D. 1772.

VAN VITELLI, or VAN VITE, LOUIS, a celebrated architect, the son of a painter, was b. 1700, at Naples, and d. at Caserta, in 1773. Among his great and numerous works are, the palace of Caserta, the public buildings at the port of Ancona, and the churches of St. Francis and St. Dominic, at Urbino.

VAREN, or VARENIUS, BERNARD, a geographer, was b. about the beginning of the 17th century, at Amsterdam; followed the profession of a physician; and d. about 1680. He is the author of a well-executed "System of Geography," on which Newton did not disdain to comment; and "A Description of Japan and Siam."

VARGAS Y PONCE, DON JOSEPH, a Spanish geographer and navigator, was b. about 1755, at Cadiz or Seville; assisted Tofino in forming the "Atlas of the Spanish Coast;" and d. in 1821, at Madrid, a member of the cortes. He wrote, among other works, "A Description of the Pityusæ and Balearic Isles;" and "A Relation of the last Voyage in the Straits of Magellan."

VARRO, MARCUS TERENTIUS, who is regarded as the most learned of the ancient Romans, was b. 116 B. C.; studied philosophy under Stilo and Antiochus of Ascalon; filled the offices of triumvir and tribune of the people; espoused the cause of Pompey, but afterwards became the friend of Cæsar, who confided to him the formation of a public library; narrowly escaped proscription by the triumvirate; and d. 27 B. C. He is said to have written between four and five hundred volumes, of which only a "Treatise on Agriculture," part of a "Treatise on the Latin Language," and some fragments, are extant.

**VASARI, GEORGE**, a Florentine artist and author, was b. 1512, at Arezzo; studied under Michael Angelo and other great masters; acquired a profound knowledge of architecture as well as of painting; was employed by Cosmo I. to superintend the public buildings which he erected; and d. 1574. As a painter he has merit, but he is best known by his valuable work, "The Lives of the most excellent Painters, Sculptors, and Architects."

**VATER, JOHN SEVERINUS**, an eminent philologist, was b. 1771, at Altenburg, in Saxony; and d. 1826, professor of the oriental languages at Halle, after having filled the theological chair at Königsberg. He is the author of various works on the Eastern tongues; the "Continuation of Adelung's Mithridates," "Synchronistic Tables of Ecclesiastical History," and a "Universal and Chronological History of the Christian Church."

**VATTEL, EMMERICK**, a celebrated Swiss publicist, was b. 1714, at Courret, in the principality of Neuchâtel; became envoy from Saxony to Berne, and afterwards privy councillor to Augustus III. of Saxony; and d. 1767. The work on which his fame rests is, "The Law of Nations, or Principles of Natural Law applied to the Conduct and Affairs of Nations and Sovereigns."

**VAUBAN, SEBASTIAN LE PRESTRE DE**, a French marshal, the greatest of military engineers, was b. 1633, at Saint Leger de Foucheret, in Burgundy. He first served in the Spanish army, under Condé, but, being taken prisoner by the French troops, Mazarin gave him a lieutenancy. The sieges of Ypres, Grave-lines, and Oudenarde, in 1658, were his first essays in the science of attack. From that period till the peace of Ryswick he was incessantly employed, either in erecting fortresses for the defence of France, or in reducing those which belonged to her enemies; and in both cases his matchless skill was equally displayed. In 1703 he reluctantly accepted the marshal's staff. The siege of Brisach was his last operation. D. 1707.

**VAUCANSON, JAMES DE**, an eminent mechanist, was b. 1709, at Grenoble, and d. 1782. Among his automatical performances were a flute player, and a pipe and tabor player. But even these were surpassed by two ducks, which dabbled with their beaks, ate grain, and voided it after it had undergone a sort of digestive process.

**VAUGHAN, HENRY**, a poet, b. 1621,

at Newton, in Brecknockshire. He adopted the appellation of the Silurist, wrote a variety of poems, chiefly devotional, and d. 1695.—**THOMAS**, his brother, was an alchemist, on which occult subjects he wrote some extravagant books, under the name of Eugenius Philalethes. D. 1666.—**SIR JOHN**, a celebrated lawyer, was b. in Cardiganshire, 1608. From Christ-church college, Oxford, he removed to the Inner Temple, where he contracted an intimacy with Selden, who made him one of his executors. During the civil war he lived in retirement, but, in 1668, he was made chief justice of the common pleas. D. 1674.—**SIR JOHN**, one of the judges of the court of common pleas. He was called to the bar in his twenty-fourth year, and in seven years more had so greatly distinguished himself that he was made a sergeant. He gained this rank at this unusually early age, it must be remembered, while Sheperd, Best, and Lens were in the zenith of their powers and reputation; and he maintained his position subsequently with such opponents as Copley, (afterwards Lord Lyndhurst,) Wilde, and Denman. He was made a baron of the exchequer in 1827, and, in 1834, he became judge of the common pleas and a privy councillor. In private he was as amiable as in public he was able. B. 1772; d. 1839.—**WILLIAM**, an ingenious Welsh poet, was b. in Caermarthenshire, 1577; and was the author of a variety of miscellaneous poems, the principal of which are, "De Sphærarum Ordine," "The Golden Grove Moralized," "The Golden Fleece," &c. D. 1640.—**GEORGE**, a graduate of Harvard college in 1696, was the son of Major William Vaughan, a wealthy merchant of Portsmouth, N. H., who was noted for his public spirit, and for the firmness with which he resisted the claims of the proprietors of that territory. After leaving college he became the agent of the colony in England, and, in 1715, he succeeded Usher, as lieutenant-governor of it. But giving offence to the governor, the council, and the assembly, he was removed from office in 1717. D. 1724.

**VAUVENARGUES, LUKE DE CLAPIERS**, marquis of, an eminent French writer on moral philosophy, was b. 1715, at Aix, in Provence, and entered the army at the age of seventeen. The fatigue which he endured in the retreat from Prague, undermined his constitution, and the small-pox completed the ruin of his health. To soothe his continual sufferings he resorted to medita-

tion and composition. Voltaire was one of his warmest friends. The works of Vauvenargues form three volumes, and consist of Thoughts, Reflections, and Maxims, Dialogues, Characters, &c. D. 1747.

**VAUVILLIERS, JOHN FRANCIS**, an eminent hellenist, was b. 1737, at Paris; succeeded his father as Greek professor at the university of that city, and d. in 1801, in Russia, in which country he had taken refuge, after being condemned to transportation, as a royalist, in 1797.

**VEGA, LOPEZ DE LA**, a celebrated Spanish poet, was b. at Madrid, in 1562. After studying at Alcala, he entered into the service of the duke of Alva, at whose instance he wrote the heroic pastoral of "Arcadia." Soon after this he married; but, on the loss of his wife, he embarked in the Armada, prepared for the invasion of England. In this voyage he wrote a poem, called "Hermosura de Angelica," to which, when published, he added the "Dragontea," an invective against Drake and Queen Elizabeth. In 1590 he married a second time, and again became a widower, on which he entered the order of St. Francis. He still, however, cultivated poetry, and scarcely a week passed without seeing a drama from his prolific muse. Honors and wealth flowed in upon him, and he was absolutely idolized by the whole nation. At his death, which happened in 1635, the highest honors were paid to his remains, and all the poets of the age vied in encomiastic tributes to his memory.

**VELASQUEZ, JAMES RODERICK DE SILVA Y**, a celebrated Spanish painter, was b. 1599, at Seville; was a pupil of Herrera the Elder and Pacheco; was patronized and highly esteemed by Philip III. and IV.; and d. in 1660. Among his greatest works are, "The Expulsion of the Moors," "The Crucifixion," "Joseph's Coat," and several portraits.

**VELDE, CHARLES FRANCIS, VAN DER**, a romance writer, who has been called the German Sir Walter Scott, was b. at Breslan, 1799. He began his career in 1809, by writing short pieces for the journals; was afterwards a dramatist, in which he was not successful, and, lastly, became a popular novelist. His works form eighteen volumes. Among them are, "Arwed Gyllenstierna," "The Patricians," "The Anabaptists," "The Hussites," "Christina and her Court," and Tales and Legends. D. 1824.

**VENDOME, LOUIS JOSEPH**, duke of

a great general, and a profligate man, the grandson of Henry IV., was b. 1654, and made his first campaign in 1672, at the invasion of Holland. After having distinguished himself in Flanders and Italy, he was, in 1695, appointed to command the army in Catalonia, where he reduced Barcelona with extraordinary celerity. From Italy, where, in the war of the succession, he was opposed to Prince Eugene, he was recalled, in 1708, to remedy the disasters which the incapacity of Villeroi had occasioned in the Netherlands. He failed, however, to accomplish this, and was defeated at Oudenarde. In 1709 he was sent to Spain, where he gained the decisive victory of Villa Viciosa, and established Philip on the throne. He d. suddenly in 1712. Vendome possessed abilities, but he was dirty in his habits, and depraved in his morals.

**VENTURI, JOHN BAPTIST**, an Italian natural philosopher, was b. 1746, at Bibiano, in the duchy of Reggio; was successively professor of metaphysics and geometry at Reggio, engineer and professor of philosophy at Modena, member of the legislative body of the Cisalpine republic, professor of physics at Pavia, and envoy from the kingdom of Italy to Berne. Napoleon gave him the cross of the legion of honor and of the iron crown. Among his works are, "Commentaries on the History and Theory of Optics," "On the Origin and Progress of Artillery," and "An Essay on the Physico-Mathematical Works of Leonardo da Vinci." D. 1822.

**VERNET, CLAUDIUS JOSEPH**, an eminent French painter, was b. in 1714, at Avignon, and at the age of eighteen he visited Rome, where he studied under Fergioni. His voyage to Italy turned his genius to marine painting, in which he acquired almost unrivalled reputation. After an absence of twenty-two years he returned to France. On his homeward passage a storm arose, during which he ordered himself to be tied to the mast, that he might make a faithful sketch of the scene. On his return he was employed by Louis XV. to delineate the principal ports, a task which occupied him for ten years. His descendants have inherited his talents as an artist. D. 1789.

**VERNON, EDWARD**, a British admiral, descended from a Staffordshire family, was b. in 1684, at Westminster, and chose the naval profession, in opposition to the wishes of his father, who was secretary of state to William III. After

having served under Hopson, Rooke, and other commanders, he rose, in 1739, to the rank of vice-admiral of the blue. In that year he took the town of Porto Bello, and destroyed the fortifications. He was less fortunate in 1741, when, in conjunction with Wentworth, he failed at Carthagea. D. 1759.

**VERRŌCHIO, ANDREW**, a sculptor, was b. 1422, at Florence, and d. in 1488. In bronze works he surpassed all his cotemporaries. Among his chief productions are, a "Christ and St. Thomas," and an equestrian statue of Bartholomew Colleoni. He was also an able painter, and one of the best musicians of his period. He invented the method of taking the features in a plaster mould.

**VERTUE, GEORGE**, an able engraver, was b. 1684, in Westminster; was apprenticed to a plate engraver, and afterwards worked for seven years under Vandergucht. In 1709 he began business for himself. He was patronized by Sir Godfrey Kneller, the earls of Oxford and Burlington, and the prince of Wales. Among his engravings, which amount to five hundred, are the heads for Rapin's "England," twelve heads of distinguished poets, and portraits of Archbishop Tillotson and George I. It was principally from the materials collected by Vertue, that Horace Walpole drew his "Anecdotes of Painting." D. 1756.

**VESALIUS, ANDREW**, an eminent anatomist, was b. in 1514, at Brussels; was educated at Louvain and Paris, was professor of anatomy at various Italian universities; and afterwards chief physician to Charles V. and Philip II.; and d. of hunger and fatigue, in 1563, in Zante, on which island he had been shipwrecked as he was returning from a pilgrimage to Jerusalem. Vesalius displayed an extraordinary predilection for the science of anatomy at a very early period, and his treatise on "The Formation of the Human Body" was composed when he was only eighteen.

**VESPASIAN, TITUS FLAVIUS**, a Roman emperor, was b. at Rieti, towards the close of the reign of Augustus; and, after having been ædile, prætor, commander of a legion, consul, and proconsul of Africa, and having distinguished himself in Germany, Britain, and Palestine, was raised to the empire, 69. He reigned 10 years, and d. 79.

**VESPUCCI, or VESPUCIUS, AMERIGO**, an eminent navigator, was b. in 1451, at Florence; was liberally educated, and was brought up to commerce.

In 1490 he was sent by his father to conduct his commercial affairs in Spain. Stimulated, however, by the honor which Columbus had acquired, Vespucci quitted traffic, about 1499, to enter on the career of discovery. He subsequently made several voyages in the Spanish and Portuguese services, and explored a considerable extent of the South American coast. He d. in 1516. By an act of flagrant injustice to Columbus, the name of one who was only his imitator was given to the new world.

**VICCARS, JOHN**, a fanatical writer during the commonwealth, was b. in London, in 1582, and educated at Oxford. His tirades against church and king have the following quaint titles: "God's Ark overtopping the World's Waves," "The Burning Bush not consumed," and "God in the Mount," which were afterwards published together, under the general title of the "Parliamentary Chronicle." His rhapsodies were satirically alluded to by the author of "Hudibras."

**VICENTE, GIL**, the earliest and most eminent of the Portuguese comic poets, was b. about 1480, at Guimaraens, or at Barcellos; studied jurisprudence at the university of Lisbon; became a popular dramatist, and brought the drama of his country to a much more perfect state, and d. in 1577. His works were published by his son; but complete copies of them are now unattainable.

**VICQ D'AZYR, FELIX**, an able French anatomist and physician, was b. 1748, at Valogne, and lectured at Paris with great success upon anatomy; became principal physician to the queen. Among his works are "A Treatise on Anatomy and Physiology," "An Anatomical System of Quadrupeds," and "A Treatise on the Curing of Horned Cattle." The whole of his productions have been collected in six volumes. D. 1794.

**VIDA, MARK JEROME**, one of the most eminent of modern Latin poets, was b. 1490, at Cremona; studied at Padua, Bologna, and Mantua; was raised to the bishopric of Alba by Clement VII. as a reward for having written "The Christiad," and d. 1566. His works form two quarto volumes. Among them are "The Art of Poetry," "Chess," "The Christiad," "The Silkworm," "Hymns," and other poems.

**VIEN, JOSEPH MARY**, an eminent French painter, was b. 1716, at Montpellier; studied at Paris, under Natoire, and at Rome; was received a member of the Academy, in 1745, and became



successively professor, rector, and director; and d. in 1809. Among his best works are, "St. Denis preaching," a "Sleeping Hermit," "The Parting of Hector and Andromache," and "Hector exhorting Paris to arm himself." David and Vincent were pupils of Vien.—**MARIA**, his wife, who d. 1805, aged seventy-seven, was an excellent painter of birds, shells, and flowers.

**VIGÉE, LOUIS WILLIAM BERNARD STEPHEN**, a French poet and dramatist, was b. 1755, at Paris, and d. in 1820, reader to Louis XVIII. He is the author of many poems, a "Course of Literature," delivered at the Athenæum, three comedies, and the "Pro and Con," a religious, moral, political, and literary dialogue.

**VIGNOLA, JAMES**, whose real name was **BAROZZIO**, a celebrated architect, was b. 1507, at Vignola, in the Modenese territory, and relinquished painting for architecture. He constructed various magnificent edifices at Bologna, Parma, Perugia, and Rome; but his masterpiece is the Caprarola palace, and he was intrusted with the management of the works at St. Peter's after the death of Michael Angelo. For the king of Spain he drew the designs of the Escorial; and in this instance his plans were preferred to those of twenty-two other artists. D. 1573.

**VILLANI, JOHN**, a celebrated Italian historian, was b. before the close of the 13th century, at Florence, travelled on various parts of the Continent; filled several important offices in his native country, and d. of the plague in 1348. His "History of Florence" was continued by his brother **MATTHEW** and his nephew **PHILIP**, the latter of whom is also the author of "Lives of Illustrious Florentines."

**VILLARET, CLAUDIUS**, a French historian, was b. about 1715, at Paris, and was brought up to the bar, but quitted it for literature, and then went upon the stage, on which he remained till 1756. He subsequently obtained a place in the chamber of accounts, and was intrusted with the arrangement of the archives of that office—a task which led him to examine into the sources of French history. In consequence of this, he was employed to continue the work of Velly, and he is allowed to have surpassed his predecessor. His portion of the "History" extends from 1329 to 1469. His other productions are forgotten. D. 1766.

**VILLARS, LOUIS HECTOR**, marshal,

duke of, one of the most eminent of the French generals, was b. in 1653, at Moulins. He served his apprenticeship to the art of war under Turenne, Condé, Luxembourg, and Crequi. Soon after the peace of Nimeguen, he was sent ambassador to Vienna. In the war which was terminated by the treaty of Ryswick, he distinguished himself, and particularly at the combat of Leuze. In 1699 he was again appointed ambassador at Vienna, and in this situation he displayed infinite diplomatic skill. During the war of the succession he was commander-in-chief in various quarters, and by numerous splendid achievements acquired a right to be considered as one of the greatest generals of the age. He closed, in 1732, his military career, by the conquest of the Milanese and the Mantuan. D. 1734.—**MONTAUCON DE**, a French abbé, was b. 1635, in the neighborhood of Toulouse; and acquired great reputation at Paris as a preacher, but was prohibited from preaching in consequence of his publishing "The Count de Gabalis," which his enemies pretended to be an irreligious work. He was assassinated in 1675. The idea of the sylphid machinery of the "Rape of the Lock" is borrowed from the "Count de Gabalis."

**VILLEHARDOUIN, GEOFFREY DE**, a French chronicler, was b. in 1167, near Arcis sur Aube; held the office of marshal of Champagne; took a part in the crusade of 1198, and was present at the capture of Constantinople; was appointed marshal of Romania, and d. about 1213. He wrote a "History of the Events from 1198 to 1207."

**VILLERS, CHARLES FRANCIS DOMINIC**, a French writer, was b. in 1767, at Boulay, in Lorraine; served as a captain of artillery, but emigrated in 1792, and joined the army of Condé; subsequently abandoned military for literary pursuits, settled in Germany, and became professor of French literature at Gottingen; and d. 1815. His principal work is "An Essay on the Spirit and Influence of the Reformation brought about by Luther."

**VINCENT, WILLIAM**, an able critic and divine, was b. 1739, in London, was educated at Westminster school, and at Trinity college, Cambridge, was successively usher, second master, and head master, of the former seminary, and prebend and dean of Westminster, and d. in 1815. His principal works are, "The Commerce and Navigation of the Ancients in the Indian Ocean,"

"Sermons," "The Conjugation of the Greek Verb," and "A Defence of Public Education."

VINCI, LEONARDO DA, a celebrated Italian painter, the natural son of a notary, was b. in 1452, at a castle near Florence, whence he derived his name. To the personal gifts which he received from nature were joined the advantages of an excellent education, and he early acquired an extensive knowledge of mathematics and other branches of science. Verocchio was his preceptor in painting, and Da Vinci soon surpassed him. In 1489 he was invited to Milan, by Duke Louis Sforza, and he resided there for many years, acting at once as engineer, mechanist, sculptor, architect, and painter. During the period of his abode there he executed his great work, the "Last Supper," and formed the canal of Martesana. He was subsequently employed at Florence and at Rome. In 1515 he accepted an invitation from Francis I. to visit France, and he d. in that country in 1519. The story that he expired in the arms of Francis appears to be a fiction. Da Vinci is the author of a "Treatise on Painting," and of some unpublished works.

VINER, CHARLES, an English law writer; was b. about 1680, at Aldershot, in Hampshire, spent a considerable part of his life in compiling the well-known "General Abridgment of Law and Equity," endowed several fellowships and scholarships, and founded the law professorship, at Oxford. D. 1756.

VIRGIL, or PUBLIUS VIRGILIUS MARO, the greatest of the Roman poets, was b. 70 B. C., at Andes, near Mantua, and studied at Cremona, Milan, and Naples. It appears to have been in his 30th year that he first visited Rome. His object was, to obtain restitution of his lands, of which the soldiers of Octavius had taken possession after the battle of Philippi. Through the interest of Varus and Pollio he obtained from Augustus the desired order; but, when he returned with it, the military usurper compelled him to save his life by swimming over the Mincio. A second mandate, however, had the wished-for effect. The rest of his life was devoted to literature, and was cheered by the friendship of Augustus, Mæcenas, and all the other eminent men of the age. The fame which he acquired by his "Eclogues," and "The Georgics," he crowned by "The Æneid," to which last work, however, he did not live to put the

finishing touches. On his return from meeting Augustus, at Athens, he d. at Brundisium, 19 B. C.

VISCONTI, JOHN BAPTIST ANTHONY, a learned Italian antiquary, was b. 1722, at Vernazza, in the Genoese territory, was educated at Rome, succeeded Winckelman as commissary of antiquities there, had a large share in the formation of the Pio-Clementine museum, and d. in 1784.—ENNIUS QUIRINUS, the eldest son of the foregoing, and more than his equal in archaeological knowledge, was b. 1751, at Rome, displayed uncommon precocity of talent, was appointed conservator of the museum of the capitol by Pius VI., was minister of the home department, and subsequently one of the consuls, of the short-lived Roman republic, was in consequence compelled to seek an asylum in France, and became there a member of the institute, professor of archaeology, and administrator of the museum. Among his numerous works are, "The Description of the Pio-Clementine Museum," "Grecian Iconography," and "Roman Iconography." D. 1818.

VITELLIUS, AULUS, one of the most contemptible of the Roman emperors, was b. 15, at Rome, rose to greatness by being subservient to the vices of his imperial masters, was at the head of the legions in Lower Germany when Galba died, was raised to the throne by his soldiers, and obtained full possession of it on the fall of Otho; and was put to death, A. D. 69, after a disgraceful reign of only eight months. His inordinate gluttony was his least vice.

VITRUVIUS POLLIO, MARCUS, a celebrated Roman writer on architecture, is supposed to have been b. at Formai, in Campania, to have flourished under Julius Cæsar and Augustus, and to have lived to a very advanced age. He wrote an able work, on "Architecture."

VOITURE, VINCENT, a French wit and poet, was the son of a wine merchant, and was b. in 1598, at Amiens. His manners and talents conciliated to him the kindness of the great, and he became a favorite at the hotel de Rambouillet and at court. Gaston, duke of Orleans, was much attached to him, and made him his master of the ceremonies. Under the administration of Cardinal Mazarin, Voiture was in the zenith of his reputation, and enjoyed large pensions, but women and gambling kept him poor. In private life his character was amiable. His best poem is an "Epistle to the Prince of Condé." His

"Letters," which were once considered as inimitable, are now almost wholly neglected.

**VOLNEY, CONSTANTINE FRANCIS CHASSEBŒUF**, count de, an eminent French writer, was b. in 1757, at Craon, in Britany. He was educated at Angers, and for three years studied medicine at Paris, but coming into possession of a small estate he was enabled to indulge his ardent desire of travelling. He spent three years in Syria and Egypt, and on his return published, in 1787, his "Travels," which established his reputation. He was elected a member of the states-general, was confined for ten months during the reign of terror, was appointed professor of history at the Normal school in 1794, and in 1795 made a voyage to the United States, whence he did not return till 1798. Napoleon created him a senator and a count. In all circumstances, however, Volney was a friend of freedom. Among his principal works are, "The Ruins," "Lectures on History," and "New Researches on Ancient History." D. 1820.

**VOLTA, ALEXANDER**, a celebrated experimental philosopher, who contributed largely to the progress of science, was of a noble family, and was b. 1745, at Como; was for 30 years professor of natural philosophy at Pavia; was made an Italian count and senator by Napoleon; and was a member of many learned bodies. Electricity was the first object to which Volta turned his attention; and he invented the perpetual electrophorus and the condenser. But the great invention which immortalizes his name is the Voltaic pile, to which we are indebted for so many important philosophical and chemical discoveries. D. 1826.

**VOLTAIRE, MARIE FRANCIS AROUET DE**, the most universal of French writers, was b. Feb. 20, 1694, at Chatenay, near Seeaux, and was educated with great care at the Jesuits' college, Paris. One of his tutors predicted that he would be the Coryphæus of deism in France; and the society which the youthful poet frequented—elegant, but irreligious—did not tend to falsify the prediction. His father destined him for the magistracy, but the literary propensity of the son was unconquerable. In his 22d year he was sent to the Bastille, by the regent, on the unfounded suspicion of his being the author of a libel, and while he was in prison he formed the plan of "The Henriade," and completed the tragedy of "Œdipus." The

tragedy was represented in 1718 with distinguished success. Two others, by which it was succeeded, were less fortunate. A second unjust confinement in the Bastille induced him to take up his residence in England for three years, where he was favorably received by many illustrious characters, and obtained a large subscription for "The Henriade." In 1728 he returned to France, and between that year and 1749 he produced his tragedies of "Zara," "Alzira," "Mahomet," "Merope," and many other works; was admitted into the French Academy; and was appointed gentleman of the king's chamber in ordinary, and historiographer of France. In 1750 he accepted the invitation of the king of Prussia to Berlin. For a while the sovereign and the poet were on the most amicable terms; but in 1753 their friendship was broken, and Voltaire quitted the Prussian dominions. Paris, in consequence of the intrigues of his enemies, being no longer an eligible abode for him, he lived for short periods at Geneva and other places, and at length purchased an estate at Ferney, in the Pays de Gex, on which he finally settled. There, in possession of a large fortune, and surrounded by friends, he gave free scope to his indefatigable pen. In April, 1778, he went once more to Paris, after an absence of nearly 30 years. He was received with enthusiasm, his bust was crowned on the stage, and was placed by the Academicians next to that of Corneille; but he did not long enjoy these honors, for he expired on the 30th of May, and his death is supposed to have been hastened by an overdose of laudanum, which he took to calm the pain occasioned by strangury, and to procure sleep, of which he had long been deprived. His collected works, in the edition of Beaumarchais, form 70 volumes. "He was," says a French author "one of our greatest poets; the most brilliant, the most elegant, the most fertile, of our prose writers. There is not, in the literature of any country, either in verse or in prose, an author who has written on so many opposite kinds of subjects, and has so constantly displayed a superiority in all of them."

**VONDEL, JUSTUS VANDEN**, a Dutch poet, was b. 1587, at Cologne, but his parents settled in Holland while he was a child. He was by trade a hosier, but he left business almost wholly to his wife, that he might cultivate poetry, and at length he obtained an office under government. D. 1697.

VOSS, JOHN HENRY, a German poet and critic, was b. in 1751, at Sommersdorf, and was educated at Gottingen. In 1775 he began to edit the "Almanac of the Muses," and he conducted it till 1800. He was appointed rector of the college of Ottendorf, in 1778, whence he was removed to fill the same office at Eutin. At the latter place he remained for 23 years. The grand-duke of Baden invited him, in 1795, to Heidelberg. Voss wrote "Louisa," a poem, "Idylls," "Miscellaneous Poems," "Letters on Mythology," and other works; and translated Homer, Hesiod, Theocritus, Virgil, Horace, and several other Greek and Roman poets. D. 1826.

VOSSIUS, GERARD JOHN, an eminent critic and philologist, was b. in 1577, near Heidelberg; studied at Dort and Leyden; was removed from the professorship of rhetoric and chronology at Leyden, in consequence of his favoring the remonstrants; obtained a prebend

in Canterbury cathedral, through the influence of Laud, with a dispensation from residence in England; and d. 1633, professor of history at Amsterdam.—ISAAC, son of the foregoing, was b. 1618, at Leyden, and acquired reputation by publishing, at the age of 21, an edition of the "Periplus of Scylax," with a Latin version and notes. After having remained some time at Stockholm, to which capital he was invited by Christina, and subsequently in his own country, he settled in England, in 1670, and was made canon of Windsor. D. in 1683.

VOUET, SIMON, a French painter, was b. 1582, at Paris; learned the rudiments of art from his father, who was also a painter; resided for several years in Italy; was recalled by Louis XIII., who employed him in the Louvre and Luxembourg palaces; and d. 1649. Lebrun, Le Sueur, Mignard, and other eminent artists, were his pupils.

## W.

WADHAM, NICHOLAS, the founder of the college which bears his name at Oxford, was b. about 1536, in Somersetshire, and was educated at Christ-church college. D. 1610.

WAGHORN, THOMAS, whose name will be for ever associated with the achievement of steam communication between England and India, was b. at Chatham, 1800. At 12 years of age he was appointed a midshipman, and before he had completed his 17th year he passed in navigation for lieutenant. After a short cruise he volunteered for the Arracan war, and having received the command of the East India Company's cutter, *Matchless*, and seen much service by land and sea, he returned to Calcutta in 1827. From this period he turned his attention to the great project he had had long secretly at heart—a steam communication between England and India; and the ardor, perseverance, and firmness with which he worked it to completion, have gained him a name among the benefactors of his race. D. 1850.

WAILLY, CHARLES DE, an eminent architect, was b. 1729, at Paris; studied his art under Blondel, Lejay, and Servandoni, and at Rome; was a member of the Institute, and the founder of the society of the Friends of the Arts. His

principal works are, the Spinola palace at Genoa, the mansion of Ormes in Touraine, and the hotel of Argenson, and the Odeon, at Paris. The Odeon was the joint production of Wailly and Peyre. D. 1793.

WAKE, WILLIAM, a learned and pious prelate, was b. 1627, at Blanford, in Dorsetshire, and was educated at Christ-church, Oxford. After leaving college, he was successively chaplain to the British embassy at Paris, preacher at Gray's Inn, king's chaplain to William III., and deputy clerk of the closet, rector of St. James's, Westminster, and dean of Exeter. He also distinguished himself as a controversialist against the Catholics, particularly in reply to Bossuet, and had the rare merit of controverting without acrimony. In 1705 he was raised to the see of Lincoln, whence in 1716 he was translated to Canterbury. D. 1737.

WAKEFIELD, GILBERT, a scholar and critic, was b. 1756, at Nottingham, and was educated at Jesus college, Oxford. After having been a curate at Stockport, and also near Liverpool, he quitted the church, and became classical tutor at the Warrington dissenting academy. In 1790 he was appointed to the same office in Hackney college, but held it only a year. Being a warm friend

to the French revolution, and as warmly hostile to the war against the republic, he took a decided part in the angry politics of that disturbed period. In 1798 he was prosecuted for a "Reply to the Bishop of Llandaff's Address to the People of Great Britain," and was sentenced to an imprisonment of two years in Dorchester jail. During his captivity a subscription amounting to £5000 was raised for him. D. 1801, soon after his liberation. Among his works are, his own "Memoirs," a translation of the "New Testament," "Silva Critica," a "Reply to Paine's Age of Reason," and editions of various classics, and of Pope's Homer.—PRISCILLA, well known by the many ingenious works which she wrote to promote juvenile improvement. She was the original promoter of banks for the savings of the poor, which are now become so general. She resided for many years at Tottenham, in Middlesex. D. at Ipswich, 1832.

WALKER, CLEMENT, a political writer of the 17th century, was b. at Cliffe, in Dorsetshire; was educated at Christchurch, Oxford; and became M. P. for Wells. Being a zealous Presbyterian, he was violently hostile to the Independents, against whom he published, in 1648, "A History of Independency." He also attacked the protector in a treatise called "Cromwell's Slaughter House." He was committed to the Tower, and d. there in 1651.—ADAM, an astronomical lecturer and miscellaneous writer, was b. 1731, in Westmoreland, and very early displayed a turn for mechanics. While following his father's business of a woollen manufacturer, he used to amuse himself with making models of mills. He was, in succession, an usher, a mathematical teacher, a tradesman, and the master of an academy; and at last became, and continued through life, a highly popular lecturer on astronomy. Among his works are, "A System of Familiar Philosophy," "Lectures on Experimental Philosophy," "A Treatise on Geography," and two "Tours." D. 1821.—JOHN, a lexicographer, was b. in 1732, at Friern Barnet, in Hertfordshire; was, at first, master of an academy, and, subsequently, a lecturer on elocution; and d. 1807. His principal works are, "A Pronouncing Dictionary," a "Rhyming Dictionary," "Elements of Elocution," and a "Rhetorical Grammar."—JOHN, a physician and geographical writer, was b. 1759, at Cokermonth, and d. 1830. This singular character passed through the various occupations

of engraver, smith, one of the crew of a privateer, schoolmaster, and medical practitioner. In the latter capacity he contributed greatly to diffuse vaccination, and at the time of his decease he was at the head of the Vaccine institution. He published a "Gazetteer" and "Atlas."

WALLACE, Sir WILLIAM, a Scottish patriot and hero, the younger son of Sir Malcolm Wallace of Ellerslie, in Renfrewshire, was b. 1276. Indignant at seeing his country enslaved by Edward I. he resolved to undertake its liberation. His success at the head of a small band of followers induced many of the barons to join him, and he gained a splendid victory over Earl Warenne, at Cambuskenneth. He was appointed regent, but his elevation having excited jealousy among the nobles, he resigned the office. The defeat of the Scots, at Falkirk, compelled Wallace to resort to his original system of predatory warfare, and for seven years he continued to harass the invaders; but, in 1305, he was betrayed into the hands of Edward by Sir John Monteith, and the monarch stained his character by executing his captive as a traitor.

WALLENSTEIN, ALBERT VENCESLAUS ESEBIUS, duke of Friedland, a celebrated German general, was b. 1583, in Bohemia, and began life as page to the margrave of Burgau, son of the Archduke Ferdinand. After having travelled over nearly the whole of Europe, he married a widow possessed of immense riches, who left him a widower at the end of four years. At the head of a formidable army raised by him for the service of the emperor, and paid from his own resources and from unlimited plunder, he, for several years, distinguished himself by his successes in Moravia, Bohemia, and Northern Germany, and was rewarded with the dukedoms of Mecklenburgh and Friedland. His enemies at length succeeded in procuring his dismissal, and he retired to Prague, where he lived with all the state of a sovereign. The progress of Gustavus Adolphus compelled the emperor, in 1632, to place Wallenstein again in command of his forces, with almost regal authority. He foiled Gustavus at Nuremberg, but was defeated at Leipsic. At length he was accused of treason, and his commission was revoked; and, while he was meditating projects of revenge, he was assassinated, in 1634, by some of his own officers.

WALLER, Sir WILLIAM, an eminent

parliamentary general, was b. in 1597 in Kent, and was educated at Magdalen college and Hart hall, Oxford. On his returning from serving as a volunteer in Germany, against the emperor, he was elected for Andover as a member of the long parliament. He opposed the court, and, on the breaking out of the war, was made second in command under the earl of Essex. He fought chiefly in the west of England, and with varied fortune. The self-denying ordinance excluded him from service, and he became so much an object of suspicion to the republicans, that he was twice imprisoned. D. 1688.—EDMUND, an elegant poet, was b. in 1603, at Colleshill, in Warwickshire, and was educated at Eton, and at King's college, Cambridge. In his 16th or 17th year he sat in parliament, and in his 18th he began to display his poetical talents. His already large fortune he increased by a marriage with a rich heiress, who soon left him a widower, and he then unsuccessfully paid court to Lady Dorothea Sidney, the Sacharissa of his verses. In the long parliament he was a moderate opponent of the court, and he was one of the commissioners appointed to treat with the king at Oxford. He was either already a secret royalist, or was converted by his intercourse with the monarch; for, soon after his visit to Oxford, he entered into a conspiracy against the house of commons. It was discovered; but Waller saved his life, though at the expense of such cowardice, treachery, and cunning, as thoroughly disgraced him. He was fined ten thousand pounds, and banished. Cromwell, however, permitted him to return, and treated him with favor; and the gratitude of the poet was displayed by a splendid panegyric, and, subsequently, by the less questionable tribute of an elegy on the death of the protector. During the reigns of Charles II. and James II. he was highly distinguished at court, and was generally admired for his abilities and his wit. D. 1687.

WALLIS, JOHN, an eminent mathematician and divine, was b. in 1616, at Ashford, in Kent; was educated at Emanuel college, Cambridge; obtained, in 1643, the living of St. Gabriel, Fenchurch-street; was chosen, in 1649, Savilian professor of geometry at Oxford; was made keeper of the archives there, in 1658; retained his offices at the restoration, and was appointed one of the royal chaplains; was one of the earliest members of the Royal Society; and d.

1703. Wallis had consummate skill in the art of deciphering, and his talents were much called into use by the republican and succeeding regal governments. He was also one of the first who gave the power of speech to the deaf and dumb. As a mathematician his fame stands high both in England and on the Continent. His mathematical works form three volumes, and his theological a fourth.

WALN, ROBERT, a miscellaneous writer, was b. in Philadelphia, and was liberally educated, but adopted no profession. He was the author of "The Hermit in Philadelphia," a satire; "The American Bards," a satire; "Sisyphi Opus, or Touches at the Times," a "History of China," some of the lives in the "Biography of the Signers of the Declaration of Independence," a "Life of Lafayette," and an account of the "Quaker Hospital, at Frankfort, near Philadelphia." D. 1824.

WALPOLE, ROBERT, earl of Orford, a statesman, was b. 1676, at Houghton, his father's seat, in Norfolk, and was educated at Eton, and at King's college, Cambridge. He first sat in parliament, in 1701, as member for Castle Rising; but in the following year he was elected for Lynn, which he thenceforth continued to represent. As a senator he soon distinguished himself among the Whigs. In 1708 he was appointed secretary at war; in 1709 treasurer of the navy; and in 1710 one of the managers of Sacheverell's trial; but, on the triumph of the Tories, he lost his offices, and was expelled the house, and committed to the Tower, on an unproved charge of breach of trust and corruption. The accession of George I. restored the ascendancy of Walpole's party, and he was made paymaster of the forces, and, subsequently, prime minister. Disputes with his colleagues, however, induced him to resign, in 1717, and he remained in opposition till 1720, when he once more became paymaster of the forces. On the retirement of Lord Sunderland, Walpole was again raised to the high situation of premier, and that situation he retained for two and twenty years, in spite of incessant attacks from political enemies of splendid talents. To maintain peace was one of the main objects of his administration. In 1742 he resigned, and was created earl of Orford. D. 1745.—HORATIO, Lord, brother of the foregoing, was b. in 1678; held various offices under the government; was employed as ambassador to France and

Holland; was created a peer in 1756; and d. in 1757. He wrote an answer to "Bolingbroke's Letters on History;" and some political pamphlets.—HORACE, earl of Orford, the youngest son of Sir Robert, a man of varied and brilliant talents, was b. 1718, and was educated at Eton, and at King's college, Cambridge. In 1741 he entered parliament as member for Callington, and he afterwards represented Castle Rising and Lynn. He was a steady Whig and an independent senator, but took no active part in the business of the legislature; and in 1768 retired wholly from it. Literature and virtu were the great occupations of his life; and much of his existence was dedicated to embellishing his villa at Strawberry hill, near Twickenham, and forming a collection there. At that place he also established a private press, and printed several works. In 1791 he succeeded to the earldom; an accession of dignity which he would have been glad to have avoided. D. 1797.

WALSINGHAM, SIR FRANCIS, an eminent statesman, was b. 1536, at Chiselhurst, in Kent. After having been ambassador to France, he was, in 1573, appointed one of the secretaries of state, and was knighted. In 1581 he was a second time sent to France, and in 1583 to Scotland. In the final proceedings against Mary queen of Scots he acted a conspicuous part. D. 1590.

WALTER, JOHN, whose name is inseparably connected with the gigantic achievements of the press in modern times, was the son of Mr. John Walter, printer to the customs, and for many years chief proprietor of the "Times" newspaper. He was b. in 1773, and having, on the completion of his education, made himself acquainted with all the technicalities and routine of a large printing establishment, he, in 1803, became a joint proprietor and exclusive manager of the "Times;" and from this period, during the long course of 44 years, he devoted himself to the moral and material improvement of what has been so justly termed "the fourth estate" of the realm. D. 1847.

WALTON, IZAAK, was b. 1593, in Stafford, and kept a linen-draper's shop in London, first in the Royal Exchange, and lastly in Fleet-street, at the corner of Chancery-lane. About 1643 he quitted the metropolis, and he d. at Winchester in 1683. His "Complete Angler" has long afforded delight not only to those who are fond of angling, but to general readers of taste, and has passed

through numerous editions. His Lives of Hooker, Sanderson, Wotton, Donne, and Herbert exhibit him in a highly favorable light as a biographer. Wordsworth says of them,

"The feather whence the pen  
Was shaped that traced the lives of these good men  
Dropped from an angel's wing."

At a very advanced age Walton published, under the name of Chalkhill, "Thealma and Clearchus, a Pastoral History." —GEORGE, a signer of the declaration of independence, was b. in Frederic county, Virginia, about the year 1740. He was early apprenticed to a carpenter, but at the expiration of his apprenticeship he removed to Georgia, and entered the office of an attorney at law. In 1776 he was elected to the continental congress. At the siege of Savannah he was wounded and taken prisoner, but was exchanged in September, 1779. In the following month he was appointed governor of the state, and in the succeeding January he was elected a member of congress for two years.

WARBECK, PETER, or PERKIN, an individual whose real history has been the subject of much speculation, made his appearance in England, in the reign of Henry VII., and assumed the character and title of Richard duke of York, the younger son of Edward IV., supposed to have been murdered in the Tower, together with his brother, by order of Richard III. Having been acknowledged by Margaret, duchess of Burgundy, as her nephew, he proceeded to claim the crown of England, and, landing in Cornwall, was joined by some thousands of insurgents. He laid siege to Exeter; but, on the approach of the royal army, he fled to Beaulieu abbey, in Hampshire, which sanctuary he was induced to quit, under the promise of a pardon, and he was sent in custody to the Tower of London. He was there treated as an impostor, and eventually, in 1499, was hanged, drawn, and quartered. Henry VII. published an alleged confession of the captive, purporting that he was the son of one Warbeck or Osbeck, a converted Jew of Tournay; but many have asserted that he was an illegitimate son of Edward IV.

WARBURTON, WILLIAM, an eminent prelate and writer, was b. 1698, at Newark. After having been educated at Oakham and Newark schools, he served his clerkship to an attorney, and was admitted to practice. Tiring, however, of the law, he turned to the church, and took deacon's orders in 1723. In 1726

he obtained the vicarage of Greasley, and in 1723 the rectory of Brant Broughton. Between 1723 and 1729 he published "Miscellaneous Translations," "An Inquiry into the Causes of Prodigies and Miracles," and "A Treatise on the Legal Judicature of Chancery." These were preludes to his great works, "The Alliance between Church and State," which appeared in 1738, and the first volume of his "Divine Legation," which was given to the world in 1738. His "Vindication of Pope's Essay on Man" acquired for him the friendship of that poet. He rose successively to be king's chaplain, prebend of Durham, dean of Bristol, and bishop of Gloucester; to the last of these dignities he attained in 1759. D. 1779.

WARD, ROBERT PLUMER, the well-known author of "Tremaine," was b. in London, 1765. He was called to the bar by the society of the Inner Temple, in 1790. For some years he went the western circuit, spending his long vacations at the house of his elder and only surviving brother in the Isle of Wight; and there he wrote his "Inquiry into the Foundation and History of the Law of Nations in Europe," &c., which was published in 1795, and proved successful both as a work of literature and as a professional speculation. He was now frequently employed in cases before the privy council; and afterwards entered parliament, and held office under Pitt. On the death of Mr. Pitt, 1806, he retired into the country, and occupied himself in rural pursuits; but on the formation of the Portland ministry, in 1807, he was made one of the lords of the admiralty, exchanging this office in 1811 for the clerkship of the ordnance, which he held till 1823. He then retired from parliament, and wrote "Tremaine," which, though published anonymously, produced a great sensation in literary circles, and became exceedingly popular. This was followed, in 1827, by "De Vere," which was hardly less successful; and after some years spent in retirement and on the Continent, he returned to his literary labors, and published successively his "Illustrations of Human Life," "Pictures of the World," "Historical Essay on the Revolution of 1688," and "De Clifford." D. 1846.

WARREN, JOSEPH, a patriot of the revolution, was b. in Roxbury, near Boston, 1741, and was graduated at Harvard college in 1759. He pursued the profession of medicine, and

soon after commencing the practice, distinguished himself by his successful treatment of the small pox. Early engaging in politics, he obtained great influence, and rendered efficient service by his writings and addresses. He was twice elected to deliver the oration in commemoration of the massacre on the fifth of March. In June, 1775, the provincial congress of Massachusetts, of which he was at this time president, made him a major-general of their forces. At the battle of Bunker hill he fought as a volunteer, and was slain within a few yards of the breastwork as he was among the last slowly retiring from it. He was a man of the most generous and intrepid spirit, much elegance of manners, and of commanding eloquence. His loss was deeply felt and regretted. In 1776 his remains were removed from the battle-ground, and interred in Boston.—JAMES, was b. at Plymouth in 1726, and was graduated at Harvard college, in 1745. He took an early and active part in the cause of the colonies against the aggressions of the mother country, was a member of the general court, proposed the establishment of committees of correspondence, and after the death of General Warren, was appointed president of the provincial congress. He was afterwards appointed a major-general of the militia. On the adoption of the constitution of Massachusetts, he was for many years speaker of the house of representatives. D. 1808.—MERCY, the wife of General James, was the author of a valuable "History of the American Revolution," "The Adulator," and "The Group," two political pieces before the revolution, and a volume of poems. D. 1814.—JOHN, a celebrated physician, was b. in 1763, at Roxbury, Mass., and was graduated at Harvard college. He delivered the first course of lectures on anatomy, ever given in New England, and was appointed professor on the foundation of Dr. Hersey. Through life, he enjoyed a very high reputation as a physician and anatomist. He d. in 1815.

WARTON, JOSEPH, a poet and critic, was b. in 1722, at Dunsfold, in Surrey, was educated at Winchester school, and at Oriel college, Oxford; held at various periods, the livings of Winslade, Tamworth, Thorley, Easton, and Wickham, and prebends of St. Paul's and Winchester, and was head-master of Winchester school from 1766 to 1793. D. 1800. He wrote poems, and "An



Essay on Pope," contributed to the "Adventurer," translated the "Eclogues and Georgics;" and edited the works of Dryden and Pope.—THOMAS, a poet, critic, and miscellaneous writer, brother of the foregoing, was b. in 1728, at Basingstoke; and was educated at Winchester school, and at Trinity college, Oxford. His first poetical work was "The Triumph of Isis," the next, "The Progress of Discontent." As a poet he was much superior to his brother. In 1757 he was chosen poetry professor at Oxford, in 1771 obtained the living of Kiddington, in 1781 that of Hill Farrant; and in 1785 was appointed Camden professor of history and poet laureate. His principal works are, poems, "Observations on the Faerie Queen," and "The History of English Poetry." Of the last work an elegant and enlarged edition was published a few years since by Mr. Price. D. 1790.

WASHINGTON, GEORGE, the illustrious founder of American independence, was b. 1732, in the county of Fairfax, in Virginia, where his father was possessed of great landed property. He was educated under the care of a private tutor, and paid much attention to the study of mathematics and engineering. He was first employed officially by General Dinwiddie, in 1755, in remonstrating to the French commander on the Ohio for the infraction of the treaty between the two nations. He subsequently negotiated a treaty of amity with the Indians on the back settlements, and for his honorable services received the thanks of the British government. In the unfortunate expedition of General Braddock he served as aide-camp, and on the fall of that brave but rash commander, he conducted the retreat to the corps under Colonel Dunbar in a manner that displayed great military talent. He retired from the service with the rank of colonel; but while engaged in agriculture at his favorite seat of Mount Vernon, he was elected senator in the national council for Frederic county, and afterwards for Fairfax. At the commencement of the revolutionary war, he was selected as the most proper person to take the chief command of the provincial troops. From the moment of taking upon himself this important office, in June, 1775, he employed the great powers of his mind to his favorite object, and by his prudence, his valor, and presence of mind he deserved and obtained the confidence and gratitude of his country,

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and finally triumphed over all opposition. The record of his services is the history of the whole war. He joined the army at Cambridge in July, 1755. On the evacuation of Boston in March, 1776, he proceeded to New York. The battle of Long Island was fought on the 27th of August, and the battle of White-plains on the 28th of October. On the 25th of December he crossed the Delaware, and soon gained the victories at Trenton and Princeton. The battle of Brandywine was fought on September 11th, 1777; of Germantown, October 4th; of Monmouth, February 28th, 1778. In 1779 and 1780 he continued in the vicinity of New York, and closed the important military operations of the war by the capture of Cornwallis, at Yorktown, in 1781. When the independence of his country was established by the treaty of peace, Washington resigned his high office to the congress, and followed by the applause and the grateful admiration of his fellow-citizens, retired into private life. His high character and services naturally entitled him to the highest gifts his country could bestow, and on the organization of the government he was called upon to be the first president of the states which he had preserved and established. It was a period of great difficulty and danger. The unsubdued spirit of liberty had been roused and kindled by the revolution of France, and many Americans were eager that the freedom and equality which they themselves enjoyed should be extended to the subjects of the French monarch. Washington anticipated the plans of the factious, and by prudence and firmness subdued insurrection, and silenced discontent, till the parties, which the intrigues of Genet, the French envoy, had roused to rebellion, were convinced of the wildness of their measures and of the wisdom of their governor. The president completed, in 1795, the business of his office by signing a commercial treaty with Great Britain, and then voluntarily resigned his power at a moment when all hands and all hearts were united again to confer upon him the sovereignty of the country. Restored to the peaceful retirement of Mount Vernon, he devoted himself to the pursuits of agriculture; and though he accepted the command of the army in 1798, it was merely to unite the affections of his fellow-citizens to the general good, and was one more sacrifice to his high sense of duty. D. after a

short illness on the 14th of December, 1799.—**BRIDGES**, an eminent judge, was b. in Westmoreland county, Virginia, and was educated at William and Mary's college. He pursued the study of the law in the office of Mr. Wilson, of Philadelphia, and commenced its practice with great success in his native county. In 1781 he was a member of the house of delegates of Virginia. He afterwards removed to Alexandria, and thence to Richmond, where he published two volumes of the decisions of the supreme court of Virginia. In 1793 he was appointed an associate justice of the supreme court of the United States, and continued to hold this situation till his death in November, 1829. He was the favorite nephew of President Washington, and was the devisee of Mount Vernon.

**WATERLAND, DANIEL**, a learned divine and controversialist, was b. 1633, at Wasely, in Lincolnshire, and was educated at Lincoln free school, and at Magdalen college, Cambridge, of the last of which seminaries he became master. He was also chancellor of York, archdeacon of Middlesex, canon of Windsor, and vicar of Twickenham. Among his works are, "A History of the Athanasian Creed," "Scripture Vindicated," "A Defence of Christ's Divinity," "A Review of the Doctrine of the Eucharist," and "Remarks on Dr. Clarke's Exposition of the Church Catechism." D. 1740.

**WATSON, HENRY**, a celebrated engineer, the son of a grazier, was b. about 1737, at Holbeach, in Lincolnshire; was one of the most remarkable mathematical contributors to the "Lady's Diary" at the age of 16; completed his education at the royal academy at Woolwich; and obtained a commission in the corps of engineers. He so much distinguished himself at the sieges of Belleisle and the Havanna, that Lord Clive took him to Bengal, as chief engineer. Among the works which Watson executed are the fortifications of Fort William, and those at Budge Budge and Melancholy Point. D. 1786.—**RICHARD**, an eminent prelate and writer, was b. 1737, at Haversham, in Westmoreland. He commenced his education under his father, who was master of the free grammar school at his native place, and he completed it at Trinity college, Cambridge, where he studied with unremitting application. In 1764 he was chosen professor of chemistry, and, in 1771, regius professor of divinity. In politics he was of the lib-

eral school, and he made a full avowal of his opinions in a sermon, called "The Principles of the Revolution vindicated," which he preached before the university in 1776, and which excited much comment. In the same year he published his "Apology for Christianity," in answer to Gibbon. In 1782 he was made bishop of Llandaff; but George III. having imbibed a prejudice against him, he obtained no further promotion. Among his other works are, "Chemical Essays," "Apology for the Bible," and his own "Memoirs." D. 1816.

**WATT, JAMES**, a celebrated natural philosopher and engineer, the son of a tradesman, was b. 1736, at Greenock, in Scotland, and began life as a mathematical instrument maker. In that capacity he was employed by the university of his native place from 1757 to 1763. It was, in 1764, while he was engaged in repairing the model of a steam-engine, that the idea of improving the construction arose in his mind. His first discovery was that of avoiding the enormous loss of power occasioned by cooling the cylinder; his next was the substitution of the expansive power of steam instead of the atmospheric pressure. To these he subsequently added many others, which brought the steam engine to its present state of perfection. In 1774 he entered into partnership with Mr. Bolton, of Birmingham. His subsequent life was cheered by extensive fame and ample fortune. Among his other inventions are a micrometer, a copying machine, and a machine for making drawings in perspective. Watt possessed an extraordinary memory, a more than superficial acquaintance with many sciences and arts, and a knowledge of several modern languages. Some of his chemical papers are printed in the "Philosophical Transactions." D. 1819.

**WATTEAU, ANTHONY**, a French artist, was b. 1684, at Valenciennes. He received little instruction, and began by being a scene-painter at Paris, but his admirable genius soon raised him above that humble occupation. He gained the prize of the Academy for a picture, and thenceforth continued to increase in fame. The engravings from his compositions, to the number of 563, form three volumes. Comic conversations, movements of armies, landscapes, and grotesques, are his principal subjects. D. 1721.

**WATTS, ISAAC**, a nonconformist divine, b. 1674, at Southampton, and was educated at the free school there, and

also at a dissenting academy in London. In his 22d year he became tutor to the son of Sir John Hartopp, and in 1702 he succeeded Dr. Chauncey as minister of a congregation in the metropolis. Nearly the last forty years of his blameless life were spent in the family of his friend, Sir Thomas Abney, at Stoke Newington. His theological and miscellaneous works form six quarto volumes, and many of them are still popular.—JANE, an accomplished female, whose maiden name was Waldie, was b. 1792, at Hendersyde Park, in Roxburghshire; displayed precocious talents; acquired music, French, Italian, Spanish, and Latin, without assistance, and painting with very little; gave proof of superior literary powers in her "Sketches of Italy," "Journal of a Tour in Flanders," and many smaller pieces; and d. 1826.

WAYNE, ANTHONY, major-general in the army of the United States, was b. 1745, in Chester county, Pennsylvania. He entered the army as colonel, in 1775, served under Gates, at Ticonderoga, and was promoted to the rank of brigadier-general. He was engaged in the battles of Brandywine, Germantown, and Monmouth, in 1779 captured the fortress at Stony Point, and rendered other important services during the war. In 1787 he was a member of the Pennsylvania convention which ratified the constitution of the United States. In 1792 he succeeded St. Clair in the command of the western army, and gained a complete victory at the battle of the Miamis, in 1794. D. 1796.

WEBBE, SAMUEL, an eminent musician, particularly celebrated for his glees, was b. 1740. His mother being left destitute, he was bound apprentice to a cabinet-maker, but, when his term of servitude expired, he abandoned his trade, and gained a subsistence by copying music. By dint of incessant study he became an excellent composer, and also acquired several languages and elegant accomplishments. He d. 1816. His glees and part songs form three volumes.

WEBBER, SAMUEL, president of Harvard college, was b. in Byfield, Massachusetts, and was educated at the college of which he afterwards became the head. He displayed an early fondness for mathematics, and in 1789 became professor of mathematics and natural history. In 1803 he was raised to the presidency of Harvard college, and discharged the duties of this office till his death, in 1810. He published,

in 1801, a system of mathematics, intended as a text-book for the university.

WEBER, HENRY WILLIAM, an archaeologist and editor, was b. 1788, at St. Petersburg, of German parents; studied medicine at Edinburgh and at Jena; settled in Scotland, and devoted himself to literary pursuits; and d. in 1818, after having for some time been disordered in his intellect. Among his publications are, "Metrical Romances of the Thirteenth, Fourteenth, and Fifteenth Centuries," "The Battle of Flodden Field," a poem of the 16th century; and editions of Ford and Beaumont and Fletcher, of which the last two subjected him to severe criticism.—CARL MARIA VON, one of the most eminent of modern composers, was b. in 1786, at Eutin, in Holstein, and was liberally educated. To music he displayed the warmest attachment at an early age. His instructors in the science were Heuschel, Michael Haydn, Valesi, Kalcher, and the Abbé Vogler. For a while, however, he abandoned his favorite art to practise that of lithography, but he soon returned to it. His first operas were "Das Waldmunchen," and "Peter Schmoll," the first of which was produced in 1800. He made professional tours through various parts of Germany, and was, successively, chapel-master at Breslau and at Carlsruhe, and conductor of the opera of Prague. In 1816 he was invited to Dresden by the elector of Saxony, to form a national opera, and was appointed director of music to the court. His "Freischütz" was brought out in 1821, at Berlin, and rapidly became popular throughout Europe. In 1826 he visited London, and brought out the opera of "Oberon;" but his health was now completely broken, and he d. suddenly, on the 3d of June. Weber left a prose work in manuscript, called "Lives of Artists," which possesses considerable merit.

WEBSTER, NOAH, was b. in West Hartford, 1758. His ancestor, John Webster, was one of the earliest English settlers in Hartford, and was subsequently governor of Connecticut. Noah, his father, and two more Websters, were in the army on the occasion of Burgoyne's expedition to Canada. Restored to more peaceful pursuits, he continued his studies, and in 1781 was called to the bar. Though he had considerable professional employment, his active mind could not be satisfied without diffusing some portion of its energies through the medium of the press.

and he published the "First Part of a Grammatical Institute," "Sketches of American Policy," and several other works, and also established and conducted a daily paper in New York. But all these labors are comparatively insignificant when contrasted with his elaborate "English Dictionary," which, notwithstanding it contains some very serious mistakes on the subjects of etymology and the analogy of languages, is a stupendous monument of industry. D. 1813.

WEDGEWOOD, JOSIAH, an eminent manufacturer of pottery, was b. 1730. He succeeded to the business of his father, and, in 1760, began his improvements in porcelain and earthenware, which have changed the current of trade in those articles, and rendered England an extensive exporting instead of an importing country. He invented the ware which bears the name of the queen, and various other kinds. Wedgwood was also the inventor of the pyrometer, and the projector of the Grand Trunk canal. D. 1795.

WEISSE, CHRISTIAN FELIX, a German poet and dramatist, was b. 1726, at Annaberg, in Saxony; was educated at Altenberg and Leipsic; established and conducted two periodicals named the "Library of Elegant Literature," and "The Children's Friend," from which latter work Berquin borrowed his plan and part of his materials; succeeded in 1790 to a good estate; and d. 1804.

WELLS, WILLIAM CHARLES, a physician, was b. 1753, at Charleston, in South Carolina. His parents were Scotch, and he was educated at Dumfries and Edinburgh, after which he returned to his native province. Being a loyalist, he quitted America at the close of the war, and settled in London, where he d. in 1817. He is the author of "An Essay on Single Vision with Two Eyes," and of some valuable papers on the formation of dew, for which he received the gold and silver medals of the Royal Society.

WERNER, ABRAHAM GOTTFLEIB, one of the most eminent of modern mineralogists, was b. in 1750, at Wehlau, in Upper Lusatia. He studied at the mineralogical school of Freyberg, in Saxony, and at Leipsic; and, in his 24th year, he published an excellent treatise on the "Characters of Minerals." In 1775 he was appointed lecturer on mineralogy at Freyberg, and inspector of the cabinet of mines. His lectures soon extended his reputation throughout Europe.

Among his works are, "A New Theory of Veins," with its application to the art of working mines; "Classification and Distribution of Mountains," and a translation of "Cronstadt's Mineralogy." His system is now very generally received. D. 1817.—FREDERIC LOUIS ZACHARIAH, a German poet and dramatist, was b. 1863, at Königsberg, in Prussia; held for some years an employment under the Prussian government; abjured Protestantism, and went to Vienna, where he became a popular preacher, and d. 1823. Among his works are, Confessions, Poems, and Tragedies.

WESLEY, SAMUEL, a divine and poet, was b. 1662, at Whitechurch, in Dorsetshire; was educated at Exeter college, Oxford; obtained the living of South Ormesby, and subsequently the rectories of Epworth and Wroot. He wrote a volume of poems, with the title of "Maggots;" "The Life of Christ," in verse; "The Histories of the Old and New Testament," in verse; "Elegies on Queen Mary and Archbishop Tillotson;" and "Dissertations on the Book of Job." D. 1735.—JOHN, second son of the foregoing, the founder of the sect of the Methodists, was b. June 17, 1703, at Epworth. He was educated at the Charter house, and Christ-church, Oxford, and was ordained in 1725. Naturally of a serious disposition, he was rendered still more so by the reading of devotional treatises; and, in conjunction with his brother Charles and some friends, he formed a religious society; to the members of which, with reference to a sect of Roman physicians, his gay fellow-collegians gave the name of Methodists. In 1735, with Charles Wesley and other missionaries, he went to Georgia to convert the Indians; but, after a residence of less than two years in the colony, during which he was extremely unpopular, he returned to England. In 1738 he began those public labors which ultimately produced such a mighty effect, and in 1739 the first meeting-house was built at Bristol. For some time he acted in conjunction with Whitefield, but the radical difference in their tenets at length produced a separation. Over the sect which he had founded, Wesley obtained an unbounded influence; and it must be owned that he earned it by his zeal and his unweary and astonishing exertions. Two sermons he usually preached every day, and often four or five. In the course of his peregrinations he is said to have

preached more than forty thousand sermons, and to have travelled three hundred thousand miles, or nearly fifteen times the circumference of the globe! On the 17th of February, 1791, he took cold, after preaching at Lambeth. For some days he struggled against an increasing fever, and continued to preach until the Wednesday following, when he delivered his last sermon. From that time he became daily weaker and more lethargic. He d. on the 2d of March, 1791, being in the 88th year of his age, and the 65th of his ministry. He published the "Christian Library; or, Extracts and Abridgments, &c., from various Writers;" "The Arminian Magazine;" a monthly publication, now continued under the title of "The Methodist Magazine," &c., &c.—CHARLES, his brother and fellow-laborer, was b. in 1708, at Epworth; was educated at Westminster school and at Christ-church; and d. 1788. He wrote hymns, poems, and sermons.—SAMUEL, a son of the latter, was a distinguished musician. D. 1837.

WEST, GILBERT, a poet and miscellaneous writer, was b. in 1706; was educated at Eton and at Christ-church, Oxford; obtained, through the influence of his friend Mr. Pitt, the offices of clerk to the privy council, and treasurer of Chelsea college; and d. 1756. He wrote poems; and "Observations on the Resurrection;" and translated Pindar.—BENJAMIN, an eminent painter, was b. in 1738, at Springfield, near Philadelphia, of Quaker parents. At the age of seven years he began to manifest his pictorial talents by sketching with pen and ink an infant sleeping in a cradle. From some Indians he obtained red and yellow, and his mother gave him a piece of indigo; and as camel's-hair pencils were wanting, he supplied the want by clipping the fur of the cat. Improving, as he advanced in years, he became a portrait painter of considerable repute, and produced some meritorious historical pictures. In his 22d year he visited Italy, where he remained for some time. In 1763 he settled in England, where he soon acquired reputation. Among his patrons was Archbishop Drummond of York, by whose means he was introduced to George III., who immediately gave him a commission to paint "The Death of Regulus," and continued ever afterwards to employ him. In 1791 he was chosen president of the Royal Academy. Among his last, and perhaps his best works, are, "Death on the Pale

Horse," and "Christ healing the Sick." He d. March 18, 1820.

WESTALL, RICHARD, a draughtsman and designer, b. 1765, was apprenticed to an engraver in heraldry on silver, &c.; but his genius soared higher than this humble department of the arts, and having studied at the Royal Academy, in 1786 he commenced his splendid career, imparting to his water-color paintings a brilliance and vigor before unknown. About this time he formed a friendly intercourse with Sir Thomas Lawrence, which continued through life. Mr. Westall produced many excellent historical paintings; but he is best known as the designer of Boydell's superb editions of Milton and Shakspeare, and as the illustrator of numerous other works. D. 1836.—WILLIAM, a younger brother of the preceding, and like him an eminent artist, was b. 1782. In early life he accompanied Captain Flinders in his voyage round the world, on his return from which he illustrated Captain Flinders' work, and opened an exhibition in Brook-street, consisting of representations of the chief objects he had witnessed when abroad. In 1818 he was elected an associate of the Royal Academy. Among many works which he published may be mentioned, "A Series of Views of Picturesque and Romantic Scenery in Madeira, the Cape of Good Hope," &c., "Views of the Caves near Ingleton, &c., in Yorkshire," "Britannia delineata," "Views in London and its Environs," "Picturesque Tour of the Thames," &c. D. 1850.

WETSTEIN, JOHN JAMES, a learned Swiss, was b. in 1693, at Basle; was a pupil of the younger Bernouilli; entered the church, but was compelled by persecution to quit his country; settled in Holland, where he became professor of theology and ecclesiastical history at Amsterdam; and d. there in 1754. Among his works is an edition of the New Testament, with the various readings which he collected from numerous manuscripts.

WETHERELL, Sir CHARLES, a distinguished chancery lawyer, was the son of the learned dean of Hereford, who for more than half a century was master of University college, Oxford. He was b. 1770, received his education at Magdalen college, and in 1794 was called to the bar. In 1818 he obtained a seat in parliament as member for Shaftesbury; and though he displayed much talent and energy in debate, "his slovenly attire, uncouth gestures, patchwork

phraseology, fanciful illustrations, odd theories, recondite allusions, and old-fashioned jokes, tempted men to call him a buffoon when they ought to have admired his ingenuity, revered his learning, and honored his consistency." From 1820 to 1826 he represented the city of Oxford; subsequently he sat for Plympton; and in 1830 he was elected for Boroughbridge, which was disfranchised by the reform act. In 1824 his just ambition was gratified in being appointed solicitor-general, and receiving the honor of knighthood. Three years afterwards he succeeded Sir John Copley as attorney-general, but on Mr. Canning assuming the reins of government he resigned. He again, however, came into office in 1828, under the duke of Wellington. In 1831 he was mobbed for his anti-catholic bigotry. D. 1846.

WHARTON, PHILIP, duke of, whom Pope has so admirably characterized in his "Epistle on the Knowledge and Characters of Men," was b. 1669, and very early gave signs of those talents which he afterwards displayed and disgraced. After having, during his travels, accepted the title of duke from the pretender, he returned to England, and became a warm champion of the existing government. Having dissipated his fortune, he changed his politics again, retired to the Continent, intrigued with the Stuarts, entered into the Spanish service, and d. in indigence, in Spain, in 1731.

WHEATON, HENRY, was b. in Providence, 1785. He entered Brown university in 1798, and graduated in 1802. He studied law in the office of Nathaniel Searle, and in 1804, while yet a student of law, he went to France, where he resided a year and a half, engaged in the study of the French language and literature; and on his return to Rhode Island he was admitted to the bar. In 1812 he removed to New York, and became the editor of the "National Advocate." In New York he was appointed judge of the marine court, continuing in the practice of his profession as a chamber counsellor. He was also elected a member of the legislature, and was a prominent member of the constitutional convention of 1820. In 1815 he was appointed reporter of the supreme court of the United States. In 1827 he was appointed chargé-d'affaires to Copenhagen. In 1836 he was transferred to Berlin, and the year after was raised to the rank of minister plenipotentiary. In Prussia his services were

long and eminent. On his return home, he accepted the chair of professor of international law in Harvard university, and was about to commence the duties of the appointment when he was attacked with the illness which resulted in his death. Mr. Wheaton's principal works are a "Treatise upon the Law of Captures," "Elements of International Law," "Sketch of the Law of Nations from the Peace of Westphalia," an "Essay on the Right of Search," twelve volumes of "Reports," and a "Digest of the Reports," and a "Life of William Pinckney," and a "History of the Northmen." D. 1848.

WHEELOCK, JOHN, was b. at Lebanon, Connecticut, in 1754. During the revolution he held the commission of lieutenant-colonel, and obtained some military reputation. In 1779 he became president of Dartmouth college, New Hampshire, and in 1782 visited Europe to obtain contributions for that seminary. He remained in that office for 36 years. D. 1817.

WHIPPLE, WILLIAM, a signer of the declaration of American independence, was b. in Maine, 1780, and engaged in commercial pursuits. He took an early part in the controversy with Great Britain, and in 1776 was sent as a delegate from New Hampshire to the continental congress. He was afterwards brigadier-general of the troops of that state, and held several civil offices of importance. D. 1785.

WHISTON, WILLIAM, an eminent divine and mathematician, was b. in 1667, at Norton, in Leicestershire, and was educated at Tamworth school, and at Clare hall, Cambridge. In 1698 he obtained the living of Lowestoff, in Suffolk, which he resigned, in 1703, when he succeeded Sir Isaac Newton in the mathematical professorship at Cambridge. At length he adopted Arian principles, in consequence of which he was expelled from the university in 1710, lost his offices of professor and catechetical lecturer, and was even prosecuted as a heretic. Late in life he became a Baptist. Among his works are, "A Theory of the Earth," "Sermons," "Primitive Christianity Revived," and a translation of Josephus. D. 1752.

WHITAKER, JOHN, a divine, critic, antiquary, and historian, was b. 1735, at Manchester; was educated at the free school of that place, and at Corpus Christi college, Oxford, and d. in 1808, rector of Ruan Lanyhorne, in Cornwall.

His principal works are, "The History of Manchester," "A Vindication of Mary, Queen of Scots," "The Course of Hannibal over the Alps," "Criticisms on Gibbon's History," "The Ancient Cathedral of Cornwall," and "The Origin of Government." He also contributed largely to "The British Critic," and the English and Antijacobin reviews.

WHITBY, DANIEL, a learned divine, was b. 1633, at Rushden, in Northamptonshire, and was educated at Trinity college, Oxford. His controversial zeal against the Catholics gained for him the patronage of Bishop Ward, who gave him a prebend of Salisbury, and the rectory of St. Edmund in that city, with the precentorship. In his latter days he became an Arian. His greatest work is a "Paraphrase and Commentary on the New Testament." D. 1726.

WHITE, SIR THOMAS, a native of Reading, was b. 1492; acquired a fortune by trade in London, and served the office of lord mayor; was knighted for his conduct in Wyatt's rebellion, and d. in 1566. He was the founder of St. John's college, Oxford, the patent for which he obtained in 1557.—THOMAS, a divine, was b. in the 16th century, at Bristol, and was educated at Magdalen hall, Oxford. He obtained considerable church preferment, among which were a prebend of St. Paul's, and canonries of Christ-church and Windsor; and d. in 1623. He founded Sion college, in the metropolis, and an hospital at Bristol, and was a benefactor to Magdalen college, Oxford.—GILBERT, a naturalist and antiquary, was b. 1720, at Selborne, in Hampshire; and was educated at Basingstoke school, and at Oriel college, Oxford. After having taken a master's degree, and been senior proctor of the university, he retired to reside on his property in his native village; nor could he be tempted to quit it by the offer of valuable church preferment. He wrote the "Natural History and Antiquities of Selborne," one of the most amusing of books; "The Naturalist's Calendar;" and "Miscellaneous Observations." D. 1793.—JOSEPH, an eminent divine and oriental scholar, the son of a weaver, was b. 1746, at Stroud, in Gloucestershire, and received his education at Gloucester school, and Wadham college, Oxford. In 1755 he was appointed Laudian professor of Arabic, and in 1783 he delivered the Bampton lecture. In the composition of the lectures he was assisted by Dr. Parr and Mr. Badcock. He obtained a

prebend of Gloucester, and the rectory of Melton, in Suffolk; and d. in 1814. Among his works are, "Egyptiaca," "Diatessaron," and editions of the Philoxenic Syrian versions of the four Gospels, and of Griesbach's Greek Testament.—HENRY KIRKE, a poet, was b. 1755, at Nottingham, and was the son of a butcher. His delicate health protected him from being brought up to his father's trade, and he was placed with a stocking weaver, but was subsequently removed to an attorney's office. He produced several prose and verse compositions at an early age, and devoted his leisure hours to reading, and to the study of Greek and Latin. To obtain a university education, for the purpose of entering into the church, was the main object of his wishes. By the generosity of Mr. Wilberforce and some other friends, he was at length enabled to become a student at St. John's college, Cambridge. His progress was rapid, but his intense application destroyed the vital powers, and he d. in 1806. He published "Clifton Grove," with other poems; and his "Remains" were edited by Southey.—BLANCO, a miscellaneous writer, b. in Spain, but the greater part of whose life was passed in England. He was a singularly sincere and earnest religious inquirer, the friend of Channing, Coleridge, Arnold, &c., and whose memoirs, in which the struggles of his mind are unfolded, are of the deepest interest.—WILLIAM, b. at Philadelphia, in 1747, was the first bishop of the Protestant Episcopal church, who lived to a venerable age. He was chaplain to the congress of 1777, was mainly instrumental in framing the constitution of the American church, compiled the liturgy and the canons, and wrote several able works, chiefly on religious topics. D. 1836.

WHITEFIELD, GEORGE, a celebrated divine, the founder of the Calvinistic Methodists, was b. 1714, at Gloucester, where his father kept the Bell inn. He was educated at the Crypt school of his native city, and at Pembroke college, Oxford. At the university he was one of the members of the society formed by Wesley, and inflicted on himself many ascetic privations. He was ordained a deacon in 1736, and his pulpit eloquence soon became highly popular. In 1737 he sailed to Georgia, and he remained in the colony for nearly two years. He returned to America in 1739, made a tour through several of the

provinces, and resided in Georgia till 1741; and he subsequently made five visits to that quarter of the globe. The foundation of the orphan house was one of the benefits which Whitefield conferred on Georgia. In England he first introduced, in 1739, the practice of preaching in the open air, and the effect of his oratory was astonishing. The tabernacles in Moorfields and Tottenham-court road were erected by his followers, and among his converts was the countess of Huntingdon. In 1741 the breach took place between him and Wesley. D. Sept. 30, 1770, at Newburyport, in New England.

WHITEHEAD, GEORGE, one of the early preachers among the Quakers, was b. 1636, at Orton, in Westmoreland, and was educated at Blenlow free school, in Cumberland. At the age of 18 he began to propagate those religious doctrines which he had embraced, and he continued his labors in various parts of England, in spite of the severest persecution. After the revolution, his exertions procured from the legislature the admission of a Quaker's affirmation instead of an oath. He d. generally respected, in 1722-3. He wrote his own Memoirs, and some other works.—

PAUL, a poet, was b. 1710, in Holborn; was apprenticed to a mercer, but quitted trade to study law in the Temple; acquired considerable popularity as a satirist; was appointed deputy-treasurer of the exchequer; and d. in 1774. He wrote the "State Dunces," "Manners," "Honor," "The Gymnasiad," and other poems.—WILLIAM, a poet and dramatist, was b. 1715, at Cambridge, and was the son of a baker. He was educated at Winchester school, and at Clare hall, Cambridge; became travelling tutor to Lord Nuneham and the earl of Jersey's son; obtained the registrarship to the order of the Bath; and, on the death of Cibber, was appointed poet laureate. He d. in 1785. Among his works are the tragedies of the "Roman Father" and "Creusa;" "The School of Lovers," a comedy; "Poems," and some miscellaneous pieces.

WHITEHURST, JOHN, an eminent engineer, was b. 1713, at Congleton; was brought up to his father's business of a watchmaker; followed that business at Derby, and also became celebrated for constructing philosophical instruments and hydraulic machines; was appointed, in 1775, stamper of the money weights in the mint; and d. 1788. He wrote an "Inquiry into the Original

State and Formation of the Earth," "A Treatise on Chimneys," "An Attempt towards obtaining invariable Measures of Length, Capacity, and Weight, from the Mensuration of Time," and some papers in the "Philosophical Transactions."

WHITELOCKE, BULSTRODE, was b. 1605, in London, and studied at Merchant Tailors' school, St. John's college, Oxford, and the Middle Temple. He was a member of the long parliament, and espoused the popular cause, but was moderate in his conduct. In 1648 he was appointed one of the council of state, and in 1653 was sent on an embassy to Sweden. He wrote "Memorials of English Affairs," "Notes on the King's Writ," "An Account of his Swedish Embassy," and "Labors remembered in the Annals of Life." D. 1676.

WHITGIFT, JOHN, a prelate, was b. 1530, at Great Grimsby, in Lincolnshire; was educated at Queen's college, and Pembroke hall, Cambridge; was, successively, made Margaret professor of divinity, queen's chaplain, master of Pembroke hall and of Trinity college, and dean of Lincoln. In 1577 he became bishop of Worcester, and vice-president of the Welsh marches, and, in 1583, was translated into the archbishopric of Canterbury. As primate, he distinguished himself by persecuting the Catholics and Puritans. D. 1603.

WHITTINGTON, Sir RICHARD, a citizen and mercer, and "thrice lord mayor of London," was an extensive benefactor to the metropolis, though the marvellous stories connected with his name are groundless fictions. His almshouses for thirteen poor men form an interesting object on Highgate hill, and near them stands the famous stone which commemorates his return to London at the time the church bells so invitingly recalled him, in tones which he was fain to believe assured him of future civic honors. His last mayoralty was in 1419.

WICKLIFF, WYCLIFFE, or WICLEF, JOHN, a divine and ecclesiastical reformer, who has been called "the morning star of the reformation," was b. in 1324, at a village of the same name in Yorkshire. He studied at Queen's and Merton colleges, Oxford, and early distinguished himself by opposing the mendicant friars, and by his proficiency in school divinity and the works of Aristotle. His exertions against the friars were rewarded by the mastership of Baliol college, and the wardenship of



Trinity. Of the latter he was deprived by Archbishop Langham, and the sentence was ratified by the pope. Having gained the favor of John of Gaunt, Wickliff was made king's chaplain, and rector of Lutterworth. He now began vigorously to attack papal usurpation and the abuses of the church; nor did he slacken his efforts till he ceased to exist. The pope insisted on his being brought to trial as a heretic, but he was effectually protected by his patron, the duke of Lancaster. His works are very numerous. Among them are, "Trialogus," "Wickliff's Wicket," and a version of the Old and New Testament. D. 1384.

WIELAND, CHRISTOPHER MARTIN, a German writer, who rivals Voltaire in universality of talent and literary fertility, was b. in 1733, at Holtzheim, near Biberach, in Suabia. He was educated by his father, a clergyman, and completed his studies at Klosterbergen and Tubingen. In his 13th year he began to compose Latin and German verses. His first published work was "The Nature of Things," in six cantos, which appeared in 1751. In the following year he went to reside in Switzerland, whence in 1760 he returned to Biberach, where he was appointed to a municipal office. His productions in prose and verse, which rapidly succeeded each other, raised him to the summit of literary reputation. The elector of Mentz nominated him professor of philosophy and belles lettres at Erfurt; and, in 1772, the duchess dowager of Saxe Weimar gave him the tuition of her two sons. His original works form 42 volumes quarto; and he translated Lucian, Shakespeare, Cicero's "Epistles," and Horace's "Satires." D. 1818.

WIFFEN, JEREMIAH HOLME, a celebrated Quaker poet, was b. 1792, and brought up to the profession of a schoolmaster, in which he was for some years engaged. The work on which his poetical fame mainly rests is a translation of Tasso, in which he adopted the Spenserian stanza. Among his other productions we must name "Aonian Hours, and other Poems," also a translation of poems from the Spanish of De la Vega, a series of stanzas illustrative of the portraits at Woburn abbey, entitled "The Russells," and his able prose work, "The History of the Russell Family," which he traces up to the heathen chiefs three centuries before the time of the conquering Rollo. D. 1836.

WILBERFORCE, WILLIAM, a distin-

guished philanthropist, was b. 1750, at Hull. He completed his education at Cambridge, and there obtained the friendship of Mr. Pitt. He was elected M. P. for Hull, and the next year, 1787, distinguished himself by his exertions for the abolition of the slave trade, which, after a long warfare and many struggles, was finally decreed by the British legislature, in 1807. He approved the principles of the French revolution, as they exhibited themselves at its commencement; and, on the motion of M. Brissot, in August, 1792, was voted the right of French citizenship. But, in 1801, he denounced the designs of Bonaparte, and supported all the ministerial measures of vigorous opposition to France. In his exertions to emancipate the hapless African from the chains of slavery, Mr. Wilberforce never relaxed, and he lived to see the second reading of the "Emancipation Act" carried by the house of commons. He published a "Practical View of the prevailing Religious Systems of Professed Christians," and an "Apology for the Christian Sabbath." D. 1833.

WILDE, RICHARD HENRY, was b. in Baltimore, but removed at an early age to Augusta, Ga., in which state he was admitted to the bar. The latter part of his life was spent in New Orleans. He was once attorney-general of Georgia, and at the time of his death was professor of law in the university of Louisiana. He was also distinguished in public life. In 1815, when barely above the constitutional age, he was elected to congress. At the end of two years he returned to his profession, but he was again a member of congress in 1825, and from 1827 to 1835. Mr. Wilde was more generally known as an accomplished scholar. He published several poetical effusions, which gained him credit; and his researches in Italian literature, especially the work on the "Love, Madness, and Imprisonment of Tasso," have gained him a high place among men of letters. D. 1847.

WILFORD, FRANCIS, an eminent orientalist, was b. about 1760, at Hanover; was for many years in the service of the East India Company in Hindostan; and d. 1822. Many of his papers are printed in the "Asiatic Researches."

WILKES, JOHN, a celebrated political character, was b. 1717, in Clerkenwell, and was the son of a rich distiller. He began his public career as member for Aylesbury, and lieutenant-colonel of the Buckinghamshire militia. By some pam-

phlets which he wrote against the Bute administration, in 1762, he gained reputation; but it was to his periodical paper, "The North Briton," and especially to No. 45 of it, that he was indebted for his popularity. That number the government determined to prosecute, and, accordingly, a general warrant was issued against the author, printer, and publisher. Wilkes contended that the warrant was illegal; obtained a decision to that effect from the court of common pleas, and large damages from the secretary of state and his subordinate myrmidons. Still bent on his ruin, the ministry renewed the prosecution in a regular manner, and commenced another for an obscene poem. He was also dangerously wounded in a duel with Mr. Martin, one of their partisans. Giving way to the storm, he retired to France, upon which he was outlawed, and expelled from his seat. In 1768, being elected for Middlesex, he returned, and was condemned to a fine of £1000, and 22 months imprisonment, and was subsequently expelled a second time for a libel. Again he was chosen, but, in utter contempt of all right, the house declared him ineligible to sit in that parliament, and seated Colonel Luttrell, who had but a small number of votes. This infamous vote was afterwards expunged from the journals. In 1770 he was chosen an alderman of London, in which capacity he set at defiance the mandates of the house. In 1772 he was sheriff; in 1774, lord mayor; and in 1779 he became chamberlain of the city. In 1775 he was once more sent to parliament by Middlesex, and he was a steady opponent to the American war. D. 1797. Two collections of his correspondence have been published.

WILKIE, Sir DAVID, a painter of distinguished merit, was b. near Cupar, in Fifeshire, in 1785, his father being a minister of the Scotch church. In 1805 he went to London, and soon attracted notice by the excellence of his earliest efforts, his career of fame commencing with his "Village Politicians," "Blind Fiddler," "Rent Day," &c. His reputation was now established, and in 1811 he was made a royal academician, from which period he regularly produced, and as regularly sold at increasing prices, his most celebrated pictures, of which we shall merely mention a few, as "Distraining for Rent," "The Penny Wedding," "Blind Man's Buff," "The Village Festival," "The Reading of the Will," and "Chelsea Pensioners Read-

ing the Gazette of the Battle of Waterloo." D. 1841.

WILKINS, JOHN, a prelate and mathematician, was b. in 1614, at Fawsley, in Northamptonshire, and was educated at New Inn hall, and Magdalen hall, Oxford. Having espoused the popular cause, and being married to Cromwell's sister, he was made warden of Wadham college, and, by Richard Cromwell, was appointed master of Trinity college. The restoration deprived him of these preferments, but he soon obtained others, and, in 1668, was raised to the bishopric of Chester. He d. in 1672. He was the founder of that association which afterwards became the Royal Society. Besides his mathematical works, reprinted in two volumes, he wrote an "Essay towards a real Character and Philosophical Language," and various theological pieces.

WILKINSON, JEMIMA, a bold and artful religious impostor, was b. in Cumberland, R. I., about the year 1753. Recovering suddenly from an apparent suspension of life, in 1773, she gave out that she had been raised from the dead, and laid claim to supernatural power and authority. Making a few proselytes, she removed with them to the neighborhood of Crooked Lake, N. Y., where she d. in 1819.

WILLARD, SAMUEL, an eminent divine, was b. in Massachusetts, and received his education at Harvard college, where he was graduated in 1650. He was settled over the old south church in Boston, and became the most celebrated among his cotemporaries in the ministry. In 1701 he was made vice-president of Harvard college, and continued in this office till his death, in 1707. He published a large number of sermons, and a folio volume of divinity.

WILLIAMS, JOHN, a divine and statesman, was b. in 1582, at Aberconway, in Wales, and was educated at St. John's college, Cambridge. After having held several minor but valuable preferments, he was made bishop of Lincoln, and keeper of the great seal, in 1621. Of the office of lord keeper he was deprived by Charles I., on his accession. He was subsequently prosecuted in the star-chamber, and sentenced to a fine of £10,000, and imprisonment in the Tower. The proceedings were, however, rescinded in 1640, and in the following year he was translated to the see of York. During the civil war he made an ineffectual attempt to hold out Conway castle against the parliament.

D. 1650. Williams was a strenuous opponent to Laud.—Sir CHARLES HANBURY, a poet and diplomatist, was b. in 1709; was educated at Eton; was for a considerable period one of the members for the county of Monmouth; held the paymastership of the marines; was employed as ambassador to Dresden and St. Petersburg; and d. insane, in 1759. His poems are spirited and witty, but licentious.—DAVID, a miscellaneous writer, was b. in 1738, in Cardiganshire; was educated at a dissenting academy; and became a dissenting minister. Changing to a deist, he opened a chapel to diffuse his newly adopted opinions, and for some time his hearers were numerous. The subsequent part of his life was dedicated to literary pursuits and to private teaching. The Literary Fund was founded by him. Among his chief works are, “Lectures on the Principles and Duties of Religion and Morality,” “Lectures on Education,” “Lectures on Political Principles,” and a “History of Monmouthshire.” D. 1816.—HELEN MARIA, a poet and miscellaneous writer, was b. in 1762, in the north of England, and was ushered into public notice when she was 18, by Dr. Kippis. Between 1782 and 1788 she published “Edwin and Eltruda,” a poem, “Peru,” a poem, and other pieces, which were afterwards collected in two volumes. In 1790 she settled in Paris. There she became intimate with the most eminent of the Girondists, and, in 1794, was imprisoned, and nearly shared their fate. She escaped, and took refuge in Switzerland, but returned to the French capital in 1796, where she continued to reside till her decease, 1827.—ROGER, one of the founders of Rhode Island, was b. in Wales, in 1599, and received his education at Oxford. He was for some time a minister of the established church, but dissenting, he removed, in 1681, to New England, and preached till 1686 at Salem and Plymouth. Being banished from the colony on account of his religious opinions, he removed with several others to Rhode Island, and laid the foundation of Providence. They there established the first society in which was enjoyed perfect liberty of conscience. For several years Williams was president of the colony. D. 1683.—OTHO HOLLAND, an officer in the American army, was b. in Maryland, in 1743, served in various capacities during the revolutionary war, and fought at the battles of Guilford, Hobkirk’s hill, and the Eutaws. Before the dis-

banding of the army he was made brigadier-general. For several years he was collector at Baltimore. D. 1794.—WILLIAM, a signer of the declaration of American independence, was b. at Lebanon, Conn., in 1781, and was educated at Harvard college. From the university he returned home, and for some time devoted himself to the study of theology. At an early period of the revolution he embarked in the cause of his country, and was a delegate from his native state to the continental congress. D. 1811.

WILLIAMSON, HUGH, an American physician, was b. in Pennsylvania, in 1735, and received his education at the college of Philadelphia; but relinquished the clerical profession, for which he had been intended, and turned his attention first to mathematics, and subsequently to medicine. After visiting Edinburgh and Leyden, at which latter university he obtained the degree of M. D., he returned and practised in Philadelphia. He was one of the committee appointed by the American Philosophical Society, 1769, to observe the transit of Venus over the solar disc; and he attracted considerable attention by his observations on the remarkable comet which then made its appearance, as he came to the conclusion that comets, instead of being ignited masses, are inhabited planets. He was appointed to the medical staff of the revolutionary army, and, at the restoration of peace, he became a member of congress. Among his chief works are, “The History of North Carolina,” and “Observations on the Climate of America.” D. 1819.

WILLIS, BROWNE, an eminent antiquary, was b. in 1682, at Blandford, in Dorsetshire, studied at Westminster school, and at Christ-church, Oxford; was elected M. P. for Buckinghamshire in 1705; became a member of the society of antiquaries in 1717, and d. in 1760. Willis was a man of an eccentric character. Miss Talbot, who gives a ludicrous description of him, declares, that “with one of the honestest hearts in the world he has one of the oddest heads that ever dropt out of the moon.” His principal works are, “Notitia Parliamentaria,” “A Survey of the Cathedrals of England,” “History of the Mitred Parliamentary Abbeyes,” and “a History of Buckingham.”—FRANCIS, a physician, celebrated for his skill in cases of insanity, was b. about 1718, in Lincolnshire, and was educated at

Brazenose college, Oxford. He was brought up to the church, and obtained a college living in the metropolis; but subsequently took the degree of M. D., and practised as a physician. He restored George III. to sanity, and was amply rewarded by a parliamentary grant. D. 1807.

WILLUGHBY, FRANCIS, an eminent naturalist, was b. 1635, in Lincolnshire, and was educated at Trinity college, Cambridge. Ray was his tutor, and was subsequently his fellow-traveller on the Continent, his frequent guest, and his executor. In 1662 he became a member of the Royal Society. He d. in 1674. He wrote a Latin treatise on ornithology, another on ichthyology, and some papers in the "Philosophical Transactions." The treatises were edited, after Willughby's death, by Ray.

WILSON, ALEXANDER, the celebrated ornithologist, was b. at Paisley, Scotland, and came to Delaware in 1794. Removing to Philadelphia he became acquainted with Mr. Bartram, the naturalist, and devoted himself to the cultivation of natural history. His great work is the "American Ornithology," splendidly executed, and very accurate and comprehensive. He possessed considerable taste for literature, and published several small poems of much beauty. D. 1818.—JAMES, a signer of the declaration of independence, was b. in Scotland, about 1742. He was well educated, and after completing his studies emigrated to America. Settling at Philadelphia, he received an offer to enter the office of Mr. John Dickinson and pursue the study of the law. He soon distinguished himself, and was appointed a delegate to the continental congress, where he continued from 1775 to 1777. He was a member of the conventions which framed the constitution of Pennsylvania and that of the United States, and in 1789 was appointed one of the judges of the supreme court of the United States. In 1797 he was made professor of law in the university of Pennsylvania, and in this capacity delivered a course of lectures, afterwards published. D. 1798.—THOMAS, a prelate eminent for piety, was b. 1663, at Barton, in Cheshire. He was educated at Trinity college, Dublin. The earl of Derby, to whom he was chaplain, and whose son he accompanied to the Continent as tutor, nominated him in 1697, bishop of the Isle of Man. He held the see during fifty-eight years, and though his annual income was only

three hundred pounds, he refused to accept an English bishopric. Scanty as were his means, he was benevolent to the poor, built a new chapel at Castleton, founded parochial libraries, and introduced important improvements in the agriculture of the island. D. 1755.—RICHARD, a celebrated painter, was b. 1714, at Penegos, in Montgomeryshire. He received a liberal education, and, having manifested a genius for painting he was placed under an obscure portrait painter named Wright. He himself began his career in the same branch of art. On his visiting Italy, however, he was advised by Zuccarelli to devote himself to landscape, and fortunately, he followed that advice. His picture of "Niobe" was exhibited in 1760. He attained great reputation, but nevertheless, the latter part of his life was clouded by poverty. He d. in 1782. Fuseli declares that "Wilson's taste was so exquisite, and his eye so chaste, that whatever came from his easel bore the stamp of elegance and truth."

WINCHESTER, ELHANAN, an American divine, who visited England about 1788, attempted to found a Philadelphia society, and disseminated his peculiar tenets by means of preaching, and of a Philadelphia magazine. He succeeded in establishing a sect called Winchestarians, or Universalists, which is still in existence. His distinguished tenet was the ultimate redemption of all mankind, and even of the devils. He returned in 1792 to his native country. Among his works are, "Lectures on the Prophecies," "The Universal Restoration," and an heroic poem on Christ.

WINCKELMAN, JOHN JOACHIM, a celebrated German antiquary, was b. in 1717, at Steindall, in Bradenburgh. After having been professor of the belles lettres at Seehausen, and librarian to Count Bunau, he became a Catholic, and went to Rome, where the pope appointed him president of antiquities, and librarian of the Vatican. He was murdered in 1768, at Trieste, while on his return from Germany to Italy. His principal works are, "A History of Art among the Ancients," "Ancient unedited Monuments," "Reflections on the Imitation of the Productions of the Greeks in Painting and Sculpture." On "Allegory," and "Letters on Herculeaneum."

WINDER, WILLIAM H., an officer in the American army, was b. in Maryland in 1775, was educated for the bar

and pursued his profession in Baltimore with great success. In 1812 he received a colonel's commission, was promoted to the rank of brigadier-general, and served with reputation during the war with Great Britain. He commanded the troops at the battle of Bladensburg. On the declaration of peace he resumed the practice of his profession. D. 1824.

WINDHAM, WILLIAM, a statesman, was b. in 1750, at Felbrig, in Norfolk, and was educated at Eton, Glasgow, and University college, Oxford. In 1782 he was elected M. P. for Norwich, and for a short time secretary to the viceroy of Ireland. He continued to act with the Whigs till 1793, when he adopted the sentiments of Burke; and in the following year, he was appointed secretary at war, with a seat in the cabinet. In 1801 he resigned. To the peace of Amiens he was strenuously hostile. During the brief possession of power by the Whigs in 1806, he held his former office. D. 1810.

WINGATE, EDWARD, a lawyer and mathematician, was b. in 1593, in Yorkshire, studied at Queen's college, Oxford, and at Gray's Inn; was sent to France to instruct Henrietta Maria in the English language; took the popular side in the civil war, and d. in 1656. Among his works are, "Natural and Artificial Arithmetic," "The Exact Surveyor," "Ludus Mathematicus," "Maxims of Reason," and "an Abridgement of the Statutes."

WINSLOW, EDWARD, was b. in Worcestershire, in 1594. He was among the first settlers of New England, in 1620, and was repeatedly elected governor of the colony they founded at Plymouth. He went several times as an agent to England, and in 1655 was appointed a commissioner to superintend the expedition against the Spaniards in the West Indies. D. near Jamaica in the May of that year.—JAMES BENIGNUS, a celebrated Danish anatomist, was b. in 1669, at Odensee; settled in France, and in 1699 became a Catholic. In 1743 he succeeded Mr. Hunal as professor of anatomy and physiology at the Royal Botanic Garden. He d. in 1760. Winslow was a member of several learned bodies. His principal work, which still preserves its reputation undiminished, is "An Anatomical Exposition of the Structure of the Human Body."

WINSOR, FREDERIC ALBERT, an enterprising projector, to whom the public is indebted for the beautiful gas-light which now illuminates the streets,

&c.; made his first public experiments at the Lyceum, in the Strand, in 1803. He afterwards lighted with gas the walls of Carlton palace gardens, on the king's birthday in 1807; and during 1809 and 1810, he lighted one side of Pall Mall, from the house which he then occupied in that street. He followed up his object with great perseverance, and at length obtained a charter of incorporation for a gas-light and coke company. In consequence, however, of some misunderstanding with the parties with whom he was associated he did not obtain his expected remuneration. In 1815 he went to Paris, where he also erected gas-works, and established a company. D. 1830.

WINSTANLEY, WILLIAM, a literary barber who wrote the "Lives of the Poets," "Select Lives of England's Worthies," "Historical Rarities," &c. D. about 1690.

WINTER, JOHN WILLIAM DE, a Dutch admiral, was b. in 1750. Having been an active partisan in the revolution which broke out in 1787, he was obliged to take refuge in France, when the party of the stadtholder prevailed. In France he entered the army, served under Dumouriez and Pichegru, and in a short time rose to the rank of general of brigade. In 1795, when Pichegru invaded Holland, De Winter returned to his country, where the states-general made him vice-admiral and commander of the naval forces at Texel. Here, with 29 vessels, of which 16 were ships of the line, he was completely defeated by Duncan, Oct. 7, 1797. D. 1812.—PETER VON, an eminent German musician, b. at Manheim, in 1754, and at the age of 10 years was appointed a member of the orchestra of the elector. He composed a variety of operas, oratorios, and other pieces of vocal and instrumental music, many of which possess very considerable merit. D. 1825.

WINTHROP, JOHN, first governor of Massachusetts, was b. at Groton, England, in 1587. He arrived with the colonists in Salem in 1630, having a commission as their governor, and held this office, with the exception of six or seven years, till his death in 1649. He kept a minute journal of the affairs of the colony, which has been published, and possesses much value.—JOHN, son of the foregoing, was b. in England, 1605, and received his education at Cambridge. He came to Massachusetts in 1633, and subsequently visiting England, returned and established a colo-

ny at Saybrook, Conn. In 1657 he was chosen governor of that colony, and remained so till his death in 1676. He was distinguished for his love of natural philosophy, and was one of the founders of the Royal Society of London.—**JAMES**, a man of letters, was b. at Cambridge, Mass., in 1752, and was graduated at Harvard college. He was for twenty years librarian of that institution. His acquirements in the exact sciences, the ancient and modern languages, and in biblical and polite literature were extensive. D. 1821.

**WIRT**, **WILLIAM**, an eminent advocate and essayist, b. at Bladensburg, Md., 1772, and studied law in Leesburg, Va., where he was admitted to the bar, in 1792. He was appointed chancellor of the eastern district of Virginia in 1802, and district attorney in 1816. The part he took in the famous trial of Aaron Burr gave him his greatest distinction as an eloquent pleader. His "Letters of the British Spy," first published in a Richmond paper; the "Old Bachelor," and a "Life of Patrick Henry;" the latter, written in a highly florid style, enjoyed great popularity in their day. D. 1835.

**WISHART**, **GEORGE**, a Scotch martyr, was b. at the commencement of the 16th century. Little is known of his early life; but he is said to have embraced the Protestant faith while travelling in Germany; to have resided for some years at Cambridge; and to have taught at Benet college. In 1544 he returned to his native land, and exerted himself zealously in preaching the doctrines of the Reformation. In 1546 he was seized by Cardinal Beaton, was brought to trial, and was mercilessly condemned to the flames.

**WISTAR**, **CASPAR**, a celebrated physician, was b. in Philadelphia, 1761. He studied medicine under Dr. John Redman, and completed his professional course at the schools in London and Edinburgh. Returning in 1787 to his native city, he soon distinguished himself in his profession, and in 1789 was elected professor of chemistry in the college of Philadelphia. In 1782 he became adjunct professor of anatomy, midwifery, and surgery, with Dr. Shippen; and on the decease of that gentleman, in 1803, sole professor. His acquirements in professional knowledge were very extensive, and he obtained much popularity as a lecturer. D. 1818.

**WITHER**, **GEORGE**, a poet, was b. 1588, at Bentworth in Hamshire, and

was educated at Magdalen college, Oxford. He studied law at Lincoln's Inn, but did not practise. In 1613 he was committed to prison for his satires, called "Abuses Stript and Whipt." In the civil war he espoused the popular cause, and rose to the rank of major-general. After the restoration he was again incarcerated for his writings, and remained for more than three years in durance. He d. in 1667. Of his numerous works many are hasty and incorrect, but in his "Shepherds Hunting," and some of his other pieces, there is much of genuine poetry.

**WITHERSPOON**, **JOHN**, a signer of the declaration of independence, was b. in Scotland, 1722, and was educated at the university of Edinburgh. He studied divinity, and became one of the most influential and distinguished of the Scottish clergy. Being induced to accept the presidency of the college at Princeton, he removed to New Jersey with his family in 1768. In 1776 he was appointed a delegate to the continental congress, and retained a seat there during the war. On the return of peace he resumed his duties at the college. D. 1794.

**WODHULL**, **MICHAEL**, a poet, was b. 1740, at Thenford, in Northamptonshire; was educated at Winchester school, and at Brazenose college, Oxford; lived on his paternal estate, and amused his leisure hours with literature; and d. in 1816. He wrote poems, which have a considerable portion of merit; and translated the tragedies of Euripides.

**WOLCOTT**, **JOHN**, a poet, better known by the name of Peter Pindar, was b. 1738, at Dodbrook, in Devonshire; was educated at private seminaries; and was apprenticed to his uncle, an apothecary at Truro, who ultimately left him the bulk of his property. Having taken a degree, he accompanied Sir William Trelawney to the government of Jamaica, as physician. While residing in that island he took orders, and was presented to a living. On his return to England he settled at Truro, whence he removed to Helstone. It was while he was living in Cornwall that he drew from obscurity the painter Opie; and in 1780 he went with him to settle in London. Wolcott's first publication, "An Epistle to the Reviewers," appeared in 1778. After his arrival in the metropolis, his productions rapidly succeeded each other, and were highly popular. Among his most finished works are, "Lyric Odes to the Royal

Academicians," and "The Læsiad." In the decline of life he became blind, and he d. January 14, 1819.—**OLIVER**, governor of Connecticut, was b. 1727, and received his education at Yale college. He served as captain in the French war, and studied medicine though he never practised. He was a delegate to the congress of 1776, signed the declaration of independence and the articles of confederation, and remained a member till 1785. In 1785 he was elected deputy governor, and was re-elected till 1796, when he was made governor. D. 1797.

**WOLF, FREDERIC AUGUSTUS**, an eminent German philologist, was b. 1759, at Haynrode, in Holstein; was educated at Gottingen; was appointed professor, in 1783, at the university of Halle, where he remained for twenty-three years; had a considerable share in founding and organizing the new university at Berlin, in 1808, and became professor of it; and d. in 1824. He edited, and added notes and dissertations to, many Greek and Roman classics; and wrote "A History of Roman Literature," and other works.

**WOLFE, JAMES**, a celebrated general, the son of a lieutenant-general, was b. 1726, at Westerham, in Kent, and distinguished himself, before he was 20, at the battle of Laffeldt. He increased his reputation so much by his conduct at Minden and Louisburgh, that Pitt selected him to command the expedition against Quebec. Wolfe overcame all obstacles, scaled the heights of Abraham, and compelled the enemy to risk the province on the issue of a battle. In the moment of victory he fell, mortally wounded. Cries of "They run!" struck his ear. Rousing himself from the faintness of death, he inquired, "Who run?" and being told that it was the French, he exclaimed, "Thank God, then I die contented!" and immediately expired. D. 1759.—**CHARLES**, an Irish divine and poet, was b. 1791, at Dublin; was educated at Trinity college, Dublin; obtained the curacy of Ballyclog, which he exchanged for that of Castle Caulfield; and d. of consumption, in February, 1823. He wrote the well-known "Ode on the Death of Sir John Moore," beginning with, "Not a drum was heard;" and the praise which, after his decease, was bestowed upon that piece, induced his friends to publish a volume of his "Remains."

**WOLFIUS, CHRISTIAN**, an eminent German mathematician and philosopher, who filled the professor's chair in the university of Halle, and was eventually

created a baron of the empire. His principal works are, "Elementa Mathematicæ Universæ," "A System of Philosophy," and a "Treatise on the Law of Nature and Nations."—**JOHN CHRISTOPHER**, a divine and philologist, b. in 1683. He was author of many works on Hebrew and Greek literature, and bequeathed a vast collection of rabbinical and oriental books to the public library at Hamburg, where he d. in 1739.—**JEROME**, an eminent critic and classical scholar, who d. at Augsburg, in 1580.—**JOHN**, an historical and miscellaneous writer, who was employed as a diplomatist, and at his death, in 1600, was governor of Mindelsheim.

**WOLLASTON, WILLIAM**, an ethical and theological writer, was b. 1659, at Cotton Clanford, in Staffordshire; was educated at Sidney college, Cambridge; took orders; but obtained an independence which turned his views from church preferment; and d. 1724. His principal work is, "The Religion of Nature Delineated."—**WILLIAM HYDE**, a physician and experimental philosopher, the great-grandson of the foregoing, was b. 1766, and was educated at Caius college, Cambridge. Fortunately for the interests of science, his want of patronage as a physician, at Bury St. Edmunds and London, induced him to give up the medical profession in disgust, and devote himself to scientific pursuits. The result was that he became one of the most eminent chemists and experimentalists of modern times. Among his discoveries are the two metals, palladium and rhodium, and the method of rendering platina malleable, by the last of which he is said to have gained thirty thousand pounds. Among his inventions are, a sliding scale of chemical equivalents, a goniometer, and the camera lucida. His papers in the "Philosophical Transactions" are numerous. D. 1828.

**WOLSEY, THOMAS**, Cardinal, an eminent prelate and statesman, the son of a butcher, was b. 1471, at Ipswich. He was educated at Magdalen college, Oxford. His first preferment of importance was that of chaplain to Henry VII., who gave him the deanery of Lincoln, as a reward for his expeditious execution of some diplomatic business. Being introduced to Henry VIII. by Fox, bishop of Winchester, he made a rapid progress in the royal favor, till at length he reached the highest pitch of power to which a subject can aspire. He lived in princely state; and his train consisted

of eight hundred persons, of whom many were knights and gentlemen. Charles V. and Francis I. were suitors for his influence with his master, and bought it by pensions and professions of respect. His great ambition was, to fill the papal chair, but in this he was disappointed. At length his capricious sovereign became his enemy. The conduct of Wolsey relative to the divorce from Catharine of Aragon was the first cause of offence. In 1529 he was deprived of the seals, a part of his property was seized, and he was impeached. A full pardon, however was granted to him, and in 1530 he retired to Cawwood castle. There, in the autumn of that year, he was again arrested, on a charge of high treason, and he d. at Leicester, on his way to London, on the 28th of November. He founded a collegiate school at Ipswich, and the college of Christ-church, and several lectureships, at Oxford.

WOOD, ANTHONY, a biographer and antiquary, was b. 1632 at Oxford, and was educated at Merton college. The perusal of some works on heraldry, and of Dugdale's "Warwickshire," inspired in him a taste for antiquarian lore. His "History and Antiquities of Oxford," which was translated into Latin by Dr. Fell, appeared in 1774, and his "Athenæ Oxonienses" was published in 1691. An attack upon Lord Clarendon, in the last of these works, subjected him to a sentence of expulsion, and his Jacobitical prejudices rendered him an object of hatred to the Whig party. D. 1695.

—ROBERT, a scholar and a man of taste, was b. in 1716, at Riverstown, in the Irish county of Meath; made the tour of Greece, Egypt, and Palestine, in 1751; was appointed under-secretary of state in 1759; and d. 1771. He wrote a "Description of the Ruins of Balbec," "The Ruins of Palmyra," and an "Essay on the Life and Writings of Homer."

WOODBURY, LEVI, was b. at Frankestown, N. H., about the year 1790, was graduated at Dartmouth college in 1809, and was admitted to the bar in 1812. In 1816 he was appointed secretary of state, and at the commencement of the next year a judge of the superior court. In 1819 he removed to Portsmouth; he was elected governor in 1832. He was elected to the United States senate, in which body he served from 1824 to 1831. In the spring of 1831 he was appointed secretary of the navy by General Jackson. After hold-

ing that office for several years, he was nominated to the post of secretary of the treasury, by General Jackson, after the rejection of Mr. Taney, by the senate. He left the cabinet at the end of Mr. Van Buren's administration, in 1841, after having belonged to it about 10 years. He was immediately elected to the United States senate, by the legislature of New Hampshire, and remained there until he was appointed one of the justices of the supreme court, by President Polk, who had previously offered him the office of minister to England. D. 1851.

WOODDESON, RICHARD, an eminent civilian, was b. in 1745, at Kingston, in Surrey; was educated at Kingston grammar school, and at Pembroke and Magdalen colleges, Oxford; was chosen Vinerian professor, on the resignation of Sir Robert Chambers; and d. 1822. He wrote "Elements of Jurisprudence," "A Systematic View of the Laws of England," and a "Brief Vindication of the Rights of the British Legislature," in reply to Mr. Reeves.

WOODFALL, a printer and parliamentary reporter, was b. about 1745, and was the son of a printer who was proprietor of "The Daily Advertiser." He was brought up to his father's occupation, but was so fond of the stage that for a short time he was an actor, and, to the close of his life, never missed being present at the coming out of a new piece. He was successively editor of "The London Packet," and "The Morning Chronicle," and editor and owner of the "Diary." Woodfall had an astonishingly retentive memory, and was the first who gave a full and immediate detail of the proceedings of the legislature. D. 1803.

WOODHOUSE, ROBERT, an eminent mathematician; was educated at Cambridge; was Plumian professor in 1822, and keeper of the observatory in 1824. He wrote "The Principles of Analytical Calculation," a "Treatise on Trigonometry," a "Treatise on Isoperimetrical Problems," an "Elementary Treatise on Plane Astronomy," and several papers in the "Philosophical Transactions." D. 1757.

WOOLSTON, THOMAS, a deistical writer, was b. 1669, at Northampton, and was educated at Sidney college, Cambridge. The perusal of the writings of Origen gave him a fondness for allegorizing, and his first work, "The Old Apology for the Truth of the Christian Religion revived," was meant to



prove that the actions of Moses were typical of Christ and the church. He gradually became a deist, and at length his "Six Discourses on Miracles," and his "Defence of the Discourses," brought upon him a prosecution for blasphemy, and he was fined and imprisoned. D. within the rules of the King's Bench, in 1732.

WORCESTER, EDWARD SOMERSET, marquis of, a man of highly inventive talents, was b. about 1697; was employed, when earl of Glamorgan, by Charles I. to negotiate with the Irish Catholics; and d. in 1667. In 1663 he published his curious pamphlet called "The Scantlings of One Hundred Inventions." Among those inventions is the steam-engine, though described, like all the rest of the articles, in a somewhat enigmatical manner. He afterwards put forth a tract, which he called "An Exact and True Definition of the most stupendous Water-commanding Engine." Walpole, who was ignorant upon the subject, calls him "a fantastic mechanic," and some later writers have endeavored to depreciate his merit; but the feasibility of many of his projects has been amply proved.—NOAH, an eminent divine of Massachusetts, whose devotion to the cause of peace acquired for him the name of the Apostle of Peace. He was the secretary of the first peace society, and by his "Calm Review of the Custom of War," and other works, he succeeded in attracting a large share of public attention to the subject. Dr. Channing, in his "Sermon on the Philanthropist," makes a beautiful allusion to his life. D. 1837.

WORDSWORTH, WILLIAM, was b. at Cockermonth, in Cumberland, April 7th, 1770. He received the rudiments of his mental culture at Hawkshead school, and in the year 1787 was entered at St. John's college, Cambridge. Having completed his studies and taken his academical degree, he made the tour of France and Switzerland, at a period when the revolution in France had attained its grand crisis; and its influence upon the fiery imagination and sensitive mind of Wordsworth was no less forcible than that produced upon those of his friends and frequent companions, Coleridge, Southey, and Lloyd. The earnest thoughts that had been generated by his continued meditations upon this theme found an utterance in his "Descriptive Sketches" and "Evening Walk," both of which made their ap-

pearance in 1793. In 1797 he had conceived a plan for the regeneration of English poetry. In 1798 he published, in conjunction with Coleridge, a collection of "Lyrical Ballads." The majority of these productions were from his own pen. This book, so far from making converts to Wordsworth's peculiar way of thinking, met everywhere with the bitterest contempt and ridicule. Still many of his readers sympathized with his views, and through their encouragement he was induced to publish two other volumes of poetry in 1807. In 1814 appeared his great work, "The Excursion." Several works followed this, among which may be mentioned "The White Doe of Rylstone;" and in 1842 appeared a volume containing several poems written in the poet's early youth, accompanied by others written in his old age. In 1843 he succeeded his friend Southey as poet-laureate. For many years Wordsworth enjoyed the privilege of receiving that guerdon of love and admiration, while living, which are too frequently only scattered like garlands upon the tomb of genius. Thousands of his admirers made a pilgrimage to the poet's sanctuary, Rydal Mount; and not a few crossed over from other lands to catch a glimpse of that great man who has filled the world with his fame. D. 1850. His noble autobiographical poem, "The Prelude, or the Growth of a Poet's Mind," was a posthumous publication.

WORMIUS, OLAUS, an able Danish physician and antiquary, was b. in 1588, at Aarhusen, in Jutland; studied at Marpurg, Strasburgh, and Basle; was successively professor of belles lettres, Greek literature, and physic, at Copenhagen, and was made a canon of the cathedral of Lunden by Christiern IV., as a reward for his medical services. D. 1654.

WOTTON, Sir HENRY, a diplomatist and miscellaneous writer, was b. in 1568, at Broughton hall, in Kent, and was educated at Winchester school, and at New college and Queen's college, Oxford. After having visited France, Germany, and Italy, he was appointed secretary to the earl of Essex, whom he accompanied on his expedition against the Spaniards, and into Ireland. On the fall of that nobleman, Wotton went to reside at Florence. James I. employed him as ambassador at Venice, and on various missions to Italian and German princes. He was made provost of Eton college in 1624. He wrote "Elements

of Architecture," "The State of Christendom," and "Reliquiæ Wottonianæ." Some of his poems are spirited and elegant. D. 1639.

WOULFE, PETER, an eminent chemist, who d. 1805. His character was marked by great eccentricity. He was a firm believer in alchemy. His apartments were so filled with furnaces, and the articles of a laboratory that his fire-side was not easily reached. He breakfasted at four in the morning; and his mode of curing any serious indisposition was to take a place in the mail to Edinburgh, and immediately return from that city. He invented an apparatus for experiments on gases; and contributed several papers to the "Philosophical Transactions."

WOUVERMANS, PHILIP, an eminent artist, the son of an indifferent historical painter, was b. in 1620, at Haerlem, and was a pupil of Wynants; but much improved himself by an indefatigable study of nature. Great as was his merit, he was so poorly patronized as to be always in narrow circumstances; and, before his death, he ordered a box filled with his designs to be burned, that his son might not be allured to embrace "so uncertain and miserable a profession." D. 1668.

WRAGG, WILLIAM, was b. in South Carolina, in 1714, and was educated in England, where he studied law and entered upon its practice. Not long afterwards he returned to his native country, in 1753 was made one of the king's council for the province, and in 1769 was offered the seat of chief justice, which he declined. When the revolution commenced he maintained a conscientious opposition to the measures of the colonies, and determined to return to England. He embarked for that country and was wrecked in a violent storm on the coast of Holland, in September, 1777. A monument is erected to his memory in Westminster abbey.

WRAXALL, Sir NATHANIEL WILLIAM, baronet, an eminent traveller and historical writer, was b. at Bristol, in 1751. He entered into the civil service of the East India Company, and in 1771 acted as judge-advocate and paymaster of the forces for the presidency of Bombay. Next year he returned to England, and then travelled on the Continent, visiting almost every country from Naples to Lapland. He published several "Tours," the "History of the House of Valois," "Memoirs of the Courts of Berlin, Dresden, Warsaw, and Vienna," "The His-

tory of France," &c. In 1813 he was created a baronet; and, in 1815, he published his last work, "Historical Memoirs of his Own Time." In these memoirs, which contain a fund of anecdote, was a libel on Count Woronzow, the Russian ambassador, for which Sir Nathaniel was sentenced to a fine and six months' imprisonment. D. at Dover, while on his way to Naples, in 1831.

WREN, Sir CHRISTOPHER, a celebrated architect and mathematician, son of the dean of Windsor, was b. 1632, at East Knoyle, in Wiltshire, and was educated at Wadham college, Oxford. His mathematical talents were precociously manifested; in his 13th year he invented an astronomical instrument and a pneumatic machine; and at 15 he wrote "A New System of Spherical Trigonometry." He was one of the earliest members of the philosophical society at Oxford, which afterwards ripened into the Royal Society. In 1657 he was chosen Gresham professor of astronomy, and in 1661 Savilian professor at Oxford. During this period he made many curious discoveries in astronomy, natural philosophy, and other sciences. It was in 1663 that his architectural talents were first called into action, when he was commissioned to prepare designs for the restoration of St. Paul's cathedral. The fire of London, however, soon opened to him a wider sphere. Between 1668 and 1718, he built St. Paul's, (which was begun in 1675,) the Monument, the hospitals of Chelsea and Greenwich, various edifices at Oxford and Cambridge, Winchester castle, the new part of Hampton court, and nearly sixty churches. In 1680 he was chosen president of the Royal Society. In 1718 political intrigue unworthily deprived him of the surveyor-generalship of his majesty's works, which he had held during half a century. D. 1723.

WRIGHT, EDWARD, a mathematician, was b. at Garveston, in Norfolk, in the latter end of the 16th century; was educated at Caius college, Cambridge; accompanied the earl of Cumberland in his voyages; and was appointed mathematical lecturer to the East India Company. The true method of dividing the meridian line was first discovered by him. He wrote "The Correction of certain Errors in Navigation," and "The Haven finding Art." D. 1615.—JOSEPH, an eminent painter, commonly known as Wright of Derby, was b. in that town, in 1734, and was a pupil of Hudson, after which he studied in Italy.

On returning to England he resided for two years at Bath, and then settled at Derby, where he d. 1797. He displayed no common talents in portrait, landscape, and historical painting. Among his principal works are, "The Eruption of Vesuvius," "The Head of Ulleswater Lake," "The Dead Soldier," "The Destruction of the Floating Batteries at Gibraltar," "Belshazzar's Feast," "Hero and Leander," and "The Lady in Comus."—SILAS, was b. at Amherst, Mass., on the 24th of May, 1795, was graduated at Middlebury college, 1815, and a few years afterwards was admitted to the bar in the state of New York. In 1825 he was elected to the senate of the state, where he soon distinguished himself for sagacity and talent. The next year he was chosen a member of congress. In 1829 he was made comptroller of the state; and, in 1833, a senator of the United States. His position there was early assumed, and long maintained with the utmost integrity and power. D. 1847.

WYAT, Sir THOMAS, a statesman and poet, was b. in 1503, at Allington, in Kent; was educated at St. John's college, Cambridge, and at Oxford; was a favorite of Henry VIII.; was employed on various diplomatic missions; and d. in 1541. His poems have very considerable merit, and were printed with those of his friend, the accomplished earl of Surrey.

WYATT, JAMES, an eminent architect, was b. about 1743, at Burton, in Staffordshire; studied architecture and painting at Rome; succeeded Sir William Chambers as surveyor of the Board of works; was for a while president of the Royal Academy; and was killed, September 5, 1813, by the overturning of a carriage. Among his works are, the Pantheon, Kew palace, Fonthill abbey, various improvements at Windsor, Westminster, and Salisbury, and the wings to the duke of Devonshire's villa at Chiswick.—R. J., an accomplished sculptor, was b. in 1795, in Oxford-street, London, where his father, Edward Wyatt, was then settled. At an early age he was articulated to Charles Rossi, for the term of seven years; and during that term his services at the Royal Academy were so successfully prosecuted, as to entitle him to the award of two medals upon different occasions. At the time Wyatt was under the tuition of Rossi, he executed a monument in the church of Esher, in memory of Mrs. Hughes, and another in the

chapel at St. John's Wood. When Canova visited England, he became so far interested in Wyatt, as at once to promise him his protection and the permission to work in his studio at Rome. Thither he proceeded in the early part of the year 1821, after having spent some time in Paris under the celebrated Italian sculptor Bozio; and so devotedly did he prosecute the labors of his profession, that only once in this lengthened term of nearly 80 years did he revisit his native country, and that occasion was in the year 1841, when he was honored by the queen with a commission for his statue of Penelope, which in Rome was considered the best of his works. His group of "Ino and the Infant Bacchus," a statue of "Glycera," "Musidora," a statue; two statues of Nymphs, and "Penelope," a charming statue, the property of her majesty, are all works of high merit. D. 1850.

WYCHERLEY, WILLIAM, a wit and dramatist, was b. about 1640, at Cleve in Shropshire. He studied at Queen's college, Oxford, and the Middle Temple, but paid little attention to law. His "Love in a Wood," which was acted in 1672, gave him popularity, and he became a favorite of Charles II. and the duke of Buckingham. His marriage with the countess of Drogheda, however, deprived him of the smiles of the sovereign, and her jealousy embittered his existence. After her death, the succession to her property involved him in lawsuits, and he spent several years in prison, till he was released by James II. He d. in 1715. He wrote, besides the comedy already mentioned, "The Gentleman Dancing Master," "The Country Wife," "The Plain Dealer," "Poems," and some pieces which were published after his decease.

WYNDHAM, Sir WILLIAM, a celebrated statesman, was a native of Somersetshire, and b. in 1687. Having been elected M. P. for the county, he soon became conspicuous as one of the ablest senators in the house. He was appointed secretary of war, and afterwards chancellor of the exchequer; but being displaced on the death of Queen Anne, he took a leading part in opposition, and signalized himself by his defence of the duke of Ormond and the earls of Oxford and Stratford, when impeached by the commons. He was committed to the Tower in 1715, on the charge of being concerned in the rebellion of the earl of Mar, but was never brought to trial. D. 1740.—CHARLES, his eldest

son, became earl of Egremont, and d. in 1763.

WYTHE, GEORGE, a signer of the declaration of American independence, was b. in Virginia, in 1726. His early course was dissipated, but at the age of 30 he reformed, turned his attention to literature, studied law and commenced its practice. At the breaking out of the revolution he was a distinguished leader of the popular party. He was for some time speaker of the house of burgesses, and in 1775 was elected a member of congress. He was one of the committee to revise the laws of Virginia in 1776, and had a principal share in preparing the code adopted in 1779. Soon after he was appointed one of the three judges

of the high court of chancery, and subsequently sole counsellor. He was a member of the convention of Virginia to consider the constitution of the United States. His death, which was attributed to poison, took place in 1806.

WYTTENBACH, DANIEL, a learned philologist, was b. 1746, at Berne; studied at Marburg, and at Gottingen, under Heyne; and became professor of philosophy and literature at the Remonstrants' college at Amsterdam. He was subsequently appointed philosophical professor at the institution called the Illustrious Athenæum, in the same city; and, in 1799, he succeeded Ruhnken at Leyden. D. 1820. He published an edition of the moral works of Plutarch.

## X.

XAVIER, St. FRANCIS, denominated the Apostle of the Indies, was b. 1506, at the castle of Xavier, in Navarre; studied at Paris; became one of the first and most zealous disciples of Ignatius Loyola; was sent to the East by John III. of Portugal, to propagate the gospel; performed his mission in Hindostan, the Moluccas, and Japan; and was on the point of landing in China, when he d. 1552.

XENOCRATES, a Greek philosopher, was b. 406 B. C., at Chalecedon; was a disciple of Plato; succeeded Speusippus in the Platonic school; and d. about 314 B. C. Such was his command over his passions, that the beautiful Phyrne in vain endeavored to rouse them, though she had confidently wagered upon her success. His works are lost, with the exception of a "Treatise on Death."

XENOPHANES, a Greek philosopher, was b. in the 7th century B. C., at Colophon, in Asia Minor; settled at Elea in his 18th year; and d. there at the age of more than 100. He founded the Eleatic sect, and his doctrines were delivered in verse.

XENOPHON, a celebrated philosopher, historian, and general, a native of Athens, was b. about 445 B. C., and was a disciple of Socrates. After having borne arms at the battle of Delium, and in the Peloponnesian war, he became one of the body of Greek auxiliaries, who fought on the side of the younger

Cyrus against Artaxerxes. When the Grecian leaders were treacherously slain, after the battle of Cunaxa, the arduous task of conducting the retreat was intrusted to Xenophon, and he performed it with consummate skill. Subsequently he served under the banners of Thrace and of Lacedæmon. D. at Corinth, 360 B. C.

XIMENES DE CISNEROS, Cardinal FRANCIS, an eminent Spanish statesman, was b. in 1437, at Torrelaguna, in Old Castile, and was educated at Alcala and Salamanca. After having filled various benefices, he became a monk of the Franciscan order, and obtained great reputation as a preacher. In his 56th year, Queen Isabella made him her confessor, and, two years afterwards, he was raised to the archbishopric of Toledo. It was not, however, till he received the express injunction of the pope that he would accept the archiepiscopal dignity, and he continued to preserve the austere habits of a Franciscan. He subsequently became prime minister, and a cardinal, and Ferdinand, on his death-bed, appointed him regent till the arrival of Charles V. D. 1517.

XYLANDER, WILLIAM, a learned critic, whose real name was HOLTZEMANN, was b. 1532, at Augsburg; displayed a profound knowledge of the classics at an early age; was chosen Greek professor at Heidelberg, in 1553; and d. 1576.

## Y.

**YALDEN, THOMAS**, a divine and poet was b. 1671, at Exeter; was educated at Magdalen college, Oxford; obtained, successively, the livings of Willoughby, Chalton, and Clanfield, and the preachingship of Bridewell hospital; was implicated with Bishop Atterbury, but was soon released, and d. in 1736. His poems have been admitted into the collected works of the British poets.

**YATES, FREDERIC HENRY**, a popular and versatile actor, first made his appearance on the stage in a piece called "The Actor of All Work," in 1817. In the following year he was engaged at Covent-garden, subsequently may be said to have performed in every line of character from Shakspeare's tragedy to the broadest farce, and it was not easy to decide whether his pathos or his humor were most admirable. As manager of the Adelphi theatre his taste and skill were also universally allowed. D. 1842.—**RICHARD**, a comic actor, who for many years was a public favorite in *Fondlewife*, in the "Old Bachelor," and similar characters. D. 1796.—**ANNA MARIA**, his wife, was a tragic actress of great ability; and on the death of Mrs. Cibber, in 1765, she for a time became the unrivalled heroine of the stage. D. 1787.

**YEARSLEY, ANNE**, a writer of poems, novels, and dramas, was b. about 1756, at Bristol, and was originally a milkwoman. Some of her verses obtained for her the patronage of Miss Hannah More, under whose auspices a volume of her productions was published by subscription in 1785. The profits enabled her to open a circulating library at the Hot Wells. Among her works are, "Poems," "Earl Godwyn," a tragedy, and "The Royal Captives," a romance. D. 1806.

**YORK, FREDERIC**, duke of, second son of George III., was b. in 1763, at Buckingham-house, Westminster. In 1784 he received the title which he bore till the end of his life, and in 1787 he took his seat in the upper house. He narrowly escaped death in 1789, in a duel with Colonel Lenox. In 1791 he married the eldest daughter of the king of Prussia. He was placed at the head of the British army in Flanders in 1793, and, after alternate success, was expelled

from that country by the French. Nor was he more fortunate in 1799, when he was employed in Holland, he being under the necessity of signing a disadvantageous convention. His office of commander-in-chief, to which he was appointed in 1795, he resigned in 1809, in consequence of the charges which were brought against him by Colonel Wardle. He was, however, reinstated by the prince-regent, and held it till his decease, on the 5th of January, 1827. It is but justice to say that he administered it in a manner which was highly beneficial to the army.

**YOUNG, EDWARD**, a poet and miscellaneous writer, was b. 1681, or, according to some, in 1679, at Upham, in Hants, and was educated at Winchester school, and at New college, Oxford. He was designed for the law, and took his degree of doctor, but he at length chose the clerical profession, and, in 1728, was ordained, and appointed chaplain to the king. His poetical reputation he had already established by the poems of "The Last Day," "The Force of Religion," and "The Love of Fame," and the tragedies of "The Revenge," and "Busiris." In 1730 he obtained the living of Welwyn, and though for several years he (to use his own words) "besieged court favor," he received no further church promotion. His "Night Thoughts" are supposed to have been prompted by the death of his wife, whom he lost in 1741. He d. in 1755. His poetical and prose works form four vols.—**ARTHUR**, an eminent agricultural writer, was b. 1741, at Bradfield, in Suffolk. He was apprenticed to a wine merchant, at Lynn, in Norfolk; but quitted that business to engage in farming. In furtherance of his wish to improve the husbandry of his country, he not only made innumerable experiments on his own land, but also travelled over the greatest part of the British islands, and in France, Spain, and Italy. In 1770 he published his "Farmer's Calendar," which became a popular work; and in 1774 he established "The Annals of Agriculture." On the establishment of the board of agriculture he was appointed secretary, an office which he held till his decease in 1820. Among his principal works, besides those already mentioned, are

his "Tours in England, Ireland, and France."—MATTHEW, a mathematician and divine, was b. 1750, in the county of Roscommon; was educated at Trinity college, Dublin, at which, in 1786, he became professor of philosophy; was raised to the see of Clonfert by Marquis Cornwallis, and d. in 1800. He wrote "An Essay on Sounds," "An Analysis of the Principles of Natural Philosophy," and "The Method of prime and ultimate Ratios."—SIR WILLIAM, a miscellaneous writer, was b. in 1750, at Charlton-house, near Canterbury, was educated at Eton, Clare-hall, Cambridge, and University college, Oxford; was M. P. for St. Mawes, in 1783, and d. 1815, governor of Tobago. His principal works are, "The History of Athens," and "The West India Common Place Book."—THOMAS, an eminent philosopher and physician, a nephew of Dr. Brocklesby, was b. 1774, was educated at Gottingen and Edinburgh, and was physician to St. George's hospital, and foreign secretary to the Royal Society. Besides contributing a great number of valuable papers to the supplement to the "Encyclopædia Britannica," and to many scientific periodicals, he wrote several works, of which the chief are, "A Course of Lectures on Natural Philosophy," "An Introduc-

tion to Medical Literature," a "Practical and Historical Treatise on Consumptive Disease," and "Elementary Illustration of the Celestial Mechanics of La Place." To Dr. Young belongs the merit, which has been claimed for M. Champollion, of having discovered the means of deciphering the Egyptian hieroglyphics. D. 1827.

YPSILANTI, Prince ALEXANDER, son of Demetrius, hospodar of Wallachia, in 1802, accompanied his father when he took refuge in Russia. He entered into the Russian army, attained the rank of major-general, and was made aid-de-camp to the emperor. When the Greek revolution broke out he was chosen to hoist the standard of freedom in Wallachia and Moldavia. He was, however, routed by the Turks, and was forced to fly into Austria, where he was long held captive in the fortress of Mongatz. D. at Vienna, 1821.

YRIARTE, Don THOMAS DE, an eminent Spanish poet, was b. about 1760, at Teneriffe; studied at Madrid; held office under government, and was made editor of the "Madrid Mercury." Of his works, which form eight volumes, the principal are, "Comedies," "Music," a poem, "Literary Fables," "Moral Epistles," and "Miscellanies." D. in 1791.

## Z.

ZABAGLIA, NICHOLAS, an architect, was b. 1674, at Rome, and d. there in 1750. His first occupation was that of a carpenter at the Vatican; but the various masterly mechanical engines which he invented, and the abilities which he displayed, caused him to be appointed architect of St. Peter's. Zabaglia is the inventor of the method by which fresco paintings are transferred from the plaster on which they were originally executed.

ZACCARIA, FRANCIS ANTHONY, a Jesuit, was b. 1714, at Venice; succeeded Muratori as librarian at Modena; retired to Rome after the dissolution of his order; and d. there, in 1795, professor of ecclesiastical history at the Sapienza college. Of his 106 printed works, the most important are, "Literary History of Italy," "Literary Annals of Italy," "Anecdotes of the Middle Ages," and "Numismatic Institutions."

ZACHARIA, JUSTUS FREDERIC WILLIAM, a German poet, was b. 1726, at Frankenhausen, in Thuringia; was educated at Leipsic; was appointed professor of poetry in the Caroline college, at Brunswick; and d. 1777. His poems—among the best of which are, "Phæton," "The Four Parts of the Day," and "Woman in the Four Stages of her Life"—form nine volumes octavo.

ZARCO, JOHN GONZALES, a Portuguese navigator of the 15th century. He discovered, in 1417 and 1419, the islands of Porto Santo and Madeira. In 1421 he was made governor of a part of the latter island, and founded Funchal. Zarco is said to have introduced the use of artillery in ships.

ZENDRINI, BERNARD, an eminent Italian mathematician, but especially celebrated for his skill in hydraulics, was b. in 1679, at Savio; studied at Padua; and settled at Venice as a physician. His profound knowledge of the

subject caused him to be appointed chief hydraulic engineer at Ferrara, and the same office, with the superintendence of all the waters, rivers, and ports, was afterwards conferred on him by the Venetian republic. He was also employed by the Austrian government and the republic of Lucca. Many works of great importance were executed by him. D. 1747.

ZENO, OF ELEA, a philosopher, was b. about 463 B. C., at Elea, in Magna Græcia, and was a disciple of Parmenides. The invention of dialectics is ascribed to him. His native city having fallen under the dominion of a despot, he endeavored to deliver it, but failed; and, being put to the torture, he is said to have bitten off his tongue, and spit it into the face of the tyrant.—The founder of the sect of the Stoics, was b. about 362 B. C., at Citium, in the isle of Cyprus, and quitted mercantile pursuits to become a philosopher. After having received the lessons of Crates, Stilpo, Xenocrates, and Polemon, he himself opened a school of philosophy in the Stoa, or painted portico, whence his followers were called Stoics. He taught for nearly fifty years; was highly respected by the Athenians; and d. 264 B. C.—NICHOLAS and ANTHONY, two brothers, natives of Venice, who, about 1388, are believed to have discovered the Feroe islands, Greenland, and Newfoundland. Their voyages were first published, in 1588, by Mercolini.—

APOSTOLO, an eminent Italian writer, was b. in 1663, at Venice. In 1691 he founded the academy "degli Animosi," and in 1710 he began "The Literary Journal," of which the first 20 volumes are from his pen; the remainder being the composition of his brother. Having obtained reputation by his dramatic compositions, Charles VI., in 1718, invited him to Vienna, and appointed him his historiographer and laureate. Zeno resided for eleven years at the imperial court, and produced nearly forty pieces. He returned to his own country in 1731, and d. in 1750. His theatrical compositions form ten volumes; and his Letters, and other prose compositions, nearly twenty.

ZENOBIA, SEPTIMA, queen of Palmyra, was descended from the Ptolemies, and her mind was cultivated by the lessons of Longinus. After the death of Odenatus, in whose labors of war and government she had participated, she assumed the title of Queen of the East, pushed her conquests in various direc-

tions, and rendered Palmyra one of the most splendid of oriental cities. Aurelian made war against her, and, after having gained two battles, laid siege to Palmyra. She was taken while attempting to escape; was carried to Rome to grace his triumph; and d. there, in private life, about 300.

ZEUXIS, a celebrated painter of antiquity, is believed to have been b. about 497 B. C., and to have d. about 400 B. C. He was a native of Heraclea, but of which of the cities bearing that name is not known, though it is supposed to be the Heraclea of Magna Græcia. He brought to perfection the management of light and shade. Of his own merit he had a sufficiently lofty idea; for, having become rich, he gave away his pictures, on the ground that no price was equal to their worth.

ZIMMERMAN, JOHN GEORGE, a physician and miscellaneous writer, was b. 1728, at Brugg, in the canton of Berne; studied medicine under Haller in Göttingen; practised for some years at his native place; was appointed, in 1763, chief physician to the king of England at Hanover; attended Frederic of Prussia on his death-bed; was a violent literary opponent of the Illuminati and the French revolutionists; and d., in 1795, a victim to hypochondriac disease. Among his works are, "A Treatise on Solitude," (once highly popular;) "An Essay on National Pride;" and "A Treatise on the Experience of Medicine."—EBERHARD AUGUSTUS WILLIAM VON, a German naturalist, was b. at Weytzen, 1743; studied at Göttingen and Leyden; and obtained the professorship of natural philosophy at the Caroline college at Brunswick. His first work was a treatise on the "Analysis of Curves;" and in 1777 he published "Specimen Zoologiæ," the outline of his "Geographical History of Man and Quadrupeds." He visited England three times, and printed there, in 1787, his "Political Survey of the Present State of Europe;" and he subsequently employed his pen in opposing the revolutionary statesmen of France; for which he was ennobled by the Emperor Leopold II. After this he published several geographical works, one of the best of which was a "General Survey of France and of the United States of America." D. in 1815.

ZINCKE, CHRISTIAN FREDERIC, a German painter, was b. about 1684, at Dresden; studied under Boit; settled in England in his 22d year; became justly

celebrated for the beauty of his enamel portraits; and d. in 1767.

ZINZENDORF, NICHOLAS LOUIS, Count, the restorer of the Moravian sect, was b. in 1700, at Dresden; was a son of the elector of Saxony's chamberlain; and studied at Halle and Wittenberg. He early manifested an enthusiastic turn of mind with respect to religious concerns. In 1721, having given an asylum on his estate to some of the persecuted Moravian brethren, he espoused their doctrines, and became the head of their church. To spread those doctrines, and procure toleration for the professors of them, he travelled over a large part of Europe, visited England, and even made two voyages to America. He d. in 1760. The Moravians, and their head, were long the subject of many gross calumnies, from which, however, their meritorious conduct has amply vindicated them.

ZISCA, JOHN, a celebrated Bohemian warrior, was b. about 1380, of a noble family. His real name was Trochznov, but he received the appellation of Zisca, or one-eyed, after having lost an eye in battle. When the Hussites rose in arms to oppose the succession of Sigismund to the crown of Bohemia, they placed Zisca at their head, and he justified their choice by numerous victories over the enemy. Though he lost his other eye during the contest, he compelled Sigismund to submit to humiliating terms of peace. D. 1424.

ZOEGA, GEORGE, an eminent Danish archæologist, was b. 1755, at Dahler, in Jutland; was educated at Altona and Gottingen; resided for many years at Rome, as consul for Denmark, and was much esteemed by Pius VI., and d. in 1809. Among his works are, "A Treatise de Origine et Usu Obeliscorum;" "Numi Ægyptii;" and the "Ancient Basso Relievoes of Rome."

ZOLLIKOFFER, GEORGE JOACHIM, a Swiss divine, was b. 1730, at St. Gall; was educated at Bremen and Utrecht; was, successively, a minister in the Pays de Vaud, the Grisons, and at Leipsic; and d. in 1798. Of his "Sermons," which form fifteen volumes, a part have been translated into English.

ZOROASTER, an ancient philosopher, of whose history little or nothing that is authentic is known. There are supposed to have been several of the name. The most celebrated, however, the Zerdusht of the Persians, is believed to have been the reformer of the Magian system of religion, and the author of the Zenda-

vesta, which contains the doctrines that he taught. Irreconcilable differences exist among the learned as to the time in which he flourished. Volney fixes his birth 1250 B. C.

ZOUCH, RICHARD, a distinguished civilian, was b. about 1590, at Anstey, in Wiltshire; was educated at Winchester school, and at New college, Oxford; became regius professor of law at Oxford, principal of St. Alban's hall, warden of the cinque ports, and judge of the admiralty; and d. in 1660. His numerous works in civil, military, and maritime jurisprudence, all of them in Latin, are still esteemed.—THOMAS, a divine and biographer, was b. 1737, at Sandal, in Yorkshire; was educated at Trinity college, Cambridge; and d. in 1806, rector of Serayingham, and prebendary of Durham. Late in life the bishopric of Carlisle was offered to him, but he refused it. Among his works are, memoirs of Sir P. Sidney, of Dean Sudbury, and of Sir George Wheler; "An Inquiry into the Prophetic Character of the Romans," and "The Crucifixion," a Sea-tonian prize poem.

ZSCHOKKE, HEINRICH, whose name occupies an important place in the annals of German literature and Swiss history, was b. at Magdeburg, 1771. He commenced life as a strolling player, but afterwards found means to study philosophy and divinity at Frankfort-on-the-Oder; and, after many years of travels and varied adventures, he devoted himself to the education of youth, and fixed his residence in Switzerland, in 1792. Here he rendered great political services to his adopted country; and for more than forty years sent forth, at intervals, from his peaceful retreat at Aarau, various works of philosophy, history, criticism, and fiction; displaying at once the versatility of his acquirements, his fertile imagination, and a power and felicity of expression attained by few. His checkered life had given him a deep insight into the springs of human action; and few writers have more largely contributed to entertain and improve their fellow-men. His chief productions are, "Miscellen für die neueste Weltkunde," "History of Switzerland," "Bilder aus der Schweiz," "Das Goldmacherdorf," "Stunden der Andacht," &c. His works have been collected in forty volumes, including his autobiography, and tales, which have been translated into English. D. in 1843.

ZUCCARELLI, FRANCIS, a celebrated



Italian painter, b. at Florence, 1710. He went to England about 1752, and met with such encouragement, that he saved a handsome independence, and returned to his own country, where he d. 1788.

ZUCCHERO, TADDEO, an eminent Italian painter, b. at Urbino, in 1529, who attained to great proficiency in the art, and d. in his 27th year.—FREDERICO, his younger brother, b. 1543, resided several years in England, where he grew into high repute, and painted the portrait of Queen Elizabeth. Previous to his going to that country he had given great offence to Pope Gregory XIII. by caricaturing several distinguished persons connected with the papal court; but his friends in England succeeded in restoring him to favor at Rome; and, on his return, he established an academy of painting in that city, which he continued to superintend till his death, in 1609.

ZUMBO, GAETANO JULIUS, a celebrated modeller in wax, was b. 1656, at Syracuse, in Sicily; and d. at Paris, in 1701. For the grand duke of Tuscany he executed, in colored wax, several admirable works. The most celebrated of these bears the name of the "Putrefaction." It exhibits five figures—a dying person, a dead body, a corpse in a state of incipient corruption, one half corrupted, and another in the last stage of corruption and a prey to worms. His masterpieces, a Nativity and a Descent from the Cross, are at Genoa.

ZURITA, JEROM, a Spanish historian, was b. 1512, at Saragossa, and, after

having been employed in various offices at home, and on a mission to Germany, was appointed historiographer of Aragon. He d. in 1581. His greatest work is "Annals of the Crown of Aragon," in seven folio volumes.

ZWINGLI, or ZUINGLIUS, ULRIC, one of the most enlightened and tolerant of the Protestant reformers, was b. in 1484, at Wildhaus, in Switzerland, and was educated at Basle, Berne, and Vienna. On his return to Basle, he was appointed a classical teacher when he was only 18. In 1506 he took the degree of M.A., and was chosen minister of Glaris. In 1512 and 1515 he accompanied the auxiliary Swiss troops to Italy, and was present at the disastrous battle of Marignan; a circumstance which inspired or increased his abhorrence of all war except that which is undertaken for the defence of our native land. In 1516 he was made preacher at Einsiedlen, and it was at that period that he entered upon the career of ecclesiastical reformation. In 1518 he became rector of Zurich. Steadily but prudently he pursued his course of reform, and, in 1524, had the gratification of seeing his doctrines adopted by the great council of Zurich. His influence among the Swiss Protestants continued to be powerful during the remainder of his life. In 1531, war having broken out between the Catholic and Protestant cantons, Zuinglius was ordered by the senate to accompany the troops, and was unfortunately slain in the skirmish at Cappel.

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